

When Your Pocket Is Your Bank

Your money doesn't last long. It just slips away a little at a time until there is nothing left, and then you wonder where it went.

It is safe when it is deposited in this bank, and is here when you need it. Don't you think that it would be the better way.

Clackamas County Bank.

How Farmers Get Rich

IMPLEMENTS	IMPLEMENTS	IMPLEMENTS	IMPLEMENTS
That Increase The Output	That Reduce The Expense	That Make Labor Light	That Swell Bank Accounts

We handle a complete stock of Farm Machinery. Look your tools and machinery over and order what you need from us.

There you have it—the secret of how so many farmers amass comfortable fortunes while still comparatively young men. It is by the application of common sense and progressive methods in the working and improving of the farm, in the prompt adoption of every known device for increasing the profits and cutting down the expense. And in no way can this be done so quickly and effectively as by the use of new and improved farm machinery and implements.

The four classes of implements and machinery listed above will produce prompt results. They will pay for themselves many times over, will earn big dividends for the farmer, and will lighten his labor to an amazing extent. This is the experience and verdict of every farmer who uses them.

We sell them at attractive prices and on advantageous terms.

Sandy Mercantile Company.

KELSO

The Kelso school basketball team defeated the Boring team at Boring Friday evening.

A volley ball outfit was purchased for the school recently.

Robert Jonsrud is haying land cleared with a donkey.

C. J. Sindall has been ill for some time.

Sunday school and preaching services were held in the school house on Sunday by Rev. Miner, of Sandy.

Robert Jonsrud has his machine shop equipped with a trip hammer, iron lath and a 6-H. P. gasoline engine. He is also having a garage built for his new Buick car for which he has secured the agency.

Under the auspices of the Parent-Teacher Association a lecture entitled "The Fine Tooth Comb" will be given by Geo. V. McClure, formerly professor of law, Western Iowa University, at the Kelso school house, on Wednesday evening, January 17th, at 8 o'clock. Admission free. Refreshments served after lecture. All are invited.

BORING

Boring I. O. O. F. Lodge celebrated the fourth anniversary Tuesday night with music and speaking. The history of the lodge was given by W. A. Morand. Sol. Garrison from Sandy lodge gave a good talk. Speeches were made by several others and a banquet was served which pleased everyone.

Mr. and Mrs. Morand are the proud parents of a baby boy, born the 11th.

Elmer Hickey has been on the sick list for the past two weeks.

The small daughter of W. E. Child, who has had an attack of rheumatism, is improving.

Everyone in this part of the county will feel the absence of Dr. Bitner who has gone to California to work in a Sanatorium.

The two children of Otho Richey are very sick with bronchial pneumonia.

Mrs. S. I. Hupp has gone to Turner to visit her son, C. P. Hupp formerly of Gresham.

FOR SALE—Two Plymouth Rock Roosters. Apply to W. Child, Boring.

FIRWOOD.

The Firwood-Dover held their annual meeting in Jim Dixon's house at the saw mill. The following officers were elected: Anton Malar, President; J. G. DeShazer, Vice-President; C. M. Bodley, Secretary; Willard Bosholt, Treasurer, A. C. Thomas, a three year director, J. W. Dixon and Fred Kenoecker are hold-over directors.

Mrs. Steven, of Portland, is spending a few days with her father, Mr. Withers.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith spent Thursday with Mr. and Mrs. Ooby.

Jonnie Sinclair is working at Cherryville.

Joe Wilcoxon returned home Sunday from the hospital. He is getting along along fine.

William Updegrave helped J. G. DeShazer butcher six big hogs Thursday.

Ruby Wilkins spent the week end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Wilkins.

Charles Updegrave and Viola DeShazer spent Sunday at Joe DeShazer's.

Mrs. Steven and Mrs. Withers spent Sunday at J. C. Smith.

Mrs. Heacock, of Damascus, spent Sunday with her daughter, Mrs. A. Malar.

Clester Keenan and Eld Mackyein, of Portland, are out on the Keenan place.

The Firwood Junior Club elected their officers last Friday. They are as follows: Justus Strowbridge, President; Josephine Dixon, Vice-President; Bernice Dixon, Secretary; Paul DeShazer, Sergeant of Arms. The next meeting will be the 26th of January.

Ralph DeShazer spent Saturday night and Sunday with his uncle, J. G. DeShazer and family.

John Kiesecker spent Sunday with home folks.

Henry Henningsen, of Damascus, spent Sunday at A. Malar's.

J. W. Dixon has bought a new DeLaval separator.

SOURCE OF VEGETABLE SEEDS

Many Kinds Cannot Be Grown In This Country.

For years enormous quantities of certain kinds of vegetable seeds have been produced in this country, different kinds in different sections, and have given as good crops as any that could be imported. A writer in Farm and Home points out, however, that other kinds have seldom proved of good quality when grown here. That is especially true of celery seed. Considerable celery seed is grown in California, but it cannot be compared with that which comes from France.

Much carrot, radish and beet seed comes from France. These seeds are produced in California, too, but it is a curious fact that the remarkable vitality shown by California seeds is considered by many growers to be a disadvantage, especially in the case of root crops, for the tops grow with great luxuriance at the expense of the roots. A considerable amount of carrot seed is grown in eastern Massachusetts, mostly in the towns of Danvers and Middleton. This seed sells for \$5 a pound and gives excellent crops.

Nearly all of the cauliflower seed used in this country comes from Denmark, and the best is expensive, costing up to \$20 a pound. The best is none too good, however, and many failures in growing cauliflower are due solely to the fact that cheap seed is used. It may not be worth while trying to grow cauliflower seed in this country, but farmers and market gardeners often find it to their advantage to save their own carrot, beet, onion, corn, pea, bean, cucumber and melon seed. In the middle west and in Michigan it is a very common practice for seed dealers to contract with farmers for the growing of seed crops. Over 5,000 acres are devoted to the growing of vegetable seeds for one company in Michigan, a thousand acres being given over to cucumbers alone. One Philadelphia concern is said to have arranged to buy the products of 20,000 acres in a single season. Although Michigan is famous for its cucumbers, a considerable number are raised in Massachusetts. Large quantities of sweet corn and squash seeds are produced in New England.

WINTER CARE OF BEES.

Insulation of Hives Is Advantageous For the Colonies.

(Prepared by United States department of agriculture.)

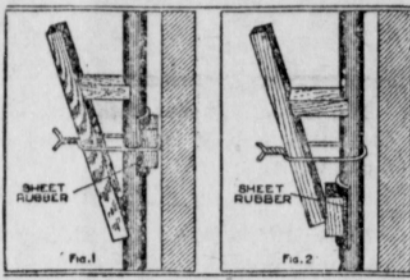
That beekeepers need not fear any detrimental results from abundant insulation of their hives at any season of the year is shown by recent experiments of the bureau of entomology of the United States department of agriculture. To test the theory of many beekeepers that excessive insulation is even more detrimental in winter than insufficient insulation a colony was packed in the fall of 1915 with sixteen inches of sawdust on all sides, top and bottom. Temperature records were made at frequent intervals every day throughout the winter and spring. The colony remained in excellent condition in every respect through all the winter, being little affected by high winds, and after brood rearing began it built up with great rapidity. Then, to continue observations on the effect of insulation on the building up of the colony, the packing was allowed to remain all summer. Except for the impossibility of manipulating the colony it remained in excellent condition. It seems clear, therefore, that beekeepers need not fear any detrimental results from abundant insulation at any season of the year.

The experiments showed that failure to insulate the bottom of the hive largely offsets the value of insulation around the hive. The experiments also

indicated that in insulating hives it is of small importance what material is used. Shavings, sawdust, leaves and chaff, some of the commonest substances used, were all found satisfactory.

Temporary Repair For Pipe Leak.

Leaks in water pipes, particularly in winter, cause much damage unless stopped promptly, writes P. W. Cox in Popular Mechanics. This is often difficult, as a plumber's services are not always quickly available. Under such circumstances the device shown in the sketch was used to stop a



leak until a permanent repair was made. A piece of sheet rubber was placed over the leak, and a wooden block was fitted over it, the inner surface being curved to fit the pipe. The block and rubber packing were clamped against the pipe by means of a stick notched to fit against the pipe and held by a twisted wire, a block being used to wedge the packing and cover block firmly into place. The repair was water tight and saved much inconvenience and probably considerable damage. The illustration shows the application of this method to two types of leaks, Fig. 1 being a leak difficult of access, against a wall, and that in Fig. 2 on the exposed side of the pipe.

Cure For Scaly Legs.

Scaly legs is a troublesome disease of poultry and is contagious. A mixture of kerosene oil, lard and carbolic acid rubbed on the legs will soon cure this trouble.

VINDICATED THE MULE.

A Legal Case Where the Honor of the Animal Was Involved.

One of the most famous cases reported in the Missouri Law Reports is that of Lyman versus Dale, known as the "celebrated mule case."

It seems that Dale's hired hand, Parker, after a day's work supplying water to a clover huller, was passing through the city of Springfield, riding one mule and leading another. He met Lyman just opposite a pile of bricks in the street, capped by a red lantern. The mule being led became frightened at the bricks and lantern and, jumping aside, broke a wheel out of Lyman's buggy.

This laid the foundation of the case. Lyman sued Dale for a damage of \$5, charging him with "negligence in handling a wild and unruly mule."

The case was first tried in a justice of the peace court at Springfield, Mo., and was appealed to the circuit court. From there it was taken to the court of appeals, which court, failing to agree, sent it to the supreme court of the state.

This court held that Lyman could not recover damages unless he proved that the mule was "wild and unruly."

Judge Henry Lamm said that, while the amount involved in the case was small, the value of the case was great for the sake of the doctrine and also because it involved the "honor of the Missouri mule."—Exchange.

Who Owns the Falkland Islands?

Few people are aware to this day that the Falkland Islands are marked in all Argentine maps and geographies as "unknowingly retained by Great Britain." The origin of the dispute was that England after abandoning the islands in 1774 resumed possession in 1829. The Argentine government protested and, as A. Stuart Pennington points out in his book on the country, is even today "careful to do nothing which could even apparently recognize the rights of the present possessors." It was for that reason that it declined a proposal a few years ago to run a line of Argentine ships to the islands.

Beautiful Bridges.

Popular love of art may be carried too far. The author of "Charles Bourbon, Constable of France," tells us that on the occasion of the sack of Rome the citizens refused to secure their safety by taking the advice of their captain, Reuzo da Ceri, and cutting the bridges Ponte Quattro Capli and Ponte Sisto. The people declined on the ground that they were "too beautiful."—

QUIET AND NEAR LONDON.

The Lonely Cotswolds Nearly Touch The World's Biggest City.

The Cotswolds are an example of the variety of natural scenery that England succeeds in packing away within her narrow sea barred boundaries. Here, within three hours of the largest city in the world, you can walk in complete loneliness over a grassy road that follows the route laid out by Roman engineers, with a tumbled skyline of real mountains on your right and a sweep of empty fields falling away to the left. You can take tea in an old Roman villa, where the tiled courtyard is still smooth and tight; you can sleep in an inn that has apparently not changed its habits or its bill of fare since the days of Richard the Crusader.

As mountains the Cotswolds cannot pretend to any great eminence or boldness. They have no attractions for the man who wishes to brave steep cliffs or for him who would travel for a week on end through a single pine dark valley. They are well bred little hills compared with the Alps or the Rockies, but they have the true mountain flavor of loneliness and sturdy charm. The occasional farmhouse enhances the peculiar feeling of isolation, for a single human dwelling only serves to set off loneliness.

And the roads are a perpetual delight. The King's highway winds through these hills—a public road that would cost the landed proprietor who owns the ground on either side of it half his fortune in legal expenses to close up.—Exchange.

NEW YORK'S DOWNTOWN.

Where Those "Tired Business Men" Earn Their Daily Bread.

There is a region of mystery into which the metropolitan husband and father vanishes between 7:30 and 8:45 a. m. six days in the week and from which he emerges in the late afternoon. He is welcomed, after the manner of all returning warriors, with a tender solicitude.

Downtown is the trackless jungle into which father plunges to stalk the family's living. After 10,000 years of civilization it is still the same. Anxious eyes follow him from the wigwam till he turns the corner to the railroad station, and fond eyes greet him as he staggers out of the elevator door in his apartment house home with his prey, so to speak, on his shoulder.

Wives will never be reconciled to downtown. It swallows up the man of the house when he would much rather stay at home and play with the children—so he pretends—and it sends him home at night too tired to be agreeable—as he asserts. Thus the little game goes on.

The primitive hunter, I imagine, made believe that he hated to leave the family and go off into the dark forest, and on his return he threw himself before the fire too tired to speak. Actually, I believe, the primitive hunter as soon as he was out of sight of home broke into a cheerful whistle.—Simeon Strunsky in Harper's Magazine.

Primogeniture.

The law of primogeniture sends back its roots to the most ancient times. Away back in the patriarchal ages the firstborn son had a superiority over all his brethren and in the absence of his father was in every important sense the head of the house. Upon the death of the father he became by the unwritten law, which could not be questioned, the priest and lord of the family, and naturally to him fell the property as well as the honors of the household. Primogeniture wherever it is found today is the lingering remnant of the ancient custom.

Dufferin's Warning Dream.

There are many stories on record of the warning dream. The late Lord Dufferin when in Paris dreamed that he was in a hearse being conveyed to a cemetery. A few days later as he was about to enter a hotel elevator he was startled to observe that the attendant was the living reproduction of the driver of the hearse in his dream. He stepped back, and the lift went up without him. Before it had reached the top of the building some breakage took place in the mechanism, and the lift crashed down to the bottom, every one in it being killed.

Saving Money.

Mrs. Muggins—Don't you ever try to save any money? Mr. Muggins—Sure. I save \$4 today. Borrowell struck me for \$5, and I only let him have \$1.—Philadelphia Record.