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CHICKEN FEEDING BIG QUESTION

Cheap, Heathful Food for Chicks and Mature Birds all Important Matter. Young Chicks Require Good Start.

Overfeeding is more dangerous to young chickens than underfeeding, say those who have made a specialty in raising poultry. Young chickens should be fed from three to five times daily, depending upon one's experience in feeding. Undoubtedly chickens can be grown faster by feeding five times daily than by feeding three times daily, but at no time should they be fed more than barely to satisfy their appetites and to keep them exercising, except at the evening or last meal, when they should be given all they will eat. Greater care must be exercised not to overfeed young chicks that are confined than those that have free range, as leg weakness is liable to result in those confined.

The young chicks may be fed at any time after they are 36 to 48 hours old, whether they are with a hen or in a brooder. The first feed may contain either hard-boiled eggs, johnnycake, stale bread, pinhead oatmeal, or rolled oats, which feeds or combinations may be used with good results. Mash mixed with milk are of considerable value in giving the chickens a good start in life, but the mixtures should be fed in a crumbly mass and not in a sloppy condition. After the chickens are two months old they may be fed four times daily, with good results. Johnnycake composed of the following ingredients in the proportions named is a very good feed for young chicks. One dozen infertile eggs or 1 pound of sifted beef scrap to 10 pounds of corn meal; add enough milk to make a pasty mash, and 1 tablespoonful of baking soda. Dry bread crumbs may be mixed with hard-boiled eggs, making about one-fourth of the mixture eggs, or rolled oats may be used in place of the bread crumbs. Feed the bread crumbs, rolled oats, or johnnycake mixtures five times daily for the first week, then gradually substitute for one or two feeds of the mixture finely cracked grains of equal parts by weight of cracked wheat, finely cracked corn, and pinhead oatmeal or hulled oats, to which about 5 per cent of cracked peas or broken rice and 2 percent of charcoal, millet or rape seed may be added. A commercial chick feed may be substituted if desired. The above ration can be fed until the chicks are two weeks old, when they should be placed on grain and a dry or wet mash mixture.

After the chicks are 10 days old a good growing mash, composed of 2 parts by weight of bran, 2 parts middlings, 1 part cornmeal, 1 part low grade wheat flour or red-dog flour, and 10 percent sifted beef scrap, may be placed in a hopper and left before them at all times. The mash may be fed either wet or dry; if wet, only enough moisture (either milk or water) should be added to make the feed crumbly, but in no sense sloppy. When this growing mash or mixture is not used a hopper containing bran should be accessible to the chickens at all times.

As soon as the chickens will eat the whole wheat, cracked corn, and other grains, the small-sized chick feed can be eliminated. In addition to the above feeds the chickens' growth can be hastened if they are given sour milk, skim milk, or buttermilk to drink. Growing chickens kept on a good range may be given all their feed in a hopper, mixing 2 parts by weight of cracked corn with 1 part of wheat, or equal parts of cracked corn, wheat, and oats in one hopper and the dry mash for chickens in another. The dry mash may be left out of the dry mash and fed in a separate hopper, so that the chickens can eat all of this feed they desire. If the beef scrap is to be fed separately it is advisable to wait until the chicks are 10 days old, although many poultrymen put the beef scrap before the young chickens at the start without bad results. Chickens confined to small yards should always be supplied with green feed, such as lettuce, sprouted oats, alfalfa, or clover, but the best place to raise chickens successfully is on a good range where no extra green feed is required. Fine charcoal, grit, and oyster shell should be kept before the chickens at all times, and cracked or ground bone may be fed where the chickens are kept in small bare yards, but the latter feed is not necessary for chickens that have a good range.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture recently issued Farmers' Bulletin No. 624, entitled "Natural and Artificial Brooding of Chickens" which contains the practical instructions that have been given in this series. It may be had by poultry raisers free of charge on application to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

ROSE SOCIETY FURNISH LIST OF CHOICE ROSES

While addressing Lents Grange on Rose Culture two weeks ago, Mr. E. B. McFarland, president of the Portland Rose Society, promised to furnish lists of his choice roses. It is not advisable to attempt to grow all of these or many of these. A few varieties grown abundantly, will be more valuable for decorative purposes than a larger number. Then the owner will have a better chance to study the individuality of each variety and develop its possibilities to the limit.

Mr. McFarland says: "I suggest the following varieties of roses as good kinds, well adapted for growth by the general public. They are mostly of thrifty growth and reasonably free from mildew."

White and creamy shades: Frau Karl Druschke, Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, Molly Sharman Crawford, Mrs. Foley Hobbs, Mabel Drew, Mrs. Cornwallis West, W. R. Smith.

Red and shades of same: Hugh Dickson, George Dickson, Lament Carle, General McArthur, Chantau de las Vougeot, Glorinde Chedane Guinoiesan and Ulrich Brunner.

Pink and shades of same: Madame Caroline Testout, Cynthia Forde, Lady Ashtown, Lady Alice Stanley, Mrs. John Laving.

Yellow and shades of same: Marquise De Sinety, Lady Hellingdon, Duchesse of Wellington, Sunburst, Mad. Chas Latand, Mrs. Aaron Ward, Harry Kirk.

Mixed Flesh and Coppery colors: Mons Joseph Hill, Mad. Melanie Souper, Lady Pirrie, Lady Roberts, Lyon's Rose, Kate Moulton, Pharisier, Jonkheer J. L. Mock, Mad. Segon Weber, Mad. Edmond Rostrand, Florence Pemberton.

Decorative Varieties: Rayon D. Orr, yellow; Mrs. Alfred Tate, coppery pink; Betty, coppery rose; Irish Elegance, orange scarlet; Irish Fireflame, orange crimson; Old Gold, orange and coppery; Mad. Edward Herrnot, coral red and yellow.

Pillars: Ards Pillar, red; Billiard et Barre, yellow; Mad. Jules Graveaux, creamy; J. B. Clarke, red; Climax Mrs. W. J. Grant, pink.

Climbing Decorative: American Pillar, pink and white; Excelsa, crimson; Thausenschoon, pink; Hiawatha, scarlet; Alberie Barbier, white; Shower of Gold, yellow.

Polyanthas: Orleans, red; Cecil Brunner, pink; Perle D. Orr, yellow; Levine Lamusch, coppery; Catherine Zeimet, white.

Mr. McFarland is an ardent student of the rose. He is favorable to frequent spraying and suggests that people who have roses infested with mildew should destroy them. A rose once infested is not likely to rid itself of the disease. Lime and sulphur, soapuds, or formaldehyde are useful in keeping down mildew, but it must be applied frequently, and long before the mildew is noticeable. The white mildew is the mature parasite and spraying it would be like cutting weeds after they are gone to seed.

ALASKA'S SEAWEED.

Volcanic Eruptions Have a Deadly Effect Upon Kelp Life

The damage done to seaweed and other forms of marine vegetation is about the most thing that would occur to anybody who had not made a study of the subject as a possible result of a volcanic eruption.

Kelp is one of the most useful forms of seaweed. It used to be found in abundance off various parts of the coast of Alaska, but for several years past the crop has been practically destroyed by volcanic eruptions which have occurred in that vicinity.

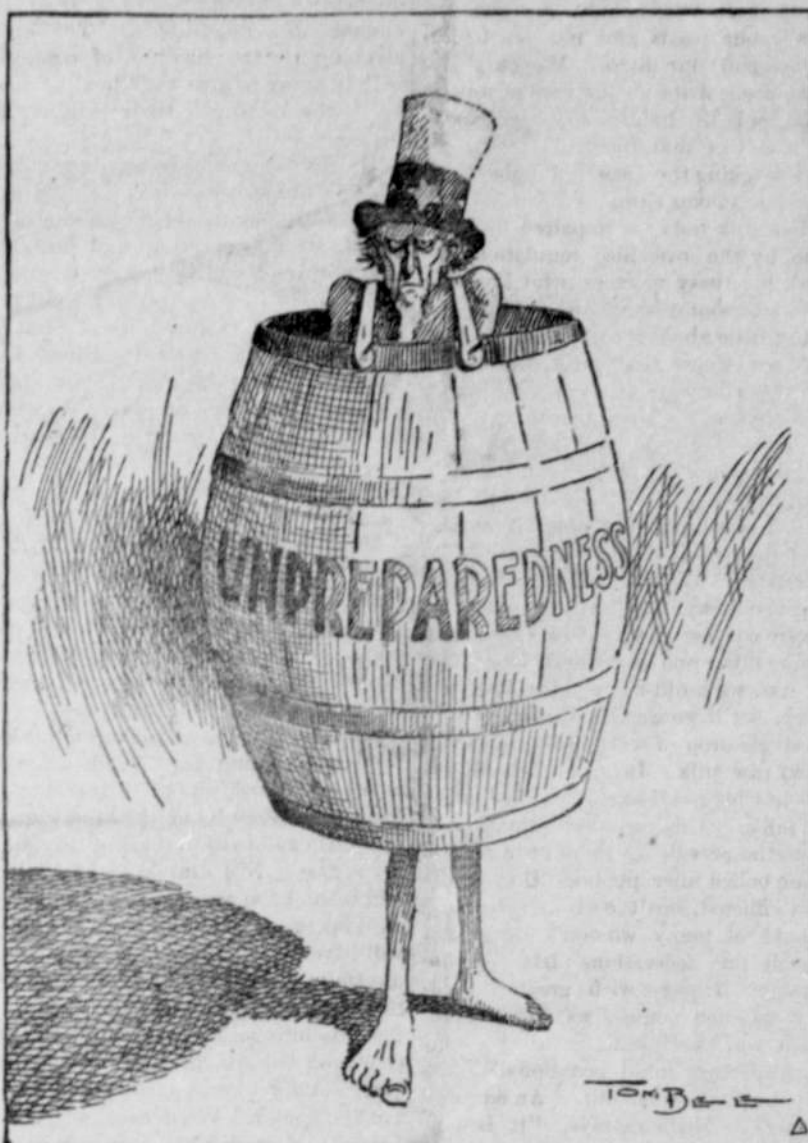
This has been a source of great loss to the natives of Alaska, who have made use of kelp in a variety of ways. As it grows only in shallow water, it has proved a valuable aid to navigation in waters where there are practically no aids except such as nature has provided. Then, too, the natives used it to fertilize their gardens.

There are various theories as to just how the action of volcanoes interrupts or entirely stops the growth of kelp. One is that the hot blasts and poison gases which pour out of the craters during eruptions are fatal to plant life.

Another more probable explanation of the damage done to kelp is that it is due to the enormous masses of pumice from the volcanoes.

This pumice, it is thought, covers the rocks so that the kelp and other marine plants find it impossible to cling to them, or it may be that it is the grinding effect produced on this great mass of rough stone by the constant movement of the tides and waves which crushes out the waters vegetable life.—New York American

AS HE LOOKS TO SOME PEOPLE.



—See in Baltimore Sun.

HARMONY SOCIETY CELEBRATES ANNIVERSARY

Last Wednesday evening was the occasion for the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the founding of the Harmony Public Improvement Society. The meeting was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Spooner on Eighty-second street, just a short distance beyond the city limits to the south. There were probably fifty persons present, including members, and members of families represented in the society, and visiting friends. The meetings began in the afternoon and continue till evening. Young and old take part, especially at the "supper hour" when one of the best dinners of the year is to be had. And the Spooner dinner was no exception. There was all sorts of "eats", including some of the new hard-time dishes, "K" bread, and "K" candy, etc.

But the little splurge in economy was more than made up in the fine cakes and pies that were added to the last of the menu to tempt already distended stomachs to the point of explosion.

After the supper the chairs were arranged and a program was presented consisting of songs and musical selections. The most important number in the program this year was a society history, prepared by Mrs. Kilton, the founder of the organization. Mrs. Spooner, the president of the society since its organization presided.

Mrs. Kilton said: "Dear friends, we meet this evening to enjoy a pleasant reunion and to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the formation of our society."

"On a gray day in January, 1905, a little group of women, seven in number, namely, Mesdames Stevens, Millard, Spooner, Olney, Coates, Fortner and Kilton, met at the home of Mrs. S. B. Millard and formed the Harmony Public Improvement Society, electing as officers: President, Mrs. Kilton, Vice-president, Mrs. Millard; Secretary, Mrs. Spooner, Treasurer, Mrs. Coates."

"In forming this society they were actuated by one idea, but a comprehensive one—that of social service and uplift work in the community in which they resided. Their hearts were filled with courage and hope and their eyes beheld a vision of social betterment. Some visions and dreams come true, and although this vision did not materialize quite in the manner expected, yet we feel that our labor has not been in vain. Although meeting disappointment in not seeing the fruition of some of our cherished plans, we have been recompensed by the successful results achieved in other ways, by the unselfish work and high ideals of social service that has ever characterized the society since its inception."

The first work planned and decided

upon was the building of a public hall, or community house, somewhat similar to those that have been built since that time in several parts of Portland. As there were only two buildings of a public character in the district, the church and the schoolhouse, and being absolutely prohibited from using the church for any kind of a social gathering, and a reluctant consent granted for the use of the schoolhouse, a very unsuitable building to use for the purpose at any time, we resolved to provide something better, and a credit to the community. Then commenced several years of the most strenuous labor, requiring an indomitable courage and as strange as it may seem, we encountered a bitter opposition, not only passive but active, but still we continued our efforts with unabated energy to secure funds for building purposes by giving entertainments every two and a half months at the school house, hauling everything there, making a platform. Cleaning up and scrubbing the floors etc., after every entertainment, entailed endless labor. We gave excursions, lawn fetes, sewed, cooked dinners on election days for judges, clerks and voters, gave the schoolhouse its annual cleaning, and slowly but surely was accumulating the desired amount.

Two of our generous residents, to whom we are indebted for many other favors when we gave entertainments, donated a beautiful site for our building. With about \$400 in cash and several hundred more subscribed we felt that at last we had enough to enclose a building and we would finish it as we secured additional funds. We had commenced excavating when, lo, tragedy stalked forth and our "air castle" tumbled into ruin. As this is our family skeleton we have thrown a robe of charity over him, thrust him into the closet and turned the key.

Being thwarted in our purpose to build a hall in the neighborhood and wishing to make as wise a use of the funds at our disposal as possible and as we had become a legally incorporated society for charitable, benevolent and educational purposes, we decided to build a club house for the Chautauqua sessions at Gladstone Park, erecting the first club house there on a beautiful and convenient site. We were invited to make our choice of location, and the present site was the unanimous choice of the society, on a pleasant picnic arranged for that purpose. And time has confirmed the wisdom of the choice, as it is quiet, restful, and within easy walking distance of the auditorium and convenient to stands.

"This building contains a rest room for the use of its members and also the public, and many have availed themselves of it."

(continued on page 5)

CIRCLE MEMBERS DECIDE MEN ARE NECESSARY EVIL

On last Wednesday, the 13th, several members of Shiloh Circle and one male escort visited Peter Porter Circle. They all had a fine time and a good dinner. After dinner Peter Porter Circle was installed. After the ceremonies several short interesting speeches were made by comrades and ladies. Three or four of Shiloh Circle members started home a little early and left without escort as there was only one escort and he could not be divided.

They started out and boarded the first car that came along. After riding some distance they looked out and found the scenery unlike what they came through coming, so finally one lady approached the conductor and asked him if they were on the right car. The conductor politely asked her where they wanted to go. "Why, to Lents, of course." "Well," he said, "you are on a St. John car going to St. Johns." When she informed her party they all made a rush for the door. The conductor told them to do nothing rash as he would stop one end of the car at the next crossing where they could get off and take the car running in opposite direction. Inquiring if that was the Mt. Scott car, were told it was the St. Johns car and inquiry was made as to where they wanted to go. They said, "to Lents, of course." He told them to stay until they reached the transfer and take the car with transfer on it to Hawthorne, where they would get a Mt. Scott car. They made the change all right at the transfer, and on arriving at Hawthorne they took the first car with Mt. Scott on it. They asked the if it ran through to Lents, but were informed that they were going to run to Alder street before they could turn around for Lents. They were told they had better take the Mt. Scott car running the other way, which they did and arrived at Lents alright. They were heard to exclaim that the next time they went to Peter Porter Circle without an escort they would not go, they would stay at home.

In Memory of Julia A. Campbell

Lents relatives and acquaintances will be interested in a brief sketch of Mrs. Campbell.

Julia A. Campbell, wife of W. J. Campbell, died at the family home, Clarke County, Wash., on the 31st day of December, 1914. The immediate cause of death being due to fracture of joint of left thigh, sustained December 17th from a fall at home.

Julia Ann Barchus was the daughter of Thomas and Sarah Barchus, and was born August 26, 1836, in Licking County, Ohio. While she was yet a small child her father died and her mother with her small family of four children move to Marion County, Iowa, in 1855. On the 25th day of October, 1857, she was married to William J. Campbell. To this union there were born nine children, Salem S., Mrs. Sarah I. Grantham, Alex V., Constant T., Homer A., Mrs. Viola M. Harvey, Martha B., deceased, Charles E. and Antony B., deceased.

In the spring of 1864 her husband with a number of neighbors concluded to move to the "Oregon country" crossing the vast plains during the following summer and arriving in the month of December in Portland.

In 1869 a homestead was settled upon on the banks of Johnson creek, on what was then the Oregon City road, and about one half mile south of the suburban town of Lents, at this time this portion of the county was sparsely settled, being in fact only a wilderness.

In 1897 a move was made to View, Clarke County, Wash., where several of the children had settled, and here with them "Grandma" spent her last years.

Besides husband and surviving children, she left two sisters, Mrs. Carolyn Battin, of Milwaukee, Ore., and Mrs. Hannah Dannels, of Lafayette, Ore., and one brother, C. Barchus, of Amboy, Wash., 21 grandchildren and seven great-grandchildren.

For many years "Grandma" was a faithful and consistent member of the United Brethren church, holding membership at View, and there in the beautiful Mountain View cemetery, on January 2, with loving hands, she was laid to rest, services being conducted by Rev. Dakin, a fitting tribute to one whose life was spent in kindly acts and loving deeds, honored by all who knew her.

Daily Mails

Mails at the Lents postoffice arrive and depart daily, except Sunday, as follows:

Arrive	Depart
6:00 A. M.	7:30 A. M.
12:50 P. M.	12:30 P. M.
3:30 P. M.	5:30 P. M.

MULTNOMAH STATE BANK COMMENDED

Bank Condition Best Ever; Patrons Stand by Cashier Bloyd. Big Business is Prophesied for the Future.

The prompt manner in which the directors and stockholders of the Multnomah State Bank cleared up the institution, standing after it was discovered that former cashier Rostad had so nearly brought it to ruin, has won high commendation from State Bank Examiner Sargeant.

He personally called up the HERALD last Friday and informed us that the bank's condition was first class. He says that all shortages and questionable transactions have been cleared up by the Directors, and that the bank was in as good condition as ever so far as ability to serve its patrons is concerned.

But contrary to expectations, not even this good report was necessary to carry the bank through a few trying days. It was quickly understood that the important moment was passed, that all danger was over, and deposits and withdrawals were normal. The Saturday following the publicity given, the receipts were above the average for the week, while the money checked out was below the general run.

Not a little of the safety of the bank was due to the presence of the cashier, Mr. H. E. Bloyd. It is probable that had the officers of the bank sent any other person out to Lents other than Mr. Bloyd there would have been another story to tell. But somehow, within the time he has been connected with it as assistant cashier there has developed a confidence in his merits that put the depositors and the town at ease and there was no thought of danger until it was all over.

Strange as it may seem, Mr. Bloyd was sent here in opposition to the advice of former cashier Rostad, who said he was not sufficiently liked in Lents to handle the business with satisfaction. Contrary to this when a little paper was circulated for signers this week, requesting the officers of the bank to continue Mr. Bloyd here permanently, about everybody in town signed it. In fact there was no attempt made to get a large list, but people came and signed it without solicitation and what was begun for a mere representation, developed into a petition of over sixty depositors and patrons of the bank. This simply shows another instance wherein Mr. Rostad showed very bad judgment.

Members of the committee who presented the paper to the officers of the bank made it clear that they believed they could double the Bank's deposits within the year with the present man for cashier. If their present attitude is any index to feeling there is no doubt about it.

Yeager Shows War Pictures

The Yeager Theatre is putting on some exceptionally fine pictures now days. The "Mother Love," six reel film shown Saturday was the biggest film ever seen in Lents and it was seen by a good crowd. A series of war pictures, taken on the field of battle, will be shown tonight and probably again Saturday night. These are positively new pictures and have not even been seen down town. Next week will be full from first to last. There will be a special vaudeville stunt, Monday and Tuesday evenings, a quartette of comedy singers, an Irishman, a Dutchman, a Jew and a negro. Wednesday the Athol-Johnson Stock Company will appear. Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday the Lazen Company, illusion shows, will simply take the town. Lazen is at Sellwood this week, playing to a crowded house.

The Yeager is disposed to run a news column in the Herald, including a question and answer correspondence department.

JOHN PETERSON PASSES AWAY

John Peterson of Fifth Ave., Lents, died at his home last Friday, and was buried on Saturday. Not much is known of Mr. Peterson's history. He leaves a wife and several stepchildren. The funeral was held at Kenworthy's, Rev. Riley conducting the ceremonies, and the remains were placed in Mt. Scott Cemetery.