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Annual White House Reception Is New Year Feature at Capital

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—A tradition since the time of George Washington, the White House reception on New Year's Day, will be eagerly welcomed by the people of the capital.

The reception will retain the formality and magnificence insisted upon by the punctilious Virginia aristocrat.

Before luncheon cabinet members, diplomats, members of the judiciary and congress, army, navy and marine corps officers, heads of various government bureaus, members of patriotic and civic organizations, with their wives, file down the receiving line.

Early in the afternoon the doors of the executive mansion are thrown open to the public, and the President and Mrs. Coolidge shake hands and exchange greetings with all comers.

Last year 8,186 men, women and children were received during the day. The largest crowd ever to attend such a function was in 1922, when President and Mrs. Harding greeted more than 6,000 guests.

Marine corps trumpeters in vivid scarlet and blue dress uniforms, sound a flourish at 11 o'clock to announce that President and Mrs. Coolidge are about to descend the state stairway and enter the Blue Room. The marine band orchestra, stationed in the foyer, plays "Hail to the Chief" as they come downstairs accompanied by members of the cabinet and their

wives whom they have greeted in the library on the second floor.

Representatives of foreign governments appear in full diplomatic uniforms, some embroidered in gold upon black cloth, with swords at the side; some with colorful coats and astrakhan collars and Russian boots; others in still different habits traditional in the countries which they represent here.

Last year President and Mrs. Coolidge deviated from custom and stayed up to see the New Year horn, and provided a celebration unique in the history of the White House.

The innovation, conceived by Mrs. Coolidge, began with the posting of five marines—a cornetist and four trombone players—on the roof of the mansion. Standing on the highest point, a floodlight encompassing them and the flag, the cornetist sounded " taps " just before the stroke of twelve. He followed with " Reveille " at midnight, and then the others played " Beethoven's Ninth " and " Abba O'over the Stars ".

Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge, their son, John, and Mrs. Frank W. Stearns of Boston, their guest, witnessed the picturesque ceremony from a window on the second floor. Mrs. Coolidge appeared at the window five minutes before midnight and bowed to the great hundreds of applauding persons who gathered on the north lawn.

Martyr to Science Awarded High Distinction by the American Society of Bacteriologists

(Associated Press Special Wire)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—A martyr to science, victim of a disease that now confines her to the marine hospital in Norfolk, Va., Miss Alice C. Evans, Washington bacteriologist, learned today that she had been elected president of the American Bacteriologists' Society. She was awarded the distinction by the society at its convention last night in Rochester, N. Y.

Five years ago Miss Evans, who is associated with the United States Hygienic Laboratories, con-

tracted Malta fever in discovering that it is several times acquired by humans from cattle. Since then she had been subject to frequent attacks of the fever, the present illness having kept her in the hospital for nearly a year.

Dr. George McCoy, director of the laboratories, under whom Miss Evans has done much of her work, declared that her Malta fever discovery was of great importance to medical science and that she had also done valuable experimental work in infantile paralysis and sleeping sickness.

complicated as he is the most valuable machine in the world, and it is a simple matter of economy to have him looked over periodically, say, on his birthday, to see that he has no loose screws or defective parts, and that he is rightily fueled and oiled, just as one would do with such a comparative trifle as a \$5,000 automobile.

It goes without saying that the examination should be thorough and not a mere hasty "looking over" or inspection. This takes time and costs money, but should even an hour or two and the cost of a new hat be considered too much outlay in time and money on such a valuable machine? If the child should need to repeat his year's work on account of physical disability, it will cost again, one from fifty to one hundred dollars, besides the loss of time of teacher and pupil and the vexation of the parent.

The height and weight of the child at any age depend considerably on heredity, but progress in growth takes place in all. There is some seasonal variation in growth, and it takes place more rapidly at certain seasons. There may be progress only in height or only in weight for a short season, but neither is at a standstill for long. The school child should be weighed and measured at least every 6 months; the child from 3 to 6, every 3 months; and the child from 6 to 14, every 2 months. A child from 3 to 14 who does not gain at least 2 inches in height or 10 pounds in weight every year is not keeping up with the average, and in some years his increase should be very much greater.

A child who is thin or under the average weight for his height may sometimes be so from hereditary causes, but he should be examined most carefully for defects of body or habit before deciding that this is a family trait. The child who is excessively fat also deserves special study. We are interested in raising healthy, vigorous children rather than those of stunted dimensions, but variations from the average should cause us to make sure they are not abnormal.

A child who is free from disease and defect, properly fed, sunned, cleaned, clothed, and exercised (but not overexercised) can be trusted to grow as nature intended.

COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

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Farmer Cooperation Succeeds Where Better Business Methods Are Used

United States Department of Agriculture Completes Study of Cooperatives on Pacific Coast — Farmers Getting Away From Idea That They Can Fix Prices For Their Products.

Abandonment of notions of arbitrary price fixing by cooperative organizations in favor of efficient business practices which are yielding profitable results is reported by Chris L. Christensen, in charge of the Division of Cooperative Marketing, United States Department of Agriculture, who has just returned to Washington from a six weeks' field investigation of cooperative organizations on the Pacific Coast.

"Cooperative managers, directors and leading growers, instead of admiring the beauties of cooperation," Mr. Christensen said, "are thinking of its problems—financing, selling, management, better grading and standardization, and setting a quality product to market. Cooperative managers and directors are thinking of the ways in which cooperative business can be made more efficient, and are giving attention to a better balanced production program. This shows that generally farmers have gotten away from the idea that by merely organizing they can fix the price of their products or readily change market conditions, and are now getting down to the bed rock of better production, better grading and standardization, efficient management and skillful adjustment of supply to markets."

Mr. Christensen conferred with managers and directors of cooperative associations in Washington and Oregon, marketing apples, dairy products, wool and prunes. In California he visited various cooperative marketing districts and deciduous fruits, dried fruits, nuts, cattle, rice and dairy products.

"In both the Yakima and the Wenatchee apple districts in the State of Washington," he declared, "the proportion of apples packed in local cooperative packing plants is gradually increasing, and there is also a tendency for more of these local units to federate for selling and distributing. In the Wenatchee district, for instance, 12 local packing houses are selling cooperatively under one brand through their own cooperative selling agency. There are also many local cooperative units which have joined in employing private selling agencies."

"There has been a great increase in central packing in the apple districts of Washington and Oregon during the past season. This has resulted in larger and stronger local units and is also strengthening the position of the various cooperative selling agencies through which many of the local cooperatives are selling."

"In the Hood River apple district in Oregon 78 per cent of the apples and 85 per cent of the pears grown in the Hood River Valley are marketed cooperatively through the Hood River Apple Growers' Association. The cooperative development in the Hood River Valley dates back to 1923 when the first grower organization was formed. In order to keep pace with the changing market conditions, reorganization took place in 1925, which resulted in the formation of the present organization. Since 1913 the members of the Apple Growers' Association have packed and sold their product under one brand. The development of a definite and consistent selling policy around the idea of one brand for the entire valley has been a big factor in the success of this organization. Their success in developing a trade preference for the association's brand is attributed to dependability of supply and dependability of pack and quality."

"Another noteworthy cooperative achievement in the Northwest is that of the United Dairy Association of Washington. This federation is composed of five county dairymen's associations operating a trade preference in the north and south of Seattle. Each county organization owns and operates large milk plants for the manufacture of butter, cheese and evaporated milk. These five county units, however, have banded themselves together for joint selling, and market their products through one central sales organization. From a small beginning of only \$214,000 worth of eggs handled during its first year, 1917, the Washington cooperative Egg and Poultry Association has made steady progress. The association now has an active membership of 6,000, and during the past year the total business of the organization amounted to approximately \$15,000,000. The strict attention given to grading and standardization and the packing of their product under one brand have been important factors in the success of this cooperative."

"Two thousand six hundred wool and mohair growers in Oregon, Washington, California and Idaho are marketing their wool cooperatively through the Pacific Cooperative Wool Growers. This organization during the past seven years has marketed over 24,000,000 pounds of wool. The growers' wool is received and classed at a federal licensed warehouse at Portland and San Francisco, and the organization maintains its own expert wool shedmen and sales of fice in eastern markets."

"The cooperative associations in California marketing citrus fruit, almonds, walnuts, lima beans, avocados, poultry and eggs, rice, cattle, berries, pears, and dairy products have made satisfactory progress during the past season. The California citrus growers, through the California Fruit Growers Exchange, have maintained their excellent reputation as leaders in cooperative marketing during the past year. Based upon returns for the Fruit Growers' Exchange, which markets almost three-fourths of the California citrus

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a wide variety of beautiful colors, and fitted with cadet-type visor, full crown fenders, an engine that doubles its rated horse-power, full pressure lubrication, silent timing chain, gasoline tank in rear, long, semi-elliptic springs, oversize balloon tires and snubbers, an adjustable steering wheel, automatic windshield wiper, rear view mirror and stop light.

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Owners have driven and tested the Whippet for more than five hundred million miles. It has established record after record in proof of its superiority. It holds the A. A. Coast-to-Coast economy record, averaging 43.28 miles to the gallon. It set a record of 71.6 miles an hour in a speed test on Rockingham Park Speedway. It accelerates from 5 to 30 miles in 11.5 seconds; turns in a 17-foot radius, and parks in 14 feet of curb space.

We suggest you see the Whippet and get the new price next Friday.

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Present light car standards are a tribute to the pioneering the Whippet has done. Four-wheel brakes—lower center of gravity—greater economy—greater roominess—quieter engines—faster speed and pick-up—greater beauty—no one today would think of buying a car that had not made these advances.

Many Added Features

Among the many things you will find in the 1928 Whippet are improved bodies in

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POULTRY NOTES

Can the average person, who raises chicks, diagnose any certain diseases among chicks?

There are many different causes of diarrhea in chicks, especially so in the brooder, where they are usually kept in large numbers.

The digestive organs of a chick are very delicate during the first few weeks of its life, and almost any unfavorable influence will very likely result in some form of bowel disorder.

Such as the following would cause bowel disorders: Chicks that have been kept in improperly ventilated nursery chambers in the incubator.

That have been chilled, or overheated in the incubator; That have been fed too soon, or overfed;

That have not had the proper elements of food, such as grit, charcoal or green feed; That have been given cold water to drink;

That have been permitted to get wet, crowded in the brooder, kept confined in the brooder too long, or that have been exposed to any number of possible sources of bacterial infection, will almost certainly have digestive disorders.

Diarrheal disorders are generally accompanied by some form of diarrhea.

As a good many of the diarrhea discharges are white, it is the tendency of a number of people to come to the conclusion that their chicks have bacillary white diarrhea.

As a matter of fact, it is least apt to be bacillary white diarrhea than some other disorders producing somewhat similar symptoms. It is much safer to assume that the trouble is not bacillary white diarrhea, until the above mentioned causes have been checked over and eliminated. Then, if after thoroughly checking the symptoms remain, make arrangements with your nearest poultry expert station to have some of the discharges tested. They will be able to advise whether your chicks have bacillary white diarrhea or not.

Then, if they have bacillary white diarrhea, it is best to kill all infected chicks and burn them. A great many people have the careless habit of allowing dead birds to lie around, thus exposing the rest of the flock to infection. Burning is the easiest and quickest way to get rid of dead birds, although they may be buried.

The careful observer will find that the character of diarrheal discharges from different forms of ailments or diseases vary more or less. Generally a frothy condition of the contents of the bowels in-



Lesson No. 6

Question: Why is emulsified cod-liver oil so highly recommended as food for nursing mothers?

Answer: Because it benefits the nutritional condition not only of the mother but of baby as well.

Mothers should keep vitamin-nourished with

SCOTT'S EMULSION

indicates intestinal catarrh resulting from chilling in, or out of the brooder, exposure to floor drafts, rain, chilling winds and such causes, though it may sometimes indicate inflammation of the bowels, such as may accompany any form of indigestion. The presence of reddish mucus in the droppings also indicates inflammation. Watery droppings, when associated with excessive thirst, show indications of aspergillosis (brooder pneumonia), a disease acquired by inhaling mould spores from mouldy feed, or dusty or mouldy litter in the brooder.

White, pasty droppings may indicate bacillary white diarrhea, but are more apt to be the result of catarrhal or digestive disorders.

The cure of diarrhea and the prevention of its spreading throughout the flock, lies in the cause being discovered and removed. Often where this is done and a few simple measures taken to relieve the suffering resulting from diarrhea, the chicks may be restored to good health. (There seems to be no cure for bacillary white diarrhea.)

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LODGE DIRECTORY

DE MOLAY CHAPTER

Regular communication 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Masonic Hall.

United Artisans—Meets in K. P. Hall first and third Thursdays. Visiting members always welcome.

W. O. M. L.—Meets in Masonic hall first and third Fridays at 1 o'clock. Visitors welcome.

Job's Daughters No. 6—Meets first and third Fridays at 7:30 p. m. Masonic Temple. Master M. sons and O. E. B. members always welcome.

L. O. O. F.—Philetarian Lodge No. 8—Meets in Odd Fellows Temple every Friday evening. Visiting brethren are always welcome.

Union Encampment No. 9, I. O. O. F.—Meets in Odd Fellows Temple on 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of each month. Visiting Patriarchs always welcome.

O. E. S.—Roseburg Chapter No. 3—Holds their regular meeting on the first and third Thursdays of each month. All sojourning brothers and sisters are respectfully invited to attend.

A. F. & A. M.—Laurel Lodge No. 13—Regular communication second and fourth Wednesdays each month at Masonic Temple, Roseburg, Ore. Visitors welcome.

Woodmen of the World, Camp No. 125—Meets in the Odd Fellows Hall in Roseburg every first and third Monday evenings. Visiting neighbors always welcome.

Neighbors of Woodcraft, Lilas Circle No. 42—Meets on first and third Monday evenings, in K. of P. Hall. Visiting neighbors invited to attend.

Pythian Sisters, Umpqua Temple No. 4—Meets the second fourth Monday evenings of each month, at the K. of P. hall. Members always welcome.

HAZEL RAST, M. E. C. EVA MARKS, M. of R. C. MAY E. PARKER, M. of R. C.

Knights of Pythias, Alpha Lodge No. 47—Meets every Wednesday in Knights of Pythias hall, Rose street. Visitors always welcome.

GEO. R. WARE, C. C. ROY O. YOUNG, M. F. E. E. WIMBERLY, K. R. B.

S. P. O. Eiks, Roseburg Lodge No. 326—Holds regular communication at the Elks Temple on second and fourth Thursdays each month. All members requested to attend regularly, all visiting brothers are cordially invited to attend.

H. W. BOOTH, E. R. DOUGLAS WAITE, Sec.

Sagles, Roseburg Aerie—Meets at Macabee Hall on Cass street on second and fourth Wednesday evenings of each month. 8 o'clock. Visiting brethren good standing always welcome.

J. R. BAILEY, Jr., W. Pres. GEO. STALBY, Jr., P. W. Pres. B. F. GOODMAN, Sec.

K. O. T. M.—Meets each second and fourth Thursday of each month in Macabee hall, corner Cass and Pine streets. Visiting Knights always welcome.

L. C. GOODMAN, Com. G. W. RAPP, R. K.

W. B. A. O. T. W.—Roseburg view No. 11—Holds regular meetings on second and fourth Thursday at 7:30 p. m. Visiting members invited to attend regular meetings.

MRS. HELEN HUFFMAN, JESSIE RAPP, Col.

Laurel Chapter No. 31, R. A. M.—Meets every third Tuesday each month in Masonic Temple. All members requested to attend and visiting companions welcome.

W. G. BURT, High Priest. W. F. HARRIS, Sec.

Roseburg Rebekah Lodge No. 1, O. O. F.—Meets in Odd Fellows Temple every week on Tuesday evening. Visiting members in good standing are cordially invited to attend.

ELSI RUSSELL, N. C. GERTRUDE HATFIELD, R. EMMA LENOX, F. S.