

AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

By R. C. Jones, County Agriculturist.

Third and Last Call.

The weather we have been having is especially favorable to the growth of the blight fungus on the potatoes. If you have not sprayed you should at once. The formula has been printed twice this summer and directions for its application, but for fear you may have mislaid it, I will repeat it again.

Bordeaux mixture of strength 5-5-50 has been recommended, but on account of the high price of the blue vitriol you might reduce the strength to 3-3-50, i. e., vitriol 3 pounds, quick lime to 50 gallons of water.

To Prepare Bordeaux Mixture. Prepare the copper sulphate by suspending the required amount in a gunny sack just below the surface of several gallons of water in a clean barrel. When the sulphate is dissolved, which requires three or four hours, remove the sack and stir into the barrel enough additional water to make exactly 25 gallons of the copper solution.

Prepare the lime by slacking it slowly and thoroughly in a clean barrel, and add enough additional water to make exactly 25 gallons of milk and lime. Stir thoroughly.

Pour the two ingredients together into another barrel, or better, directly into the spray tank, if it will hold 50 gallons. It is highly important to stir the mixture very thoroughly and strain either both ingredients before or the complete mixture after they are combined, as otherwise clogging of the spray nozzle might result. Use copper or bronze wire strainer of 18 or 20 mesh to the inch. Do not put copper sulfate or Bordeaux mixture into tin or iron vessels; use wood or copper containers. Mix the Bordeaux as needed and apply at once. It is never so good after it has settled.

When and How to Spray.

The number of sprayings and the dates will be determined by the weather conditions and severity of the disease. It is best to spray at least by the middle of August and about every ten days thereafter until harvest. But if the disease is severe or if there is much damp or rainy weather the spraying will have to be done oftener and sometimes commenced earlier. Late blight has been observed in potato fields as early as the first of July. It is advisable to commence spraying as soon as blight is first observed in order to prevent its rapid spread.

The most successful results in the Eastern United States have been secured by spraying every two weeks after the vines are six to eight inches high, and the result of many years experience in spraying potatoes with Bordeaux mixture there have led the growers to the conclusion that even where late blight is not present the added stimulation to the growth of the potato plants for spraying more than offsets the cost of the sprayers. The increased yields over unsprayed plants are often very high, so that even if the plants are not badly attacked by disease it is a paying proposition to spray.

The efficiency of the spray is determined largely by the thoroughness of application and whether the foliage is kept well covered. For thorough application, which cannot be too strongly recommended, it is advisable to use a machine which sprays both surface of the leaves, as the solution from the underspray nozzle protects the plant from infection through the lower surface of the leaves.

Flea Beetles. Fortunately in addition to controlling late blight Bordeaux mixture acts as a very effective repellent for the flea beetle, a common and damaging insect pest. By far the majority of the flea beetles feed on the under surface of the foliage which makes more necessary the underspray application.

Tuber Rot.

If this disease affected only the potato vines the damage resulting might not always prove serious since it is prevalent generally only late in the season. The greatest loss, however, may result from the attack on the potato tubers into which the fungus grows and produces a slight rotting by harvest time which increases greatly in storage. Infection may be distinguished by dark, slightly sunken patches on the surface of the tubers varying in size from an eighth of an inch to an inch or more in diameter depending on the severity of infection and atmospheric conditions. Such infected tubers almost invariably rot in storage and from these the fungus spreads to other uninfected potatoes causing them to rot also. Thus, the loss from storage rot is often quite extensive.

Serious infection of the potato tubers is best prevented by keeping the vines free from blight by spraying with Bordeaux mixture. If blight, however, has been present on the vines during the season, the potatoes should be sorted at harvest time and add diseased ones should be culled out and not placed in storage with the remainder as an additional precaution against storage rot. No method of seed treatment is effective in killing the fungus after it is once within the tuber tissues.

The progress of the rot in storage depends to a considerable extent on the temperature, humidity, and ventilation of the storage bin. A cool temperature and frequent ventilation hinder rotting, and a warm temperature and poor ventilation favor it.

The Dancing of Today.

(New York Evening Post.) The annual convention of dancing masters is a reminder that the "new dances" of two years ago did not develop along the lines predicted. They were to lead us out of the desert of waltzes and two-steps into the promised land of graceful and complex dances. But along came the one-step, and that quintessence of simplicity soon monopolized the floor. Nor do we hear so much of that older generation on the dancing floor, or stories of grandmothers dancing away their eightieth birthday celebration. Follow

ing the revival of many forms of folk-dancing there might well have been a heightened interest in artistic varieties of social dancing. But at present there are those who even hope that the dancing masters may restore the waltz and two-step that we had from the day of Tennyson's "dancers dancing a tune!"

The Lloyd-George Irish Policy.

David Lloyd George offers nothing stupid and nothing narrow in his plans for the conciliation of Ireland, including six counties of Ulster, these to be governed by a home council. He would have Ireland retain her present representation at Westminster until the war is ended. He suggests after the war an imperial conference as to the government of all the British dominions, including Ireland, which seems to indicate that something like general federalization may be in the statesman's mind. The example of the United States, and the later illustration of a federalized Germany's efficiency, have made some impression on Lloyd-George.

But this is a dream of the future. The present is what counts. It does not appear that either Belfast or Dublin is getting enthusiastic over the proposed plan. Yet on full consideration both Carson and Redmond may accept them for fear that something worse may come.

The Atlantic Passage By Air.

(New York Sun.) The plan of the young Norwegian, George Kulbech, to make the Atlantic passage in a biplane from Jeddah to America in 24 hours, flying at a speed of 112 miles an hour, looks practicable and kindles the imagination. His flying boat will have a seaworthy hull, so that if the skipper and his mate are compelled to seek refuge in the bosom of the deep they may submit to salvage if they cannot rise into the air again. But why shouldn't the seaworthy hull be equipped with a motor to continue the voyage on the surface of the Atlantic.

Kulbech's biplane is to have a water-cooled motor of 250-horse power, and with twin steering devices the two men aboard will be able to take turns at the wheel without moving from their seats. The lifting capacity of the great biplane will be 6000 pounds. The motor is to be self starting. Apparently the ship could carry enough fuel to keep the air for 24 hours.

If Gunnbjörn, the Norwegian searover, sailing for the Norse settlement in Iceland in A. D. 876, was blown out of his course and carried west until he sighted the continent now known as America, George Kulbech, another adventurer of Norway, may be the first of the human kind to sight America from the air in A. D. 1916. If George can make a land fall in Newfoundland or, say, on Cape Cod, there is nothing that may not be attempted and achieved by the air route. Estimating the equatorial circumference of the earth as 24,872 miles, it would take about nine days to ascend at Parancr the equator and make the long circuit of the globe at a speed of 112 miles an hour, with rations and gasoline enough on board and bunks for the crew. The round the world aeroplane will of course be a great improvement upon George Kulbech's.

And what a glorious voyage that would be! How puny and flat Jules Verne's dash around the earth in 80 days by steamship and railroad train and other mediums of travel! From Para up the Amazon and over the Andes (looking down at Quito); thence across the spacious Pacific past Christmas and the Gilbert islands, sighting New Guinea, over the spice waiting Celebes and the jungle of Borneo to the Straits Settlements; through the Indian Ocean to British East Africa, and right across the Dark Continent to the Gulf of Guinea and back to Para! What aviator with an imagination would desire another route by sea and land?

Of course the time is coming when the stabilized aeroplane will be as safe and familiar as the automobile that creeps (by comparison) on the face of the earth. There will be round the world trips and excursions in 10 to 20 days with stops to see the historic places and rude half nude people of the otherwise inaccessible wilderness. Everywhere will be aerodromes marked by flags and lights to welcome the air voyager. Friday to Monday trips to England and the European continent will be commonplace. Vacations will be spent in the air, with landings when desired or necessary. Doctors will prescribe the aeroplane for insomnia and other ailments. It will be a great world, and everybody scouring the upper current will say: "This is the life!"

HEAR WITHOUT EARS.

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Have You Heard It?

A Northerner riding through the West Virginia mountains came up with a mountaineer leisurely driving a herd of pigs. "Where are you driving the pigs to?" asked the rider. "Out to pasture 'em a bit." "What for?" "To fatten 'em." "Isn't it pretty slow work to fatten 'em on grass? Up where I come from we pen them up and feed them on corn. It saves a lot of time." "Yaas, I s'pose so," drawled the mountaineer. "But what's time to a hawg?"

An Englishman was walking along one of the principal thoroughfares of Washington and saw a curly-haired old negro putting coal in one of the cellars of the government buildings. The negro worked awfully industriously. "What's your name?" asked the interested tourist at length. "My name's George Washington, suh, at your service." "Washington, man, man, man," muttered the Englishman, musingly. "It seems to me I have heard the name before." "Shouldn't wonder, sah," replied the negro, in a delighted tone. "I've been here doing this sort of thing for the last ten years."

A violinist who gives concerts throughout the West was bitterly disappointed with the account of his recital printed in a country town paper. "I told your man three or four times," complained the musician to the owner of the paper, "that the instrument I used was a genuine Stradivarius, and in his story there was not a word about it, not a word." Whereupon the owner said, with a laugh: "That is as it should be. When M. Stradivarius gets his fiddle advertised in my paper under two dollars a line, you come around and let me know."

As a train was getting up steam to leave a certain station, it suddenly started in the middle. Of course, the communication cord broke and one end of it struck an old lady, who was standing on the platform, in the face. "Goodness me," she gasped in astonishment. "What was that." "The train was broken in two, madam," said a gentleman who stood nearby. "And I should think so," said the old lady indignantly, as she eyed the broken cord. "Did they really think that a piece of string like that could hold a train together?"

At a reception recently the guest of honor said to a man who had just been presented to her: "You are a foreigner, are you not? Where do you come from?" "Dear Berlin, ma'am," he answered. "Dear me!" she said. "You are such a charming man, couldn't you go back and come from somewhere else?"

Jake Pentecoff came to seek aid from the city fathers. "I gotta half a sack of flour," said Jake. "I'm all out, and my family iss starvin'."

"All right Jake," said the official. "If you need flour and have no money we'll get you a sack. But see here Jake, there's a circus coming, and if we get your flour are you sure that you will not sell it and take your family to the circus?" "Oh, no," said Jake; "I already got tat saved up. Yas, I got money to go to the circus."

Notice to Creditors.

In the District Court of the United States, for the District of Oregon. In the matter of George J. Melvin, bankrupt, No. 388 in bankruptcy.

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of June A. D. 1916, George J. Melvin, of Brighton, Oregon, the bankrupt above named, was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of his creditors will be held at my offices, rooms 830-831 Northwestern Bank Building, Portland, Ore., on the 11th day of July, 1916, at 10 a. m., at which time said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Claims must be presented in form required by the Bankrupt Act, and sworn to. The schedule filed discloses no assets. Dated July 1, 1916. A. M. Cannon, Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN TILLAMOOK.

Statements of McMinnville Citizens Are Always of Interest to Our Readers.

To many of our readers the streets of McMinnville are almost as familiar as those of our own town, and we are naturally interested to read of happening there. The following report from a well-known and respected resident will be helpful to numbers of men and women of Tillamook. Mrs. J. O. Rogers, 603 Grant Street, McMinnville, Ore., says: "I suffered intensely from backaches and headaches. Sometimes the attacks lasted for a week. I couldn't move without having pains in my back and hips. Sometimes when the headaches came on, I had to go to bed. I didn't know the trouble was caused by my kidneys but since I have been so greatly relieved by Doan's Kidney Pills, I know what caused the trouble. They not only regulated the action of my kidneys, but relieved the headaches and backaches." (Statement given Aug. 28 1907.)

Over five years later, Mrs. Rogers said: "I think as highly of Doan's Kidney Pills now as I did when I recommended them several years ago. Kidney trouble hasn't bothered me for a long time." Price 50c. at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Rogers has twice publicly recommended. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.

Summons.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Tillamook County. W. S. Terry, Plaintiff vs. Pearl Terry, Defendant.

To Pearl Terry, the above named defendant. In the name of the State of Oregon: You are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit on or before the expiration of six weeks from the date of the first publication of this summons, and if you fail to appear and answer, for want thereof, the plaintiff will apply to the court for a decree therein for the relief prayed for in the complaint, which is that the bonds of matrimony existing between yourself and this plaintiff be dissolved and for such other and further relief as the Court may deem equitable.

This summons is published in the Tillamook Headlight by order of the Hon. A. M. Hare, County Judge of Tillamook County, Oregon, by an order dated the fifth day of July, 1916, requiring publication of this summons to be made once a week for six weeks, and the date of the first publication is the 6th day of July 1916. Geo. P. Winslow, Attorney for Plaintiff. Last publication August 17, 1916.

Sheriff's Notice of Execution Sale of Real Property under Foreclosure.

Notice is hereby given, That by virtue of a judgment and decree made and entered on the 27th day of June, 1916, in a certain cause pending in the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for Tillamook County, wherein Lottie M. Hunt and Geo. Williams, Trustees, are plaintiffs, and A. C. Everson, Cananda Everson, C. W. Dewey, Cornelius DeYoung, and S. J. Holt are defendants, and by virtue of an execution issued on the first day of July, 1916, under and by authority of said judgment and decree, and to me directed, commanding me to sell the hereinafter described real property as under execution, I, H. Crenshaw, Sheriff of Tillamook County, Oregon, on Saturday, the 12th day of August, 1916, at ten o'clock a. m., of said date, in front of the Court House door, in Tillamook, Tillamook County, Oregon, will sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, for the purpose of satisfying said judgment and decree, the following described real property, situated in Tillamook County, Oregon, to-wit: Beginning at a point 43.73 1/2 chains east and 28.88 north of the S.W. corner of section 28, township 1 S., range 9 West, thence S. 26.75 chains, thence W. 7.50 chains, thence S. 13.25 chains, thence E. 51.35 chains, thence N. 31.25 chains, thence W. 27.50 chains, thence N. 8.75 chains, thence W. 16.37 1/2 chains to place of beginning, save and except about 20 acres heretofore deeded to John Koch the deed to which is recorded on page 72 Book D, Record of Deeds of Tillamook County, Oregon.

Said sale will be made subject to redemption as required by law, and in accordance with the directions of said judgment and decree. Dated Thursday, July 6, 1916. H. Crenshaw, Sheriff of Tillamook County, Oregon. First publication July 6, 1916. Last publication August 3, 1916.

Sheriff's Notice of Execution Sale of Real Property Under Foreclosure.

Notice is hereby given, That by virtue of a judgment and decree made and entered on the 27th day of June, 1916, in a certain cause pending in the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for Tillamook County, wherein John Larson is plaintiff, and Julius A. Erickson, John A. Brant, F. R. Beals and Bird L. Beals his wife, are defendants, and by virtue of an execution issued on the 1st day of July, 1916, under and by authority of said judgment and decree, and to me directed commanding me to sell the hereinafter described real property as under execution, I, H. Crenshaw, Sheriff of Tillamook County, Oregon, on Saturday, the 12th day of August, 1916, at 10 o'clock a. m., of said date, in front of the Court House door, in Tillamook, Tillamook County, Oregon, will sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, for the purpose of satisfying said judgment and decree, the following described real property, situated in Tillamook County, Oregon, to-wit: Lot two, the North Half of Lot Three, and the North Half of the Northeast quarter of the Southwest Quarter of Section Seven, Township Two North of Range Nine West of the Willamette Meridian, all situate in Tillamook County, Oregon.

Said sale will be made subject to redemption as required by law, and in accordance with the directions of said judgment and decree. Dated Thursday, July 6th, 1916. H. Crenshaw, Sheriff of Tillamook County, Oregon. First publication July 6, 1916. Last publication August 3, 1916.

Notice.

After this date, March 30, 1916, we the undersigned, physicians and surgeons, members of and forming The Tillamook County Medical Society, have agreed to send statements of account every thirty days to all our patrons and hope that all will endeavor to pay same promptly or call and arrange for payment. To the poor will be given every consideration, but the fellows who never pay, especially those who go from one physician to another without paying their bills will be dealt with accordingly and their names reported to the society for reference. Signed: Tillamook County Medical Society. R. T. Boals, S. M. Wendt, L. L. Hoy, J. E. Shearer, W. C. Hawk.

Notice of Street Opening.

Notice is hereby given, that the viewers appointed by the Common Council to assess benefits and damages on account of proposed opening of Tenth Street from the West side of Miller's Addition to the West line of Block 46, Thayer's Addition to Tillamook City, Oregon, have filed their report and the Common Council of Tillamook City, Oregon, has appointed Thursday, the 24th day of July, 1916, at the City Hall in Tillamook City, Oregon, at the hour of 8 o'clock p. m., as the time and place when the same will be considered by the Common Council.

The District assessed for benefits and damages in said report includes the whole of Blocks 46 and 47 in Thayer's Addition to Tillamook City, Oregon, the South half of Blocks 13 and 14, and the North half of Blocks 15 and 16 of A. A. Miller's Addition. Also a tract, beginning at the Southwest corner of Block 14, A. A. Miller's Addition to Tillamook; running thence North 105 feet; thence Southwesterly to a point North 27 degrees East 60 feet from the Northeast corner of Block 46 Thayer's Addition to Tillamook; thence South 105 feet; thence Northeast to the place of beginning, being a tract 105 feet wide.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY. Table with columns: Addition, Block, Lot, Name of owner, Benefits Assessed. Lists various property owners and their assessed benefits.

Tract owned by Mary Messner described as: Beginning at the Southwest corner of Block 14, A. A. Miller's Addition to Tillamook City, thence North 105 feet; thence Southwesterly to a point North 27 degrees East 60 feet from the Northeast corner of Block 46, Thayer's Addition; thence South 105 feet; thence Northeast to the place of beginning. Being tract 105 feet North and South 53.3 feet East and West, lying between Thayer's Addition and A. A. Miller's in Tillamook City. 68.00

Total benefits assessed \$432.00. All persons interested are hereby notified to present in writing their objection to said report, if any they have, on or before the time mentioned.

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North and South by 53.3 feet East and West lying between Thayer's Addition and A. A. Miller's Addition to Tillamook.

The assessment of damages made by said report is as follows: A strip 60 feet long North and South described as, Beginning at the Southwest corner of Block 14, of A. A. Miller's Addition to Tillamook City; running Southwesterly to a point on the East side of Block 46 Thayer's Addition 60 feet North of the center of the East side of said Block; thence South 60 feet to the center of said Block; thence Northeast to the Northwest corner of Block 16 in A. A. Miller's Addition to Tillamook; thence North to the place of beginning, this strip being 53.3 feet in width east and West \$120.00 60 feet off the South end of Lot 3, Block 46, Thayer's Addition to Tillamook, W. G. Dwight owner 30.00 60 feet off the entire South end of Lots 1 and 2, Block 46 Thayer's Addition, Nick Job owner 240.00 Expenses 42.00 Total damages assessed \$432.00

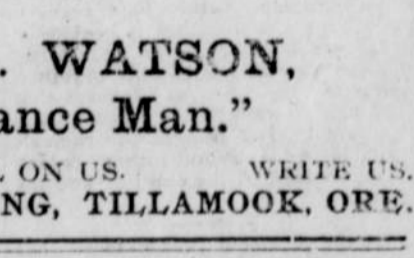
Table with columns: Name of owner, Benefits Assessed. Lists various property owners and their assessed benefits.

Total benefits assessed \$432.00. Dated this July 6th, 1916. Ira C. Smith, Recorder of Tillamook City, Oregon.

ed for the consideration of said report

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