

Death Rate Cut in Half

"The death rate from tuberculosis is thruout the United States has been cut squarely in half in fourteen years. The reduction was from 200 deaths (per 100,000) in 1908 to 97 in 1923."

This is but one of the striking statements made by Dr. Philip P. Jacobs, publicity director for the National Tuberculosis Association who visited Portland October 22 and 23. Other pointed utterances made by Dr. Jacobs are:

"Two and one half years of life will be added to the average life when tuberculosis is banished."

The fight against the disease is a fight to postpone your own funeral."

"Tuberculosis is preventable and curable, and within the next generation we will see it practically eliminated from among the diseases of mankind, if present progress continues."

The little penny Christmas Seal has largely financed the campaign that has made this marvelous progress toward health possible.

BUY THEM!"

From far Alaska came a call for one hundred and fifty Christmas seals which were mailed early in November from the Portland office of the Oregon Tuberculosis Association to Mrs. Carrie Lamb, Klurkwan, Alaska, in order to be in time to "seal her Christmas Mail." The call was transmitted thru Miss Marie Falline, former Jackson County Public Health Nurse, now in Red Cross work at Juneau, Alaska.

A spirited challenge to try to beat Curry County in the Christmas Seal Sale is flung out to all comers by Mrs. Jennie M. B. Cope, County School Superintendent, and president of the Public Health Association in Curry County. She says in a letter just received by the Oregon Tuberculosis Association:

Curry county is going out this year to meet and beat our per capita seal sale record of last year, and we herewith issue a challenge to any other county in this grand old state of ours to beat us to it. 7.8 seals per capita was our record last year and we are making it at least eight this year. Just watch us!"

Wallova county is planning a big seal sale drive with \$1000.00 as its goal. Mrs. G. I. Ratcliff of Enterprise is the generalissimo in charge, and Miss Della M. Pearson, county nurse is her field marshal.

In Washington County, Mrs. C. Hyde, President of the Federated Woman's clubs of that county, has aroused an interest in handling the Christmas Seal Sale thru the clubs which is exceptional. Mrs. L. L. Jilison of Forest Grove is chairman of the Seal Sale Committee, and Mrs. C. L. Rollins of Hillsboro is secretary.

Done in brilliant Christmas color of Green, Red and White, the 1923 Christmas Seal is unusually attractive. A little child sitting before an open fireplace and the jolly face of Saint Nick appearing in the flames, form the central figures. Above is the greeting MERRY CHRISTMAS 1923 set off by two tiny red double barred crosses.

After That He Evaded Traps. "Why have I never married?" the confirmed bachelor repeated a leading question. "Well, once upon a time in a crowd I trod on a lady's gown. She turned, furiously, beginning, 'You clumsy brute!' Then she smiled sweetly, and said: 'Oh, I beg your pardon, I thought you were my husband. No, it really doesn't matter in the least. And when I came to think it over I decided that I'd better let marriage alone.'"

DR. J. W. GOIN,
Veterinarian.

Authorized Auction Sale and Interstate Inspector.

Phones:—Palace Feed Shed, 184-J
Residence, 500-R
ALBANY, OREGON

LUDEN'S

MENTHOL COUGH DROPS

for nose and throat

Give Quick Relief

The Farce Continues

The ready market created for public bonds by exemption of national, state, county, and municipal securities from federal income taxes has laid a heavy burden on railroads, public utilities and other industries.

By reason of the outpouring of such securities with this privilege, industries which seek to provide for the expansion of transportation and manufacturing facilities required in the public service must pay higher interest rates to successfully compete in the money market.

In turn this must be paid by the general public in order that holders of tax-exempt bonds escape tax free on their income.

The Wonders of Radio

By some ingenious device, twenty round trips of electric impulse between New York and Warsaw were duly recorded in twenty-five seconds. The total distance which the impulse traveled in that twenty-five seconds was 4,500,000 miles.

Nobody knows what electricity is. We seem only beginning to know what it does. That controllable quantities will move railroad trains up heavy grades, we know. It may control the movement of the stars in their courses. The Einstein theory of relativity, whose correctness is being accepted by more and more scientists, seems likely to change many of our conceptions. Already there is scientific opinion that what Newton called gravitation is really something else. The effort to know what is already straining the human mind.

With the field that radio is opening up we may yet be only on the edge of electrical possibilities.

Profitable Producers

Come From Good Bulls

Good cows do not often just happen. They are the product of mating good sires and good dams. "Like begets like, or the likeness thereof." Scrubs bred to scrubs can produce only scrubs. But a good pure bred bull when bred to ordinary cows or even to scrubs will produce animals that are profitable producers. If you already have good cows, you will be going backward if you do not also have a very good bull.

Subscribe for the Tribune

MICKIE SAYS—



DAIRY FACTS

New World's Record for Butterfat Production

A new world's record for production of butterfat in one year over all breeds has been established by a Holstein cow owned by Raymondale farm at Vaudrouil, Quebec. DeKol Plus Segis Dixie freshening at the age of nine years and three months, and weighing 1,650 pounds, produced 33,464.7 pounds of milk containing 1,340.35 pounds of butterfat in 365 consecutive days. This amount of butterfat is equal to 1,896.09 pounds of butter. This production surpasses the former world record held by another Canadian Holstein cow by 5 pounds of butter.

Because of her previous high records of production, "Dixie" was placed on strictly official test, supervised by



DeKol Plus Segis Dixie.

both the Holstein-Friesian Association of America and the Dominion department of agriculture of Canada, which supervises record of performance tests for all breeds of dairy cattle in Canada.

The new champion was fed a grain ration consisting of equal parts of bran, hominy, dried distillers' grains, gluten meal, oil cake and cracked oats. To 100 pounds of this mixture was added one pound of salt, one pound of charcoal and one-fourth-pound of bone-meal. She was fed at the rate of one pound of grain mixture to each four pounds of milk produced. Her roughage consisted mainly of mixed hay and some corn silage and beets. All of last summer she was let out to pasture two hours a day.

A four-year-old son of the new champion recently sold at public auction for \$4,100 at the National Holstein sale.

HOW TO SAVE MONEY WHEN SHOPPING

By MRS. HARLAND H. ALLEN

(© 1922, Harland H. Allen.)

TO TELL WHETHER A COLOR IS FAST

"Oh, look, my beautiful blouse is all ruined!" Have you not often said that, when you removed your coat or suit and found that the color of the lining had come off on your waist?

If you had remembered when buying the suit-coat to take along a clean, white cotton handkerchief and rub it briskly over the lining you might have saved yourself this disappointment. If any of the color comes off on the handkerchief, the fabric is not fast to friction.

Do you know how Uncle Sam sometimes tells how a piece of military cloth is fast to perspiration or not? By placing small samples in the shoes of marching soldiers, or under the saddles of those on horseback. A few days' test in this way will prove beyond a doubt the degree of fastness.

So if you are buying material for lining, underwear, or a dress or blouse, the best way to test it is by wearing a sample next to the skin for a few days.

Another test you can easily make for fastness to perspiration is to steep a sample in acetic acid for a few minutes. If the color does not fade then you will be safe in making the purchase.

If you want to tell whether any goods are proof against "spotting," sprinkle a sample with water, and then dry before brushing off. If there is any change in either the color or luster, do not buy it for a suit or dress, as it will never be practical for street wear or general outdoor use.

The only way to tell whether goods are fast to washing is to actually wash a sample in hot soap suds, and then compare it with the original material. Sometimes in buying a colored fabric to make up in combination with a white piece of goods, you want to know if the colored material will "bleed." Braid a strip of the white with a strip of the dyed, and wash together. If the colors are not absolutely fast, they will "run" into the white.

In order to tell how fast a material may be to light and air, expose a sample in a sunny window for several days. This takes time, but you may save yourself many a disappointing purchase in this way.

Notice of Appointment of Administratrix

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed administratrix of the estate of Lewis A. Cobb, deceased, by the County Court of the State of Oregon for Linn County. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same duly verified and with proper vouchers therefor to the undersigned at her home near Lyons in Linn County, Oregon, or at the office of V. Lyle McCroskey, in the First National Bank Building, Stayton, Oregon, within six months from date of the first publication of this notice.

Dated and first published this 15th day of November, 1923. Lena Cobb Administratrix of the estate of Lewis A. Cobb, deceased. V. Lyle McCroskey Stayton, Oregon Attorney for Administratrix. 14-5t (To be published in 5 consecutive issues)

They Work While You Sleep!

We are proud of our Classified column, because it is full of human interest—it brings people together as nothing else can do. If you have anything to sell, or want to buy something, there is nothing quicker nor surer. And the cost is cheap. Yes, we are also proud of our job department and the work we do. See us for anything in the printing line.

Notice of District Road Meeting

Pursuant to a petition signed by a legal number of resident freeholders, taxpayers and legal voters of Road District No. 33 of Linn County, Oregon, Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the legal voters of Road District No. 33 of Linn County, Oregon, will be held at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m., on the 24th day of November, 1923, at the Munkers School House in said Road District to determine whether or not said Road District shall vote a special tax of \$1000.00 upon all the taxable property within said Road District for the improvement of the roads therein as follows, to-wit, grading, graveling, draining and repairing said roads.

By order of the County Court of Linn County, Oregon.

Dated this 31st day of October, 1923 Attest: R. M. Russell, County Clerk. B. M. Payne, County Judge D. C. Thomas, County Commissioner. J. D. Isom, County Commissioner.

Posted this 31st day of October 1923 By Jas. J. Johnston, appointed by the Court.

Contagious Skin Disease

During the school year there often develops the contagious skin diseases that are a source of annoyance to the teachers, the afflicted pupils, and the other pupils with whom the afflicted ones are associated.

The most common are scabies, or itch, and impetigo. Both of these are contagious and often afflict an entire school or room. Fortunately both of these conditions are easily recognized and both yield very readily to simple treatment. Scabies usually occurs on the hands between the fingers and around the joints of the fingers, wrist and elbow. The face is rarely affected, except in neglected cases of long standing.

Impetigo is usually on the face and produces a much larger sore which is more individual than in scabies, scabies producing many small sores that tend to coalesce or run together.

It so often occurs that parents do not feel able to bear the expense of consulting a physician for what they regard as a very trivial matter.

This often is not necessary and may be avoided if the teacher will give the following simple instructions to the parents, preferably in the form of a written notice. A good plan would be to have the instructions printed in quantity and distributed to all the teachers of your county. Impetigo: The crusts should be removed by washing with warm water and soap. Then apply a little ointment of 2% ammoniated mercury twice a day, thoroughly rubbing into the sore.

Scabies: Take a hot bath, using laundry soap, scrubbing the parts thoroughly. Wash off soap and while the body is still wet rub on powdered sulphur, let the body dry without using a towel, then dress with clean underclothes. Each night

when retiring rub the body with Sulphur ointment, wearing the underclothes to sleep in. Repeat this each night for three nights. Then take a second bath and repeat treatment as above if not cured. The sulphur ointment may be made by melting a teaspoonful of lard and then stirring one heaping teaspoonful of sulphur into it while it cools. This treatment should not be continued longer than one week. If not cured at the end of that time a physician should be consulted.

To Rid Hair of Vermin and Nits: Kerosene (Coal Oil) Olive Oil (Sweet Oil) Equal parts.

Mix the oils together and rub into the hair and scalp at night. Never use coal oil alone. Tie head up in a towel until morning. Then wash the hair with pure hot vinegar followed by soap and water. Dry the hair and remove the nits from hair with fingers. Use oil treatment three successive times. Pick nits out every afternoon until all are gone.

These remedies are harmless, inexpensive and can be purchased at any drug store, and they will quickly relieve any of the above conditions. Children undergoing treatment may be safely allowed to remain in school. Children neglecting the treatment after instructed regarding the same should be excluded from school until the condition is properly attended to.

Use of Oil Increasing

With the rapid increase in the use of crude oil and its manufactured products all over the world it is really remarkable that cost of these articles to the consumer has declined.

A few years ago there was a craze in our country to hold up oil land, in naval and other reserves by the government, which naturally restricted production and kept stiffening prices to the people.

With the new policy of our government, abandoning monopolization of oil lands, and leaving production to the initiative of private enterprise, there has been enormous expansion of the oil industry, with declining prices.

It stands to reason that if the government undertook price fixing of oil production and adverse manipulation of prices, and in the end the consumer would pay dearly for any government interference.

Rapid extension of the use of fuel oil is threatening the coal industry and the end is not yet in sight.

State or federal interference with any industry creates new problems that only multiply the burdens of government and are usually taken advantage of by managers of the industry aimed at.



CAREFULLY CONDUCTED VISION SURVEYS shows that 62% of all children between the ages of six and sixteen have defective eyes.

Most of these children are being forced to do school work under the handicap of a constant nervous strain caused by neglect of eyes that need help. And the pitiful part is that the parent's ignorance of the condition does not save the child from the penalty he is constantly paying.

E. E. Meade
Optometrist.
ALBANY, OREG.

HAROLD ALBRO,
Manufacturing Optician