



## From The Old Scrap Book

### If You Have A Friend Worth Loving.

If you have a friend worth loving,  
Love him. Yes, and let him know  
That you love him, ere life's evening  
Tinge his brow with sunset glow.  
Why should good words ne'er be said  
Of a friend—till he is dead?

If you hear a song that thrills you,  
Sung by any child of song,  
Praise it. Do not let the singer  
Wait deserved praises long.  
Why should one who thrills your heart  
Lack the joy you may impart?

If you hear a prayer that moves you  
By its humble, pleading tone,  
Join it. Do not let the seeker  
Bow before its God alone.  
Why should not your brothers share  
The strength of "two or three" in prayer?

If you see the hot tears falling  
From a brother's weeping eyes,  
Share them. And by kindly sharing  
Own our kinship in the skies.  
Why should any one be glad  
When a brother's heart is sad?

If a silvery laugh goes rippling  
Through the sunshine on his face,  
Share it—"Tis the wise man's saying—  
For both grief and joy a place.  
There's health and goodness in the mirth  
In which an honest laugh has birth.

If your work is made more easy  
By a friendly helping hand,  
Say so. Speak out brave and truly  
Ere the darkness veils the land.  
Should a brother workman dear  
Falter for a word of cheer?

Scatter thus your seeds of kindness  
All enriching as you go—  
Leave them. Trust the Harvest Giver;  
He will make each seed to grow.  
So until the happy end,  
Your life shall never lack a friend.  
—Author Unknown.

### Lambs Rightly Handled Will Bring More Money

Docking all lambs and castration of all buck lambs intended for market, is recommended by H. A. Lindgren, college extension specialist. The best time is when they are a week or two weeks old, weather being favorable.

"There was a time when 75 per cent of lambs sold on the Port and market from Willamette valley had long tails," says Mr. Lindgren, "and a high percentage of buck lambs were uncastrated. Not more than 25 to 30 per cent now come in with long tails and the percentage of buck lambs has fallen off.

Farm flock owners who plan on holding their lambs past the milk stage will find it to their advantage to dock and castrate as it means 50 cents to a dollar apiece higher price. It looks different when we see that this is 7 to 14 per cent more money for the operations."

### Mountain Lions Give Hunter Holiday Thrill

For most of the seasoned Government hunters the life from day to day is not particularly exciting, but adventure with catlike tread is often approaching just around the corner. Shortly before Christmas, hunter William Krepps, of the Biological Survey, United States Department of Agriculture, working on the Rio Grande National Forest, turned a corner which brought him face to face with adventure four times compounded. He had a coyote poison line laid northwest of Del Norte, Colo., on the divide between La Garita and Old Woman Creek. In the course of riding this poison line to check up on the results of his campaign he came across the carcass of a freshly killed five-point buck.

To continue the story in the words of Stanley P. Young, junior biologist, who reported the incident to the Biological Survey, "he noted lion tracks and that the killing of this deer has been done by a mountain lion. Having wonderful tracking conditions, because of the snow, he immediately struck out horse back and followed the trail. Within a short distance he jumped four lions and killed the whole outfit with his rifle."

In speaking of his experience, Hunter Krepps said: "The time was exciting for a few seconds, but I managed to kill the pack." Mr. Young expressed the belief that the hunter was telling the truth regarding the exciting moment, and added that this was the best singlehanded kill of mountain lions in a short course of time ever made in that district.

## About Honesty

We were talking to a man the other day who declared that he was down and out because he had been too honest; that he had been brutally frank, and sometimes maliciously candid. He thought he was not appreciated. Why should a man who has not contributed to the progress of the world expect consideration? He has not helped the world. He has added nothing to the world's wisdom, to its store of moral courage, its capacity for work.

If a man has been brave enough to tell the people their folly while praising their goodness he is sometimes able to make people think. This man in question is entirely honest. He believes that predatory interests have interfered with the desires of the people. In another way this man cannot serve. If a man believes in the people so strongly that he cannot see their faults, he cannot help them. The public does not respect a man who grumbles. They want a man who will look them squarely in the eye, fight them when they are wrong, and commend them only when they are right. What the public wants in an editor is for him to have fundamental policies constructive. They do not want a paper free from criticism. What they want is an editor who can point out folly and has the courage of right and wrong. There is such a thing as over-humoring the people. What the public needs, and what they desire, and what they like best, is for a courageous paper to tell them their virtues, condemn their follies and do it all in a constructive way. Constructive criticism is the only kind that pays.

—Stayton Mail.

### How Often Do Range Cattle Go For A Drink?

Those who are acquainted with the habits of livestock in the more humid regions might be surprised at the ways in which these same animals would meet conditions in the semi-arid regions of the West. The cow that slakes her thirst every few hours in the succulent, stream-furrowed pastures of the East or Middle West in a dry country would wait much longer before traveling several miles for a drink.

Recently representatives of the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, made observations on the number of times cattle go to water under different conditions in the range country. The evidence showed that for most cattle it is a long time between drinks, a matter of days rather than hours. The cooler or wetter the weather the less likely they are to go to water more often than every second or third day. In dry hot weather many of them go every day; but others go only twice every three days, or once every other day. In one region in New Mexico the conclusion was reached that for the best interests of range and stock in level country, watering places should not be more than five miles apart.

### BUITONLESS SHIRTS—SWEARING APPAREL.

## The Home Merchant

The home merchant. Who is he? He is the chap who gives you credit when you are financially broke and carries your account until you are able to pay.

He is the chap who gives you back your money or makes exchanges when you are not satisfied with what you have bought.

He is the chap who meets you at the door with a handshake and lets you out with a message to the "kids" and a real "come again, goodbye."

He is the chap whose clerks live in the home town and spend their money with you and other local people.

He is the chap who helps support our churches and charitable organizations and talks for the home town and boosts for it every day in the year.

He is the chap who visits you when you are sick, sends flowers to your family when you die, and follows your body out among the trees as far as human feet may travel.

He is the home merchant—your neighbor, your friend, your helper in time of need.

Don't you think you ought to trade with him and be his friend and helper in time of need.

Don't you know that the growth and prosperity of this town depend very largely upon the success and prosperity of the home merchant. Out of town people judge our city by the degree of enterprise shown by our merchants. And our home folks give them loyal support.—Phillips County Kans Review.—Via LaCrosse (Kans) Chieftain.

## Dairymen to Confer

A conference of Oregon dairymen will meet at McMinnville, Monday, Jan. 19, to consider and unite upon a legislative dairy program. It will be followed by a two-day meet of all dairy and related interests with the president of the Oregon Dairymen's association, Chester L. Mulkey, presiding. Dairymen, milk and feed dealers, creamerymen and representatives of the state college dairy department, extension service and experiment station, are among those who will speak. A banquet will be held Tuesday evening. Dairy production and manufacturing, herd and milk handling, feed production and cooperative marketing will be considered.

J. S. Simler of Youngstown, Mo., was in the city Thursday and ordered the "Graphic" sent to his sister-in-law, Mrs. Elizabeth Simler, at Dayton, Oregon.—The Weekly Graphic, Kirksville, Mo.

## Much Road Work By Forest Service

More than 1,800 miles of roads and nearly 5,000 miles of trails were constructed within and adjacent to the 147 National Forests during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, according to the Chief Foresters' annual report, copies of which have been received by District Forester C. M. Granger, in Portland. In addition, maintenance work was performed on 7,423 miles of roads and 32,105 miles of trails.

Including the construction work completed within the last year the total mileage of National Forest roads constructed by June 30, 1924, stood at 8,707 and the total mileage of trails at 15,855.

During 1924, on the National Forests of Oregon and Washington, a total of 300 miles of forest highways were completed, the work consisting of new construction, repair and betterment. On secondary or forest development roads in the two states 225 miles were either built or repaired.

The sum of \$9,351,142 was expended on the road and trail work of the Forest Service on all of the National Forests during the last fiscal year, the report says. This sum was augmented by funds from cooperative agencies such as states, counties, and local organizations.

Thirty-one states and Alaska share in the pro rata distribution of funds made each year by the Forest Service to those States and Territories containing National Forest lands.

## Weather Bureau Assists Cross-Country Air Mail

For several years forecasts and bulletins have been prepared and issued daily by the Weather Bureau of the United States Department of Agriculture for the benefit of aviators, especially those connected with the services of the Army and Navy. When the transcontinental air-mail service was extended across the continent in the early summer of 1924, and to include night flying arrangements were made at the request of the Post Office Department to provide special weather forecasts therefor. These forecasts are issued from the district forecast center at Chicago, and are made in two sections, one covers the route from Bryan, Ohio, to Omaha, Nebr., and the other the route from Omaha to Rock Springs, Wyo. In formulating the forecasts the forecaster has in mind conditions at the surface and at a distance of between 1,000 and 5,000 feet aloft. The predictions are prepared each morning and are made available to both eastbound and westbound fliers at the air mail field at Omaha, Nebr. An additional forecast is furnished in the evening, whenever, in the judgement of the forecaster, decided changes are in prospect.

When the "moonshine" shines over the cow shed boys, you better look out, it might have a bad effect on your anatomy.

## Conservation of Human Life.

In order to prevent the tremendous waste of the resources of this great country it has been found necessary to adopt the doctrine of conservation. This doctrine has been applied to mines, forests, water power and our natural resources. It has been extended to hogs, cattle, buffalo and wild animals generally and now we are proposing to apply it to human life. Man is far below a reasonable standard of animal excellence and his period of usefulness is brief compared with the number of his years. Restricting marriage to the fit, and more intelligent care of the body are two measures that are needed to conserve the health of the people. Over two percent of the population are continually ill. Sickiness at the age of thirty-four is nearly double the rate at fifteen to twenty-four. The economic loss from disease and ill health is appalling. The loss from disease and disability in Oregon is estimated to be over \$40,000,000 annually — at least 40 percent of which is needless.

We must give consideration to any known type of influence that tends to shorten human life or to produce disability. Heredity is responsible for a certain porportion of physical deficiency and susceptibility to disease. A family history of tuberculosis is important; not that this disease is directly transmitted, but a certain inferior, light-weight type of physique appears to be frequent in those with a tuberculosis family history and offers a low resistance to this infection. Life insurance investigations have shown that among insured men who were at least twenty-five pounds underweight and had a brother or sister die of tuberculosis, of every ten deaths five were due to tuberculosis.

The draft examinations show that mental and nervous deficiency and instability are as prevalent as tuberculosis and as well worthy of being combated in an organized way. About two percent of the general population are definitely mentally defective, one half of whom are in need of institutional care. There are in the State of Oregon at least 6000 persons who are definitely mentally defective and there are 3000 in our state institutions. The high proportion of people coming under the classification of mentally deficient may well give us concern and is a factor to be considered in relation to eugenics as to the introduction of low grade mental stock into this state by immigration. Statistics show that the insane, paupers, prostitutes, drunkards and criminals come largely from the rank of the mentally abnormal and unfortunately they are increasing at twice the rate of the general population. It is plainly evident that a big burden is imposed by mental deficiency and it is important to eradicate the foci of crime and indigency. Segregation and sterilization are the only solutions to the problem. A decided step must be taken to prevent the ever increasing amount of poverty, degeneracy, immorality, insanity and crime.

OREGON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Corvallis, Jan. 15.—Vera Kearns, a former student of Dayton High school and now a freshman in commerce here, made a distinguished scholastic record during the first term of this school year. She made a "straight A" grade which is equivalent to 96 percent and is the highest term grade awarded at this institution. In addition to her regular school work, Miss Kearns found time to take part in inter class athletics, being captain of a winning volleyball team.

United we boost, divided we bust.

## Protective Steps Taken At Various Bird Refuges.

Sixty-four bird refuges are administered by the Biological Survey of the United States Department of Agriculture. These are located from Porto Rico to Chamisso Island near Kotzebue Sound on the Arctic coast of Alaska, and to the Hawaiian Islands. Some of these are celebrated breeding places for wild fowl, and each breeding season are occupied by marvelous colonies of interesting species. The maintenance of these refuges is the principal insurance against the extermination of some of our most beautiful and attractive birds. The Biological Survey takes steps in connection with each of them to render conditions favorable to the birds. Thus on Laysan Island, where hundreds of thousands of albatrosses and other beautiful sea birds rear their young, it was necessary about a year ago to destroy the rabbits which were eating the vegetation on which the birds depended. At Big Lake Bird Refuge, Ark., a number of hollow nesting-boxes were put up for the tree-nesting ducks, and headlights used in fishing were prohibited on the lake because of their disturbance to the wild fowl nesting there. At Clear Lake Bird Refuge, Calif., more than a mile of woven wire fence was put across a point jutting into the lake, to prevent sheep from eating the shrubs used by breeding birds. Similar precautions for conserving bird life are taken on any of the reservations when occasion arises.

## Crater Lake, Oregon.

Crater Lake is one of the most appealing and interesting of the world's natural attractions. Its water in places reaching a depth of 2,000 feet, and ranging from faint turquoise to deepest blue, gives a color effect that is indescribable, while its origin and the mysterious forces that preceded it bring to the mind an absorbing sense of speculation and wonder.—LaCrosse (Kans) Chieftain.

## Squirrel Poison Work Saves Farmers Big Sum

Farmers of Oregon saved more than 179 thousand dollars on the cost of ground squirrel poison in the last six years, reports Ira N. Garbison, of the federal biological survey cooperating with the state college extension service. This does not consider the value of crops saved by the cooperative control work, estimated conservatively at two million dollars. State funds appropriated for rodent control work of all kinds for the period was \$12,741.

A total of 512,993 pounds of poisoned grain was distributed by county agents, and 436,490 acres of government lands adjoining cultivated areas were poisoned by the biological survey to protect the cultivated fields from squirrel damage.

"Five species of ground squirrels are found in Oregon," says Mr. Garbison, "all of which are destructive to agriculture. In addition to these is the silver grey squirrel that is protected by law but nevertheless inflicts heavy losses to nut growers of the Willamette valley." The program of needed work includes for the immediate future the poisoning of a million additional acres of government lands adjoining cultivated fields. Continuous inroads are made upon farm crops by ground squirrels raised on the public lands. In many districts permanent relief cannot be obtained by the rancher until this menace is removed.

A formula for tangle-foot...not the moonshine variety...for trapping and holding the tussock moth, as found satisfactory in Oregon by the experiment station, is made of one gallon of castor oil and 16 pounds of resin. They are gently heated till the resin is melted. If too thick, more oil is added. Even simple bands of loose cotton fastened about the trunk of trees have prevented the ascent of various insects.

## Bank Elects Officers

At a regular meeting of the officers and directors of the Bank of Dayton, held in their office in the bank, Thursday, Jan. 8th, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: J. L. Sherman, Pres; R. L. Harris, Vice Pres; J. L. Stuart, Cashier and Secretary, and Harry Sherman, Asst. Cashier. J. L. Sherman, R. L. Harris, L. A. Rosner, Carrie E. Sherman, and J. L. Stuart were re-elected directors of the bank. This bank has enjoyed a steady growth from the day of its foundation and has a bright future before it, under the efficient control of the above named officers and directors.

If little Willie can't add, don't worry. He will make a great golfer some day, or female flapper.

## Static or Interference

