

LINCOLN COUNTY LEADER

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TOLEDO.....OREGON

Advice is one thing we never have to advertise for.

Have the people who yearned for an old-fashioned winter any complaint to make?

Love laughs at locksmiths, but the other trades people are not so much of a joke.

Some investigator has discovered that limburger cheese will cure cancer. Pass the cancer.

Doctors may say what they please about the "bacteria in a handshake." The handshake is here to stay.

Zelaya says he had a good excuse for shooting two Americans. Likewise he had a good bead on them.

When a fellow feels like throwing himself down and worshipping a girl, he should wait. She will probably throw him down herself.

The Belgian royal family will mourn a year for King Leopold, but most of the mourners will probably insist on having an eight-hour day.

It will take the new king of Belgium a long time to accumulate as voluminous and variegated a record as that of his predecessor.

An Indiana judge has decided that a mule is a horse. That settles it for the mule. It can no longer hope to become an automobile or an aeroplane.

Perhaps, after all, James J. Hill is wrong. There may be no danger of us starving to death while Mr. Wilson is at the head of the agricultural department.

The Chicago man who has settled \$15,000 a year on his wife and daughter as pin money has set an example that most married men will promptly decline to follow.

The Argentine Republic pants for war with Bolivia, and Bolivia pants for war with Argentine Republic. This pair of pants constitutes the latest thing in international breaches.

While it is pleasing to be assured of the blamelessness of Mrs. O'Leary's cow, it is disconcerting to learn that Chicago's great fire was caused by the spontaneous combustion of green hay.

One of Horace Greeley's old compositors has bobbed up to say that Horace's handwriting was easier to read than that of some others. Isn't that a knock at Greeley after all these years of fame?

A St. Louis man has been sentenced to serve two years in prison because he took another's automobile for the purpose of indulging in a joy ride. It is thus made to appear that the joy rider is not above the law, after all.

Much has been written about Horace's Sabine farm, but according to an archeologist, who thinks he has discovered the site of it, the Roman poet did his farming on two acres. He raised there neither potatoes nor melons, but cultivated the muses, and made the farm yield a crop that is still in a good state of preservation.

Only one merchant vessel flying the American flag passed through the Suez Canal last year; but according to the report of the United States consul at Cairo, two hundred and thirteen vessels of other countries passed through on voyages from American ports, and a hundred and ninety-two bound for American ports. The greatest number of vessels passing through were British, the next greatest were German, and the Dutch came third. Some day American ships will carry the American cargoes.

A city can be great without being big, and if one-half of the energy expended by chambers of commerce and boards of trade in booming their cities were devoted to bettering them the results would be more satisfactory, even from a business standpoint. There are already a number of relatively or actually small American cities to which people of means are moving by choice because they are desirable places to live in or in which to bring up children. Civic virtue is becoming an asset that the shrewd business man will not long overlook.

A new national association has been organized for the study and prevention of infant mortality. Its formation is the outcome of a conference in New Haven, at which were present about two hundred delegates, most of whom are either physicians or persons connected with charitable or philanthropic

enterprises. In all ages and all civilizations the number of children who died during their early years has been appalling. Although the rate of infant mortality is lower now than it was formerly, the lessened evil makes a deeper impression upon the public conscience. The New Haven conference brought together specialists in infant nutrition, officials engaged in administering depots for the distribution of pure milk, nurses employed in the house-to-house teaching of hygiene for mothers, superintendents of hospitals and children's homes, managers of seaside and country resorts and many others, each familiar with some corner of the field; yet the conference was unanimous in accepting the fundamental principle that poverty is the great cause of infant mortality. "Where the white hearse stops most often, you will find the weakest place in your municipal housekeeping," said the speaker. It is true, and its truth comes home to every man and woman in the land. The farmer who neglects to wash his milkcans endangers the lives of children fifty miles away. The thoughtless pollution of a stream or the careless spitting on the sidewalk may rob some mother of her baby. These are individual responsibilities. There are others no less important. To pay good wages to keep tenement-house property in order, to vote for men who believe in parks and playgrounds, clean streets and pure food, is to save the state's most valuable possession—the lives of the children; and no one who neglects such obligations is entirely guiltless.

The idea that a school teacher shall have the power to weed out "undesirable" pupils and prevent them from having the privilege of higher education is spreading. Minnesota is a recent convert. In the high school's of that State, according to a new rule, teachers shall decide what pupils shall have the right to enter the University of Minnesota. The university authorities insist upon this rule. They estimate that 64 per cent of the freshmen who failed last year in university work might have been kept from entering the university if the high school teachers had had the right to say in advance whether they were fit for higher education. And, quoting the same official, "It would prevent two-thirds of those unfitted for scholastic work from wasting their time." Whether the time spent in college, even by the dullest of dunces, is actually wasted, is a mooted question. While the future results of such a rule are entirely problematic, we may at least venture a more or less prophetic guess by recalling the judgment passed upon some of our illustrious "dunces" in history by their teachers. Dr. Chalmers was expelled from the parish school as a dunce for whom there was no hope, and yet, notwithstanding the teacher's contrary opinion, English literature owes him much. Isaac Newton, who was always at the bottom of his class, would stand little chance of getting higher education in Minnesota. "Dunce he is and dunce he will remain," said Professor Daisell of Walter Scott, who became the most distinguished of his students. It was the collective opinion of Chas. Darwin's teachers that a duller boy had never been within the school walls. Henry Ward Beecher, Geo. Moore, Adam Clark and innumerable other historic "dunces" mutely protest against the folly of asking the school teacher to decide the future of men.

The Class Smiled.

If Jennie Jones had obeyed the teacher's command literally, she would have subverted the discipline of the schoolroom far more than by her original offense. A writer in the New York Times tells the story:

One of the girls in a Brooklyn teacher's class was busily chewing gum, in defiance of school law. To make her crime the more heinous, she was sitting with her feet sprawled out in the aisle.

The teacher, entering the room suddenly, was quick to call attention to the misbehavior.

"Jennie Jones," she said, sharply, "take that gum out of your mouth and put your feet in!"

Immense Ocean Liners.

The Olympic and Titanic, of the White Star Line, are to be 890 feet in length, 92 feet in beam and 64 feet in depth. From the keel to the roof of the pilot house they will have a height of 106 feet. The freeboard at the bow will be 52 feet, a height that would seem sufficient to overtop the spray of the largest waves.

One Idea of Economy.

"What do you mean when you tell people they ought to economize?" "I mean," said Mr. Dustin Stax, "that they ought to go slow in patronizing most business enterprises in order that they may have more money to spend with mine." — Washington Star.

There is always something to gossip about, even if you have to go as far back as Henry II!



The Milking Shed.

A plan that has been proven successful, not only in the improvement of the milk, but in the saving of the manure, is to have a separate barn or shed to do the milking in. This can be a comparatively cheap structure, as it would be intended to keep the cows in it only during the process of milking.

The barn, however, should be constructed in a substantial and sanitary way. After the cows are milked they are turned into a roomy shed or barn, where they remain loose and can eat forage or lie down at will. There are in this shed racks and troughs for feeding hay and ensilage in.

In the milking shed the cows are fastened by means of rigid stanchions, and the feed mangers, where the concentrates are fed, are built high enough to prevent the cow from lying down, thus she remains clean until the milking is done.

The floors should be of concrete, and there should be a gutter behind the cows. These stables should be thoroughly cleaned out each day, and, if possible, washed occasionally, so that there will be as few flies as possible and no offensive odors. There should be no hay or feed stored in this barn and it should be well ventilated, so that the air will be pure and free from dust.

This is about the most practical way to keep cows clean. The feeding shed, which could and really should be the lower floor of the main feed barn, should be well ventilated and bedded, for in there the cows are allowed to run at large and the manure is allowed to accumulate, being covered up each day with new bedding. This plan saves absolutely all of the manure with the least amount of handling, it being hauled directly to the land in the spring. — Southern Agriculturist.

Method of Pulling Stumps.

A very handy device for pulling stumps from old orchards, and can pull 200 or more a day by this means, is shown. The limbs are cut off and the stumps (E) left as long as possible. A short rope or chain with a single pulley is attached to the stump. The anchor rope or chain with a single pulley is attached to the top of stump (C). The anchor rope (B) which runs through the pulley is fast-



FOR PULLING STUMPS.

ened to the bottom of a stout stump (A).

A pair of steady horses is attached to the rope and always pull toward the anchor stump. With a steady pull there is no jumping or jerking, and they will walk right off as if pulling a loaded wagon. Use about sixty feet of one-inch rope, which costs \$2.40 and the pulley \$1.75, making a total cost of \$4.15.

Better Breeding Each Time.

No line of breeding requires more thought and study than horse breeding. This is why so many fail in producing the highest types. One of the essentials is knowing the type of sire to breed the mare to. Many farmers will breed a light mare to a heavy horse or the very opposite, and the result is nothing tangible in the way of improvement. Every farmer should know what kind of an animal he has and be able to select a sire to breed her to that will give an improved offspring. With a proper selection made here the remainder will be easy.

It is well to note at the outset that no horse is absolutely perfect. Every animal has some defect, be it large or small. The defects in the mare should therefore be carefully noted, and the sire selected should be especially strong in the weak points the mare may have. It should be hardly necessary to mention that it is never a good plan to cross breeds. To make a success of the business the horse breeder must select one breed and stick to it.

Preventing Diseases.

The poultry papers are flooded with letters asking remedies for fowl diseases. Many of the letters may be read between the lines and give a story of conditions which should not exist. Nearly all poultry ailments are preventable if a few simple rules are observed.

Plenty of grit is necessary. It may be placed in the water, in which char-

coal should be also placed. The water must be clean, and if allowed to accumulate, the droppings from the fowls is a most prolific breeder of disease germs.

The henhouses must be well ventilated and dry at all times. Drafts and damp floors claim a heavy toll.

Impure food and soured mash cause inflammation and other diseases of the digestive organs. Any chickens showing symptoms of an unhealthy condition should be at once isolated from the flock. Better care can be given it, and the danger of infecting other fowls is removed. — Farm and Ranch.

Handy Barrow for Winter.

I have had many a tussle in trying to push a wheelbarrow through drifts of snow. My pigpen is some distance from the other buildings, and it is very necessary to have some sort of conveyance for the feed. After having tried my patience to the limit for several winters, I finally devised the scheme shown in the cut. I made a large runner and put it on the barrow in place of the wheel. This skips over the snow in fine shape, and runs fully as easy as a wheel does on solid ground. — C. W. Beecher in Farm and Home.



USEFUL BARROW.

To Simplify Sugar Beet Culture.

The Department of Agriculture is experimenting with a view to obtaining a single germ beet seed. Last year's investigations were successful in increasing the percentage of the single germ seed to 50 per cent, as compared to 26 per cent for the year previous. By methods of selection from single-seed plants this percentage may be still further increased.

The ultimate establishment of a single germ beet will revolutionize sugar beet growing, since the several sprouts sent up by the ordinary seed, all of which must be carefully removed by hand, constitutes the most difficult problem in beet raising.

Hogs for Turning Over Money.

The hog commends itself to the general farmer on account of its prolific qualities. A sow will produce two litters of six to a dozen each per year and the farmer can turn his money over several times with hogs while he is waiting for other animals to mature.

Hogs require a little more care at times than other some animals, but the man who likes to work with them and is willing to study their needs and give them regular care will find them a most profitable adjunct to the farm. They can be turned into money or food as the owner chooses.

Swine Breeding.

A swine breeder of experience and good judgment says: "The best show pig may come from the smallest sow in the herd, but it is not safe, as a rule, to select breeders from that class. We want the most size in the shortest time, and we can safely forego a little of the fattening tendency, provided we secure in the prospective breeder ranginess and a tendency to growth. I don't care how good the individual, if only three or four pigs were farrowed in the litter I would not reserve one of them for a breeder."

Barrel Traps for Rats.

Two effective devices for trapping rats are made with barrels as shown here. Coarse brown paper, with cross



slits, is stretched across the barrel head in the one case and a light cover of wood hinged on a rod in the other plan. The best bait is usually food of a kind that the rats do not get in the vicinity.

Farm Notes.

Alfalfa is growing in favor as a rotation crop.

Give the colts plenty of room to run about in.

The plow has its share in the good roads movement.

Fit the collar to the horse, not the horse to the collar.

Owls are vermin destroyers. Encourage their presence on the farm.

It is a poor policy to feed inferior grain to horses—especially to the work team.

On cold nights do not leave the cows out to sleep on the damp ground where they may be chilled.

Make every square rod on your farm pield its quota of profit. Some use can be found for even the poor strips. Study out how you can best use all your land.



Another Prune Whip.

One pound of prunes, half cup of sugar, whites of six eggs, half cup of chopped walnuts. Boil the prunes, drain and chop them in a wooden bowl, add the sugar and nuts. In a large bowl whip the whites of the eggs until perfectly dry, then stir the nuts and prunes in carefully. Have ready buttered a three-pint melon mold, set this in a pan containing about an inch of water and bake in a very moderate oven for one hour. This will not fall.

Cream of Chicken Glace.

This with tomato jelly is a most delicious salad course for a fish dinner. Strain through a flannel one-half cup chicken broth, heat and add a tablespoon soaked gelatin. When set fold in a cup of cream whipped (a cup before whipping), and one cup of diced white meat of fowl. Mold in individual molds and serve with cubes of tomato jelly. Of course it should be seasoned, preferably with a little celery and paprika.

A Doughnut Hint.

Doughnuts are much improved if they are coated with a layer of sugar as soon as they are taken from the stove. The best way to powder them is to put a small amount of confectioner's sugar in a paper bag and put several doughnuts in the bag at a time and then shake the bag, holding the top of the bag closed. This will coat them with sugar quickly and more evenly than any other way.

Fruit Cheese.

For fruit cheese, one of the most healthful confections for the children, use half a pound each of raisins, currants, dates, figs and blanched almonds and two pounds of English walnuts. Grind them all fine, mix well and pack tightly in a dish under a cover. Let the mixture stand for two or three days, and then cut into squares and trol in sugar.

Nut Fudge.

Dissolve two squares of chocolate in one cup of milk and add two cups of granulated sugar. Then add a tablespoonful of butter. When the mixture has cooked so that you can see the bottom of the pan when stirring remove from the fire and beat until nearly cold. Add one cup of hickory nuts, chopped rather fine, and pour into buttered pans and mark out in squares before thoroughly cooled.

Dumplings for Chicken Stew.

Into a pint of flour sift a heaping teaspoonful of baking powder and one-quarter teaspoonful of salt. Work in a tablespoonful of shortening and wet with enough milk to make a dough that can be rolled out. Roll out, cut into strips or rounds, and drop into the boiling gravy. Cook steadily for ten minutes and serve.

Cheese Cake or Pie.

Line a deep pie plate with good pastry and fill with a mixture of two teaspoonfuls of cottage cheese rubbed very soft with three tablespoonfuls of rich cream, half cup of sugar, the juice and grated rind of a lemon, half a tablespoonful of melted butter and three eggs beaten light. Bake in a good oven.

Never Failing Layer Cake.

Cream three tablespoonfuls of butter with one and a half cups of powdered sugar, add one and a half cups of milk, three eggs, beaten light, and three cups of flour, sifted, with two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. This will make four layers.

Puree of Beans.

Select a small grade of soup bean and cook in salted water until sufficiently tender to press through a sieve. Add to this bean pulp or puree sufficient highly seasoned soup stock to make a slightly thickened soup and serve hot.

Hints About the House.

Decorated china plates should be put away with round pieces of canton flannel between them.

Serve crisp celery with cold meat. It is always appreciated, and is a nerve tonic of considerable effectiveness.

For washing coarse clothes soft soap is the best, and it has the advantage of going further than hard, yellow soap. A new flavor can be given to cooked prunes by adding a few slices of lemon. Another method is to cook them with a bag of spices.

When making glue you will find that the addition of a little glycerin increases its adhesive quality and makes it more elastic. One part of glycerin to three parts of glue is the right proportion.