

Administrators Notice to Creditors

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed by the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Linn County, administrator of the estate of James Krum, deceased. All persons having claims against the said estate are hereby required to present the same to the undersigned administrator properly verified as by law required, at my residence two miles southwest of Seio, Oregon, within six months from the first publication hereof which is June 24, 1915.

C. C. Bryant, Administrator
Ignatius Faltus, Attorney.

The Thrice-a-Week Edition of The New York World

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The year 1914 has been the most extraordinary in the history of modern times. It has witnessed the outbreak of the great European war, a struggle so titanic that it makes all others look small.

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The Thrice-a-Week World's regular subscription price is only \$1 per year and this pays for 156 papers. We offer this unequalled newspaper and The Seio Tribune together for \$1.90. The regular price is \$2.25.

If you want the Oregonian, the Journal or the Telegram, we will furnish it to you at less than "bargain day" rates, providing you are a subscriber to The Tribune.

Mortgage Loans Negotiated

Notary Public

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Mortgage Loans Negotiated

Notary Public

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Attorney at Law

(CITY ATTORNEY)

LEBANON

OREGON

Sweet Home Items

The celebration in Sweet Home July 5 and 6 was a success. Order was good and very little trouble was had. There were only four arrests made during the time. The second day was rainy and not many people attended.

Chas. Lyon, who has been sick for some time, was taken to Albany to the hospital for an operation. Sunday, Dr. Bellinger accompanied him to Albany.

Mrs. Ivan Bellinger is visiting at the home of her mother in Salem, this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Walker and son of Portland, are visiting at the home of R. W. Van Fleet this week. Mrs. Walker is a sister of R. W. Van Fleet.

Mrs. Bellinger, of Scotts Mills, is visiting her son, Dr. Bellinger.

A. M. Davidson, of the firm of Davidson & Lyon, was called to Missouri the first of the week on business. W. H. Davis is clerking in the feed store during their absence.

Ross Gedney and family left Friday for Eastern Oregon, where Ross has a homestead.

Jim Hurt and family and Mrs. W. S. Sankey, who have been visiting at the home of J. A. Thompson for a few days, started for Mr. Hurt's home in Jefferson county Friday.

This is not very good weather for fire wardens and trail cutters, owing to the fact that there are no fires to fight, nor apt to be for awhile and the brush is pretty wet.

Mrs. R. J. Davis and children, of Portland, are visiting her mother, Mrs. S. M. Lyon.

For Sale

A valuable farm—310 acres, six miles west of Lebanon, 190 acres in cultivation, balance oak grub pasture land. Fair house and barn, good small orchard, within one-half mile of railroad, on R. F. D. route. The farm has good natural drainage and is regarded as one of the best farms in that locality. All of the cultivated land has been seeded to clover. For price and terms write or see The Seio Tribune, Seio, Ore.

When you want printing done, the kind that is pleasing to the eye. The Seio Tribune office is the place to get it. We always please. We never disappoint.

Making the Little Farm Pay

By C. C. BOWSFIELD

A problem which is rather difficult for owners of little farms to solve is that of supplying fodder for their cows and other stock. After a silo has been erected there is less difficulty, but otherwise the question of economical feeding is always pressing.

An energetic family on a farm should keep a number of cows. There is money in it, but the work must not be allowed to become drudgery. A milk or butter business requires painstaking effort seven days in the week, and all through the year. Still, a farm is not a farm without cows, and the proper thing is to divide the work fairly and keep as many animals as can be fed without too much strain on the resources of the place.

A place of ten or twenty acres should have a silo, and when the land amounts to thirty acres or more there may be



AN ENERGETIC FAMILY SHOULD KEEP A NUMBER OF COWS.

two of them. Eight to ten acres of corn will fill two 10 by 28 foot silos, and if an acre or two of cowpeas or soy beans can be raised in, the feed will be of the highest merit. Silage uses up the crop cleanly and gets all the nutriment from the stalks, as well as the grain. It is an excellent feed in winter and unsurpassed for keeping up the milk supply or pushing beef production during summer droughts.

People who have had no experience with silage are really astonished when they see the results gained by its use. Small farms must have restricted pastures, and all pastures are poor at times. Silage keeps stock in good condition, maintains milk production and avoids the waste which otherwise comes from discarding cornstalks. These are money making ideas and are important on large places as well as small ones. I know a successful farmer who keeps thirty head of cows on thirty acres of land. He has two silos and does not use more than four or five acres for pasture. Silage, alfalfa and roots form 90 per cent of the feed required. The other 10 per cent is bran and linseed meal. A very small proportion of the milk sold pays for these concentrates. That kind of management is seen in all projects around his farm.

Good silage properly fed is all consumed and in addition very palatable. Like other succulent feeds, it has a beneficial effect upon the digestive organs, and more stock can be kept on a given area of land when it is the basis of the ration. On account of the smaller cost for labor, silage can be used for supplementing pastures more economically than can soiling crops unless only a small amount of supplementary feed is required. Converting the corn crop into silage clears the land sooner than if the corn crop is shocked, husked, and because of these advantages, silage, in the general opinion of dairy farmers, has increased milk production per cow and has increased the profits per acre. In all parts of the United States where the silo has come into general use the principal silage crop is corn. One reason for this is that ordinarily corn will produce more food material to the acre than any other crop which can be grown. It is more easily harvested and put into the silo than any of the hay crops, such as clover, cowpeas or alfalfa. Furthermore, corn makes an excellent quality of silage. The legumes, such as clover and alfalfa, are liable to rot unless special care is taken to pack the silage thoroughly and force the air out.

It is also necessary for American farmers to improve their pastures for the economic production of milk and beef. For a permanent pasture we want a wider range of grasses, including timothy, alsike, white clover, blue grass and orchard grass. These will support

on a wide range of soils. Five pounds each of timothy, redtop and alsike, with two pounds of white clover, give fine results with possibly three of bluegrass. The little white clover will spread as no other clover will and cover the ground in the face of great obstacles. It will grow and flourish on almost any kind of soil and should be included in any grass seed mixture intended for permanent pasture. It volunteers year after year, and the pastures and roadsides are often covered with it even after blue grass has given up the fight.

CUTTING THE SEED CROP.

It is not an uncommon practice for the farmer to allow the seed crop to remain on the fields an excessive period, in order that more of the green pods may develop. In such fields on the same plant are found ripe pods bursting open, as well as fully developed, half grown and newly forming pods.

Observations show that many of the chalcids flies infesting the earlier or first pods have had sufficient time to complete their life development, emerge from the seeds and deposit their eggs into the green pods growing on the same plant upon which they themselves were fostered.

In view of this the seed crop should be so handled that the setting of pods will be as uniform as possible, and the crop should then be harvested as soon as the larger number of the pods are ripe.

SUGGESTIONS FOR PLOWING.

Depth Depends Upon Season of the Year and Kind of Soil.

The depth at which land should be plowed depends much upon the season of the year, the kind of soil and the physical condition of the subsoil. Fall plowing, except for fall sown grain, should invariably be deeper than spring plowing, as there is more time for it to become sufficiently settled and compacted. Whenever land is plowed quite deeply and the climatic conditions do not thoroughly settle the furrows it should be thoroughly worked before it is planted.

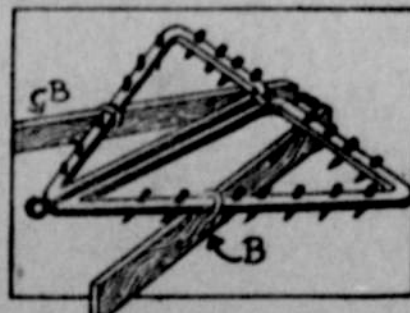
Heavy soils need to be plowed deeper than the lighter types of soils. Such soils usually have quite compact subsoils, and they are benefited by being brought to the surface. It is also a benefit to heavy soils to bury the vegetable matter at a good depth, as this will assist in keeping the subsoil from becoming too compact.

Lighter soils are very much the opposite. Their subsoils are usually not too compact, and it is better to have the vegetable matter mixed with the surface soil. Deep plowing of such soils has a tendency to make them too loose, and care should be taken to thoroughly compact them before they are planted to crops.

Plowing land continuously at the same depth every time has a tendency to form a hard, compact layer in the subsoil at that depth. This is an undesirable condition and can usually be avoided by varying the depth slightly from year to year. New land when first brought under the plow should not be plowed too deeply. While it may be desirable to ultimately have a furrow six or seven inches in depth, it should be brought about gradually by plowing a half inch or so deeper every year.

Filler For Dead Furrows.

To fill the water furrow, or dead furrow, that disserviceable ditch left by the turning plow, take a peg tooth harrow and two 1 by 6 inch boards four feet long, writes P. P. Parsons of Doris, N. M., in the Missouri Valley Farmer. Set the boards between the teeth of harrow, starting them a little to the side



of the center in front and slanting them so they almost meet at the back. This when drawn over the water furrow from end to end will draw the soil back into the ditch. Reverse the boards to level down the ridges. One section of an adjustable harrow with teeth set straight will do as well as a peg tooth.

SPRING CARE OF BEES.

Now is the time to remove all drone combs from the brood nest and replace them with good worker combs. If worker combs are not available, then use frames with full sheets of foundation in them.

All queenless colonies should be given

young queens that can be secured from the queen breeders in the southern states, and if it is not convenient to send for them then give from some strong colony a nice comb of young brood with freshly laid eggs in it, and from these queenless colonies several good queens can be reared and the entire apiary replenished.

It's a mighty good thing to requeen the entire apiary every season, for it not only means less swarming, but more bees raised from a vigorous queen and an upbuilding of the stock.

The honey from the early fruit bloom will be the honey on which the early brood is reared, while the main supplies from the early flow will be in June from the clovers.

For this reason it is best not to place supers on the hives until the proper time arrives, though this is not an infallible rule, as one should be governed by the condition of the brood nest.

If the tops of the brood combs are filled with honey and nicely capped with new caps, then put the supers on for either comb or extracted honey.—Farm Journal.

Effective Remedy.

Famous Scientist (excitedly)—Something must be done to stop the spread of the opium habit among women.

Editor (calmly)—Very well, sir; I'll put in a paragraph saying that a banking for opium is a sign of old age!—Exchange.

The Homeric Humourist.

Guide—In front of you is the national capitol. Miss Gush—Oh isn't it angelic? Mr. Grouch—Angelica! Why, young woman, how can you speak of it as being angelic? Miss Gush—Well, it has wings hasn't it?—Florida Times-Union.

His Supposition.

"A couple," said Mrs. Simpkins, "got married a few days ago after a courtship which had lasted fifty years." "I suppose," replied Mr. Simpkins, "the poor old man had become too feeble to hold out any longer."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Too Young to Smoke.

Kid—How old is that lamp, ma? Ma—Oh, about three years. Kid—Turn it down. It's too young to smoke.—Pennsylvania Punch Bowl.

Mere Point of View.

It was about 3 o'clock, and the fading light in the art gallery of the Public library was beginning to bother the painter woman who faced the sunset canvas with lumpy palette impaled on one thumb and paint brush held festively in the other hand, while she scrutinized again the intricate blending of sunset colors and looked away a few steps farther to squint at the perspective of the old whaler she was copying as it lurched in painted waves. Details of color blending of light and shade, of form after the fashion of a painter's sensitive appreciation undoubtedly filled her mind.

Then came thumping along the lashed floor two other women. They stood for a moment in silence in front of the sunset picture. One of them raised a thick, beribboned hand and rubbed the canvas with a slow feeling rub.

"Ain't it grand, Nellie?" she said. "An' all hand painted too."—New York Post.

An Old Larch Tree.

Italy can boast of a larch tree the age of which is estimated to be 2,000 years. It is situated on the northern bank of Mont Chetip in the direction of the huts of Plan Veni, above Courmayeur, a few steps from the footpath that skirts the limits of the meadow land. Due allowance being made for the extreme slowness with which the larch grows, for the altitude above sea level (1,650 meters) at which it is rooted and for its northerly exposure in the near neighborhood of the glacier, where the cycle of its development is barely five months every year, this venerable larch, untouched alike by woodman's ax and thunderbolt, cannot be less than 2,000 years old. Scotsman.

A Broad Understanding.



"Now, look here, wife! You have got to cut out this extravagance! From now on I am going to put down my foot on all unnecessary expenses. 'Huh! Your foot will more than cover all expenses!'"—Chicago News.

You May Pay Less

BUT YOU WILL NOT GET WORK THAT IS SO GOOD AS WE DO

You May Pay More

BUT YOU WILL NOT GET WORK THAT'S ANY BETTER IF AS GOOD

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