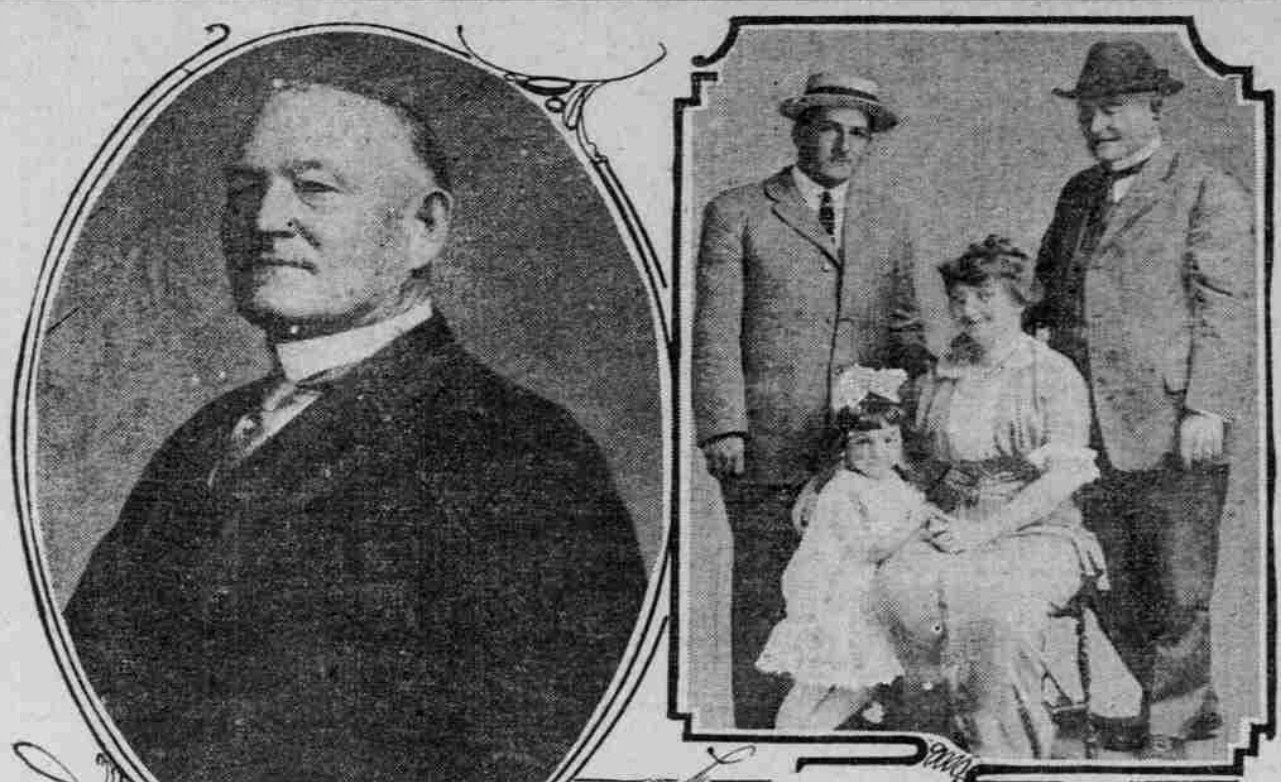


# LIFE WORK AND PUBLIC SERVICE OF THOMAS M. HURBURT REVIEWED

## Addison Bennett Points to Several Offices Held With Distinction to Himself and Benefit to People as Evidence of Qualifications for Position to Which He Has Been Nominated by Republicans.



Thomas M. Hurlburt, Republican nominee for Sheriff.

BY ADDISON BENNETT.  
THIS is Tom Hurlburt who is running on the Republican ticket for Sheriff. That question was fired at me a day or two ago by a voter. By the asking of the question he made a public acknowledgment of a tenderness on the soles of his feet, made a public acknowledgment that he and Raymond had recently, quite recently, joined company—so recently, indeed, that the matter of his citizenship might well be questioned.

Thomas M. Hurlburt was born a citizen of Portland since 1870, a matter of 44 years. He was born in Iowa, in the little town of Albia, March 26, 1870. When he was but a boy he and his father, John A. Hurlburt, shouldered his musket and enlisted, under Lincoln's first call for troops, in the 10th Iowa. When his time with the country still needed his services and he re-enlisted, which service continued until Lee surrendered at Appomattox. Returning home, the older Hurlburt served as a contracting engineer for the Burlington & Missouri Railway and laid out and assisted in constructing the first railway across the State of Iowa.

Receiving flattering offers from the Oregon & California road, now the Southern Pacific, Mr. Hurlburt came, with his little family, to Oregon in 1870. And from that time until his death in 1905 John A. Hurlburt was a worthy citizen of Oregon.

**Early Start Made.**  
Thomas M. Hurlburt, the subject of this sketch, went to a district school a short time in Iowa and entered the public schools of this city upon the arrival of the family here. He carried a compass and a level to carry a compass he spent his summer vacations in the field with his father. He was graduated from the Portland High school in 1890 and then took up his work regularly with his father and spent seven years under his tutelage.

In 1884 he married Clara I. Files, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Files, of Portland. Three children were born to them, Raymond, Rodney and Ralph. Their ages are 29, 27 and 25, respectively. They are all fine young men, worthy citizens of Portland, all are married and there is one grandchild, little Helen, the daughter of Raymond and his wife.

Mrs. Hurlburt died in this city in 1913. Since then Mr. Hurlburt has raised his home in the city where he lives with his eldest son, where he can be found at every spare moment in company with his little sweetest, who is a home-loving man, a man whose chief delights are found in the family circle.

**Family Trait Indication.**  
It can usually be taken for granted that if a man is the subject of a sketch in a family man he is a trustworthy citizen. Having established that much, which is done for the benefit of those who, like the querist mentioned in the first paragraph, are newcomers here, it is fitting that some of the achievements of Mr. Hurlburt be noted. These, also will be mentioned for the benefit of the late arrivals.

public in a different capacity and for a different office—and why? Simply because his friends practically forced him to run. Perhaps the word forced is not well chosen, for Mr. Hurlburt is a forceful man and has backbone enough and to spare for several ordinary men; but he is a staunch Republican and when his own respected friends just told him he would be looked upon as a traitor if he did not allow them to use his name well, he threw up his hands in surrender and told them to "go to it,"—and they did, giving him the largest vote any man received on the ballot. There came early the eleventh hour another reason—a desire to make good and conduct the office as it ought to be conducted.

**Confusion of Names to Be Avoided.**  
The Republican county committee and Mr. Hurlburt's many friends are calling attention to the fact that he is not connected with, related to or even acquainted with the Hurlburt who procured the nomination on the Republican ticket for Representative in the Legislature of 1902. The latter is a well-known man and who has been repudiated by the Republican organization because, it has been found, he is a man who never was in an office beyond his salary.

**Strength Shown in Primary.**  
Mr. Hurlburt is the Republican nominee for Sheriff of Multnomah. In the primary election last April he received almost half of all the votes cast by all parties for all candidates. He received almost twice as many as his Democratic opponent. The Republican vote was practically three and one-fourth times as large as the Democratic vote. So on the face of the "returns" it looks as if he would have a walk-over November 3, as he deserves to have and there is one grandchild, little Helen, the daughter of Raymond and his wife.

**Platform Is Cited.**  
Here is his platform in full: "If I am elected, I will, during my term of office, construe my oath of office to mean a complete and efficient enforcement of the law. I will have no interest to serve but the public interest. Upon my honor I have made no promise of patronage to any person or persons directly or indirectly, and if elected I personally will conduct the office of Sheriff with dignity and justice. 'Grandstand plays' will not be a part of my administration. I will at all times conduct the business of the office with promptness and with strict regard to economy. I will give the protection of my office to all persons alike. I will deprive no person of his liberty without due process of law, nor unjustly use the power of my office to the injury of any person. The rights of citizens in the innocent pursuit of happiness will not be infringed. Access to the office and jail can be had by all, without discrimination or red tape."

**Many Moments Elected.**  
Therefore he has always been glad to be placed in a position where he could do things, where he could leave his mark on the city. Our streets and bridges and viaducts, or many of them, stand as monuments to his skill and energy. Any bridge or viaduct, notably the Twenty-first-street viaduct, which is said to be the finest specimen of his kind for the money ever laid out in the United States.

Now Mr. Hurlburt comes before the various methods of distinguishing between prolific and poor members of flocks is described by W. Ludwig in detail.

BY W. LUDWIG.  
AT this time of the year many poultrymen and farmers encounter a serious problem in selecting the hens and pullets that are to be kept over the winter for egg production. Any bird that lays during the Spring, but the poultryman that can make his hens lay during the winter, when the eggs command the highest price, will make the greatest profits.

The layers should be selected with great care. As a rule they do not lay until the middle of winter or early spring. The winter layers should be hatched during April or May and then proper care and feeding. The pullets will be matured before winter sets in. Those pullets that do not receive their growth about the first of November are likely to be inferior layers. It is doubtful if they will lay much before spring.

molt before September 15 averaged 108 eggs and those molting later averaged 126 eggs. The eight hens which in 1906 began to molt after October 1 laid in that year 142 eggs each. Two of the eight hens died in 1907, but the other six gave 23 eggs each in 1907, their third laying year. The best hen laid 213 eggs in 1906 and 175 eggs in 1907. For 100 hens this would mean 2130 eggs in 1906 and 1750 in 1907. The average price for eggs in 1906 was 20 cents per dozen (averaged price from August, 1906, to August, 1907), this would amount to \$3615 extra profit for the 100 hens. The amount of food is not considered. (According to Professor Rice in bulletin No. 4 of the Cornell University agricultural experiment station.)

**Late Molters Best Layers.**  
Last Fall I had a further chance to prove the above statements while helping in the molting of the experimental pens. We coopered the early and late molters respectively in separate coops, then looked up their records and, although the birds had a different shape had a considerably higher egg record than the early molters.

Although it cannot be asserted definitely that a certain body shape has been determined yet, the general opinion, borne out by the trap records, appears to be that the egg layer should be a well-developed body. The body should be widest in back and narrowest in front. The legs should be straight and of medium length. The body should appear rather broad in all characteristics instead of long and slender. The back should be rather wide and deep, indicating big digestion capacity. The bird should be rather wide and deep in the chest, indicating sufficient room for the respiratory organs. The legs should be short and strong. The combs and wattles of medium to large size. The shape of the head and neck is of great importance. The head should indicate the laying capacity of a fowl. A rather thin and smooth neck and head with bright, alert and prominent eyes are desirable. The beak should be rather short and broad, not long and slender. The row of feathers, on top of head, should be rather short and straight, indicating like hairs on animals. In other words, the upper part of neck present in the male and in the female and intelligent appearance.

The good layer in order to be able to stand heavy strain of heavy egg production must be constitutionally strong. A constitutionally weak bird can never stand the heavy strain of egg production. The egg layer should be strong in all characteristics, possibly excepting the neck. The head should be heavy, large bright red comb and wattles, and bright, clear and prominent eyes. A fowl with lifeless, sunken eyes, long, thin neck, and a crooked head indicates low vitality. The legs in a constitutionally strong bird should be rather short, strong and well developed. The feet should be broad and the plumage smooth and glossy. A vigorous bird moves about briskly, is alert, hungry, wayside to look or fly.

**Development Important in Selection.**  
Development is an important factor in the selection of the best layers from a flock of pullets. Those individuals showing good size in the early stages of development are the best layers. The early layers in a flock of pullets, generally are the best layers. A hen that is a good layer in the early stages of her life before she can begin to lay. According to all this the rather fat hen is a better layer than the lean hen.

**Age Important Factor.**  
Age is another reliable determining factor in the selection of the laying hen. Egg production decreases as the fowl grows older. The best layers are usually the most eggs, then comes the 2-year-old hen, next the 3-year-old hen and so on down the line. As a rule it is not advisable to keep anything over 2 years old with the expectancy of their being profitable egg producers, with the exception of the best specimens. The sole purpose of egg production it is advisable to keep nothing but well matured and developed pullets.

**Nervous Hens Most Profitable.**  
A dairy cow with a nervous temperament is considered a better milker than a placid cow. The same is true with hens. The nervous hen produces more eggs. On account of being so nervous and highly strung it is deemed advisable to keep only nervous hens. This holds true with hens as with cows. A hen with a nervous temperament is invariably a good layer. The nervousness of a hen is shown in the amount of food consumption, or her appetite. A nervous hen will eat a great deal of food. She cannot help being a good layer if she is of the egg type. A heavy layer, in order to satisfy the appetite of her parents, must be a heavy eater. A good appetite and large food consumption are indeed true indications of a good layer.

**Pelvic Bone Test Used.**  
Another fairly reliable method of telling the laying hen is by the conformation of the pelvic bones. This test is a sure indication of the hen that is laying or will soon be laying. It cannot tell the number of eggs a hen will lay during the year. At the same time it tells the laying capacity of the hen during the winter the poor layers can soon be culled out. The pelvic bone test is a sure test. It is made by determining the distance between the two bones. The distance between these two bones is determined by a ruler. The distance between the two bones, who is a poor layer, or not laying at all, is less than that of a good layer. The distance between the two pelvic bones of the hen is said to be a good layer, and laying at the time, soon will be, or has just stopped laying. In a case of a bluff the distance between the two bones is said to be a good layer, and laying at the time, soon will be, or has just stopped laying.

**Oppressive Erudition.**  
(Washington Star.)  
"Biglins is a remarkably well informed man."  
He knows so much that you can't tell him anything and you can't understand all that he tells you."

# MANY QUESTIONS AS TO BOILY ALKALIMENTS ANSWERED BY PHYSICIAN

## Effects of Lime on System and Best Ways to Feed It Described—Use of Pure Water and Natural Food Urged as Best Means of Purifying Blood—General Health Hints Given.

BY DR. FREDERICK M. ROSSITER.

**Itching Toes.**  
J. V. writes: I have lived in a cold climate for some length of time and I had the itching of the feet and the nerves. I am troubled with intense itching frequently. I have tried various remedies, such as salicylic acid, salicylic acid, salicylic acid, and although I obtain some relief, it is not permanent. Therefore I wish to ask you if you can inform me what might be effectively permanent relief.

**Reply.**  
The reason your relief is only for a time is because the itching is due to the fact that the lime salts in the skin. It is possible that you can entirely get over this irritation but no one can promise it.

**Bathe the feet with cold water** night and morning and rub dry. Paint the skin that itches with a thorough coating of a solution of iodine once a week. If in a short time this does not stop the itching get some 40 per cent formaldehyde and paint this on the part that itches, every day, until the skin gets quite hard and peels off. If necessary repeat the process.

**Arterio-Sclerosis.**  
A. N. writes: In the case of arterio-sclerosis in a man 40 years of age, (1) Are moderate exercise and cold baths beneficial? (2) What effect has a high temperature and high altitude?

**Reply.**  
Beneficial when taken in moderation. The cold bath is attended with a good reaction (feeling of warmth and no fatigue) the effect is good and not contraindicated at your age. If you are a high temperature a little more careful about any very cold or prolonged cold treatment.

**Does Bull Run Water Lack Lime?**  
A constant reader writes: Does the Portland water contain lime? If it lacks lime (2) If it lacks lime to drink children require lime water to drink to make them healthy?

**Reply.**  
I find by examining the report of water analysis published by the Water Board of the City of Portland that the Portland water contains very little mineral matter. The analysis gives 1.890 grains to 10 pounds of water. In the same amount of water there are 273 of a grain of calcium carbonate (lime). There are other carbonates present but not of the lime salts. So the amount of lime is attenuated to the 1-10 degree. It is infinitesimal.

**PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 19.**—Cellar cellars are a common thing in the public schools of Philadelphia. A statement of the school board, made by William Dick, secretary of the Board of Education, after his attention had been directed to conditions in two Germantown public schools, in one of which 40 pupils, whose average age is six years, are studying in a basement classroom.

**There is nothing new** in having classrooms in the basement of school buildings, stated Mr. Dick. "We have found in this street school, where we have to go to it to keep the children off the streets. At the Northeast High School for years there has been a class studying in the basement."

**No More Dandruff or Falling Hair—A Real Surprise Awaits You.**  
To be possessed of a head of heavy, beautiful hair, soft, lustrous, fluffy, and free from dandruff is merely a matter of using a Little Danderine. It is soft and inexpensive to use and does not irritate the scalp. It is a real surprise to find that it is so easy to get a head of beautiful hair. It is a real surprise to find that it is so easy to get a head of beautiful hair. It is a real surprise to find that it is so easy to get a head of beautiful hair.

**HEALTH AND EFFICIENCY—HOW TO MAINTAIN BOTH.**  
By Frederick M. Rossiter, B.S., M.D.  
Questions pertaining to health, hygiene and the prevention of disease will be answered in this column. When for lack of space and when questions are not suitable, answers will be made by mail, providing a stamped envelope with address is enclosed. Answers will be considered without the name and address of the sender. No diagnosis will be made in this column.

**Cold Bathing Not Contraindicated.**  
F. B. writes: "A few months ago you wrote in The Oregonian about cold baths. I enjoy these baths, but am in doubt as to whether I should continue them before the period should these baths be discontinued, and how soon after should they be resumed? I am not sure as it is hard to tell how to conduct these baths. Also will you please tell me if a patient craves when one continually desires raw lettuce and celery?"

**Reply.**  
If a woman is well and strong and is accustomed to taking a cold bath in the morning there is no harm in continuing a cold rub daily even during the period. Even a quick dip in a tub will do no harm to one used to it, but I believe the cold rub is better at this time. Or you can continue the baths right up to the time and resume them immediately after. The harm resulting from cold at this time is more in the fear than actually from getting the body out all over with cold water. Just getting the feet alone wet and cold may cause some trouble, though the effect of this is much exaggerated in the minds of many people.

**A Good Blood Purifier.**  
O. S. G. writes: Perhaps you can help two readers of The Oregonian, at least we think so.  
1. Are rectal dilators good to cure constipation?  
2. What are the indications of liver trouble and what is the remedy?  
3. What is a good blood purifier?  
4. What is best diet after a fast of two or three days?  
5. Is peanut butter and shrimp meat hard to digest?

**Reply.**  
1. In some cases they help.  
2. Not many people are conscious of having liver trouble unless they have acute inflammation, jaundice, indigestion, cancer, abscess or some definite trouble. Most people who have "biliousness" feel that the liver is all right. While this is true in a way, still it is the absorption of poisons that gives rise to all these uncomfortable feelings.

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associate this craving with hysteria. This craving for lime is a symptom of some fault in the internal secretions.

The Magnesia is absolutely distinct from lime, though the two may be found together. Magnesium salts as the phosphate is found in a small percentage of the body, and it is necessary salt to keep the body in health. So far as the needs of the body are concerned, the best way to supply the necessary quantities of magnesia is in natural food, and the vegetable kingdom furnishes all that is needed.

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