The Hood River Glacier.

VOL. XVII. HOOD RIVER, OREGON, MAY 10, 1906. 52

SOCIETIES.

HOOD RIVER COMMERCIAL CLUB—Meets every second Monday in each month at 8 p. m., in the club rooms over Jackson's store. H. F. DAVIDSON, Pres. A. D. MOE, Secretary.

HOOD RIVER LODGE NO. 105, A. F. and A. M.—Meets Saturday evening on or before each full moon. A. S. BLOWERS, W. M. D. MCDONALD, Secretary.

HOOD RIVER CHAPTER NO. 27, R. A. M.—Meets first and third Friday nights of each month. D. MCDONALD, H. P. A. D. MOE, Secretary.

HOOD RIVER CHAPTER NO. 25, O. E. S.—Meets second and fourth Tuesday evening of each month. Visitors cordially welcomed. MRS. T. J. KINNAIRD, W. M. MRS. THERESA CASTNER, Secretary.

IDLEWILDE LODGE NO. 107, I. O. O. F.—Meets in Fraternal hall, every Thursday night. R. G. PARROTT, N. G. ALLEN NEAL, Secretary.

EDEN ENCAMPMENT, NO. 48, I. O. O. F.—Regular meeting second and fourth Mondays of each month. H. C. COOK, C. P. H. C. SMITH, Scribe.

LAUREL REBEKAH DEGREE LODGE NO. 81, I. O. O. F.—Meets first and third Fridays in each month. MRS. E. W. UDELL, N. G. MRS. DORA THOMSON, Secretary.

WAUCOMA LODGE NO. 30, K. OF P.—Meets in K. of P. hall every Tuesday night. THOS. F. JOHNSON, C. C. V. C. BROCK, K. of R. and S.

HOOD RIVER CAMP, NO. 7,702, M. W. A.—Meets in K. of P. hall every Wednesday night. E. S. MAYES, V. C. C. U. DAKIN, Clerk.

HOOD RIVER CIRCLE NO. 524, WOMEN OF Woodcraft—Meets at K. of P. hall on the first and Third Fridays of each month. LOU MCREYNOLDS, G. N. F. W. MCREYNOLDS, Clerk.

RIVERSIDE LODGE NO. 68 A. O. U. W.—Meets first and third Saturdays of each month. F. H. BLAGG, M. W. E. R. BRADLEY, Financier. CHESTER SHUTE, Recorder.

OLETA ASSEMBLY NO. 103, UNITED ARTisans.—Meets the first and third Wednesdays, work; second and fourth Wednesdays Artisans' hall. G. W. THOMPSON, M. A. C. D. HENRICH, Secretary.

COURT HOOD RIVER NO. 42, FORESTERS of America.—Meets second and fourth Mondays in each month in K. of P. hall. SENECA F. FOUTS, C. R. F. U. BROSIUS, F. C.

CANBY POST, NO. 16, G. A. R.—MEETS AT A. O. U. W. hall, second and fourth Saturdays of each month at 2 o'clock p. m. All G. A. R. members invited to meet with us. S. A. SKINNER, Commander. THOMAS GOSS, Adjutant.

CANBY W. R. C., No. 16—MEETS SECOND and fourth Saturdays of each Month in A. O. U. W. hall at 2 p. m. ELLEN BLOUNT, President. GERTRUDE B. INGLES, Secretary.

MOUNTAIN HOME CAMP No. 3469, R. N. A. Meets at the K. of P. Hall on the second and fourth Fridays of each month. MRS. CARRIE BROSIUS, O. MRS. ELLA DAKIN, Recorder.

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The place to get an easy shave and first-class hair cut.
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350,000 Building Brick
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OF HOOD RIVER, OREGON.
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Hood River, - - Oregon

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Res. Phone 376. Hood River, Ore.

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Real Estate
HOOD RIVER OREGON
Intending purchasers would do well to see my list of city and farm property before purchasing.

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Portland property to trade for fruit land.
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I am prepared to furnish mill and slab wood, also other kinds of wood.
I have a new steam wood saw and am prepared to do sawing. Also do general team work.
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NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Department of the Interior, United States Land office, The Dalls, Ore., April 18, 1906.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at The Dalles, Oregon on May 21st, 1906, viz:

DAVID M. DUVALL

of Mosier, Oregon, on H. E. No. 8932, for the lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, section 28, township 2 north range 11 east, W. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Lewis L. Goodwin, William E. Huskey, George W. Huskey, Wm. W. Stephenson, all of Mosier, Ore.

MICHAEL T. NOLAN, Register.

a19-m24

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Department of the Interior, United States Land Office, The Dalles, Oregon, Apr. 16, 1906.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at The Dalles, Oregon, on June 6th, 1906, viz:

ISAAC M. THOMAS,

of Mosier, Oregon, on H. E. No. 9722, for the N½ SE¼, NE¼ SW¼ and SW¼ NE¼, section 2, township 1 north, range 11 east, W. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

John Armstrong, George R. Wood, John Evans, Edward C. Davidson, all of Mosier, Oregon.

a26 m24 MICHAEL T. NOLAN, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Department of the Interior, United States Land Office, The Dalles, Oregon, April 6, 1906.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before George T. Prather, U. S. Commissioner, at his office in Hood River, Oregon, on May 15th, 1906, viz:

EARL K. BARTMESS,

of Hood River, Oregon, on H. E. No. 12820, for the E½ SE¼, section 24, township 2 north, range 9 east, and lots 2 and 3, section 19, township 2 north range 10 east W. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Edward H. Hartwig, Harry A. Hackett, Ralph Jarvis, Andrew A. Jayne, all of Hood River, Oregon.

MICHAEL T. NOLAN, Register.

a12m10

[Timber Land, Act of June 3, 1878]
NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

United States Land Office, The Dalles, Oregon, Jan. 23rd, 1906.—Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the public land states by act of August 4, 1892,

WALTER SPEED

of St Johns, county of Multnomah, state of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 2794, for the purchase of the lots 3, 4, 7 and 8 of Section 6, Tp. 1 north, range 9 E., W. M.

That he will offer proofs to show that the lands sought are more valuable for the timber or stone thereon than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claims to said lands before the Register and Receiver at the land office in The Dalles, Oregon, on May 12th, 1906.

He names the following witnesses: Nils C. Olson and Wm. H. Bathgate of Portland, Oregon; John C. Hedges of Tualatin, Oregon, and F. Frautschy of Hood River, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely any of the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before the said 12th day of May, 1906.

MICHAEL T. NOLAN, Register.

m8m10

[Timber Land, Act June 3, 1878.]
NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office, The Dalles, Oregon, January 15, 1906.—Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the public land states by act of August 4, 1892,

DAVID FOULKES

of Portland, county of Multnomah, state of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 2790, for the purchase of the SW¼ NE¼, NW¼ SE¼ and N½ SW¼, section 5, township 1 north, range 9 E., W. M.

That he will offer proof to show that the lands sought are more valuable for the timber or stone thereon than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claims to said land before the Register and Receiver at the land office in The Dalles, Oregon, on May 10th, 1906.

He names the following witnesses: Nils C. Olson, C. W. Embody, Benjamin F. Fisher, of Portland, Oregon, and John E. Hedges, of Tualatin, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely any of the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before the said 10th day of May, 1906.

m8m10 MICHAEL T. NOLAN, Register.

[Timber Land, Act June 3, 1878]
NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land office, The Dalles, Oregon, Jan. 23rd, 1906.—Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the public Land States by act of August 4, 1892,

BUELAH OCTAVIA ROLLESTON

of Portland, county of Multnomah, state of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 2793, for the purchase of the lots 13 and 14, section 31, lot 4, section 32, tp. 2 N., R. 9 East and lot 4, section 5, Tp. 1 north, range 9 E., W. M.

That she will offer proof to show the lands sought are more valuable for the timber or stone thereon than for agricultural purposes, and to establish her claims to said lands before the Register and Receiver at the land office in The Dalles, Oregon, on May 12, 1906.

She names the following witnesses: Nils C. Olson and W. H. Bathgate of Portland, Ore.; Walter Speed of St. Johns, Oregon; F. Frautschy of Hood River, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely any of the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before the said 12th day of May, 1906.

MICHAEL T. NOLAN, Register.

m8m10

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

United States Land office, The Dalles, Ore., March 2d, 1906. Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the public land states by act August 4, 1892,

PAUL P. McCULLY,

of Portland, county of Multnomah, state of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 2835, for the purchase of Lot 4, sec. 4, Lots 1 and 2, and SE¼ NE¼, sec. 5, in township 1, range 9 east, W. M., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber and stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver at The Dalles, Oregon, on the 29th day of May, 1906,

He names as witnesses: Niles C. Olsen, Portland, Oregon; Fred Frautchy, Hood River, Oregon; George Handley and Davis Foulkes, Portland, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before the 29th day of May, 1906 MICHAEL T. NOLAN, Register.

m29 m24

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Wasco County.

In the matter of the estate of Phebe Jones, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed by the County Court for Wasco County, Oregon, administratrix of the estate of Phebe Jones, deceased, and all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present same with the proper vouchers attached, within six months from the date of the first publication of this notice, at the office of Fouts & Derby, Hood River, Oregon.

EZMA R. JONES,
Administratrix of the estate of Phebe Jones, deceased.

Dated and first published March 15, 1906.

FOUTS & DERBY,
Attorneys for Administratrix.

FRUIT PESTS AND REMEDIES

DESCRIPTION AND TREATMENT

Taken From a Bulletin on Orchard Practice, Complied by F. A. Huntley.

The San Jose Scale has become so generally distributed to the fruit sections of this state that most growers of tree fruits are familiar with its destructive effects. It may be found on all kinds of fruit trees, and on native trees contiguous to the infested orchards but is most noticeable on apples and pears. When present on a bearing tree it always attacks the fruit, causing conspicuous red blotches. Most persons do not like to eat scaly fruit. Raw animal matter has not come to be a coveted relish when served upon fresh fruit, or otherwise.

The San Jose Scale does not appear in broods at stated intervals, as is the habit of some other insect. It lives through the winter on branches and twigs from the infant stage to that of full development. The scales as observed during the dormant season are from about a thirty-second to nearly one-eight of an inch in diameter. They are of a grayish color, nearly circular in shape, and almost flat, with a pointed, slightly raised center of lighter color. They devour the vital forces of a tree to such an extent that it ceases to be profitable, and will finally die if left untreated.

Beginning with the first warm weather in May the scales commence to multiply and so continue to increase through the season. The young are born alive and become immediately active in their destructive work of sucking the juices from the plant.

It is not a difficult matter to control and even to eradicate this pest from an orchard, by use of the sulphur-lime spray properly prepared and thoroughly applied.

The writer of this article has used the sulphur-lime spray in June with excellent success by applying the standard formula made up to one half strength. F. A. H.

Oyster-Shell Scale.

The Oyster-Shell Scale, so common west of the Cascade mountains, has a different life history from that of the San Jose Scale. It winters in the egg stage, the eggs being protected until hatched in the warm spring weather, by the shell or dead covering of the old scale. Otherwise they are similar in their destructive habits. The same treatment applies to both. Mr. E. S. Ridge, Fruit Inspector for Pierce county, and many others as well, testify to the effectiveness of the sulphur-lime spray for the Oyster-Shell Scale, when this solution is made and used properly. F. A. H.

Aphis, Black and Green.

The aphis which attacks the foliage of the apple is usually of a light green color, and those found on the plum and other stone fruits are commonly black. Many kinds of plants are infested with aphides of varying shades of green merging to black. The females give birth to living young through the summer. Near the close of the warm season eggs are deposited on the twigs, and these hatch the following spring, and so continue the cycle of development. Aphides cause injury to young trees, nursery stock, and newly set grafts, principally by hindering or destroying leaf action.

The common remedy is kerosene emulsion used as a spray. The remedy I have found best by extensive practice is a preparation of nicotine, a by-product in the manufacture of tobacco for the trade. This is a syrupy liquid put up and sold in one and five gallon cans, and extensively used as a sheep dip for ticks, and by greenhouse men to kill insects infesting tender plants. It is offered to the trade under the names, Sheep Dip, Rose Leaf, Black Leaf, Nicoticide and other trade names. The cost is $1.00 to $1.25 per gallon and is diluted with about 75 parts water for application. A strong tobacco tea made from the refuse of cigar factories and used as a spray is an excellent substitute for the commercial nicotine products.

A thorough spraying with sulphur-lime solution before the foliage starts will destroy the eggs, thus we gain another important advantage in the use of this valuable remedy which is considered the standard for scale insects. F. A. H.

Woolly Aphis.

This insect is rarely found anywhere except on apple trees. It is most common in the Coast Region, though in other sections it is sometimes quite numerous. The white cottony subtance which forms a covering and protection to the soft-bodied insects beneath, appears so conspicuous that its presence is readily observed. It attaches itself to rough places in the bark, in openings caused by wounds, where branches have been cut off, and about the buds and fruit spurs on small branches. It impairs the vitality of the tree when allowed to develop in considerable numbers. The sulphur-lime spray helps to keep it in check, but kerosene emulsion is a more effective remedy. Pure kerosene applied with a paint brush to the trunk and main branches where it is found seems to result in no injury to the tree and will kill the insects. It is a difficult pest to eradicate.

It is said that a "root form" of woolly aphis attacks the roots of apple trees. Some authorities claim the so-called root form is entirely a different insect, and it is named the "apple-root aphis." While not as common as the woolly aphis working in the tops, it is even more destructive when found. Galls which resemble crown-gall are produced on the small roots by its attack. A remedy recommended for this is to remove the earth from around the base of the tree and treat with kerosene emulsion. This pest is likely to be introduced on nursery stock and serves as a warning to the planter for close insection. F. A. H.

The Peach Twig-Borer.

This insect has come to be a serious pest in some of the peach-growing communities in this state. The first attack is made upon the young twigs in the spring by the larvae (worms) boring into the tips. A late brood infests the fruit, and it is the late varieties of fruit that indicate the greatest loss to the fruit-grower.

The adult is a small dark-gray moth which reaches maturity in August and later. The moths lay their eggs in the crotches of the smaller branches. When the eggs hatch the larva bore into the bark and there remain until the following spring.

The kerosene emulsion spray will destroy the worms if thoroughly applied late in the winter or early spring. In treating for this pest it is advisable to use an elbow on the end of the spraying rod, and direct the spray downward into the crotches with considerable force. F. A. H.

Apple Scab.

By W. H. Lawrence.

This is the most destructive disease of the apple that occurs in the state. The fungus that causes the disease has two stages—the winter stage which lives in the dead and decaying leaves during the winter and the summer stage which lives on the leaves and fruit during the summer.

The form in the dead leaves continues to grow during the winter. Sometime in late winter or early spring capsules are formed inside the leaves. Each capsule contains numerous spores. About the time the leaves on the apple tree begin to unfurl in spring and later these spores escape from the capsule and float about in the air. Some of them lodge on the leaves, flowers and fruit. If they germinate they will cause the parts to become diseased. The summer stage then makes its appearance in a few days in the shape of small, usually nearly circular, dark, olive green colored blotches. These blotches are composed of numerous short stalks on the tips of which summer spores are borne. The summer spores mature at once and drop off. If they lodge on the leaves and fruit of the same tree or a neighboring one they will cause new areas to become diseased. Very shortly a second crop of summer spores is produced by the fungus in the new areas which in turn drop off. Some of them are carried by the wind and other agents to the leaves and fruit and thus spread the disease more widely. Summer spores mature in such a short time and are produced in such abundance that thousands of scabby spots appear in the course of a few days when conditions are favorable. As the parts mature the new blotches become less frequent and finally cease to appear. The greater number of them appear during the interval of time between the unfolding of the leaves and a few days after the petals have fallen. The reason that the fungus no longer produces new diseased areas is perhaps due to the epidermis (skin) of the leaves becoming somewhat thicker and firmer and thus more resistant so that the fungus is unable to make a entrance.

Since the fungus that causes the disease winters in the dead leaves it is evident that the destruction of as many of the fallen leaves as possible will materially lessen the number of winter spores to be set free in the spring. Plowing the leaves under in the autumn is perhaps the easiest method of getting rid of a greater number of them. This will not altogether prevent the disease. The trees must be sprayed every year.

Several sprays have been used in combatting apple scab but none has given as good results as properly prepared Bordeaux mixture. Two applications applied on the proper dates are sufficient to hold the disease in check. The first application must be made just before the flower buds open and the second just after the petals have fallen.

Blackspot Canker.

By W. H. Lawrence.

Blackspot Canker is a disease of the apple tree. In importance it ranks next to the apple scab. It is very prevalent and destructive in Western Washington in localities where the rain-fall is considerable during the latter part of autumn and early winter. The disease is caused by a parasitic fungus. The fungus lives in the bark for about a year and then dies. Before it dies it forms spores, the greater number of which are distributed from October to late December or a little later. These spores are carried about by the wind and some of them lodge on the bark of apple trees. The moderately low temperature and plenty of moisture usually present in November and later are conditions most suitable for germination. On germinating the fungus enters the bark. Occasionally by the end of a week new cankers make their appearance. They are about the size of a pin head, circular, somewhat sunken, and nearly black. They increase slowly in diameter but the fungus penetrates the bark into the sap wood beneath. When the tree begins to leave out the cankers increase rapidly in diameter and are mature in size by the last of June or a little later. Mature cankers are usually oblong and vary in size from ¼ of an inch to 6 inches long by ¼ of an inch to 5 inches in width. Frequently they appear to be much larger. As a rule these larger ones are the result of two or more smaller ones merging together. The cankered bark becomes dry and brittle and separates from the living, leaving a fissure. It remains on the tree for a time and then falls out, leaving a scar.

About the time the cankers are full grown the epidermis (skin) on the cankers become slightly roughened by the formation of pustules just beneath it. Each of these pustules contains numerous spores which when distributed will cause the new cankers to appear.

Since the spread of the disease is caused by spores and the spores germinate in November it follows that the way to prevent the disease is to prevent the germination of the spores. This can be done by spraying the trees with double strength Bordeaux mixture about the first of November to kill the spores on the bark. Under ordinary weather conditions there will be sufficient spray on the bark to kill spores that may lodge on it for a short period of time if the work has been done properly. To catch the spores that are distributed later in the season spray a second time with double strength Bordeaux mixture making the application thorough so

(Continued on page 8)

THE RESERVOIR IS COMPLETED

WILL HOLD 284,000 GALLONS

Valuable Improvements Made at the Spring by the Water Company.

The news that the new reservoir at the spring, which supplies the lower part of town with water for domestic use, is completed, and that the water will now be available for irrigating, will be welcome to the consumers of the water.

The reservoir will be filled to about one-third its capacity today, and after thirty days will be filled another third, and at the end of sixty days it will be ready to hold 284,000 gallons of water.

The company have put a heavy concrete wall entirely around the springs, comprising an area of 80x125 feet. At its deepest part, the water will be 11 feet deep when the reservoir is full, and at the outlet it will have a 10-foot head. A large filter has been put in, consisting of a square box of cement, filled with clean gravel, so that every drop of water going into the service pipes will have to pass through twenty-six feet of gravel. This will prevent any impure organic matter getting into the pipes.

The old bottom of the springs was dug out to the depth of several feet and a new coating of clean gravel put into the bottom, and in digging out for the work two more large springs were uncovered, which gushed out from the bottom, thereby increasing the flow of water very materially.

Around the concrete wall there will be built an 8-foot fence, covered with fine mesh poultry netting, to prevent any animal getting to the water, and also to catch leaves and flying debris from falling into the reservoir. Trees that were too close have been cut down, so that no falling leaves or twigs can get in, and the grounds will be terraced up around the springs and made into a park.

No expense has been spared to make the job permanent, and besides improving the sanitary condition of the springs, the reservoir will serve to greatly increase the water supply in the day time when it is most needed, by storing the overflow at night, which heretofore escaped.

The reserve will also be drawn upon to replenish the upper spring, by installing an electric pump, and pumping into the upper system. The power will be supplied by the electric plant of the company.

It was expected to have the work completed long before, but the scarcity of men, and the requiring more time than was contemplated at the beginning, has made the delay.

P. M. Hall-Lewis has supervision of the work.

Serious Accident on North Bank.

Saturday afternoon about two o'clock, while the blasting gang were emptying 30 kegs of powder into sacks, preparatory to putting in blasts, the powder ignited. The foreman, C. E. Vincent, was so badly burned that he died the next morning, while three others, whose names we were unable to learn, were very seriously burned.

The powder ignited with a great puff of flame, setting fire to the clothing of the men, which did the damage. The foreman had his back to it, and the flames setting fire to his coat in the back, he was unable to put it out until he was very badly burned. The hair and face of the others were burned, but they shut their eyes involuntarily, so that none were blinded. They were badly burned about the chest and hands, however.

The men were removed to camp and Drs. Brosius, Dumble and Watt summoned, who dressed the wounds, after which they were taken to the camp hospital at Collins in the launch belonging to the medical department.

V. E. Vincent has a wife and family in Portland and she was notified, arriving at Collins in the evening.

Many Walnuts Planted.

An event of horticultural importance took place at Salem two weeks ago when a nursery company planted enough walnuts grown on grafted trees to ensure the raising of 125,000 trees. There is a natural tendency to compare the walnut-planting boom now under way in Oregon with the prune-planting boom of fifteen years ago. A comparison, however, of the matter published at the present time with reference to the walnut industry with that published fifteen years ago as to the prune industry will quickly convince anyone that we are proceeding in a very sane way now as compared with the prune-planting days. The prune-planting boom came at a time when nearly everybody was more or less crazed by the spirit of speculation and nearly anyone could be induced to believe marvelous stories of sure profits to be realized. There is very little danger of over-planting of walnuts at the present time. The danger is that many will plant trees of the wrong kind or plant in the wrong place. Those who take any pains to inform themselves as to the walnut industry before buying trees can not fail to have their attention called to these points. There is no way of protecting those who go blind in such matters and the only sympathy they deserve is that bestowed on all who are so foolish as to think they know so much already that they do not need to learn anything. The systematic and organized sale of a great quantity of trees of uniform type and specially suited to this country will in itself in a great measure protect even this class in the matter of trees.—Oregon Agriculturist.

Postmaster Robbed.

G. W. Fouts, postmaster at Riverton, Ia., nearly lost his life and was robbed of all comfort, according to his letter, which says: "For 20 years I had chronic liver complaint, which led to a severe case of jaundice that even my finger nails turned yellow, when my doctor prescribed Electric Bitters, which cured me and have kept me well for eleven years." Sure cure for billiousness, neuralgia, weakness and all stomach, liver, kidney and bladder derangements. A wonderful tonic. At Chas. N. Clarke's drug store. 50 cents.