



## A Faithful Friend

By O. Lawrence Hawthorne

We ain't much on goin' places  
Like so many does today;  
Ma an' me has got the notion  
Home's a darn good place to stay!  
No, we don't see many people  
An' we seldom gets to town,  
But the way we're livin' gives us  
Little cause to fret an' frown.

Some folks maybe gets to thinkin'  
We don't know what's goin' on—  
Or at least we ain't be'n told it  
Till a thing is past an' gone—  
But them days has long since ended,  
Makes no difference where you be,  
So don't waste yer idle moments  
Feelin' bad fer Ma an' me.

We don't miss the roar an' racket  
Folks in town is forced to stand,  
And we ain't got greedy strangers  
Crowdin' us on every hand.  
No, we—Well, here comes the mail man!  
He's a mighty faithful cuss;  
Look at all the readin' matter  
That he's leavin' here for us!



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### Let's Go

"There isn't any business," wailed the sad and gloomy man,  
"I haven't made a dollar since the armistice began."  
But I couldn't help reflecting, as I heard his story through,  
That the hopeful, cheerful hustler seems to have a lot to do.  
I've been in business places where the air was thick with gloom  
And the men were sad and solemn like the mourners at a tomb,  
And there wasn't any business or an order coming in  
And, what's more, there never will be till those fellows start to grin.  
"There isn't any business"—aren't you weary of that cry?  
Men have caught the gloomy habit and they sit around and sigh,  
But the hustler, I have noticed, who has quit his easy chair  
And is confidently working, seems to gather in his share.  
With a man's faith in the future—much too long we've scattered doubt,  
It is time to get the business, it is time to hustle out.  
Much too long we've sobbed and whimpered, much too long we've talked of woe,  
Now it's time for optimism and the hopeful phrase: "Let's Go!"  
—Apex-O-Gram.

### Civic Club

The Civic Club met as usual on the first Tuesday of this month. The meeting was held in the park with about 15 members present. It was decided to postpone the flower show for this year and center our energies on raising funds to finish paying for the new band stand and rest rooms: For this purpose a lawn social will be held in the park, Friday evening, August 14. A program will be given, sandwiches and coffee, ice cream and home made cake will be served and there will be a novelty stand and other amusements during the evening. All Civic Club members are asked to donate a cake for this occasion.  
Sometime in September the club hopes to put on a play.

### Nebraska-Wisconsin Picnic

The annual Nebraska-Wisconsin picnic will be held in the city park at Newberg, Tuesday, August 11. All former residents of either state are asked to come, bring their lunches and enjoy the day together. Coffee, cream, sugar and plates will be furnished by the association at noon. A good program is being provided for the afternoon's entertainment.

### Surprise Shower

A miscellaneous surprise shower was given Mrs. Neva Gubser Richards at the Gubser home, Monday afternoon at two o'clock, by a number of her friends from here, under the leadership of Miss Madeline Rosner. The bride received many beautiful and useful gifts and a good time was had by all. Light refreshments were served at four o'clock after which the girls returned to their homes. The shower was a complete surprise and Neva was found working around in the house, which goes to show that she is no lady of leisure.

Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Newman and son Vannas of Scott City, Kansas, and Mr. and Mrs. Owen Watson and daughter and husband, of Metcalf, Illinois were in town a short time Monday enroute to Neah-Kah-Nie beach to visit the Harold Newman family. The Newmans expect to make their home in the Northwest, but the Watson family, after a few days at the beaches, will return to their home in Illinois via the California route. This is the first trip to the Pacific Coast for any of them so they are enjoying the sights. They spent a few days in Yellowstone Park and at other places of interest along the route.

### Small Laying Flocks

#### Need Commercial Feed

In handling the small flock in Oregon, unless it is being kept on a farm or in connection with other livestock where considerable feed would be used, use of a commercial laying feed is recommended by the experiment station. By so doing the owner will be reasonably sure of getting a well-balanced ration and eliminating the possibility of getting poor ingredients with which to mix the feed. A good laying mash is kept before the chickens in a box or trough so they can eat it at will.

A scratch grain should be fed morning and night, advises the station. This, if made by the owner, is made of two parts wheat, one part corn, and one part plum outs. A sufficient amount is fed in the morning to last the birds two hours—it should be cleaned up in that time. In the afternoon a sufficient amount is given to insure the chickens going to roosts with their crops full. This means that about one-fourth of the total grain is fed in the morning and three-fourths in the late afternoon.

For young growing stock a developing mash can also be obtained, but if this is not possible, for a small flock the laying mash with equal parts of millrun can be used. This is fed in the afternoon, the reason for this being that if the mash is fed in the morning there is the possibility that they will not get out and exercise or work as they would if not fed until the afternoon. Grain is fed, of course, morning and night, as with the laying stock. Green feed, grit, shell, and charcoal should be kept before the old and young stock at all times.

### Cancer Cures

As far back as 1903, a worker at the Rockefeller Institute succeeded in finding, in many cases of cancer, an extremely small germ; so small in fact, that it could not be seen directly under the strongest magnification of a microscope. Recently, in England, more work has been done along this line, and the findings have been confirmed. In other words, a very small organism seems to occur fairly regularly in cases of cancer.

Whether this germ is the cause of cancer, it is still impossible to say. It might be; or it might have something to do with the real cause; or it might be something entirely secondary, which appears only after the cancer has started. Much more work will have to be done before these questions can be at all definitely settled.

In the meanwhile, even though this organism should be found to be the cause, we would only be one step farther in our knowledge of cancer. We will have no light whatever on the treatment of this ailment. Cancer, however, like tuberculosis, is a widespread disease, and many people are interested in anything which might afford a hope for cure. Therefore, with the publicity which has been given the discovery of this germ, it will be odd if a number of cancer "cures" do not spring up which will seize on this pretext to sell their harmful wares to the helpless victim.

For all so-called "cancer cures," are harmful. Even if they do not make the condition worse, the delay caused by their use permits many a cancer to reach a stage where nothing can be done with it. The medical profession would be only too glad to welcome some real cure of cancer other than surgery, but this so far is an unrealized dream. No doubt, it will come true in time. At present, the only hope of cure for cancer is removal at the earliest possible moment, usually by the knife; and every thing that delays this removal lessens the patient's chances of getting well.

The best advice that can be given now is this: for every growing lump, unhealing sore or persistent bleeding, consult a reputable physician at once. More than that, have a regular, thorough examination once a year. If the physician finds cancer and advises its removal, DO NOT DELAY! Above all, do not try "cancer cures"—they are all useless, and merely give the patient a false sense of security, while the cancer rapidly becomes hopeless. Once a better cure than surgery is discovered, it will immediately be widely known and universally employed. Unfortunately, there are many who are willing to capitalize humanity's persistent hopefulness, and cause untold misery, by exploiting worthless "cures" for the sake of the money.

Smartaleckry in business is a dangerous sport. There is a very thin line separating taffy from epitaphy.

Portland, Oregon, July 28, 1925.

The steamer West Nometum of the Oregon-Oriental Line cleared from Portland, July 17 with a cargo consisting of 4,086,000 feet of lumber valued at \$76,190 destined for China and Japan. Included was the regular shipment of automobiles and automobile supplies for North China ports.

An item in the manifest of this vessel was 344 packages of old newspapers weighing 96,310 pounds. Shipments of this commodity from Portland to Japan, China and Java for the first six months of this year have amounted to 3,468,469 pounds or an average of nearly 300 tons per month. This is what becomes of the old newspapers that are gathered by the school children on their various drives and by the dealers who buy this commodity.

Exports of newsprint paper also have been heavier this year than in past years and for the first six months shows a total of 2,035 tons. The bulk of this was exported to the Philippine Islands and in the past few months shipments have been made to Japan and China.

The London Corporation of the Furness Line cleared from Portland, July 18 with a cargo consisting of 18,913 cases of new pack loganberries weighing 722,358 pounds destined for various ports in the United Kingdom. Besides this there were aboard 15,519 doors and parcels of dried prunes, cascara bark and lumber. The new pack of canned goods is moving regularly now with partial lots on almost every ship leaving for European and eastern United States ports. Exports so far this month have amounted to 43,772 cases valued at \$156,351.

### Farm Reminders

Common vetch and gray winter oats have been used in the O. A. C. station trials for dairy cattle silage, as recommended for Oregon in general. Purple vetch for the east district shows a little more promise, and the new station product, Hungarian vetch, is recommended for the very heavy lands of the valley district. Winter barley can be used with the vetch for silage and gives good results.

Lead arsenate may be combined with bordeaux mixture, nicotine sulfate, cold preparation oil emulsions, and either self-boiled lime-sulfur, Oregon cold mix, or dry mix lime and sulfur. When combined with liquid lime-sulfur the latter is first diluted to spraying strength and one pound of hydrated lime or caecinate spreader added. Just before application the lead arsenate is sifted in. When two or three classes of plant troubles—eating insects, sucking insects, and fungous diseases—are present at the same time, the growers can save time and labor by combining their sprays and controlling enemies with a single application.

Increasing demand for canned goods and other horticultural products give ground for belief that the Oregon cane fruit industry will continue to hold its own and undergo some slight expansion. Future plantings should be limited by present and prospective market conditions, says the experiment station, as potential production is far in excess of present market requirements. Western growers will profit by recognizing that producers are largely servants of consumers and must produce only to the extent consumers can be induced to buy. Vigorous demand for any cane fruit does not mean that the demand is unlimited and justifies unlimited plantings.

Core break down of Oregon pears can be controlled by picking at the proper time. This can be done without sacrifice of either tonnage or quality of the pears, reports the experiment station.

Two lime-loving crops in Oregon should never be sown in succession even after liming unless lime applied has been excessive, says the experiment station. Different soils may react differently to different amounts of lime applied. A thorough acidity test will often save considerably in lime applications.

### Chinaman Takes Meals at His Convenience

Among the working class of China, as well as many other countries of the Far and Near East, eating is an outdoor sport. Summer and winter they take their food from little open-air side restaurants, and chopstick into their mouths, sometimes standing and sometimes sitting, either in the street or in a doorless, windowless shelter beside the street.

The eating goes on continuously. This does not mean of course that every workman eats all day long—as it might seem—but each workman eats when he can, and the restaurants are busy every hour of the day, knowing no separate time for lunch, breakfast, dinner or supper. On the main street there are restaurants every few steps, a dozen or so to the block.

Then there are the walking kitchens. One man carries on a pole slung over his shoulder, a cook stove suspended from one end, and a pantry with a counter on top of it on the other end. He moves his stand from time to time, going where business is best for the moment, now in front of a factory, now in front of a school, now on a busy corner, almost anywhere.

The keepers of the large restaurants, by way of advertising, establish their bakeries right beside the street in full view of the perhaps hungry passers-by. The baker, a mighty man is he, standing beside his two-by-two monument of dirt, kneading a mountain of dust-grayed dough, then beating it out flat with a stick, like a lusty drummer-lad beating a charge to battle.

### Queer Contributions to Medical Science

The Warwickshire county councillor who bequeathed his body to the General hospital, Birmingham, in the hope that light would be thrown on the origin of headache, "the unmerciful scourge that has wrecked my happiness from my earliest recollection," followed a long line of posthumous benefactors to medical science.

Perhaps the most remarkable of all was Jeremy Bentham, the philosopher, who directed that his skeleton should be clothed, provided with a specially molded wax head, and presented to the medical section of University college, London, where it may still be seen.

Hospitals often receive queer bequests. Charing Cross hospital not long ago received a bag containing forty-eight farthings, a bust of Queen Victoria, and the return half of a railway ticket. Another famous hospital received the deeds of a freehold house, a pawnticket for a valuable sporting trophy, a diamond ring, several prize rabbit skins, and twenty aspidistras in pots.—London Times.

### Utility Coats Pose as Smartly Simple



If a coat have straight and easy lines, a double breast and the simplest sort of adornment—or none at all—it fulfills the season's first requirements for utility garments. Here is pictured a model of suede-finished cloth with smart lines and a little efficient stitchery by way of finish.

### Discouragement to Thrift

The neighbor of a man noted for his extreme thrift saw him going down the road on a week day dressed in his Sunday clothes. "What's up, Jim?" he called out. "Why the glad rags?" "Haven't you heard the news?" "News! What news?" "Triplets!" "Oh, so that accounts for—" he began the neighbor, when the frugal one interrupted him: "Yes, that accounts for my wearing these clothes. What in thunder's the use of trying to be economical!" —Boston Transcript.

## Summer Follies



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### Marriage Licenses

Neva Rena Gubser, Dayton, to Edw. Harrison Richards, Dayton; Opal Margaret Smith, McMinnville, to John Kie Birchfield, McMinnville; Beattie Ann Caldwell, McMinnville, to Wm. Washington McFarland, Manning, Oregon; Elizabeth Lerz, Whiteson, to Everett Cowen, McMinnville; Viola Ethel Biddle, Lafayette, to Maurice Wm. Robertson, Lafayette; Helen Francis Brown, McMinnville, to Chas. Wm. Madison, Bartlett, Oregon; Zona Elora Ray, McMinnville, to Ivan Lauran Pea McMinnville.

Growers in the Willamette valley will apply the third codling moth cover spray not later than August 8. The first moths of the second generation appeared in the rearing cage July 25. It is estimated that the maximum number of moths will appear during the first week in August. The egg hatching period will begin about August 3, and the peak of the egg hatching period will probably be about the middle of August. The poison cover spray should be on the foliage, pears, and apples before the worms hatch. Increasing the dosage to five pounds of powdered arsenate of lead to 200 gallons of water in this spray is a frequent practice.