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THERE is a meeting of the irrigation and Rural Credit boosters billed for the 9th of March, the motive in which is to find some way to provide funds for irrigating all the dry lands, draining all the wet land and supply farmers with cheap money. Of course all this can be done if the money can be found—secured. There are just two ways to get state support. One is by direct taxation, paying the bill as we go. If there is anyone in the state anxious to have his taxes raised for this or any other purpose let him speak. The other methods of financing undertakings of this sort is by bonding and that, ultimately, means more taxes. From the looks of the delinquent roll in this county, and the whole state is about the same, it would appear that the people are overloaded with taxes now. Then there are the boosters for state highways who are going to propose a \$20,000,000 bond issue for road purposes. After a while the only fellow in the state with a pleasant prospect will be the bond holders.

If the state really wants to help farmers, and to encourage agriculture it would make a big hit if it would pass some sort of penal provision for real estate boosters. Land has reached such a figure in Oregon that only independent people can afford to own a considerable acreage. Thousands of prospective farmers have come to Oregon in the last decade with a few hundred dollars only to find they could just about buy a five acre chicken ranch. They settle temporarily in the city, hoping to find their hearts desire and eventually they give up farming. If they could buy Oregon land for what it is worth they would be farming. The only way to overcome such outrageous conditions is for the state to buy up some of the stump land and retail it to prospective farmers at reasonable figures, on terms if necessary. Where a man has barely enough for board, it would be possible for the state to furnish him acreage with a small house, a horse, cow, hog and poultry on time at low interest. If such were done prices would tumble and the town farmers would take to the woods.

CIVIL Service in city government might be a fine thing, but is it? It might protect worthy and experienced employees of the city from the whims of city politics. It is supposed to do this. It seems the same end might be secured by selecting broad-minded commissioners and department heads. But the reverse view has the preponderance of argument. Under Civil Service in Portland a good many poor policemen are advanced. The examinations are a farce. City department employees of all sorts have to take examinations in reading, writing, arithmetic, civics, etc., etc. What difference does it make whether a ditch digger has book education or not. If he can read instructions, is husky, honest and industrious that ought to be enough. Those are the qualities that make him useful. A well educated man would not be useful as a ditcher. He would not be satisfied with his job, would be indifferent to his service. The examination such an employee needs is an inspection of his product and judgment on his service. The worst part of the Portland Civil Service is the difficulty with which an un-

worthy employee is disposed of. It is liable to develop into a long and expensive fight. Under the old system if an employee was unsatisfactory he was dropped and that ended the matter. Under the Civil Service plan if the park department wants to assist a needy man it is at the mercy of its employees, who will treat the temporary help as an intruder and set up a howl to have him dropped. Under the civil service plan the employee is the boss, independent and insolent. Under the direct appointment the fellow will keep quiet and make good, admitting that the less politics in it the better.

WOULDN'T you like to be an independent railroad engineer drawing a salary of \$1700 to \$3000 a year; or a fireman cashing checks running between \$1000 to \$1500; or a conductor, with \$1500 to \$2000 dead sure? And if you were, would you be reaching for a 25 percent raise, forgetting the ultimate producer who must pay the advance by selling more, or at a higher figure, or at less cost to himself, in either case putting the burden on the laborer who is the real target for all fluctuations in value. And when you have realized this to be a fact, what is the value of variation in wage or price.

The Oregon State Dairymen's Association has an eye to business. They propose to quench the thirst consequent to the dry law by supplying hot milk. And they prove to us that it is stimulating, exhilarating and all but intoxicating.

Must be some classy butter they produce out at the county farm when 3837 pounds is estimated at \$3105.20, in the year's statement.

NOTES OF THE W. C. T. U.

Of the many measures before Congress, that proposed by Senator Kenyon of Iowa, appeals most strongly to the great mass of people. It is a measure proposing a high graduated tax on the incomes of America's expatriates, derived from their American properties. An expatriate is one in exile or removed from his country. The persons whose incomes Senator Kenyon would tax are Americans living abroad upon incomes from properties in the United States. The present income tax makes no distinction between the tax upon our rich people who live in this country and our rich people who live abroad. Those who live in this country spend their incomes here, and those who live abroad spend their incomes abroad. The present income tax is one percent on all incomes. Senator Kenyon would levy a super tax upon expatriates of from four to twenty-five percent, according to the amount of the income. William Waldorf Astor, who is said to be the wealthiest of all American expatriates would, under the Kenyon provision, pay over to the United States government each year \$5,000,000. Also the American daughters of millionaires wedded to foreigners would turn back a fine pot of gold annually. It is a proposition that pleases the most of us. It would encourage Senator Kenyon in his good work if all white ribboners would send him letters approving his scheme. Who will be the first one to write?

The next meeting of Mt. Scott Union will be held at the home of Mrs. McKinley on Tuesday, March 14, at 2:30 p. m. Centenary M. E. Church in Portland has been the headquarters for the temperance workers this week. Gov. Withycombe asserted that it was his intention to see that the prohibition law is enforced to the letter. Mayor Albee declared that prohibition, "had proved a financial boon; that former saloon keepers were making just as much at their present occupations; that the laboring classes were paying their overdue household bills, and that children of the poorer classes were receiving more consideration."

Poultry News

HOW TO FEED AND CARE FOR BREEDING CHICKENS

Best results are obtained from breeding hens that are housed in open front colony houses on free range. Plenty of liberty out of doors goes a long way toward guaranteeing good constitutional health. The hens are able to find plenty of green and animal foods, which are essential to best results in hatching and insure good fertility in the eggs.

Plenty of exercise is one of the secrets of good strong, fertile eggs. Give the breeders as much liberty as possible. Make them scratch all their grain out of a litter of straw 6 to 12 inches deep. See that the scratching space is adequate. Don't crowd breeding hens in any way.

Feed a good laying ration. Avoid stimulating foods and don't force for heavy egg production. A good method of feeding is as follows: Feed in the morning a crumbly moist mash consisting of three parts by weight wheat bran, two parts middlings, one part corn meal, one part ground barley, one-part linseed meal and one-half pound salt to 100 pounds of the dry mixture. Mix this with skim milk, buttermilk, or water, and feed in troughs about what the hens will eat up in thirty minutes. Between 10 and 11 o'clock enough good plump oats are scattered in the litter to keep the hens busy a couple of hours. About four in the afternoon whole wheat is fed in the litter. Feed what will be cleaned up well and at the same time fully satisfy the fowls' appetites. A good grade of commercial beef scrap, grit, oyster shell, charcoal, and clean water, should be furnished in separate hoppers or dishes where the hens can get at them at all times. It is also very desirable to supply sour skim milk or buttermilk for the birds to drink. Don't forget to keep plenty of succulent green food of some kind always at hand.

If the above method is followed the breeders will keep in good health and produce eggs with strong germs.

Poultry Raising in China

How his rival in the egg business gets the hatching done may be of interest to the egg producer of Oregon. For the orthodox two ways in Oregon—those of setting a hen or buying an incubator—are often too expensive for the Oregonian's rival, who thereupon has recourse to one of several methods. The rival is the Chinaman, who in 1914 exported 32,874,127 dozens of fresh and preserved eggs and 16,693,600 pounds of albumen and yolk, to all countries. There were received in Portland for example, between October 3, 1913, and August 31, 1914, 305,420 dozens of Chinese eggs.

There are few chicken farms in China, but nearly every Chinese family keeps hens. The millions of eggs produced daily are collections of a dozen or less from each of a myriad of households. No special attention is given to breeding. Fowls are usually small and produce small eggs, and the following are some of the ways the eggs are hatched, as reported by consular agents at request of the University of Oregon school of commerce:

Old women sometimes do the hatching in one poverty-stricken district near Chetoo. They strap eggs about their waists under their outer garments and carry them till the chickens come. This method is to save fuel.

In interior districts near Amoy, unhusked rice is roasted and a three inch layer is spread while lukewarm in the bottom of a tub. One hundred eggs are laid in the rice. Alternate layers of two inches of rice and of 100 eggs are then spread until there are 500 eggs in the tub. After 24 hours the eggs are taken out and the rice reheated. When put

CHERRYVILLE

Winter lingering in the lap of Spring. Snow is going once more and it is to be hoped that it will go for good this time.

Some of our local weather prophets don't hold out much hope of any better weather until after the sun crosses the line March 20th, when the real vernal season begins.

Lee Updike, who formerly lived here, was in this vicinity last week and says every mill, lumber camp, as well as every other industry in the state will soon be in operation. He says the bulletin boards in Portland are full of help wanted of every kind.

The railroad lawyers for the S. P. railroad company in speaking about the O. & C. Land Grant says there is very little fit for agriculture, being mostly mountainous, rocky and sterile. Why didn't they sell it then at \$2.50 an acre? They have had abundant chance to do so and as their contract with the Government stipulated they should do. Railroad lawyers are railroad liars.

Hawley got off a speech lately in Congress and the only one of any consequence this session, about what his grandfather told him of early days in Oregon and reminiscences of Indian warfare. What has that got to do with the

back center eggs go the outside and layers shifted. This great labor comes to a climax when the Chinaman is endeavoring to keep the hatching brood from smothering under the rice.

In the province of Shantung, eggs are put in earthenware jars, which are set upon beds of brick and clay in which slow fires burn. The eggs are frequently turned.

The consul at Hankow reports a method he says is thousands of years old. In buildings 30 feet long and 16 feet wide kongs are placed along the sides, each holding about 100 dozens of eggs. Straw is burned. Heat in the eggs is kept uniform by removal from one basket to another, those on top of one basket being placed in the bottom of the adjoining one.

Methods of collecting eggs, export methods, laws governing importation into Pacific Coast states, and much other information of interest to Oregon poultrymen is contained in a bulletin on "Chinese Eggs," which may be had free by addressing the school of commerce of the State University. The bulletin shows, for example, the following comparison of transportation rates on Chinese eggs from Shanghai by water and on Oregon eggs from four representative points in Oregon by express: Rates per 100 pounds. Freight rate from Shanghai to Pacific Coast ports \$7.65. Express rate from LaGrande to Portland, \$1.20. Express rate from Pendleton to Portland, \$1.20. Express rate from Roseburg to Portland, \$1.00. Express rate from Eugene to Portland, \$1.00.

Care of Hatching Eggs

Eggs to be used for hatching should be gathered at least once a day. Twice daily or oftener is better if there is danger of freezing or severe chilling, or if they are liable to become muddy from feet of hens or set on by broody hens during the day. The egg is laid for one purpose only; the hatching of a chick. Help this purpose along by taking proper care of the egg before setting. The fresher the eggs are at time of setting the better. However, eggs can be kept ten to twelve days before setting. When this is done they should be kept in a cool reasonably dry place away from the sun's rays and turned once daily. A temperature of 50 degrees to 60 degrees F. is right for keeping the eggs. Avoid keeping them many days, as the vitality of the living germ is lowered by holding. Do not keep the eggs in a temperature above 80 degrees F. Select for hatching the kind of eggs you wish to produce. The size, shape and color of the eggs are inherited characteristics. Select well proportioned eggs. You cannot tell the sex of the chicken an egg will produce by its shape.

Moisture in Incubation

Good hatching requires a definite amount of humidity but incubators vary in the percent of humidity in the egg chamber. An increase of 32.6 percent in the number of chicks hatched with the wetbulb temperature at 87.6 was obtained at the Oregon Experiment Station as against a wetbulb temperature of 84.5. The chicks hatched under the former conditions were also heavier than those where the temperature was 84.5.

Plant Lice Sprays

Sprays in common use against lice are tobacco sprays, oil sprays and soap sprays. Any one of these, say the entomologists of the Oregon Agricultural College, is efficient against all stages of aphids, but occasionally it is necessary to add a small amount of soap to the tobacco spray to secure proper spreading qualities.

present problem which is pressing for solution. He came here—in this county—last year telling about how earnest he was for Rural Credits and how he would strive for the passage of this much needed legislation. The other day he was asked what the most important and necessary thing to be done for the state now, and he replied, improving the mouth of the Columbia and mentioned one or two other things that were also necessary but said nothing about Rural Credits. The big bankers doubtless told him to cut that out.

What few will be left after the big war in Europe is over the fool-killer had better round up and let them start up a new race and see if they can't raise up people with sufficient brains to do away with king-craft, priest-craft and militarism.

The chain prayers have started up again. The modus operandi is for each person getting one of these is to write nine more and send them on to avoid a fearful curse if they neglect and obtaining a rich reward if complying. In some states these letters have grown to such immense proportions that the mails have been burdened beyond measure and the Government had to intervene. It is only the feeble intellects that are carried away with such fanaticism. Imagine a Lincoln, Franklin, Jefferson, Edison or Ford being engaged in any such project.

Your Bank Account

Is more than half of your business resource. Character, reputation and business ability, all count, but the cash back of a man "talks," when it comes to business interest. This is as true for a farmer as for a merchant. Having one of our check accounts will impress your acquaintances with your financial standing and appeal to them more than cash in hand. For safety and influence carry a bank account.

THE MULTNOMAH STATE BANK

Lents Sta., Portland, Oregon



Anti-Rust Preparation

An ounce of camphor dissolved in a pound of lard is a good anti-rust preparation that farmers may use to cover the bright parts of their machines. The scum that forms in making this mixture should be taken off. If it is desired to have the preparation the same color as the machine, lead may be added. The mixture should be applied to the well cleaned parts and allowed to remain about twenty hours. Any excess may be rubbed off. The mixture forms a coating that will take a good polish when rubbed with a soft cloth. Axle grease is also excellent for keeping plow bottoms from rusting and may be used for the bright parts. Paint is a good rust preventive but hard to get off.—O. A. C. Bulletin on Care of Farm Machines.

Dangers of Draft

Drafts feel best when we are hot and perspiring, just when they are most dangerous and the result is Neuralgia, Stiff Neck, Sore Muscles or sometimes an attack of Rheumatism. In such cases apply Sloan's Liniment. It stimulates circulation to the sore and painful part. The blood flows freely and in a short time the stiffness and pain leaves. Those suffering from Neuralgia or Neuralgic Headache will find one or two applications of Sloan's Liniment will give grateful relief. The agonizing pain gives way to a tingling sensation of comfort and warmth and quiet rest and sleep is possible. Good for Neuritis too. Price 25c. at your Druggist.

Washing Colored Clothes

In washing colored clothing, the colors should first be set by soaking in a strong salt solution, say the O. A. C. domestic science specialists. Colored clothing should not be boiled. Boiling water, lye, soda, strong soap or stain removing agencies, except of the mildest kind, should be avoided. After washing, the clothes should be hung in the shade and ironed on the wrong side if possible.

An Ideal Spring Laxative

A good and time tried remedy is Dr. King's New Life Pills. The first dose will move the sluggish bowels, stimulate the liver and clear the system of waste and blood impurities. You owe it to yourself to clear the system of body poisons, accumulated during the winter. Dr. King's New Life Pills will do it. 25c. at your Druggist.

I WILL GIVE \$1000

IF I FAIL TO CURE any CANCER or TUMOR I treat before it POISONS deep glands or attaches to BONE Without Knife or Pain No PAY Until CURED WRITTEN GUARANTEE No X-Ray or other swindle. An Island plant makes the cure Any TUMOR, LUMP or SORE on the lip, face or body long is CANCER. It never pains until last stage 120-PAGE BOOK sent FREE, 10,000 testimonials. Write to us



Any LUMP in WOMAN'S BREAST is CANCER and always poisons deep glands and kills quickly One woman in every 7 dies of cancer—U.S. report We refuse many who wait too long & must die Poor cured at half price if cancer is yet small Dr. & Mrs. Dr. CHAMLEY & CO. 434 & 436 Valencia St., San Francisco, Cal. KINDLY MAIL THIS TO US WITH CANCER

Pointers

TO TREE BUYERS

When buying trees, did you ever stop to consider whether the trees you were getting were grown with "alien labor" or Americans? Alien labor usually accompanies low priced trees. Have you been encouraging the employment of foreign labor or have you stopped to consider the question from this angle.

In a great many instances, Oregon trees, grown by white labor, has to compete with cheaper trees grown by alien labor. This is a fact you probably did not know but next time you are buying trees, would it not be quite proper to ascertain some facts on this point. If you are a good American, believing in American ideals, no doubt you will give preference to the Nursery who employs American Labor.

In this connection, it may interest you to know that a great many of the men connected with our company, have been engaged in the Nursery profession for the past twenty to twenty-five years, and practically all the time with our Company.

When you procure trees that have been reared under the experienced care and knowledge of such men, you are much more sure of getting the very best and just what you order, than if you purchase from a less well conducted or experienced-operated concern.

When you buy your trees from the Oregon Nursery Company, Oregon, Oregon, you have the assurance that your trees have been produced by American labor of a high order, and that every safe-guard to insure their healthiness, reliability and satisfaction to you have been employed.

Always plant Oregon Nursery Company's RELIABLE TREES.

OREGON NURSERY COMPANY OREGON, OREGON Reliable Salesmen Wanted.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Multnomah, in Probate, Department No. 6.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed administratrix of the estate of Ernest Herlihey deceased, by the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Multnomah County, and has qualified. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them properly verified as by law required to the undersigned at 314 Spalding Bldg, Portland, Oregon, within six months from the date hereof.

Dated and first published February 10 1916. Emma Herlihey, Administratrix John Van Zante, Attorney.

Daily Mails

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

Table with 2 columns: Arrive and Depart. Times listed for 6:00 A.M., 12:50 P.M., and 3:30 P.M.