

At The Churches

Arlita Baptist Church

9:45 a. m. Bible School.
11 a. m. Preaching service.
7:30 p. m. Evening services.
6:15 p. m. B. Y. F. U. meeting.
7:45 Prayer meeting.
Everybody welcome to any and all of these services.

Millard Avenue Presbyterian Church

10 a. m. Sabbath School.
11 a. m. Morning worship.
6:45 p. m. Y. F. S. C. E.
7:30 p. m. Evening worship.
7:30 p. m. Thursday midweek service.
8 p. m. Thursday, choir practice.
Rev. Wm. H. Amos, Pastor.

St. Peter's Catholic Church

Sundays:
8 a. m. Low Mass.
10:30 a. m. High Mass.
8:30 a. m. Sunday School.
12 M. Choir rehearsal.
Week days: Mass at 8 a. m.

Seventh Day Adventist Church

10 a. m. Saturday Sabbath School.
11 a. m. Saturday preaching.
7:30 p. m. Wednesday, Prayer meeting.
7:45 p. m. Sunday preaching.

German Evangelical Reformed Church

10 a. m. Sunday School.
10 a. m. Saturday, German school.
8 p. m. Wednesday, Y. P. S.
11 a. m. Sunday worship.
Th. Schildknecht, Pastor.

Kern Park Christain Church

Corner 69th St. and 46th Ave. S. E.
10 a. m. Bible School.
11 a. m. and 8 p. m. preaching service.
7 p. m. Christian Endeavor.
8 p. m. Thursday, mid-week prayer meeting.
8:45 p. m. Thursday, Bible Study Class.

A cordial welcome to all who will attend any services.
R. Tibbs Maxey, Minister.

St. Paul's Episcopal Church

One block south of Woodmere station.
Holy Communion the first Sunday of each month at 8 p. m. No other services that day.
Every other Sunday the regular services will be as usual.
Evening Prayer and sermon at 4 p. m.
Sunday School meets at 3 p. m. B. Boatwright, Supt., L. Maffett, Sec.
Rev. O. W. Taylor, Rector.

Lents Evangelical Church

Sermon by the Pastor, 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.
Sunday School 9:45 a. m., C. S. Bradford, Superintendent.
Y. P. A. 6:45 p. m. Eva Bischoff, President.
Prayer meeting Thursday 8 p. m.
A cordial welcome to all.
T. R. Hornschuch, Pastor.

MT. Scott Center of Truth.

Meeting every Sunday evening at 8:00 p. m. Three doors east of 82d St., Grays Crossing, Portland, Ore.

Lents Friend's Church

9:45 a. m. Bible School, Clifford Barker Superintendent.
11:00 a. m. Preaching services.
6:25 p. m. Christian Endeavor.
7:30 p. m. Preaching Services.
8:00 p. m. Thursday, mid-week prayer meeting.
A cordial welcome to all these services.
John Riley, Pastor.

Lents Baptist Church

Lord's Day, August 29, Bible School 9:45 a. m.
Morning worship, 11 a. m.
Elmo Heights Sunday School, 2:30 p. m.
B. Y. F. U., 6:30 p. m.
Evening worship, 7:30 p. m.
A cordial welcome to these services.
J. M. Nelson, Pastor.

Lents M. E. Church

Preaching 11:00 and 8 p. m.
Sunday School 9:45.
Services at Bennett Chapel at 3 p. m.
Prayer meeting Thursday 8 p. m.
Epworth League 7 p. m.
We have a good attendance during vacation and helpful services.
W. Boyd Moore, Pastor.

Fifth Church of Christ

Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist of Portland, Ore. Myrtle Park Hall, Myrtle Park.
Services Sunday 11 a. m.
Sunday School 9:30 and 11 a. m.
Wednesday evening testimonial meeting 8 p. m.

The Herald \$1.00 Per Year

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

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LODGE DIRECTORY.

Magnolia Camp No. 4096 meets regular. Second and Fourth Thursdays of each month at I. O. O. F. Hall. Second Thursday social meeting. Neighbors bring your families and friends. Fourth Thursday, business. All neighbors requested to come. By order of the Camp.

Scientific Farming

ELECTRIC FARMING.

Advantages of Electricity Over Any Other Motor Agent.

In order to obtain a clearer idea of the advantage of electricity over any other agent and to show that electricity is the best medium for the farmer, the following facts are cited by Frank Koester in his book, "Electricity For the Farm and Home." There are thousands of steam and internal combustion engines in use on our farms today, principally for replacing draft animals, and of course a proportionate number of farm hands, and they are used with machinery, such as plows and thrashers and especially pumps. For operating small machinery such as is required in dairies, as cow milkers, cream separators, butter kneaders, etc., an internal combustion engine could not be as advantageously used as an electric motor, however, for the reason that the smallest commercial internal combustion engine is about two horsepower, while the electric motor may be chosen in capacities of one-tenth of a horsepower and upward to suit the machine to be operated. Further, no fuel is necessary, the only requirement being to turn on a switch to start the motor.

In fact, practice has proved that farm machinery can advantageously be operated by electric motors. The machines usually operated on the farm are plows, rollers, reapers, thrashers, corn grinders, corn shellers, corn shredders, fodder cutters, woodchoppers, pumps, horse and sheep clippers and apparatus



MILKING MACHINE OPERATED BY MOTOR DRIVEN VACUUM PUMP.

for unloading and hoisting hay and other products. Another great saving of labor in the use of electricity is in serving washing machinery, carpet cleaners, sewing machines, fans and appliances for cooking and for heating laundry irons, none of which could well be served by any agent other than electricity. In addition to its use for power, electric energy, which has to be supplied to the motors either from an outside source or from its own central plant, may be utilized for light and warmth.

Where connection cannot be made with a local electric distributing company, the farmer should have his own electric generating station, which may be operated by water, steam, gas, gasoline oil or windmill power. Where a stream runs through a farm or is in the neighborhood, cheap power, both as regards the first cost and operating expenses, may be derived from this natural source.

Another source of energy for generation of electric current for farm and country residences is the windmill. The early Dutch windmills were built with sweeps from fifty to a hundred feet of swing in diameter, but our modern American windmills have a sweep of only twelve to eighteen feet, and generate more power than the early Dutch mills, with less attention.

All the above prime movers can be connected to electric generators by belt, gearing or couplings, and their control may be accomplished automatically, so that little attention is required. The greatest amount of energy being used in the daytime, and the load for illumination being small and wanted principally in the evening, it is therefore not profitable to run the prime movers except during the day. The use of a storage battery is therefore of great service in supplying energy at periods of small demand, when the generators are shut down. In connection with the storage battery, and with the new development of the low voltage tungsten lamps, the cost and size, as well as the maintenance expense, may be considerably reduced by proper engineering.

The main feature in which the great advantage of a farm operated by electricity lies is that the farmer himself has at all times under his direct control the entire supply of electric energy being used, whether obtained from some public service corporation or supplied by his private plant.

Making the Little Farm Pay

By C. C. BOWSFIELD

In managing a small tract of land for any purpose there are advantages in keeping a flock of sheep. These animals will return a satisfactory profit and add to the value of a farm.

It costs little to feed or shelter them, they keep a place clear of weeds, they increase rapidly and there is a constant demand for lamb, mutton and wool. While they are a good kind of live stock on any tract of land, they work into the plans and conditions of a small farmer especially well.

Sheep are docile and easily cared for. Most of the care they need is required when other farm operations are slack. The main thing needed is a woven wire inclosure for them at night to keep dogs away from them. The returns from sheep are quick and many, profits made principally from pasture with a little concentrate feed to finish up on, a very small amount as compared with the grain feed necessary to finish other farm animals for market.

In breeding only the best and breeding for quality you increase the profits from sheep keeping still more. In



THERE ARE ADVANTAGES IN KEEPING A FLOCK OF SHEEP.

stances are on record where breeding ewes have yielded a profit of \$12 to \$15 per head; where fat lambs, made to weigh 100 pounds at nine months of age, have sold for 7 cents per pound; where lambs at four months have brought \$6; where a farm was bought for \$3,000, with \$1,000 down, and the rest to be paid in two years, and during that time the sheep paid \$1,500 and the original number remained; where they have made land worth \$20 an acre that was before worth \$25.

One must consider the labor and value of feed in comparing sheep with cattle and hogs, but my contention is that the safest and most profitable kind of farming is to have a variety of live stock as well as other products, and sheep are well suited to this program, no matter how they compare with other stock. A few sheep can be kept without much added expense and be made profitable simply by utilizing the waste places on your farm. The productivity of the farm can be increased mightily by increasing the number of sheep and by giving them the very best care and attention, the first place in your mind and the choicest places on your farm.

Sheep are enemies of weeds and as such keep up the appearance of the farm. They adapt themselves very readily to waste places and adapt waste places to themselves. They will graze to the very bottom of ditches and keep them clean of weeds. They will graze to the very summit of hills and crop the tufts of grasses that grow where other animals fear to tread. Thus, through the helpful agency of sheep many a stony or hilly farm, which otherwise would largely exist as dead property, is utilized and conducted in profitable channels. Sheep will creep under hedges and find feed there. They will clean up fence rows and fence corners, thus turning some more dead property into profit and saving labor wherever they go.

Do not get the impression that sheep will thrive and pay under careless management. They need dry, snug quarters in winter and during rainy periods. Their health must be guarded, for they have their ailments, just as other animals have, but they will return big dividends on all the care which is bestowed on them.

EGG CONTEST IDEA SPREADING.

It is surprising to see the rapidly growing interest in egg laying contests. Countless new ones of minor scope have sprung up all over the country in the last few months. Managers of international contests are already increasing facilities and booking entries for next year's competitions.

The boarder cow is slowly but surely being eliminated through the assistance of cow testing associations, but the enthusiasm of poultrymen to get rid of the boarder hen has made progress more rapidly. Whether cows, hens, crops or fences, the "un-paying guest" must go. And wide awake poultrymen have learned that egg laying contests help them to pick out the unprofitable hens.—American Agriculturist.

HOW TO THIN PEACHES.

Pennsylvania State Zoologist Tells Grower the Best Method.

A peach grower in southern Pennsylvania wrote to State Zoologist H. A.

Surace, Harrisburg, saying: "My young trees are prolific with fruit. Will you kindly inform me as to the pruning and also as to the plucking of excess fruit in order to get a normal crop of large, healthy peaches? Also should a tree be sprayed at this time of year and with what?"

This is a practical subject with which many peach growers will need help within a few weeks. Therefore they will be interested in the following reply:

"The best thing to do is to prune the trees in such a way as to keep the tops open, low and spreading. It does not hurt to give them light pruning at this or any other time of year. Very severe pruning is generally done during the dormant season.

"Excess fruits should be picked off in the process commonly called 'thinning.' Make it a rule, first, to pull off all defective fruits and, second, all excess fruits that will leave those remaining on the trees no closer than the width of your four fingers. This distance is easily measured by simply extending the hand between the fruits, and persons engaged in this work get accustomed to it. I find that women are good hands at thinning fruits and are more careful and more speedy than men. The sooner the thinning is done the better for the trees.

"As a rule I do not recommend spraying peach trees during the summer, but much depends upon varieties. If your varieties are those that are subject to brown rot or roset rot, such as Sueded, Triumph, Early Crawford, etc., or the early varieties that rot easily, they should be sprayed with the self-bolled lime-sulphur solution now and again when the fruit is about two-thirds grown.

"Use eight pounds of sulphur and eight gallons of lime in fifty gallons of water, made according to Scott's formula published by the United States department of agriculture. Also, if your fruit is of a variety that shows black spots or scab and crack among the very late fruits, such as Salsway and Bilyeu, they should be sprayed in the same way with the same material to prevent the disease known as peach scab and which causes the dark blotches and cracks in the skin of the late varieties of fruits. It is not necessary to add arsenate of lead when spraying at this time of year."

Dissolution of Partnership

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between W. F. R. Smith and E. R. Colgan in the blacksmithing business, in Lents, was dissolved June 25, 1914. All accounts outstanding will be payable at the shop, which will be operated by Mr. Smith, and be duly receipted.

Tremont, Kern Park and Arleta

Miss Ellis of 51st avenue has gone to Tillamook beaches.

L. T. Brasure and wife returned Sunday from an outing at the beaches.

Lumber dealers along the line report a revived interest in orders.

Bert Wilburg has gone to Boise, Idaho on a three weeks business trip.

Ralph Howe has gone to Pasco to work in a peach orchard.

Mrs. Alvord and son Chester are visiting friends in Rainer.

The Thimble Club held their weekly convention at the Oaks this Wednesday.

Jack Hopper is figuring on the construction of a summer residence at Oswego Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. Palmer of 51st avenue will take a vacation this week and go to the beaches.

Roy Stearns and wife of 5708 71st street are parents of a fine baby girl that arrived at their place Tuesday.

C. F. Clapp returned Monday from a successful hunting trip in Curry County. He got the limit.

G. S. Freeburger and Fred Foote are looking after business interests in San Francisco this week.

Mrs. Bean of 74th street returned Tuesday from Tillamook. She will go to the hop fields.

Little Ellouise Jenks of Firland was operated upon Tuesday for adenoids and removal of tonsils.

Davis & Pugh have opened up a real-estate office near the car line at Grays Crossing and they are prepared to handle the business rush.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Haywood and Mr. and Mrs. Fred Weidon of Firland returned Sunday from an outing on the McKenzie. They report lots of fish and a good time generally.

The Oregon City Road is getting a new dress of crushed rock and it looks fine. The art of road building has progressed considerably in the past few years. With the auto truck delivery the stone is scattered on the road so that very little handling has to be done.

Ralph Howe is doing watchman's duty on the O. W. R. & N. at Coyote Junction and he reports that he is on the verge of starvation. The altitude and work have developed some appetite in the young gentleman.

Our machine oils are the best and as cheap as the cheapest good oils. See us when you want a supply. Walsh, 6319 Foster Road.

MAKE OUR STORE YOUR STORE; Moderate prices, honest methods, high grade goods, courteous treatment, promptness, unflinching interest in your needs—these are the features of our store which make it the store that will be satisfactory to YOU. Always something new, up to date, of good quality, and low price. Teeny & Teeny, 6602 Foster Road, Kern Park Station.

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Letter heads, envelopes, cards, bill heads, auction notices and posters, dodgers, announcements, etc., at Mt. Scott Pub. Co., office, Lents.

Your Cough Can Be Stopped

Using care to avoid draughts, exposure, sudden changes, and taking a treatment of Dr. King's New Discovery, will positively relieve, and in time will surely rid you of your cough. The first dose soothes the irritation, checks your cough, which stops in a short time. Dr. King's New Discovery has been used successfully for 45 years and is guaranteed to cure you. Money back if it fails. Get a bottle from your Druggist; it costs only a little and will help you so much.

The Herald will select its own story with your help.

For a long time the Herald has carried eight pages of reading and advertising matter. A two weeks trial suggests a change, which may or may not be temporary. In the new place we will select a fine up-to-date story from one of the four mentioned below.

Each a story worth the subscription price of the Herald. If you read it in the Herald you save the price of the book.

But we want your assistance

We would like for a thousand of our readers to tell us which to use. Judging from the names, which would you be most interested in reading. Write or phone us your choice this week.

"PENROD"

A story of a Boy. One of Booth Tarkingtons Best.

"THE INVASION OF AMERICA"

What we can do to oppose invasion—Julius W. Muller.

"A FOOL and HIS MONEY"

The best of George Barr McCutcheon's good stories.

"LAHOMA"

A story of the Pioneer Days of the Great West, by John Breckenridge Ellis.