



WHEN YOU ARE CONFRONTED WITH BUSINESS TROUBLES,

and the bills are coming in fast, and everything seems to have gone wrong a substantial bank account will dissipate the clouds, as the sun does the morning mist. It is to the advantage of every man, whether actively engaged in business or not, to have a checking account. We are soliciting new accounts, and would be pleased to have you open one with us.

CLACKAMAS COUNTY BANK

Cherryville

C. W. Miller, of Rowe, has bought out J. T. Freil's stock of goods and will build a store early in spring and will put in a general stock of merchandise.

Mrs. Martha Richardson who has been keeping house for C. W. Harvey, at the point of death.

BORING

Mrs. A. Herz and son, Gustav, who have been sick with la grippe, are now greatly improved.

The Boring sewing club met at the home of Mrs. T. Rheburg last Thursday.

NOTICE

There will be no show at the Bungalow next Saturday Jan. 15th, on account of the snow.

Sheep on the Farm.

It would seem that the average farmer has neither the skill nor the inclination to take up sheep raising. A writer in the Live Stock World suggests the thought that until the women of the farm divide their attention between poultry and the small farm flock sheep will have an inconspicuous place in live stock husbandry on our corn belt farms.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

- Keep selecting and pushing the hogs off to market as soon as they are fit.
- Be sure that the colts go into winter quarters in the pink of condition, for there is where the profit comes in.
- If you see a low class, nondescript buck running with a flock of sheep, you know at once the owner is behind the times.
- It pays to raise two litters a year, but it is not every man who has the gumption to do it.
- The stored up feed for the winter feeding of the flock should be clover or alfalfa hay, oats, wheat bran, linseed meal and roots.
- A little thoughtfulness for the colt every day is what he needs.
- See that he is made comfortable and kept growing. These things are essentials.

Control Apple Blight.

[J. B. S. Norton, Maryland station.]
The most effective treatment consists in cutting off the diseased parts. In young orchards and in nurseries where there is naturally but little blight and in old orchards in seasons when blight is not serious, by cutting out every blighted twig and canker as soon as possible, giving special attention to the body and base of the tree, a bad outbreak may be prevented in following years. It is also necessary to destroy all blight in the neighborhood on wild or cultivated trees, as the bees may carry it long distances. Bees are, however, necessary to pollenate the flowers.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

Raspberry and blackberry bushes suffer from lack of water during the growing season and also from excess of water. Well drained soil and plenty of water is the ideal condition for bush fruits.

After the ground freezes give fresh fruits, such as raspberries, blackberries, currants, etc., a heavy mulch of manure. Use straw if manure cannot be had. The mulch enriches the soil and prevents alternate thawing and freezing.

Dwarf fruit trees work in well in small gardens. Give them a trial.

Fertilize the rhubarb if you want large stalks, large yields and large prices. Manure three or four inches deep may be applied any time from now until spring.

Time will be saved next spring if the asparagus roots which you grew during the summer are dug and graded ready for planting next spring. The small, weak roots should be discarded. Experiments show that profits are greatly increased by planting large, vigorous roots.

A CURIOUS ANIMAL.

The Sea Cow Gave Rise to the Legend of the Sirens.

The dugong, or sea cow, is a peculiar animal. It resembles the familiar seal, but it has no hair on the body and is more nearly related to the porpoises and whales.

This animal is found on the shores of the Indian ocean, about fifteen degrees on each side of the equator, from East Africa to Australia, and also in the Red sea. It is a marine animal which never ascends the rivers, its food consisting chiefly of seaweed and the algae found in the water. Years ago it was reported to have been found in large herds of several hundred individuals and to have been so fearless as to allow itself to be touched with the hand of man. In recent years, however, it is met with only in twos and threes and has become very shy and wary. Its flesh has been regarded as a delicacy, and it is stated that the Malay kings claim as royal property all those taken within their domain.

Its habit of raising its round head out of the water and its great affection for its young, which it carries under the fore fin, are thought to have given rise to the legend of the mermaid, in allusion to which the name sirenia was given to this order of mammals. It is recorded that it was with the skin of the dugong, or sea cow, that the Jews were directed to veil the tabernacle and not with "badger" skins, as translated in the authorized version of the Bible.—New York Post.

Keep a Record of Ewes.

In determining which ewes to keep over for another year it is well to keep a record of the performance of each individual so that it may be referred to at the time selections are being made for the next year's breeding flock. On this record should be noted the conditions, for sometimes ewes lose their lambs for no other cause than negligence on the part of the owner, and it is folly to discard a good ewe unless she is a failure under favorable conditions, as she is well worth another trial.

Farm and Garden

RAINWATER AND CISTERNS.

Some Type of Filter For Purifying Purposes Should Be Used.

[Prepared by United States department of agriculture.]

Many farmers have to rely on rainwater for laundry purposes, and sometimes rainwater is their only source for drinking and cooking. This calls for a cistern either above or below ground. In such a case, according to the United States department of agriculture's water supply specialists, some type of filter, preferably separate from the cistern, is necessary.

Roofs, particularly shingled roofs, collect much dust and dirt from the roads, and gutters and eave troughs are often filled with leaves, dirt and bird droppings. It is well to keep the gutters clean, even though the rainwater is not used, but if it is used the importance of clean gutters is vastly increased. However careful one may be, the roof is certain to be dirty when dry. It is therefore extremely important that a switch and cutout be provided on the rainwater pipe, so that at the beginning of rains the filth from the roof may be washed to the outside before any rainwater is admitted to the cistern.

If the rainfall is well distributed throughout the year, the capacity of the cistern may be only sufficient for one or two weeks' supply. In localities where long intervals often occur



A WELL PROTECTED CISTERN.

between periods of rainfall and where much dependence is placed on the rainwater it is advisable to provide a cistern of sufficient capacity to hold half or three-fourths of the rain which falls annually on the average roof area. The amount available in gallons may be computed approximately by multiplying the roof area in square inches by the rainfall in inches and dividing the product by 231.

The cistern may be built of masonry or brick, laid in cement mortar and plastered on the inside with rich cement mortar, or it may be built entirely of concrete, but in any event if placed underground it should be water tight, not only to prevent the loss of the stored water, but to prevent the entrance of ground water. A mixture of one part cement, two parts sand and four parts gravel or broken stone may be used in cistern construction. The concrete mixture may be made more waterproof by adding 10 per cent of petroleum residuum oil based on the weight of the cement or by replacing about 15 per cent of the cement with hydrated lime. Whatever the type of construction, one or two coatings of a strong cement grout, preferably containing about 3 per cent oil, will aid in waterproofing the walls. An overflow pipe, well screened, should be provided in the side, and the cover should be water tight.

The filtering arrangement may either be in a separate chamber or inside the cistern.

In some localities it is necessary, owing to the height of ground water level, to build the cistern above ground. In such cases the cistern should be well protected to prevent the entrance of filth and the breeding of mosquitoes. It must also be protected against freezing and re-enforced to withstand pressure from the water within.

The method of having the filter separate from the cistern, although usually the more expensive, is perhaps the more efficient. There are other simple and perhaps less expensive cistern arrangements which serve the purpose. The main idea is, however, to purify the water as much as possible before it is used and to provide effective storage.

MADE IN AMERICA POTASH.

Comes now a new mineral to join with kelp and feldspar in the effort to supply the war made deficiency of German potash for American agriculture. It is alunite, described as sulphate of aluminum and potassium, and it is announced that a vein ten feet wide and 3,500 feet long has been uncovered in Utah, while large quantities exist also in Colorado, Nevada, California and Arizona. Two hundred tons of alunite have been put through the mill, producing two tons of 99 per cent pure potash.

Secretary of the Interior Lane declares that the production of this alunite potash in commercial quantities is one of the most important discoveries in years. So it is, if the price is not to be prohibitively high, as it seems to be in the cases of kelp and feldspar potash.

While the great war rages we are learning that America has the undeveloped means to be self supporting in practically every way. If we cannot get potash from the German mines we find it at home. But for the sake of our soils let us hope that alunite will be both plentiful and cheap.—Country Gentleman.

WINTER STORAGE OF CABBAGE

It Is Important to Prevent Heating and Maintain an Even Low Temperature.

In storing cabbage the heads are generally pulled up when light freezing begins along in November, says the Rural New Yorker. Frequent freezing and thawing will not hurt the general appearance of cabbage before it is harvested. However, too much of it will impair the keeping qualities. In small quantities the supply may be stored on the bottom of a cool cellar with the roots turned up. Cover the single layer of cabbage with sand so as to exclude air and keep in perfect condition.

In large quantities cabbage is stored right in the field, provided the soil is well drained. Market growers prefer to open up a furrow with a two horse plow going down and back just once, leaving a space two or three inches wide between the furrow. This ridge is quickly leveled down or thrown out. The cabbage is laid in this one layer thick by turning the roots almost straight in the air. Gather the old leaves closely around each head and pack them in snugly. A few of the poor heads may be laid on top. Over this sprinkle a little hay, straw or leaves; then throw a furrow from each side on this material. This will prevent the material from blowing away and will leave a space possibly ten inches wide not covered with soil. Thus air ventilation will be provided until severe freezing weather, when more soil or covering material may be applied. The important consideration in the storing of cabbage is to prevent heating and to maintain an even low temperature. Ten degrees below freezing does not hurt cabbage, provided it is thawed out gradually.

Pictorial Wash Lists.

Pretty old inventions are our modern wash lists. The old German housewife had an odd way of keeping track of the garments she gave out to be washed. She had a picture of each article and wrote down the number of everything opposite to it with a piece of chalk, which was rubbed out when the article was returned, to be used again the next week. It was really a pictorial and perpetual wash list.



UPON REFLECTION

It may occur to you that if you bought a pair of shoes from us at any time that the shoes wore longer, held their shape better and preserved a better appearance than any pair of shoes you ever had. If this be true we want to remind you to get acquainted with us again. It is seldom that a customer comes to us but once.

Sandy Harness Shop

A HISTORIC HOUSE.

Where Tyndale Started to Translate the Bible into English.

About two miles from the old market town of Chipping Sodbury, England, stands an old time house known as Little Sodbury manor house, which, quite apart from its celebrity as one of the oldest examples of domestic architecture in Gloucestershire, has been justly styled "the birthplace of the English Bible."

In one of the old rooms William Tyndale, who lived there for two years, conceived the idea and commenced the work of translating the New Testament into English.

In 1521 Sir John Walsh, owner of the manor house, had need of a chaplain and tutor for his children, and his choice fell upon Tyndale, who had just completed his university career. Tyndale was in great favor with his master, who encouraged him in the great work he had undertaken.

It is quite possible that the translation would have been completed here, but Tyndale, having expressed his opinions too freely to the neighboring clergy, found himself secretly charged with heresy and summoned to appear before the chancellor of the diocese. Although at the time he was merely admonished, he did not consider it safe to continue in the manor house, thereby involving his patron in danger, so he left and proceeded with his translation in London.—Christian Science Monitor.

Convicts Cutting Weeds.

The elimination of weeds along the public highways is a part of the work of the road improvement, according to Superintendent Jones of the Wayne county department of highways, Indiana, and accordingly he has set them to cutting weeds all over the county.

Prisoners from the county jail are used in this work, as they have been during the spring in road repair work. The county now has an automobile truck, used for the transportation of prisoners to various parts of the county.

The experiment of working prisoners on the roads was undertaken with some misgivings by citizens, but now, according to county officers, the only objection comes from the prisoners themselves, who prefer in most cases to be permitted to spend their time in idleness at the jail.

Hens Need Pure Water.

There is 90 per cent of water in an egg, so if a hen is deprived of this requisite she cannot lay eggs. It's more a matter of forgetfulness than anything else, but it is a serious matter to the laying hen. Provide plenty of pure water at all times.

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