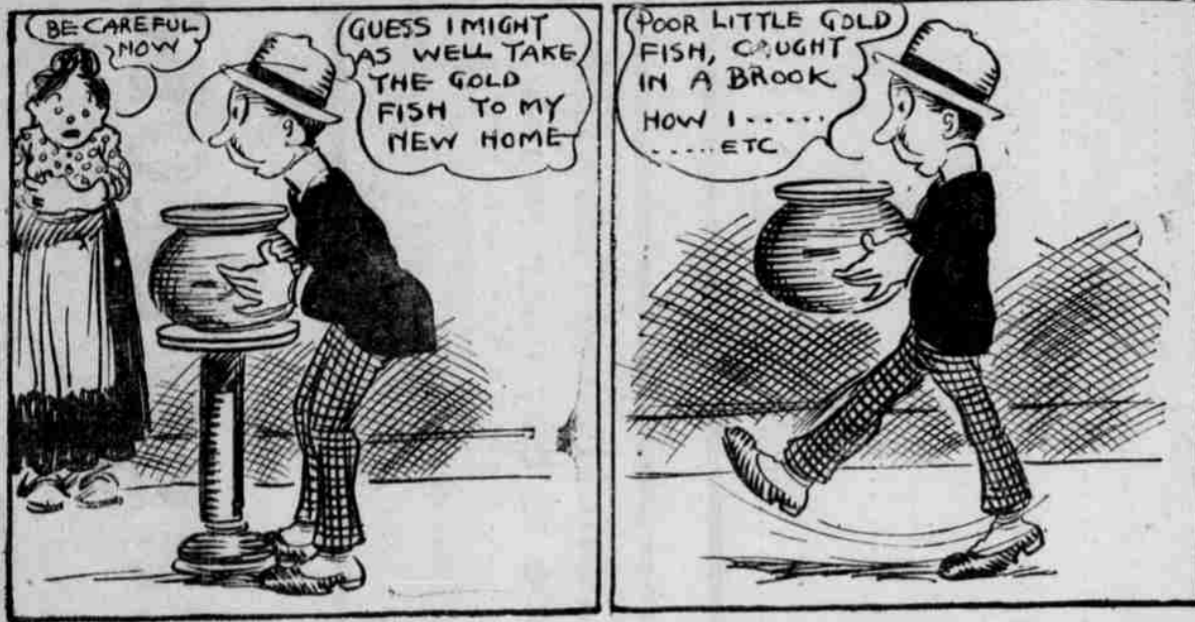


"HEEZA BOOB," Done Again



By Mort. M. Burger.

Daily Capital Journal's Classified Advertising Page

RATES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS: One Cent per word for the first insertion. One-Half Cent per word for each successive subsequent insertion

CHIROPRACTIC-SPINOLOGIST

DR. O. L. SCOTT—Graduate of Chiropractic's Fountain Head, Davenport, Iowa. If you have tried everything and got no relief, try Chiropractic spinal adjustments and get well. Office 406-7-8 U. S. National Bank Building, Phone Main 87. Residence Main 828-B.

DENTISTS

DR. O. A. OLSON, Dentist—Administers nitrous oxid and oxygen gas. Room 214, Masonic Temple. Phone 440. Salem, Oregon.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Young singing canaries or trade for young chickens. 1160 S. 12th St. July 18

FOR SALE OR TRADE—50 acres all in cultivation, 22 acres young prunes, bal in crop, small house, 2 barns, 2 horses, 3 cows, 3 heifers, 4 hogs, 2 wagons, harness, other implements; well located, near Salem. Everything complete for \$7000.00. Might consider some city property in exchange. Square Deal Realty Co., 202 U. S. Bank bldg.

LODGE DIRECTORY

A. O. U. W.—Protection Lodge, No. 2. Meets every Monday evening at 8 in the McCornack hall, corner Court and Liberty streets. H. O. Donaldson, M. W.; S. A. McVadner, recorder; A. L. Brown, warden.

SALEM LODGE No. 4, A. F. & A. M.—Stated communications first Friday in each month at 7:30 p. m. in the Masonic Temple. Chas. McCarter, W. M.; S. Z. Culver, secretary.

SALEM HUMANE SOCIETY—D. D. Kester, president; Mrs. Lou T. Moore, secretary. All cases of cruelty or neglect of dumb animals should be reported to the secretary for investigation.

CENTRAL LODGE, No. 18, K. of P.—McCornack building. Tuesday evening of each week at 7:30. B. G. Hiltz, C. C.; W. B. Gilson, K. of H. and S.

B. N. OF A.—Oregon Grape Camp, No. 1360, meets every Thursday evening in McCornack building, Court and Liberty streets. Elevator. Mrs. Sylvia Schupp, secretary. Mrs. Melissa J. Adams, recorder. 1200 North Commercial. Phone 1430-M.

MODERN WOMEN OF AMERICA—Oregon Cedar Camp, No. 5245, meets every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock in McCornack hall, corner Court and Liberty streets. Elevator service. Geo. Reinhold, V. C.; J. A. Wright, clerk.

CHADWICK CHAPTER, No. 57, O. E. S.—Regular meeting every first and third Tuesday at 8 o'clock in the Masonic Temple. Minnie Mueller, W. M.; Ida M. Tuback, secretary.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD—Meet every Friday night at 8 o'clock in McCornack block, U. W. Hiron, C. C.; L. S. Geer, clerk. 507 Court street. Phone 593.

DE MOLAY COMMANDERY, No. 5, K. T.—Regular convocations fourth Friday in each month at 8 o'clock p. m. in Masonic Temple. Soljourning Knights are courteously invited to meet with us. Lot L. Pearce, E. C.; Frank Turner, recorder.

UNITED ARTISANS—Capital Assembly, No. 84, meets every Wednesday at 8 p. m. in the Moose hall, C. O. Mattick, M. A.; C. Z. Randall, secretary, Salem Bank of Commerce.

HOODSON COUNCIL, No. 1, R. & S. M.—Stated assemblies first Monday in each month, Masonic Temple. P. Basmann, w. m.; Thrice Illustrious Master; Glenn C. Niles, recorder.

SALEM COUNCIL, No. 2022—Knights and Ladies of Security—Meets every 2nd and 4th Wednesday each month at Forest Hall, 414 W. Walton, Treasurer, 480 S. 14th St. S. F. Walton, Treasurer, 480 S. 14th St.

PACIFIC LODGE No. 50, A. F. & A. M.—Stated communications third Friday in each month at 7:30 p. m. in the Masonic Temple. Hal V. Bolam, W. M.; Ernest H. Choate, secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS

REDUCED FREIGHT RATES—To and from all points east, on all household goods, pianos, etc. Capital City Transfer Company, agents for Pacific Coast Forwarding Company, 161 South Commercial street. Phone Main 933.

MONEY TO LOAN

ON Good Real Estate Security. THOS. K. FORD Over Ladd & Bush Bank, Salem, Oregon

MONEY TO LOAN—I have made arrangements for loaning eastern money, will make very low rate of interest on highly improved farms. Homer H. Smith, room 5 McCornack Bldg., Salem, Ore. P. O. no. 96.

Wedding Invitations, Announcements and Calling Cards Printed at the Journal and Job Department.

STATE NEWS

Klamath Falls Herald: Prompt action on the part of farmers along Tule lake and County Agriculturist H. Roland Glaisyer has apparently halted what might have been a serious grasshopper plague. Eight farms were infested with these insects when control measures were considered. Glaisyer prepared a paris-green mash and the farmers report that since putting out this poison they see a noticeable decrease in the number of hoppers.

Hood River, Ore.: Thousands of acres of stumps land in the southwestern part of the county, owned by the Oregon Lumber company and the Stanley-Smith Lumber company, will be pastured this season by herds of sheep belonging to Cofoid and Mace, stockmen of Shaniko. Fourteen single-deck carloads of sheep arrived here and were taken to Dea by Mount Hood Railway company. Six double-deck loads, making a total of about 6,000 animals, arrive tomorrow.

Silver Lake Observer: "One party of our surveyors is on the divide between Silver Creek and the Harney valley, 100 miles east of Bend and 50 miles from Bendire, the proposed connection point with the Oregon Short Line in Harney valley. Another party is working south from Bend to Klamath Falls and is now in the Sprague River valley on the Klamath reservation. About 125 miles of the survey of that line is complete, and there yet remains the 50 miles to Klamath Falls. Then all the surveys will be finished except for about 20 miles."

SALEM SCAVENGER—Charles Soos, proprietor. Garbage and refuse of all kinds removed on monthly contracts at reasonable rates. Yard and cesspools cleaned. Office phone Main 2247. Residence P. M. 2272.

OSTEOPATH

DRS. B. H. WHITE and R. W. WALTON—Osteopathic physicians and nerve specialists. Graduates of American school of Osteopathy, Kirksville Mo. Post graduate and specialized in: nerve diseases at Los Angeles, California. Consultation free. Lady attendant. Office 305-506 U. S. National Bank Building, Phone 859. Residence 346 North Capital street. Phone 469.

THERAPY-UTICS

WEITMERE SYSTEM—Of suggestive Therapeutics practiced by Dr. W. T. Tompkins, S. P. Most powerful, natural and successful treatment known to science for the relief and cure of headache, stomach, liver and kidney trouble; rheumatism, constipation, infantile paralysis and all female complaints, heart, lung and throat troubles; all diseases of the eye; canker, gonorrhea, epistaxis, asthma, nervousness or any catarrhic disease. Suggestive therapeutics properly applied to a diseased body is positive, sure and permanent in its results. Hours 9 to 12 a. m., 1 to 5 p. m., phone 991. Office rooms 1, 2 and 3 Bayne Bldg 341 State St., Salem, Oregon

UNDERTAKERS

WEBB & CLOUGH CO.—C. B. Webb, A. M., Clough morticians and funeral directors. Latest modern methods known to the profession employed. 409 Court St. Main 120, Main 8888

RIGDON-RICHARDSON CO.—Funeral directors and undertakers, 252 North High street. Day and night phone 183.

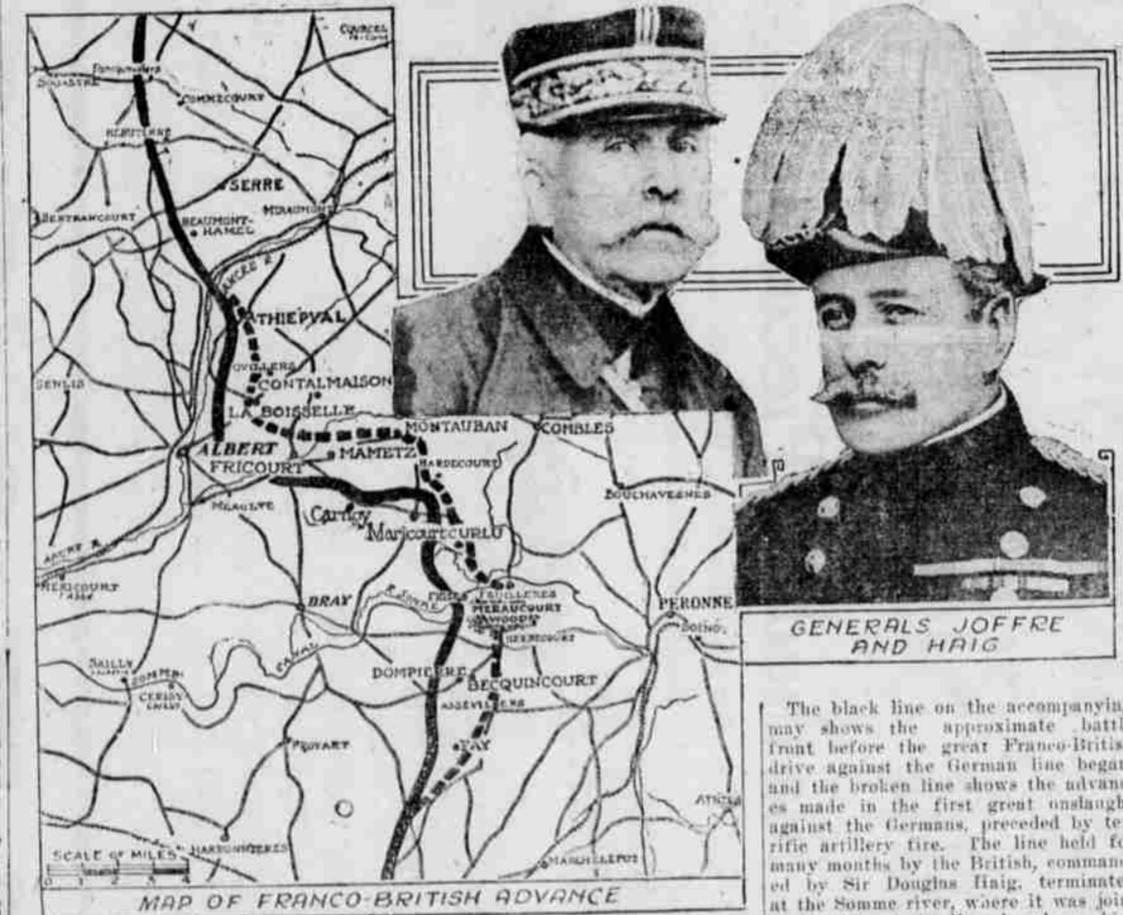
WATER COMPANY

SALEM WATER COMPANY—Office corner Commercial and Trade streets. For water service apply at office. Bills payable monthly in advance.

L. M. HUM

Care of YICK SO TONG Chinese Medicine and Tea Company Has medicine which will cure any known disease. 153 South High Street, Salem, Ore. Phone 283

TOWNS WHICH FIGURE IN FRANCO-BRITISH ATTACK ON GERMANS AND TWO LEADING GENERALS



GENERALS JOFFRE AND HAIG

Cattle Feeds Wasted

Washington, July 15.—A vast quantity of feed available for cattle is now either wasted absolutely or put to some less profitable use, says a recent report which the Department of Agriculture has just published as Part IV of a comprehensive survey of the entire meat situation in the United States. Failure to utilize the full value of this material has increased unnecessarily the cost of producing meat, has diminished the profits from cattle feeding and has discouraged many farmers from engaging in an industry essential to their permanent prosperity. According to the report already mentioned, the loss in grain straw and corn stover amounts to more than \$100,000,000 annually. Both of these products are disposed of most economically when fed to cattle in connection with some form of concentrated feed. Straw is especially valuable in carrying the breeding herd through the winter, in wintering stockers, and as a supplementary roughage for fattening cattle, especially mature breeding cows. Nevertheless, in many sections of the country where these products are abundant, little attempt is made to take advantage of their value for these purposes. Of an annual straw crop of approximately 120,000,000 tons, it is estimated that only two-thirds is put to its best use—live stock production. Of the remainder a little more than one-half is sold or turned under and the rest—15 per cent of the total crop—is burned. Burning is practically an absolute waste and although plowing under does contribute something to soil fertility, the benefit to the land is less than that which would be derived from the use of the straw to produce manure. "Of all systems of obtaining permanent soil fertility," says the report, "none is so practical or as easily available as that of feeding live stock." The average value of all kinds of straw is placed at about \$5 a ton. In many sections, of course, no such price can be realized for it, and as a matter of fact only about 8 per cent of the crop actually is sold. The figure mentioned, however, may be taken as representing the value to the farmer of straw if he will use it properly in his farming operations as fed or feeding. In order to illustrate how this may be done the report gives three sample ratios for wintering a breeding herd of beef cattle on straw combined with silage, shock corn and cottonseed or linseed meal. Any one of these ratios, it is said, will prove economical. They are as follows: Rations for Wintering Breeding Cows. Ration 1—Straw..... 10 Silage..... 20 Cottonseed meal or linseed meal..... 11-2 Ration 2—Straw..... 20 Cottonseed cake or oil meal..... 2 Ration 3—Straw..... 10 Shock corn..... 10 Cottonseed meal..... 1 In this connection it is pointed out also that feeding straw in the winter will insure under certain circumstances the full utilization of summer grass. In a number of western states it frequently happens that grass goes to waste because feeders are unwilling to pay the high prices asked for steers in the spring. With an abundance of straw on hand to lessen the cost of wintering, feeders can take advantage of the lower prices for steers in the fall to secure on reasonable terms at that time enough stock to pasture all the grass the following year. The production of corn stover is about twice that of grain straw, amounting to approximately 245,000,000 tons a year. A larger percentage—81.5—of this is fed than of the straw but the waste is nevertheless astonishing. For this, poor methods of feeding are largely responsible. By far the most economical method of handling corn is by ensilage, but as a matter of fact 8.1 per cent of the acreage was put in the silo in 1914, the year in which these investigations were made. About 11 per cent was cut for green feed and 81 per cent allowed to mature for grain. It is in the last portion of the acreage that the greatest waste occurs. Stripping the leaves from the stalks which are subsequently burned, removing the stalk above the top ear only, leaving the stalks to stand in the field until the loss of leaves and leaching have removed much of their fertilizing value, are all unthrifty methods. Furthermore, almost four per cent of the stover is burned, as though, instead of being a potential source of revenue, it was merely a nuisance to be gotten rid of as a preliminary to plowing. In some cases the percentage of stover that is thus thrown away is as high as 7 or 8 per cent and the total loss to the country from the practice is estimated at nearly \$15,000,000 a year. To obtain satisfactory results from the feeding of farm roughages such as straw and stover, they must be combined with some form of concentrated food. At the present time large quantities of such feed, in the form of cottonseed meal and cake, corn, molasses, peanuts and beans are exported for the use of European feeders. If the straw and stover that are now wasted were employed to feed more cattle, these concentrates could be consumed at home. The result would be a tremendous saving not only in the cost of feeding beef, but in the cost of enriching the soil as well. In 1914, for example, about 1,000,000 tons of cottonseed meal—half the total production—were applied directly to the soil as fertilizer. If this had been fed to cattle instead three quarters of the fertilizing value would have been returned to the soil as manure. The loss of the other fourth would have been far more than counterbalanced by the profit on the meat produced economically by the meal and the necessary roughages. Much the same thing is true of the other oil meals. The value of these meals is far better appreciated in Europe than here. Denmark, for example, feeds annually 178 pounds of oil cake to each of her mature cattle, the United States approximately 24 pounds. Furthermore, the European feeder is aware of the fact that the high-protein meal, while more expensive to buy, is more economical in use. Meal of this quality is seldom sold on the domestic markets because the American farmer has not yet learned its value. Cottonseed and linseed are perhaps the best known of the oil meals but there are others the use of which as feed could be profitably extended. Both peanut and soy bean meal and cake, for instance, are in good demand in Europe. The efficient use of these and other feeds discussed in the report is of the utmost importance to the American farmer, it is pointed out, because the day when close calculation in feeding was not necessary is, in all probability, past. Hereafter it is likely that success will depend upon ability to put to the best use of all available products. A greater knowledge of what these products are and of the ways in which they can be fed will result in the elimination of enormous waste. Albany Herald: Five more homestead entries were filed with the county clerk today upon lands in township 14 south, range 3 east, making about 40 entries that have been filed in this vicinity. The officers at the local forestry office state that this land is not open to settlement, but is being held by the forestry service as timber lands. Under a bill passed in 1906 these lands reverted to the government with

THE DAILY CAPITAL JOURNAL

Classified Business Telephone Directory

A Quick, handy reference for busy people. EVERYTHING ELECTRICAL. Salem Electric Co., Masonic Temple, 137 North High. PLUMBING, STEAM FITTING AND TINNING. T. M. Barr, 164 South Commercial street. TRANSFER AND DRAYAGE. Salem Truck & Dray Co., corner State and Front streets.

Dry Zensal Moist Zensal. The fact that Zensal is made to reach the two distinct types of Eczema should appeal to all skin sufferers. Tetter, salt rheum and dry eczema should be treated with Dry Zensal. For weeping skin use Moist Zensal. 50c a jar at CENTRAL PHARMACY

TRAVELERS' GUIDE

Table with columns for Southern Pacific and Oregon Electric Railway Co. listing routes, times, and fares for various destinations like Portland, Eugene, and Corvallis.

here in finished state, the consumer paying freight both ways," states Mr. Weinbaum. "Of course, in remote parts of the country are the large markets for wood manufacturers, and a perusal of the list suggests the establishing in or near Portland of more plants for converting the raw materials into products readily sold everywhere." No changes of moment in the mining situation in Oregon are noted by Charles G. Yale of the United States geological survey for the first six months of 1916. The bullion receipts of the mint and smelters at San Francisco show that the output of gold has increased \$107,000 and that of silver 14,000 ounces in the first five months of 1916 over the corresponding period of the corresponding period in 1915. The increase in gold is due entirely to dredging operations.