

GOOD ROADS,
GOOD HOMES,
BEST CHEESE

CLOVERDALE COURIER

The Nestucca Valley First,
Last, and all the
time.

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OREGON GRADUATES MAY BE OFFICERS

Will be Admitted by War Department Without Previous Military Training.

Graduates of the University of Oregon will be admitted to the officers' reserve corps of the United States army without the formal examination heretofore required, according to information given President Campbell by Lieut. Willis Shippam, U. S. army, who is stationed in Eugene with the coast artillery company of the Eugene National Guard.

A letter received by Lieut. Shippam from the war department notifies him that the department has decided to accept graduation from a first class university as evidence of mental fitness. Applicants for commissions, the letter says, are eligible for places as second lieutenant even if they have had no previous military training, provided they are college graduates or seniors in the college. The examination, it is set forth, may be conducted by a single officer detailed for the purpose rather than the regular army examining board.

Reserve officers of the army have no connection with the national guard. They can be used only in volunteer regiments raised for war or to fill war-time vacancies in the regular army. Applicants for commissions as reserve officers have open to them the following branches of the service: Infantry, cavalry, field and coast artillery, medical, quartermaster, ordnance, engineer or signal corps.

Same Old Suits.

"Where have you been until this hour?" said Mrs. Lawyer Towit to her late returning hubby.

"I've been looking after some suits," alibied Towit.

"Yes, I know those suits—the old diamonds, hearts, spades and clubs. Well, this is the last night I'll let you out."—Buffalo Express.

Honest, Anyhow.

There is a young lawyer of this town who is as modest as he is witty.

"How much," asked a client of his, "will your opinion be worth in this case?"

"Really," said the young legal light. "I can't say. But I can tell you what I am going to charge you for it."—Exchange.

ARE AFTER BET- TER HIGHWAYS

Salmon River People Have Filed Petition With State Highway Commission.

M. Peterson, of Grand Ronde, who has worked indefatigably for a better road in the Salmon river section, has filed a petition with the State Highway commission, which is signed, according to the statement of Mr. Peterson, by 500 voters, most of whom live on or adjacent to the road.

"A road can be built," says Mr. Peterson, "to Siletz bay from Grand Ronde, on a grade less than 2 per cent. There is plenty of rock for surface available along the route. While the road is a post road and partly traverses forest reserve lands, it stands to reason that the Salmon River people should have an early consideration by the State Highway commission."

Careful Car Drivers

Economize on Gasoline

Soft tires require more power for the propulsion of the car and add to the repair bill. If the motor is left running idle the amount of gasoline used is about the same as that used for propelling the car at the rate of five or ten miles an hour, says the Automobile Dealer and Repairer.

There is an art in driving a car, and good drivers are those who can drive farthest on a given amount of gasoline. Stopping the motor while coasting down long hills adds to the zest of motoring and saves gasoline as well as wear and tear on the motor. If the motor is stopped some time before making an intentional stop the car can be allowed to coast to a gradual stop, thus saving wear on brakes and tires, as well as saving gasoline.

There is a good average speed at which every car can travel most economically without wasting fuel or time. It is up to each car owner to determine, by test and practice, just what this speed is for his own particular car. It is often more economical of gasoline, as well as easier on the motor, to drop into second gear and partially close the throttle than to attempt to force the car up a steep hill on high gear with the throttle wide open.

Good drivers watch the road far ahead and by skillful planning utilize every drop of gasoline to the best advantage. This is a test of the driver's mettle that forms a game well worth playing.

CONSOLIDATION AND INDUSTRIES

Greatest Need of Pacific Coast is to Put Families of Working People on Unproductive Lands.

The greatest need of the state is more producers to go upon the unused lands and make them productive.

To bring down the high cost of living, to produce more of the necessities of life, we must encourage families to make homes on the land.

To accomplish this result and develop the state industrially speculative prices on land must be eliminated.

To get colonies of five or ten or twenty families to locate on land near towns, the land must be productive and the price must not be prohibitive and terms easy.

Real estate speculations in lands at two hundred to five hundred dollars an acre with big commissions and high rates of interest and taxes make this impossible.

Land is only worth, from the standpoint of production, what a family can produce out of the soil by labor, deducting taxes, interest and cost of upkeep on land and improvements.

There should be land open to colonization on these terms in the vicinity, or in marketing distance from every city and town on the Pacific coast.

Commercial clubs should try to find openings for colonization of lands in tracts of from 50 to 1000 acres and let them be filled with families of laboring people.

In these days of social discontent, of foreign wars, of bread riots and revolutions, it is just as important to keep alive the idea that real producers are needed and industrial development must continue.

Many communities are land-poor and production-poor. The problem is to bring over-valued, over-taxed and under-productive lands within reach of landless families who need homes and employment.

A Pickled Carburator.

A sign in front of a Willamette Valley restaurant reads:

"We Serve Automobile Dinners."

We'd like a nice crankshaft smothered in oil and a couple of tender tires non-akid. What would you order?

Simplicity the Keynote

Of House Furnishing

What kind of curtains shall I have for the living room?

What shall be the color of the new wall paper for the dining room?

These are questions that continually confront the housewife and that require care in answering in order that the home may be a harmonious whole. A knowledge of the principles of simplicity, neatness and sincerity as applied to house furnishings is necessary, according to Miss Grace Averill, assistant in home art in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

"Many persons have the idea that it costs a great deal to furnish a home tastefully, but this is not true," says Miss Averill. "A few simple furnishings, moderate in price, that go well together are in better taste than a profusion of costly articles that are unrelated. Having only a few necessary pieces of furniture in a room helps to give an air of spaciousness. This is a valuable principle to follow in furnishing the small house.

"The floor and walls should be finished in neutral tones in order to form a background for the furnishings and also for the persons who will occupy the room."

Care of the Hair

Use an egg in washing the hair. Break the egg into a basin. Beat the egg until white and yellow are well mixed; then with the fingers rub the egg into the roots of the hair. Rubbing it well into the scalp is most beneficial, and at least a half hour should be used in this gentle rubbing; then wash the hair with good white soap and warm water until all the egg is removed. Rinse in several warm waters, and lastly in cold. Instead of using soap one may use one part of aqua ammonia to ten parts of water.

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AGRICULTURAL NOTES

By R. C. Jones, County Agricultural Agent.

Greening of Potato Seed.

Tillamook, March 26, 1917.

Potatoes that have been in proper storage come out very firm and without sprouts. It is a good plan to bring this seed out and expose it to light and warmth for two to three weeks before planting time. Spread potatoes on floor in thin layers not over six inches deep. This process called "greening" will start good sturdy sprouts, and give color and toughness to the skin and outside flesh.

The sprouts should not get too long before planting, or they will be broken off. Less liability from seed rotting is experienced where seed is "greened." The seed should be treated for Scab and Rhizoctonia before being put through the greening process. Treat with four ounces of Corrosive Sublimite (poison) to 30 gallons of water. Soak tubers one and one-half to two hours.

Spraying.

Now is the time to spray to control Scale, Red Spider, Blister, Mite Moss and Lichens. Use Lime and Sulphur (32 Beaume test) one part of lime and sulphur to eight parts of water. Use large chamber type nozzle such as Friend or Bean mist. Spray thoroughly and use high pressure.

Time—Just when the buds are breaking or swelling.

Treatment of Vermineous Bronchitis. (Lung Worm)

The University of California has published a circular, number 148, on this disease and, after much experimenting, recommends the following treatment: Pure chloroform administered in each nostril by means of a pipette or medicine dropper gave the best results. The exact amount to be used cannot be stated as it varies with different individuals. The maximum amount used on calves was 11 cubic centimeters di-

vided equally in both nostrils. They recommend the administering of enough to make the animal slightly "groggy."

The animals to be treated should be confined in a corral which is free from grass and other vegetables. The chloroform is best administered by tipping back the animals head and injecting the desired dose of the chloroform with a small pipette (an ordinary fountain pen filler will be found satisfactory). Half the dose is administered in each nostril. The action of the chloroform is enhanced by stopping the nostrils with the hand or cotton plugs for a few moments after injection.

Two hours after the treatment a saline purge of Epsom or Glauber's salts should be given the animals. Feces should be carefully disinfected by frequent sprinklings of chloride of lime.

Feed and watering troughs should be so constructed in the corral that pollution with feces will be impossible. Treatments should be continued at intervals of three to five days until the animals improve. Three treatments is the maximum number that we have needed to use in any of our experiments.

The chloroform does not kill the parasites but stupefies them and irritates the throat and windpipe, causing the calf to cough them up. They are usually swallowed and passed out in the feces, which should be thoroughly sterilized by treatment with bichloride of mercury or some other good disinfectant. The essential factor is to build up the general health of the stock, providing abundant food and proper shelter in order that they may resist any infestation of the parasites.

Infested animals should be isolated and all excrement from them should be properly sterilized. Healthy animals should not be quartered on pastures known to have a definite history of lung-worm infestation. Animals pastured on low, wet ranges become infested more readily than those on dry locations. If practical, measures should be taken to control possible carriers, cows and deer.

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NESTUCCA VALLEY BANK

Cloverdale, Oregon.

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