

LODGE DIRECTORY

Clanby Post, G. A. R.—Meets at the K. of P. hall the second and fourth Saturdays of the month at 7 p. m. C. R. Castner, commander; D. F. Blythe, adjutant.

Clanby W. R. C. No. 16—Meets second and fourth Saturdays of each month in K. of P. hall at 7 p. m. Jennie Bentley, president; Abbie J. Baker, secretary.

Court Hood River, No. 42, F. of A. meets every Thursday evening in K. of P. hall. Visiting Foresters always welcome. Wm. Flemming, C. R.; F. C. Brostus, F. S.

Hood River Lodge, No. 186, A. F. & A. M.—Meets Saturday evening on or before each full moon. Ralph Savage, W. M.; D. McDonald, secretary.

Hood River Camp, No. 702, M. W. A.—Meets in K. of P. hall every Wednesday night. A. R. Crump, V. C.; E. S. Mays, clerk.

Hood River Camp, No. 770, W. O. W.—Meets at K. of P. hall the second and fourth Saturday nights of each month. W. A. Ehr, C. C.; Floyd Spurling, clerk.

Hood River Circle, No. 524, Women of Woodcraft.—Meet at I. O. O. F. hall first and third Saturday nights, each month. Visitors welcome. Mrs. Wm. Genger, N. G.; Alice Shay, clerk.

Juleside Lodge, No. 107, I. O. O. F.—Meets in fraternal hall every Thursday evening at 7:30, at the corner of Fourth and Oak streets. Visiting brothers welcomed. J. M. Wood, N. G.; G. W. Thompson, secretary.

Kemp Lodge, No. 151, I. O. O. F.—Meets in the Old Farmers hall at Odell every Saturday night. Visiting brothers cordially welcomed. W. A. Lockman, N. G.; Geo. Sheppard, secretary.

Laurel Rebekah Lodge No. 57, I. O. O. F.—Meets first and third Mondays in each month. Theresa M. Castner, N. G.; Nettie Moses, secretary.

Mount Hood Lodge, No. 206, I. O. O. F. meets every Saturday evening in Gribble's hall. Mt. Hood, A. M. Kelly, N. G.; G. W. Dimmick, secretary.

Mountain Home Camp, No. 9469, R. N. A.—Meets at K. of P. hall on the second and fourth Fridays of each month. Mrs. A. Crump, O. Mrs. Ella Dakin, recorder.

Odessa Assembly, No. 106, U. A.—Meets in their hall the first and third Wednesdays, work; second and fourth Wednesdays, social. C. D. Henrichs, M. A.; W. H. Austin, secretary.

Oregon Grape Rebekah Lodge No. 151, I. O. O. F.—Meets every second and fourth Wednesdays in each month in Gribble's hall. Mt. Hood, Or. Josephine Vauthiers, N. G.; Minnie L. Larwood, secretary.

Diversion Lodge, No. 68, A. O. U. W.—Meets in R. K. of P. hall the first and third Wednesday nights of the month. Visiting brothers cordially welcomed. R. E. Chapman, W. M.; Chester Shute, recorder.

Waucoma Lodge, No. 30, K. of P.—Meets in their Castle Hall every Tuesday night, when visiting brothers are fraternally welcomed. C. G. Cuddeford, C. C.; Lou, S. Isenberg, K. of R. & S.

Waucoma Temple Pythian Sisters, No. 6.—Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month at K. of P. hall. Georgia Isenberg, M. E. C.; Katie M. Fredrick, K. of R. & C.



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The scrub farmer will do well to confine his attention to scrub stock and not launch into the business of raising full bloods, which to do well must have first class care.

Light weight in seed grain usually means a shriveled berry and low vitality. Herein lies the justification of the use of the fanning mill in the cleaning of all small grain intended for seed.

While a cypress or cedar hedge about a place has its drawbacks, it furnishes an ideal retreat for many species of interesting birds that frequent it continually, making their nests and rearing their young therein.

The untilled orchard or berry patch means not only a checking of the growth and a reducing of the productive capacity of tree and bush, but it also means an unmolested harbor and place of retreat for their many insect enemies.

The service which birds render to man as insect destroyers can hardly be measured. For this practical service alone, if there were not other grounds, some pains may well be taken to see that nesting places are provided or left for them about the premises.

It would be better for folks' stomachs as well as their pocketbooks if they should reduce their meat ration and substitute therefor as a breakfast ration some of the excellent cereals which are to be had at reasonable prices. One of the results of this change in diet would be a much greater relish for the meat rations of the other meals of the day.

In France on roads which are as good as engineering skill can make them a single horse will haul 3,300 pounds at a load as against 1,400 pounds per horse over the level dirt roads in this country and 1,000 pounds over hilly dirt roads. There would seem to be abundant evidence in these figures that it pays a country or community to have firm and level highways.

Publishers of magazines and the reading public would view in better spirit an increase in pound postage rates (the brunt of which would fall on the individual subscribers) if congressmen and other folks engaged in the public service were not enjoying a franking privilege which makes it possible for them to transport free of charge anything from private correspondence to poodle dogs, fireless cookers, pianos and automobiles.

Until lately pea vines, the byproduct of pea canneries, were a waste product, the handling of which involved a good deal of expense. As a result of experiments which have been conducted by the federal department of agriculture it has been found that these same vines can be made into a hay that is considered better than clover hay and is a satisfactory feed for cattle, horses and sheep, while they may be converted into a silage which makes an excellent ration for dairy cows. The vines may be cured best by spreading them on sod land, giving a forage crop which is worth from \$3 to \$5 per ton.

The jack rabbit nicely illustrates the protective coloration with which nature has provided certain animals as a partial means of protecting them from their natural enemies through a change in the color of the coat with the change of season to harmonize with the general tone coloring of their surroundings. In countries of snowfall the jack's summer coat is of a brownish dun color which corresponds very closely to the color of the grass and brush and leaves. In winter his coat changes to pure white with the exception of the black tip of his tail, though in sections where there is no snow the winter coat is not materially different from that of the summer.

For planting in northwestern states the Norway poplar gives promise of being a most valuable tree. It is a quick grower, making a diameter of from six to ten inches in eight or nine years; is hardy, does well under a great variety of conditions, possesses a smooth and straight grain and can be used for a variety of outdoor and indoor purposes and for butter workers, berry boxes, wagon and buggy boxes. The tree may be propagated by soaking the cuttings in water for a week before planting. They should be planted large end down about five inches deep and in rows 5 by 7 feet apart in mellow soil and cultivated during the first two or three years, after which the trees will shade the ground and take care of themselves.

A woman will work her fingers off and be cheerful and light hearted about it if she is now and then made to feel that the service she renders is appreciated. Spoken appreciation costs the one who gives it nothing. In fact, it enlarges his nature and, on the other hand, is as rain to thirsty plants to those on whom it is bestowed.

The state of Minnesota has 10,000 quarter sections of land subject to homestead entry. Much of this land is good for farming purposes, but before being filed on should be carefully inspected when there is no snow on the ground. Information regarding homestead lands over the country may be secured by writing the department of the interior, Washington.

While a calf may have nothing but skim milk from birth and make a go of it, it will never be the calf it might have been had it been started on new milk and gradually changed to a skim milk ration re-enforced by a handful of oilmeal at each feed and later by oats and shelled corn. Scrimping the feed of the calf in order to sell a little more cream or butter is not a good plan for any animal which is being raised for profit.

There seems to be an extraordinary demoralization in the spud market, due to last year's unusually heavy crop and a holding of a large per cent of it close to the time when new potatoes will be on the market. Notwithstanding the slump in prices, no good reason will exist for reducing the acreage of the tubers materially, as enough will be led to do this to materially raise the price for those who stay in the business on the same scale.

Before the present year's growth of the shade trees gets well started it will be a good idea to inspect those bordering the public highway and to prune the limbs hanging down over walks and driveways. It is not calculated to induce kindly feelings in the lady next door if she has the feathers on her best hat knocked loose by one of these overhanging limbs nor to promote the religious instincts of the fellow who has his eye punched while riding by on a load of hay or double box wagon.

There is probably no type of farming or ranching that is more remunerative or accompanied with less risk one year with another than the growing of alfalfa. Especially is this true in and near sections whose area is largely devoted to some other purpose—as, for instance, fruit raising, for uniformly high prices can be secured for the hay owing to the limited supply raised. Here is a fine opportunity for many an energetic fellow who likes farming, but doesn't like to put up with the exacting care which the raising of fruit entails.

Where possible a first hand inspection of the nursery stock which one buys is advisable, for in such case one not only has opportunity to size up the general appearance of the stock, but to examine the type of roots which the stuff has, which is of more importance than any other factor. And this holds whether the order be of small fruit, bushes, vines, fruit trees or evergreens. The root of a plant or tree is the capital with which it starts in the business of growing, and if this capital be lacking its operations are bound to be limited and unsatisfactory.

While conditions vary greatly in different sections of the country affecting the care which ought to be given to newly set fruit trees, it is the verdict of the best experience that they should be given most thorough cultivation, with no crop grown close enough to appropriate the moisture which the trees need for their best growth. Too often mistakes are made along both these lines, with the result that the young trees, instead of making a healthy growth, become stunted and never develop as they might have done. That cultivation should be given which will insure loose and mellow soil about the trees, and under no circumstances should it be allowed to become hard and baked.

The University of Wisconsin has of late inaugurated a custom which might well be followed by other institutions as a part of the whole of the energies of which as institutions are devoted to the teaching and exemplification of a better type of agriculture. This consists of presenting degrees—testimonials appropriately engrossed—to men who have achieved distinction by service rendered to their fellows through their contributions to the upbuilding of the country's agricultural interests. Three men were honored a short time ago by the university, one of whom was a leader in the organization of farmers' clubs and an able institute leader, the second for the good work he had done as a breeder of fine horses and the encouragement he had given the industry, while the third introduced the culture of Japanese rice in the southwest and has been a pioneer in the work of establishing the very valuable demonstration farms in a dozen southern states, being at present in the employ of the federal government. With agriculture occupying the fundamentally important place that it does in our life as a people the recognition thus of service rendered is becoming indeed and tends to give to agriculture as a vocation the emphasis which it rightly deserves. There ought to be more of these degrees for farmers.

J. E. Trigg

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Some Pickles
A can of Fish
Vegetables or Fruit
are only a few suggestions. Come to this Grocery for a hundred others.

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Analysis, from State Experiment Station, Corvallis, Ore.
Nitrogen 6.65 per cent
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EXCURSIONS TO THE EAST
May 2, 9, June 2, 17, 24, July 5, 22, August 3, Sept. 8
Return limit three months but not exceeding Oct. 21st, via
SPOKANE, PORTLAND & SEATTLE RAILWAY
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E. A. GIBERT, Agent.
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Portland, Oregon.

O. R. & N. OREGON SHORT LINE AND UNION PACIFIC TIME TABLE

Effective Sunday, Jan. 16, trains will arrive and depart at Hood River, Oregon, on the following schedule:
WEST BOUND
No. 9. Fast Mail (no passengers) 4:50 A. M.
No. 3. Soo-Spokane-Portland 6:45 "
No. 11. Portland Local 7:45 "
No. 5. Oregon & Washington Express 7:55 "
No. 1. Portland Local 8:40 P. M.
No. 7. Portland Limited 5:45 "
EAST BOUND
No. 2. Pendleton Local 10:25 A. M.
No. 8. Chicago Limited 11:55 "
No. 12. The Dalles Local 6:19 P. M.
No. 4. Soo-Spokane-Portland 9:00 "
No. 10. Fast Mail 9:10 "
No. 6. Oregon & Washington Express 9:25 "
No. 2, No. 4 and No. 7 make no stops between Hood River and Portland.
No. 1 and No. 11 stop at all stations.
No. 4, No. 8 and No. 10 stop at The Dalles, Arlington, Umatilla.
No. 6 stops at Mosier, The Dalles, Collio, Deschutes, Biggs, Rufus, Arlington, Coyote, Irrigon, Umatilla, Hermiston, Standfield, Echo.
No. 2 stops at all stations between Portland and Pendleton.
No. 12 stops at all stations between Portland and The Dalles.
For further information inquire at the ticket office.
J. H. FREDRICK, Agent.