WOMAN'S PAGE

by Florence Riddick Boys

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HOW TO KEEP HOUSEHOLD ACCOUNTS

To prepare a table for keeping household accounts, rule up twelve good sized sheets of paper and fourteen or fifteen lines from the top to the bottom of the sheet, allowing a two inch space at the left of the sheet in which to write the items bought. At the top of the sheet in the different columns write the various subdivisions of your expenses, perhaps as follows: Food, Clothing, Shelter, Operating Expense, Furnishings, Health, Gifts, Recreation, Advancement, Miscellaneous.

Tack these twelve sheets so labeled and named for each month in some convenient place in the kitchen, perhaps on the end of the cupboard. Tie a lead pencil with a string where it will be always ready to put down the day's expenditures.

Not every article bought will need to be mentioned, but lumped into the above subdivisions. Most people pay for their groceries not oftener than once a week and this can be put down under food. When husband brings home an armful of supplies he can give you the total to go in its appropriate column. All bills should be kept on a bill file and these will serve as memory joggers. Either the money must be expended largely by one member of the family who keeps the accounts or else all the members of the household must be very particular to report or put down what each has spent. The greates surprise in this account system will be the comparatively few entries you will make when you had thought you were continually opening your pocketbook to hand out something.

Under the item Shelter would be put taxes, repairs, insurance, rent on the property. Operating expenses would include labor, laundry, light, heat, toilet articles, stamps, stationery, water, rent, etc. Furnishings would include household furniture, rugs, bedding, linen, towels, curtains, or any equipment or utensils. Health covers doctor, dentist, drugs, occulist, and hospital. Gifts would be everything expended for others than the family. It might be hard to distinguish between Recreation and Amusement, as travel, music, theatre, or any educational advantages might be either, but in general recreation would cover the pleasure features while Advancement covers more serious benefits as schooling, special courses, savings, magazines, books, and anything which makes the recipient better equipped for life. There will be some items so difficult to classify that separate columns are left for them under the heading Miscellaneous.

The articles paid for may be named in the space at the left of the sheet and the prices for the same put down under the rpoper columns. When the month has passed tear off the sheet as you would from the calendar and file it away for future reference. When you have kept accounts for several years it will be interesting to compare the same months in different years, and keep tab on your management and the rise and fall of prices.

While the proportions allotted to the various items will differ in different families, in general a recognized percent of the income which should be demanded by each subdivision is as follows: Rent 20 per cent; food 30 per cent; light, fuel, repairs, 10 per cent; clothes 15 per cent; insurance, recreation, savings, 25 per cent. As the income increases the food percent diminishes and the recreation and advancement increase.

To get more information about the keeping of household accounts drop a postal to the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., and ask for Farmers' Bulletin 964 on this subject or apply to your agricultural college.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

To know whether your telephone has rung while you were absent place a piece of thin paper and a piece of carbon paper between the bell and the clapper; when the bell rings the clapper will make a mark.

Keep a small bag of starch in your work box to keep needles from becoming rusty and sticking.

Stains may be removed from wall paper with starch, and it is also a good substitute for whiting in washing windows.

To remove blood stains from material you don't wish to wash, make a thick paste of clean lump starch, cover the spots and place the goods in bright sunlight. When dry, rub off. Repeat the process if the stains are not removed the first time. Stains can be removed from a mattress by using the same process.

WORD TO THE WISE

Forgive your enemy today, even if you have to start a new quarrel tomorrow.

RECIPES

Three Kitchen Mades

Plain Sally Lunn is simple,
But good for every day;
Brown Betty, more pretentious,
Has crisp and spicy way;
But Charlotte Russe is flippant,
In galeties she'll plunge;
She goes to balls and parties
And quite inclines to sponge.
—Life.

Sally Lunn

Sift together two cups flour, two teaspoons baking powder, teaspoon salt, and two tablespoons sugar. Beat the yolks and whites of two eggs separately. Stir the yolks into a cup of milk and add two tablespoons of melted butter or lard. Add sifted dry ingredients. Lastly fold in the beaten whites of the eggs. Bake in muffin tins in moderate oven for twenty minutes. "Sally" is a Southerner and should be delicate brown when ready to serve.

Brown Betty

In a quart pudding dish arrange alternate layers of sliced apples and bread crumbs; season each layer with bits of butter, a little sugar and a dash of cinnamon, cloves and alspice. When the dish is full pour over it a halfcupful each of molasses and water mixed; cover the top with crumbs. Place the dish in a pan containing hot water, and bake until the apples are soft (45 minutes). Serve with cream or any sauce. Raisins or chopper almonds improve the pudding.

Charlotte Russe

Charlotte Russe is simply a cream mixture, molded, with cake on the outside. Arrange lady-fingers or thinly cut slices of cake evenly around the sides of the dish. Fill the center with the following filling:

Soak a half ouce of gelatine in three tablespoons of cold water. Whip a pint of cream to a stiff froth add a tablespoon of powdered sugar and flavor to taste, with vanilla or any other flavor. Dissolve the soaked gelatine in two tablespoons of boiling water. Add slowly to whipped cream mixture beating all the time. When it begins to stiffen turn it into the mold lined with cake.

Instead of the whipped cream a boiled custard may be made with milk, sugar and egg yolks, adding the soaked gelatine while the custard is boiling hot, then adding the beaten whites of the eggs. Beat until it begins to harden then turn into the mold.

FARM AND HOME POINTERS

Spreaders for improving the covering and sticking power of spray solutions are caselnate, glue, gelatine, soap bark and oil emulsion, named in order of their efficiency and cost of prepartion. Directions for preparation and use are found in the bulletin, "Insecticide Investigations," for free distribution.—Entomology, O. A. C.

The cost of a season's effective spraying in Hood River orchards 13 to 14 years old from 1916-'19 was about $45 an acre. Growers employing the average usage of spray per tree each application obtained uniformly good results.—Experiment Station, O. A. C.

The finished lamb is practically all cases must be sold at more per hundred weight than was paid for him as a feeder in order to pay out. He will do this if the market is steady because of his higher dressing percentage and better quality or mutton.—Animal Husbandry, O. A. C.

Cooperative creameries have in the majority of cases been successful in Oregon. Such failures as occurred were caused by small volume of business, poor management, severe competition, poor accounting, lack of loyalty to patrons, lack of capital and the extension of too much credit.—Bureau of Markets, O. A. C.

About 75 per cent of a laying hen's feed is required for body maintenance. To lay well she must have a surplus of necessary food elemnets to manufacture eggs. Sparing feed is an expensive use of it, as it allows too little for profitable egg production.—Poultry, O. A. C.

The best food to build bones and muscles is milk, which also protects children from disease. A quart a day should be supplied each child, a little each meal as a beverage—slightly warmed for young children—and with cereals, soup or toast.—Home Economics, O. A. C.

When You Are Bilious

To promote a healthy action of the liver and correct the disorders caused by biliousness Chamberlain's Tablets are excellent. Try them and see how quickly they give you a relish for your food and banish that dull stupid feeling.

A Question of Grammar

"Do you say that your hens 'sit' or 'set'?" asked the precise pedagogue of the busy housewife.

"It never matters to me what I say," was the quick reply. "What concerns me is to learn when I hear the hen cackling whether she is laying or lying."—Farm and Fireside.

Some Excuse

Johnny—What makes the new baby at your house cry so much, Tommy?

Tommy—It don't cry so very much—and, anyway, if all your teeth were out, your hair off, and your legs so weak you couldn't stand on them, I guess you'd feel like crying yourself.—London Ideas.

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The name and place suggested to your mind, welcomes you either as visitor or patron.

We serve cooling drinks, Confectionery, Cigars and Tobacco.

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Catarrhal Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Catarrhal Deafness, and that is by a constitutional remedy. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. Catarrhal Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result. Unless the inflammation can be reduced and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing may be destroyed forever. Many cases of Deafness are caused by Catarrh, which is an inflamed condition of the Mucous Surfaces.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for any case of Catarrhal Deafness that cannot be cured by HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE.

All Druggists 75c. Circulars free.
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Your Home Bank

A HOME Bank—that is what the First National Bank of Scappoose endeavors to be. Owned and managed by local men, its greatest desire is to advance the interests of Scappoose and vicinity in particular, and also throughout Columbia County. Come in and see us—make this bank YOUR bank. We are under the supervision of the United States Government, and therefore absolutely safe.

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LOGGING NOW AND THIRTY YEARS AGO

Harry Coleman who has been spending the Christmas holidays here, the guest of his friend J. H. Thatcher, has in his possession a picture which shows how logging was done thirty years ago. It is a picture of the B. F. Brock camp which was located at Eufaula, Washington, near Oak Point. The scene shows the bull teams and the miniature cars and logging engine. A loaded train is shown in the picture and consists of three sets of trucks. Each set carried one log, or three logs to the train load. Comparing the logging of those days to that of the present time, Mr. Coleman, who is engineer for the Elwood company down on the Kerry road, says that now the big engine he drives hauls 10 to 12 cars and each car or set of trucks, takes from 8 to 12 logs, according to the size of the logs, so instead of hauling three or five logs for a train load, about 100 logs are now carried. Coleman worked in the camp when the picture was taken, which was in 1892, but he claims he was only a kid. Harry prides himself on his youthful appearance and his friends are willing to accept his word as to his being a "kid" some thirty years ago and say that in those days boys went to work when mere youths, 15 to 18 years old, for instance.

WEATHER REPORT FOR DECEMBER, 1920

Max. temp 5 degrees on 29th; min. temp., 28 degrees on 14th; mean max temp. 44 degrees; mean min temp. 35.70 degrees; mean monthly temp. 39.8 degrees, which is 18. degrees above normal. Rain 10.88 which is 2.83 inches above average. Snow melted as it fell. Greatest daily amount of precipitation, 1.33 inches on 30th, hail on 4th. Prevailing wind S. E.; heavy wind on 3, 5, 8, 9, 10 and 23. There was only 1 clear and 30 cloudy days, while measurable precipitation fell on 27 days. There is still a small acreage of potatoes out and they are rotting badly. Winter grain has made very little growth. It looks thrifty, however. The continued sogginess of the soil prevented work to be done in fields and on roads.

Jos. Hackenberg, Observer.

Annual Weather Summary for 1920

Max. temp. 93 degrees on July 7th and August 13th; min temp. 20 degrees on January 22nd; annual mean temp. 48.3 degrees which is 1 degree below normal. July, August and December were above the rest of the months below normal. The last killing frost occurred on May 14th, the first in fall on October 31st. Precipitation 47.25 inches, which is 3.86 inches below the average. Greatest daily amount of rain 1.51 inches on Nov. 17th. December was the wettest and February the dryest month. Snow 4.6 inches, the least amount since 1906, in comparison to 24.8 inches in 1919. Prevailing wind S. E. and N. W. In spite of the late spring and the cold nights up to May 17th all crops, except apples, grew well, but much hay was damaged by the July rains, the apple and pear crop partly ruined by the August storm, the prune and grain crop partly spoiled by the September and October rains, which stopped all work on the soil and hindered potato digging. Vegetables and root crops however, were never better.

Joseph Hackenberg, Observer.

Looking Out For Number One.

"You admit, then," said an Alabama judge, "that you stole the hog?"

"Ah sure has to, Jedge," said the colored prisoner.

"Well, nigger, there's been a lot of hog-stealing going on around here lately, and I'm just going to make an example of you or none of us will be safe."—The Lawyer and Banker (New Orleans).

INCOME TAX IN A NUTSHELL.

WHO? Single persons who had net income of $1,000 or more for the year 1920; married couples who had net income of $2,000.

WHEN? March 15, 1921, is the final date for filing returns and making first payments.

WHERE? Collector of Internal Revenue for district in which the person resides.

HOW? Full directions on Form 1040A and Form 1040; also the law and regulations.

WHAT? Four per cent normal tax on taxable income up to $4,000 in excess of exemption. Eght per cent normal tax on balance of taxable income. Surtax from 1 per cent to 65 per cent on net incomes over $5,000.

A want ad in the St. Helens Mist is read in every section of Columbia county. Get the Mist want-ad habit.

The Telephone Company and Wages

Salaries and wages constitute 72% of the expenses of this company. Out of every dollar spent by the telephone company, 72 cents is turned over to its employees in the form of compensation. It is our purpose to retain competent and experienced employees. An efficient and contented organization is the main factor in good service.

The deficit in earnings which we have experienced in Oregon has been largely augmented by necessary increases to our employees. It will be of interest to our Oregon patrons to know what our increased expense for salaries and wages in Oregon have been since 1916 as shown in one of the exhibits filed with the Public Service Commission in connection with our recent application for an increase in telephone rates.

Increase in Wages of Plant employees, Present over 1916	$307,000
Increase in wages of Traffic (operating) employees, Present over 1916	681,000
Increase in wages of Commercial employees, Present over 1916	98,000
Total Annual Increase in Wages, - - -	**$1,086,000**

Although these large increases in wages have been made they represent a 60% increase over pre-war wages, as compared with increases of over 100% in many trades and occupations requiring no greater skill or preparation on the part of the worker. We do not think our employees' wages should be reduced under present conditions or under conditions now possible to forecast.

The Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co.