

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON FOR THE COUNTY OF COLUMBIA

JESSIE EDITH CAUGHRON, Plaintiff.
 vs
 FRED CAUGHRON, Defendant.

To Fred Caughron, 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 Saturday the 2nd day of July, 1927, said date being more than six weeks after the date of the first publication of this summons herein; and if you fail to appear and answer or otherwise plead to plaintiff's said complaint, for want thereof the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief prayed for in her complaint, to-wit, for a decree forever dissolving the bonds of matrimony now existing between plaintiff and defendant; requiring defendant to pay all necessary suit money and costs in this proceeding and for such other and further relief as to the court may seem equitable and proper:

This summons is served upon you by publication for six consecutive weeks in The Vernonia Eagle, in pursuance of an order of Honorable J. A. Eakin, Judge of the Court for Columbia County, Oregon, made and entered on the 18th day of May, 1927.

Date of first publication Thursday, May 19, 1927. Date of last publication Thursday, June 30, 1927. DILLARD & DILLARD, Attorneys for plaintiff.

Residence and Post office address, St. Helens, Oregon.

SUMMONS

In the Circuit Court for the State of Oregon for the County of Columbia
 Katarzyna Jablonski, Plaintiff,

vs
 Adam Jablonski, Defendant.
 To Adam Jablonski, 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 suit on or before six weeks from the date of the first publication of this summons, to-wit, six weeks from June 2, 1927, and if you fail to so appear and answer said complaint, for want thereof the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in plaintiff's complaint to-wit:

For a decree of absolute divorce dissolving the bonds of matrimony heretofore existing between plaintiff and defendant, awarding plaintiff all of the real property owned by plaintiff and defendant in Washington county, Oregon, for the sum of Nine-Hundred and Seventy-five dollars, and for such other and further relief as to the court may

seem meet and equitable.

This summons is served upon you by publication for six consecutive weeks in the Vernonia Eagle, in pursuance of an order of Hon. John Philip, Judge of the County Court, of Columbia County, Oregon, made and entered on the 31st day of May, 1927, in the absence of Circuit Judge of said county.
 Lester Sheeley, Attorney for Plaintiff.
 Residence and postoffice address, Vernonia, Oregon.

Date of first publication June 2nd, 1927. Date of last publication 14th day of July, 1927.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

St. Helens, Oregon, June 3, 1927
 Sealed proposals, addressed to the county court of Columbia county, Oregon, at St. Helens, Oregon, and endorsed "Proposal for doing the following work in Columbia county, to-wit: The construction of a bridge over the Nehalem river in section 13, Tp. 4 N. R. 5 W. of W.M. in Columbia county, Oregon, will be received by said county court, until 2 o'clock P.M., July 8, 1927, and not thereafter, and at that time will be publicly opened and read.

All proposals must be made upon blank forms, to be obtained from the roadmaster, at his office in St. Helens, Oregon. Must give prices proposed, both in writing and in figures, and must be signed by the bidder, with his address.

Plans and specifications are on file in the office of roadmaster, St. Helens, Oregon, and Daily Journal of Commerce, Portland, Oregon, and may be examined in the office of the county clerk.

Each bidder shall deposit, with his bid, a certified check for an amount of at least five (5) per cent of his bid, payable to the county clerk, which shall be forfeited to the county in case the award is made to him, and he shall neglect, fail or refuse, for a period of five days after such award is made, to enter into a contract and file the required bond.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

John Philip, County Judge, J. N. Miller, Commissioner, T. B. Mills, Commissioner, G. G. Hall, Roadmaster, J. W. Hunt, County Clerk.

SUMMONS

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Columbia.

Joseph W. Clark, Plaintiff, vs. Carrie Clark, Defendant.

To Carrie Clark, 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 Saturday the 6th day of August, 1927, said date being more than six weeks after the date of the first publication of this summons herein; and if you fail to appear and answer or otherwise plead to plaintiff's said complaint, for want thereof the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief prayed for in his complaint, to-wit, for a decree forever dissolving the bonds of mat-

rimony now existing between plaintiff and defendant, and for such other and further relief as to the court may seem equitable and proper.

This summons is served upon you by publication for six consecutive weeks in the Vernonia Eagle, in pursuance of an order of Honorable John Philip, Judge of the county court for Columbia county, Oregon, made and entered on the 22nd day of June, 1927, in the absence of Hon. J. A. Eakin, circuit judge.

Date of first publication Thursday, June 23, 1927. Date of last publication Thursday, August 4, 1927.

Dillard & Dillard, attorneys for plaintiff. Residence and post office address, St. Helens, Oregon.

Farm Reminders

Dry mash is as a general rule kept constantly before growing chicks after they are 2 to 3 weeks old. The mash is kept inside where it is not exposed to rain and fog, or in covered outside hoppers.

On free range where no running water is present fresh water is given twice daily to the pullets and the vessels or dishes are kept in the shade.

Pullets on free range obtain an abundance of green feed, insects, worms and small grains. They require less food and are less susceptible to disease.

Crank-case oil makes a good outside poultry-house stain. Two coats are given one month apart and this is repeated every two years. It gives the house a good appearance and preserves the wood.

Fowls eat much animal matter in their wild state, such as insects and worms. Substitutes such as green cut bone, fish meal, meat scraps, and animal meal and tankage are fed to chickens.

Chickens are fed all the green feed they will clean up daily for best results in Oregon.

Laying breeds of chickens start laying when six months, general purpose when 7 month, meat breeds when about 8 months old.

Of twin calves, one male and one female, the female is known as a free-martin heifer, and as a rule will not reproduce, says the O.A.C. dairy department. They usually come into heat regularly and take service but do not conceive, having incomplete reproductive organs. At one time it was thought there is no exception to this general rule but occasional exceptions are found. Since not more than 5 or 10 per cent bear young a grower is not justified in keeping free-martins with the idea that they will reproduce.

Explosives are very useful in connection with agricultural work. They are safe to use, if you use care with them. But do not leave them where the children can get hold of them. Five hundred children are crippled each year in the United States by playing with blasting caps which they have picked up near mines, quarries, or in fields where agricultural blasting has been done.

Livestock—The general cattle trade was higher last week. Strong prices for heavy cattle with light receipts characterized eastern markets and other killers were elevated somewhat in sympathy. Feeders and stockers were steady in line with the previous week's 25 to 50 cent decline, but the trade is holding off for further declines against which light receipts of fat stick is a factor.

Maintaining a forest cover on steep slopes is the surest and cheapest method of protection against soil erosion.

It is an excellent forestry practice to cut the badly diseased, crooked, overcrowded, and inferior trees for fuel wood, giving more growing space to the straight promising young trees and better kinds.

The horse has a relatively small stomach and can not take care of great quantities of coarse non-nutritious feed, but there must be sufficient bulk to the ration to make normal the process of digestion. Both concentrates and roughages are generally necessary.

Silage has certain laxative properties which keep the digestive organs of animals in good condition. Livestock receiving some form of succulent feed have keener appetites, softer and more pliable skins, and a more thrifty, more healthy appearance than those fed exclusively on dry rations.

Hay caps are used primarily to protect partially cured hay from rain. During the process of curing hay throws off a large per cent of water. When it is put into the cock a heating or sweating process takes place. If the hay is wet by rain while in the cock it heats too rapidly, and its feeding value is lessened or ruined. The use of hay caps on hay cocked at the right stage will prevent damage by rain.

A farmer living in the blue-grass section 10 miles south of Nashville, Tennessee planted black locust sprouts on several acres of worn

Forestry Profession is Increasingly Popular

Although forestry has gained recognition as a profession only within the last thirty years today there are more than 1,500 young men in the United States studying for foresters' careers, and forestry is a recognized profession charged with the solution of what is perhaps the country's greatest economic problem, that of putting to the best use 470,000,000 acres of forest land.

The requirements, opportunities and ideals of the forester's profession have been set forth by Edward A. Sherman, associate forester of the Forest Service, United States department of agriculture, in a new government bulletin just issued, called "Forestry as a profession."

The first recognition given to the idea that forestry work required special technical training was in 1898, when Cornell University established a professional school of forestry, according to Mr. Sherman. Since that time 23 institutions have included courses leading to a degree in forestry and 50 others now include forestry in their curricula. Here on the Pacific Coast forestry is taught at the university of Washington, Oregon state college, Washington state college, university of British Columbia, and the university of California.

Similar growth and returns have been measured in the limestone valleys of West Virginia, while on the upland shale soils of the same state yields at 25 years equivalent to an average yearly return of \$6 to \$9 per acre have been found.

In controlling outbreaks of infectious diseases among fowls separate the sick from the healthy birds as soon as symptoms become noticeable. Remove droppings from the houses daily and place where fowls will not have access to them. Clean and disinfect, at frequent intervals, the houses and all feeding and drinking utensils. The use of permanganate of potash in the drinking water, at the rate of one-third teaspoon of permanganate to the gallon of water, serves to prevent the spread of infection by means of water, which otherwise is likely to be contaminated by discharges from diseased birds. It is also advisable to give the entire flock a dose of Epsom salt in the proportion of one-half teaspoon to the adult fowl. The salt may be mixed in a sufficient quantity of mash for one feeding.

The corn earworm is one of the most destructive insect enemies of corn in the United States. The pest occurs throughout the entire country wherever corn is grown. Green sweet corn suffers the greatest damage, but it has been estimated that 2 per cent of field corn is annually destroyed by the earworm. In the South the damage is much heavier. In Virginia the time of planting, or rather the time of silking, has been found to be the most important factor affecting earworm damage. Where the crop of field corn can be brought into silk at the period when moths are least abundant, the infestation and damage are greatly reduced. Serious injury from the pest is not so likely to occur if the husk is long and closes tightly around the silks.

Steamers Hannawa and Eastern Knight will each take 5,000,000 feet lumber from Columbia River mills.

Settlers from Owens Valley, California, plan \$500,000 farm purchase in Oregon.

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