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Established 1887.

Moro, Sherman County, Oregon, Friday, October 5, 1906

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We guarantee these. We will refund your money if you are not satisfied.
We have cut the rate to 35 cents to introduce them. Get one now. Only
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Everything First Class and Up to date.

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The Leading Dealer in Sherman County
In First-class "Up-to-Date" Saddles, Harness & Supplies

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Of Ever Kind in My Line of Goods. WASCO, OREGON.

Have now on hand a large stock of Saddles, Collars, Bridles,
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Laxative Bromo Quinine
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IN THE
SHERMAN COUNTY OBSERVER

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Meets every Saturday
evening at 7:30 o'clock.
Visiting members are
cordially invited. Mem-
bers are expected to be
present. G. E. James, N. G. R. M.
Brush, Secretary.

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members are cordially
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Home members are ex-
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Lodge. Mrs. Mattie Mitchell, N. G.
Mrs. S. A. McCoy, Secretary.

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I. O. O. F. Moro, Or.
Meets the first and third
Thursday evenings of each
month. Visiting members
cordially invited to meet
with us. By order of the W. M.
J. M. Parry, Secretary.

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No. 79 O. E. S.
Regular communication
each 2d and 4th Thurs-
day evenings monthly.
By order W. M.
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Bankers and Grain Dealers.

Moro and Grass Valley.

Receives Deposits, Sell exchange,
and do a General Banking business.

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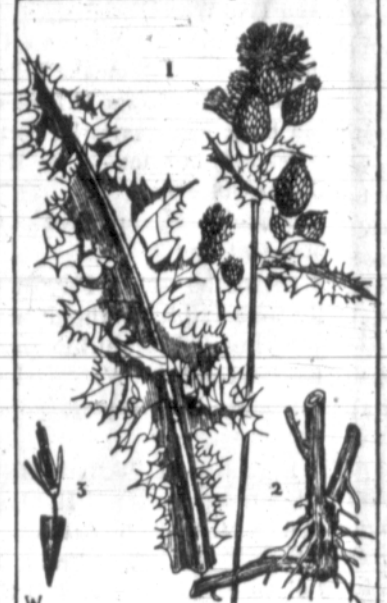
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Every kind of rig to order,
and all orders prompt and satis-
factory at reasonable prices.
Farmers teams fed as well as
they are fed at home, if not better.
Telephone at our expense.

The Observer is the Sherman
county paper you want.

FARM GARDEN

CANADA THISTLE.

Hints For Killing It in Small
Patches or Larger Areas.
We have had but one patch of Can-
ada thistle on our land, perhaps a
fourth of an acre. We killed this in
the dry year of 1894 by boiling it off
every Saturday. The operation will be
effective much more quickly if after
mowing it off the farmer will pour into
the stub from a common oil can a very
little of a mixture of one part of crude
carbolic acid and four parts of water.



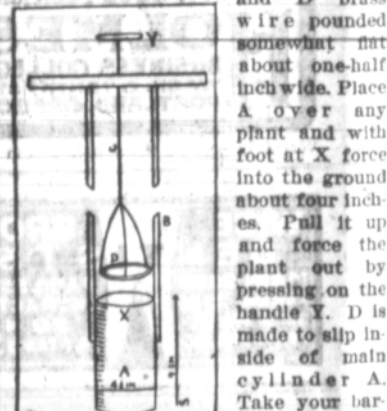
CANADA THISTLE, SHOWING LEAF.
(1. flower stalk; 2. root stalk; 3. single
flower with seed.)

shaking the can before each application
so as to keep the ingredients well
mixed. This is perhaps the easiest way
to deal with a small patch of thistles.
Where a farmer has a small patch of
thistles in a field intended for corn he
should under no circumstances culti-
vate this patch with the corn, especial-
ly with any of the common cultivators.
If doing so he will inevitably distrib-
ute the plant and it will be but a short
time until his entire field is infested.

A single plant if given enough time
and opportunity will spread over a
ten acre field. Each rootlet that starts
out from the plant sends up separate
stalks every three or four inches, and
it is only a question of time when it
will occupy the whole field; hence the
necessity of locating these patches and
at all hands and at any cost getting
rid of them at the earliest opportunity
in the way above mentioned.

Where there is a larger area we sug-
gest letting the thistles grow until they
are well in bloom, then mowing and
burning. You must at-
tack the plant at the weakest point be-
fore it has stored up much starch in
the roots. After plowing the ground
should be thoroughly harrowed, the
roots gathered up, dried and burned.
This will greatly reduce the vitality of
the plant. It is doubtful, however, if
one year's treatment of this kind will
prove effective, particularly so if there
should be a season of abundant rain-
fall. -Wallace's Farmer.

Transplanting Strawberries.
The accompanying picture shows a
transplanter made years ago and in
constant use since by a Rural New
Yorker, writer, who, 32 years, the part
marked A is a heavy sheet brass well
and B is heavy brass wire, C brass wire
pounded square, and D brass
wire. The transplanter is made of
about one-half inch wide. Place
A over any plant and with
foot at X force into the ground
about four inches. Pull it up
and force the plant out by
pressing on the handle. Y. D is
made to slip in side of main
cylinder A. Take your barrow
load to the planting ground
and make your hole with the same transplanter
and drop your plant in on a dry, hot Au-
gust day, and you will not find a wilt.



For practical work in a one family
garden I have six rows of every
plants about seventy-five feet long, re-
newing two rows each year in August.
Plants are set about eighteen inches
apart with transplanter; second year
allowed to make a matted row; third
year after bearing the top and replant.
Lawn clippings are put between rows,
and after bearing it is forked in. My
bed migrates east or west, two rows
each year, and you will see by the
above plan I always have plants one,
two and three years old.

Sugar Production.
Messrs. Willett and Gray, the New
York sugar statisticians, estimate that
the total acreage of sugar beets this
year approximate 800,000 acres, which
should give a probable yield of 325,
000 tons of sugar. This means that
for the first time the beet sugar fac-
tories' output will exceed that of
Louisiana's sugar mills, for it is not
expected that the cane crop there will
quite reach the 800,000 ton mark this
year. Yet the 1905 beet output was
not so far behind the average Louisi-
ana cane sugar production, for that
the result was 283,717 tons from 341,
075 acres of beets. -Sugar Planter.

GOWN GOSSIP.

Quite narrow fitted belts of the
material are found on many of the
glingham and linen shirt waists and
coat suits.

The separate skirt, although it has
been superseded by the skirt suit, is
nevertheless shown in a number of at-
tractive models, and its popularity is
not likely to expire with the summer.

Corsets are no longer the instruments
of torture they originally were, even
those bought from the stock in the
shops, while a corset made to order
and worn as a conscientious filter has
designed it is distinctly helpful.

Shadow embroidery is being carried
to the fine china silks, both for corset
covers and for waists, and doubtless
will retain its popularity through the
fall season, as worn over colored slips
the shadow work shows up excellently.

Some exquisite house and reception
gowns, serviceable now and for fall,
are fashioned out of those new shades
of dappled chiffon, lava gray, mount-
ain blue and indescribable tint be-
tween blue and steel gray, Indian tan
and a rosewood tint that is un-
named. -New York Post.

INDUSTRIAL ITEMS.

The administrator of the colony of
St. Lucia reports that the cotton ex-
periments there resulted in a failure
to cover expenses.

In 1905 there were 100 concerns in
the United States manufacturing auto-
mobiles, with an investment of \$5,000,
000. In 1905 about \$40,000,000 was the
investment in plants.

By a secret method a London firm is
able to make hollow lead soldiers. This
greatly reduces the cost of production,
and the trade in these toys, which once
belonged almost exclusively to Ger-
many, is now rapidly increasing in
England. The weight of the hollow
soldier is one-third of the solid.

New England, which has a very large
box business, including all forms of
packing-boxes, uses annually about
400,000,000 feet of white pine lumber
in making them, and there are also
used 50,000,000 feet of spruce, 25,000,
000 feet of hemlock and over 20,000,
000 feet of other woods in the same busi-
ness.

THE ROYAL BOX.

Alfonso of Spain has a personal sal-
ary of \$750,000. His queen has been
granted \$300,000 a year for her individ-
ual use.

Kaiser Wilhelm has a violent dislike
for cats, and it is believed in Berlin
that he instigated the ordinance which
puts a tax on felines of the capital.

When King Edward is about to take
a railway journey his majesty is in-
variably consulted as to the speed at
which the royal special shall travel.

The king of Italy, whose fondness
for music is well known, is the first
prince of the house of Savoy who has
taken an interest in musical matters.

Queen Maria Christina of Spain has
a great love of adventurous pursuits
and habitually delights in books writ-
ten for boys. She is said to be the
only woman sovereign who has made
a balloon ascent.

THE WRITERS.

Maurice Hewlett is at work upon
a new novel. The scene of this, it is
reported, is England in the days of
Jane Austen.

Tolstol neither drinks, smokes nor
eats meat. It is his boast that he does
not possess a single article he could
possibly dispense with.

Robert Kipling, it is said, prefers
the night hours for work, frequently
sitting up until 2 or 3 o'clock. He is
most elaborate in his methods and pro-
nounces aloud every word that he
writes in order to test its fitness.

Dr. J. Kipling, it is said, recently re-
tired from Brown University to devote
his time to authorship, says he prefers
operating the typewriter to teaching,
as the six books he has already had
published were written by him per-
sonally on the machine.

TRAIN AND TRACK.

The cars in London's new under-
ground railway are carpeted with lin-
oleum.

The railroads of Japan have estab-
lished newspaper reading cars on some
of the trains. Stacks of newspapers
are kept in the service for travelers so
they may read as they ride.

The longest railway run in Scotland
without a stop is that between Car-
lehill and Perth, a distance of 150 1/2
miles, which is done in three hours, or
at an average speed of 50.25 miles per
hour.

The most powerful locomotive in
Britain has just been built at the St.
Rollox workshops of the Caledonian
railway. It weighs 130 tons and will
run the London expresses between
Glasgow and Carlisle.

CURRENT COMMENT.

He is a wise politician who can tell
the band wagon from a Salt river
steamer. -Dubuque Telegraph-Herald.

Twenty-three murder cases are
awaiting trial in New York. If New
York were a western mining camp
this would give it a great reputation
as a tough town.

Good servants are becoming so dif-
ficult to obtain that we really cannot
blame the American lady who disin-
herited her son because he married her
maid. -London Punch.

Why should doctors tell patients what
they are giving them? Depend upon
it, by so doing they lose their dignity
as a profession. The public now thinks
it knows as much as the medical man.
-Medical Times.

WINTER EGG PRODUCTION.

Points on the Housing, Care and
Feed of the Flock.

Whatever grains are fed should be
scattered in deep litter. Straw would
best, writes S. T. Bartlett in Reliable
Poultry Journal-not simply an inch
or two, but a foot in depth, so that it
will mean abundant work for the hens.
Hens cannot gorge themselves if they
have to work hard for their food, and
every hen should be taught that if she
will not work neither shall she eat. In
the matter of mash we have but to say
that it appears most natural to feed it
at noon, then only in a limited meas-
ure. Fed in the morning, birds are
satisfied too quickly; fed at night, it is
too quickly digested. Do not give the
hens all they will eat. Let them al-
ways be hungry enough to scratch for
an additional grain. If their hunger is
appeased and they mope around, they
will be few eggs.

Of greens we prefer whole cabbage
as our chief reliance, but here, too,
variety is desirable. Chopped apples,
cut clover, beets, mangels, turnips, etc.,
in short, any green food that is
palatable and inviting is good, but,
again, do not surfeit the fowls.

Grit should be before them all the
time. Even then we believe it bene-
ficial to mix a limited amount in the
mash, and to give a couple of times a week. Good
grit contains essential materials for
shells as well as for keeping up the
healthy condition of the fowls' system.

Ground oyster shells are useful.
Ground bone is a wonderful help to
egg production. The birds relish it
amazingly, and if fed a little every day
they will thrive well on it, but do not
feed stale or decayed meat. Let it be
fresh, both for the quantity and quality
of the eggs as well as the health of the
fowls.

Of course an unlimited supply of
fresh water is indispensable. This
plains a more important part than many
think. At least once a day the water
should be renewed, and if the weather
is very cold it will pay to give warm
or tepid water to the flock to drink.

Expensive houses are not essential,
but comfortable houses are. What does
this involve? Room. Do not over-
crowd. You will obtain more eggs
from a small number of hens properly
housed than from a large number
crowded. How much room does a hen
need? An allowance of ten square
feet per hen is right.

Let in the pure outdoor air. Hens
shut up in an almost hermetically sealed
house cannot thrive. Oxygen is as
useful to the fowl as to the owner.

Abundant fresh air and drafts need not
go together. Drafts arise from imper-
fect construction or lack of repair.
Cleanliness is essential to sanitation.
Remove the droppings frequently and
see that no vermin are allowed to live
where your fowls do.

Concerning Geese.

A New Hampshire poultry woman
says of geese in American Agriculture:
I have bred geese for several years
and find by experience that the
Buff and Brown China varieties hatch
better than the Toulouse or Embden. I
have bred the first two kinds with good
success. I now have the Buff, Brown
China, Toulouse and Wild Canada va-
rieties.

I find shorts and oats scented with
milk or water make an excellent mash
for them and that the eggs hatch better
than when fed whole hard grain.
They should have cut hay or green
grass, free range and all the fresh wa-
ter they care to drink. During the
breeding season I keep them separate.

When to Feed Corn.

In the matter of feeds the fowls need
grains, greens, grit and ground bone-
the four "G's." Of grains wheat and
oats have given us the best success.
Corn on an evening when the mercury
is low and the nights are long is good,
but when fed should be given as a last
feed and after the birds have eaten all
they will of the smaller grains. When
fed only occasionally with corn all hens
will relish it and eat it when their ap-
petites seem satisfied. There is no
danger in overfeeding on cold winter
nights if the corn is given in this way.
The corn will produce heat in the body
of the bird rather than induce egg pro-
duction. -Canada Cor. Reliable Poultry
Journal.

Poultry For Market.

The best kind of a chicken for the
market is a plump fowl with yellow
skin, such as the Plymouth Rock,
Wyandotte, Light Brahma, Leghorn,
or, in fact, almost any chicken with
light feathers. Stock of this kind
dresses out yellow and always will
bring the top of the market. Dark
feathered poultry when dressed out has
a dark blue skin, and it always sells at
a lower price than light colored stock.
The best breeds of chickens for broilers
are Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes and
Light Brahmas. The chicks should be
hatched in January and February.

Chicken Wisdom.

Never allow your poultry to go to
roost hungry.
Scatter the evening meal near the
roosting places.
Do not be too sure that your poultry
have no lice. Examine them and find
out.
Scalded milk substituted for water
will often prevent bowel trouble in
young chicks.
Feed your chickens on boards and so
avoid the gape worms that are liable
to be picked up from the ground.

The Roost Board.

The roost boards should be cleaned
at least once a week and the boards
covered with land plaster. Land plas-
ter is cheap, absorbs the moisture and
keeps the house sweet, but adds great-
ly to the value of the droppings as a
fertilizer. -Michigan Farmer.

SALARIED DAUGHTERS.

A Plan That Has Proved Successful
in Several Families.

Where there is need of her work in
the home, and often help has to be
given to take her place, the daughter
should be given a regular salary, ap-
proximately the equivalent of what she
could earn outside after making al-
lowance for board, room rent and the
numberless privileges a girl has in her
father's home. The salary should be
at least equal to what would have to
be paid for the same work if a stranger
were called in to do it, and the duties
should be as distinctly defined and as
promptly and efficiently performed.
This is a very different thing from an
allowance without definite duties.

We know of several families where
this plan has worked successfully. In
one instance the daughter, while un-
married, became a regular housekeep-
er and manager, buying all supplies
and relieving both parents of care and
anxiety, for which she received a
housekeeper's wages at the end of every
month. Another, whose mother is an
invalid, gets a weekly envelope con-
taining the same amount that would
have been paid a nurse. Both these
salaried daughters were happy, con-
tented and efficient and each had a
feeling of independence and self re-
liance never to be attained under the al-
lowance system or the usual haphazard
appeal to father for money to gratify
needs or whims. -Independent.

It Is to Laugh.



Sheel, hear your brother has taken
to the stage. What part does he act?
He-Oh, he takes the part of "bores
laughter in the background."

His Reason.



Teacher-What are you crying for,
my boy?
Boy-You told me to stand here for
the present, and I never got the pres-
ent. -Philadelphia Press.

A Difference.



Lady-Good morning, little girl. Do
you live around here?
Little Girl-No, ma'am; I'm just
boiling. -Leslie's Weekly.

Does Your Heart Beat

Yes, 100,000 times each day.
Does it send out good blood
or bad blood? You know, for
good blood is good health;
bad blood, bad health. And
you know precisely what to
take for bad blood-Ayer's
Sarsaparilla. Doctors have
endorsed it for 60 years.

One frequent cause of bad blood is a sluggish
liver. This produces constipation. The blood
poisoned by the liver enters the blood.
Keep the bowels open with Ayer's Pills.

Made by J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Also manufactured by
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