### THE COSMETIC OF THE INANIMATE.

¶I am the saver of surfaces.
¶I am the world-old preserver.
¶Noah knew me, for he pitched the ark within and without.
¶The Pharaohs sought me as an adornment for their tombs—their mummies endure because I conserve.
¶I am the woad of the ancient Britons: their blue battle hue.
¶Because of me the treasures of the Sistine Chapel defy effacement.
¶I am the keeper of the antique.
¶I am the servant of progress.
¶Columbus found me bedecking the savages who watched him plant Ferdinand's banner on the shores of New Spain; and the very sails of his caravels resisted the elements of the West through my aid.
¶The pioneers westward wending their way daubed the prairie schooners with my protection.
¶I am the royal robes of civilization's monarchs, Steel and Lumber.
¶The taut wings of the airplane gleam under my protective veneer.
¶The sullen dreadnaught and the homing transport plow the seas impervious to corrosion because of me.
¶I waterproofed your agents of destruction, the bullet and the shell.
¶Then I drew the mercy of my concealing camouflage over your hospitals.
¶I glisten on the homes, and on the barns, and on the cement surfaces.
¶Where life is, I am alive.
¶Where death and decay set in my absence hastens them.
¶And my mission is to preserve.
¶Saver of Surface, I am PAINT!

# PAINT AS AN ASSET.

## Bankers Say They Lend More Money on Property When Buildings Are Well Painted.

## AN INDICATION OF THRIFT.

### One Concern Advances 25 Per Cent. More if Repainting Is Done Every Five Years.

Does it pay to paint carefully farm buildings? Does it add to the selling value of a farm when buildings are properly kept up and regularly painted? A careful inquiry of a number of leading bankers in the Mississippi valley, including such states as Iowa, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana and Missouri, reveals the fact that in nearly every case the bankers did not hesitate to say that they would lend all the way from 5 to 50 per cent. more on land where farm buildings were well painted and kept in good condition. They maintain that well kept-up and well painted buildings and fences are an indication of thrift and that the thrifty farmer is a good client, and to him money can be safely loaned. An average of the returns from these bankers shows that the increased loan value because of painted buildings is around 22 per cent.

Some of these bankers make interesting comment. A Michigan concern says that, while not especially prepared to advise definitely in response to this inquiry, the officers would loan more money on farms where buildings were painted than where they were not so treated. This bank also finds that where houses, barns and fences are well taken care of the farm is a profitable proposition, and bankers in general consider the farmer a good client. Another Michigan bank says "farm buildings out of repair and needing paint indicate that the owner is slow pay." Such farms are rated at about one-third of the assessed value for loans. Where the farm buildings are in good shape the rating is one-half. The president of a middle western bank says that when real estate loans are considered, painted buildings are always taken into consideration in making an estimate. The general appearance of the property surrounding the house and barn and also the fields and fences would be carefully observed. He further says that he has no hesitancy in saying that he would absolutely refuse a loan on farms where the buildings were not kept up and well painted. In his judgment, unpainted farm buildings would reduce the loan value at least 25 per cent.

A Minnesota banker says that he is much more willing to loan money where the buildings are well painted. In his particular case he believes that he would loan 20 per cent. more than if the buildings were not properly taken care of. A farmer who will keep his buildings painted takes a much deeper interest in his work than one who does not. Another Minnesota bank says that well painted buildings have resulted in securing from his bank sometimes as high as 25 per cent. more money than where the buildings are not painted. An Ohio concern says that it will loan 25 per cent. more money on a well kept farm where buildings are painted at least once every five years. A southern Illinois bank says that it has no fixed rule about this, but it does make a decided difference when owners of farm lands apply for loans. If the buildings are well painted and thus well preserved the loan rate would not only be cheaper, but the amount of money borrowed would be larger. A northern Illinois bank does not hesitate to say that it would loan fully 50 per cent. more on a farm where buildings were well painted and in good order than where they were not. The vice president, who answers the inquiry, goes on to say: "There probably are many farmers good financially and morally who permit their buildings to remain unpainted, but as a rule the most substantial people who live in the country keep their buildings well painted."

An Iowa bank, through its vice president, states that it would make a difference of at least 25 per cent. in favor of the farm with painted buildings. Another Iowa concern says that it would make a difference of at least 20 per cent.

All this being true, it is perfectly evident that it is a good business proposition to keep the farm buildings well painted. They not only look better and are more pleasing to the owner, but the farm would sell to better advantage, the loan value of the property would be greatly increased and the buildings themselves would last much longer and need less repair.—The American Agriculturist.

**Subscribe for the Enterprise**

# TO END NOBILITY

## Canadian Plan Strikes at Very Ancient Institution.

### Proposal Is Called Radical and Affects Titles That Run Back to the Old French Regime.

The report from Ottawa that the Canadian nobility is to be abolished may be the first news to not a few on that side of the border, as well as to many on this side, that Canada has a nobility. The proposal is called radical, and it certainly does strike at a very ancient institution, states a writer in Providence Journal. If such a law is enacted in accordance with the recommendations of the government, in the form of an order in council, "no hereditary title shall hereafter be conferred upon a British subject resident of Canada," and "appropriate action shall be taken by the government to provide that, after a prescribed period, no title held by a British subject now or hereafter ordinarily resident in Canada, shall be recognized as having hereditary effect."

The reference presumably is to the titles that have come down from the period when the king of France "conceded his North American possessions in fiefs of duchies, marquisates, counties, viscounties, baronies and other seigniories to the members of the noblesse, military officers and other men of merit admitted to the noblesse"—according to the old chronicle. And although, as one of the ancient regime has plaintively observed, "democracy has a hatred for natural superiority and endeavors to crush it out," the titular nobility seems to have survived among the "bourgeoisie" and "peasantry" of the husky young Dominion.

Canada has its college of arms and a number of American citizens who can claim descent from patrician families, or who by feats of arms or other public achievements have shown their merit, have qualified in some of the orders, and are privileged to display the ribbons and wear the court dress of "dark blue, red cord, gilt buttons of the imperial two-headed eagle, cavalry saber, and blue, red or green sash." At about the time of the Civil war one of these orders invited the membership of "those of the American states disgusted with the vulgarity and tyranny of democracy," and its rolls contain the names of General Gordon, General Vance and other distinguished personages of the Southern confederacy. Among the old French titles are Duc d'Arkansas and Baronet of Novia Scotia.

### Fire Losses in North America.

As has often been pointed out, the fire waste in the United States and Canada is extravagant. But Canada now proposes to reduce the damage by the adoption of compulsory fire prevention measures in accordance with the recommendations of the commission of conservation, says Providence Journal.

Excluding forest fires, the commission finds that since confederation the loss has been $700,000,000, while every year 200 lives are sacrificed in fires, and 500 persons are seriously injured. Canada's per capita fire loss is the largest in the world—$2.73—and that of the United States—$2.26—is second. England's figures are small—64 cents—but large in comparison with the 13 cents reported in Switzerland. France has a per capita loss of 74 cents. Conditions in these several countries do not seem to justify such an extraordinary difference in the fire records. Probably the explanation of the poor showing on this side of the ocean lies in the better enforcement of safety regulations in Europe, and in holding property owners accountable for the damages caused by fires starting on their premises.

The remedy proposed in Canada is in putting more responsibility upon owners of buildings and other combustible property.



# LEGAL NOTICES

### Notice of Hearing of Final Account.

Notice is hereby given that the final account of Jennie M. Schildmeyer as Administratrix of the estate of C. A Schildmeyer deceased, has been filed in the County Court of Linn County, State of Oregon, and that the 5th day of May 1919 at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., has been duly appointed by said Court for the hearing of objections to said final account and settlement thereof, at which time any person interested in said estate may appear and file objections thereto in writing and contest the same. Dated and first published on the 4th day of April 1919.

Jennie M. Schildmeyer,
Admx. of the Estate.

Amor A. Tussing, Adm. for Admx.

### Notice of Appointment.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned by an order of the County Court of Linn County, Oregon, has been appointed Executrix of the last will and Testament of the estate of A. J. Matlock deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are required to present them within six months from the date of this notice, with the proper vouchers, to the undersigned at her residence about one-half mile east of Crawfordsville in Linn County, Oregon.

Dated and first published this 21st day of March, 1919.

Amor A. Tussing, Atty. for Exrx.
Hattie E Matlock, Exrx. Aforesaid.

### Notice of Hearing of Final Account.

Notice is hereby given that the final account of J. R. Wright as Administrator of the estate of James W. Wright deceased, has been filed in the County Court of Linn County, State of Oregon, and that the 21st day of April, 1919 at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., has been duly appointed by said Court for hearing of objections to said final account and the settlement thereof, at which time any person interested in said estate may appear and file objections thereto in writing and contest the same.

Dated and first published this 21st day of March, 1919.

Amor A. Tussing, Atty. for Admr.
J. R. Wright, Admr. of the Estate.