WOOL SHORTAGE SCARE BOGIE TO EXCUSE USE OF SHODDY, SAYS HAGENBARTH

HEAD OF GROWERS DECLARES SUPPLY OF WOOL IS LARGE

Double Amount Estimated to Be Needed in Country, Army Included, Is Available This Year, Is Assertion.

SHODDY HELD GREAT MENACE

Product Said to Be Responsible For Discouraging Growers and Reducing Supply of Fleece in Country.

That the wool shortage "scare" has been caused by interests desiring to use shoddy in the manufacture of goods is the charge of Frank J. Hagenbarth, president of the National Wool Growers' association.

In relation to the reported shortage of wool in the United States and the order to use 31 per cent shoddy in the manufacture of army clothing, Mr. Hagenbarth said that the available supply of wool in this country this year is 1,128,000,000 pounds, or nearly three times the normal amount of annual consumption.

Double Amount Needed

Mr. Hagenbarth points to the government bureau of market report for September last, which showed that on October 1 there was in the hands of dealers in this country 503,000,000 pounds of fleece, such as is used in manufacture of clothing. Further figures show that there is in the hands of producers and merchants another 25,000,000 pounds, while there is in Australia 75,000,000 pounds, which the English government has released for shipment to the United States. The imports from South America and South Africa this year are figured at 250,000,000 pounds, while the 1918 clip in this country is estimated at 275,000,000 pounds.

The consumption in an average year is 400,000,000 pounds and the consumption this year, with army demands included, is estimated at not more than 600,000,000 pounds.

The use of shoddy is one of the most deterrent influences on the wool industry. If a wool grower asks more for his wool than the woolen mill man wishes to pay the wool is not sold and the mill man goes to the rag man, and for a few cents a pound buys rags, puts them through the shoddy picker, manufacturers them into cloth, which is sold as all wool. It is an admitted fact that 75 per cent of what is sold the world over as wool is this reworked stock in one form or another.

Branding Is Favored

There is a growing sentiment in favor of the branding of fabrics and a law standardizing wools and shoddies.

W. W. Reynolds, an Ohio farmer, asserts that every bolt of woolens that leaves the maker's hands should have his name on it. Continuing, he says:

"Shoddy has affected the sheep census materially. Perhaps some who have had it as their mainstay have been yelling for more sheep. There has been no need to buy much wool when the rags of the world were at our service. There are a lot of them, and they are almost indestructible, and with the exception of what wears off and is blown off, can be reworked. This shoddy has made some very discouraging prices for good wool and some hopelessly discouraged men.

Elements Are Depressing

There have been other depressing elements also that put it low without dispiriting the price of clothes, but shoddy has been the arch offender. In these days of food administration, perhaps we can gently turn to a clothes administration, that will help the same people who use food.

"Every bolt of woolens that leaves the maker's hands should have his name on it.

Associated with this name we want the exact per cent of each raw material used in them and down to the smallest retailer, there should be duplicate tags attached to each garment.

RAILROADS JOIN IN BRIEF IN OPPOSING VALLEY LUMBERMEN

Transportation Lines Object to Establishing Coast Rates on Portland Basis.

Attorneys for the Northern Pacific, Great Northern, Spokane, Portland & Seattle and the Milwaukee join in a brief before the interstate commerce commission in opposition to the complaint of the Willamette Valley Lumbermen's association, which is seeking application of the coast group rate on lumber from valley mills into the territory of the northern lines.

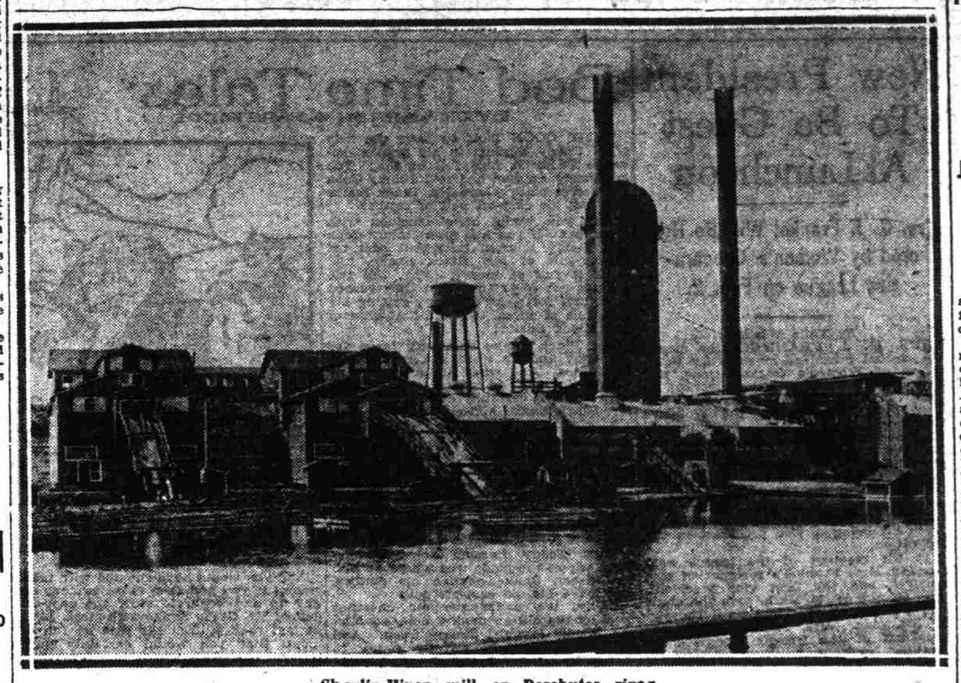
These roads have no objection to allowing the valley mills to participate in coast group rates "on a proper basis," says the brief, but do object to establishing coast rates on the Portland basis or any other which will compel them to sustain a shrinkage on their earnings from Portland.

The rate from Portland, it is maintained, has been found reasonable for the service performed, and should not be extended southward. It is explained that in publishing the coast rate from the valley through Portland by the Oregon Electric, the sole object is competition with the Southern Pacific, as the Northern Pacific and Great Northern, because of their joint ownership of the Oregon Electric, do not give up any part of their revenue by joining in a through rate by that line.

If the commission, however, is of the opinion that joint rates with the Oregon Electric on the Portland coast basis cannot be maintained unless extended to the Southern Pacific, the northern roads say they are perfectly willing to cancel their competing rate over the Oregon Electric.

Extension of the coast group to the Willamette lumbermen, the northern roads say, would doubtless result in still further demand for extension to Ashland, and would also disturb the rate relationships established and found reasonable in the Eastern & Western Lumber company case, involving lumber rates into Utah common territory.

CENTRAL OREGON BOASTS OF BIG LUMBER MILLS



Shevlin-Hixon mill on Deschutes river.

Faulty Flaying of Hides Causes Loss

The Indian munitions board recently has been devoting attention to India's loss of valuable leather through the faulty flaying of hides and the branding of cattle. The best hides for leather making come from the various cities and cantonments where cattle are slaughtered for food, but only a small proportion of these fine hides can be turned to good account, because the butcher or meat contractor exercises no supervision over the removal of the hides, with the result that in most cases they are badly gashed and cut on the flesh side.

The destruction of so much otherwise excellent raw material represents a great loss financially, and is particularly regrettable in view of the need of leather for war purposes. The value of this trade may be judged from the fact that during the last financial year exports of hides in the raw state amounted to $24,332,000 and those of tanned hides to $14,599,000, making a total of $38,931,000.

When writing to or calling on advertisers please say you saw ad in The Journal.

Local Egg Powder In Class by Itself

Once in a while there will appear a criticism of egg substitutes in baking, a thing to be expected once the price of the former has soared to heights beyond that which is considered reasonable. Then it will happen that a flood of concoctions will attempt to supplant the genuine, and among them some of exceedingly doubtful value.

But one is manufactured in Portland that has stood the test of the most strenuous investigation. Attempts have been made to analyze this "Egaho" powder, but on account of two or three of its component parts being so infinitesimally small chemists have been unable to actually name more than its flour and tumeric content. These, however, represent the least of its baking values. Egg albumen enters into its composition and European manufactured ingredients are not obtainable in this country. The recipe from which it is made originated in Germany many years ago, and has been successfully employed in the bakeries of several of the European nations for a quarter of a century, even at times when eggs were selling at from 10 to 12 cents a dozen.

The entire contents of the powder have been freely disclosed to a couple of Portland chemists eminent in their profession, and by them declared free from all material in anywise injurious to the health—in fact, they declare, it is a health promoting product and well adapted to the uses for which it is recommended. Fifteen cents worth of the powder, in all kinds of baking requiring cornstarch or eggs, is equal to 18 eggs, so that it reduces their value to less than a cent apiece.

Turkeys Profitable, So Farmer Discovers

Who said it does not pay to raise turkeys asks the Gazette-Times of Heppner. Henry Gay of Rhea creek has found that it does.

"One turkey hen is equal to a cow," said Mr. Gay. This may sound rather absurd, but Mr. Gay has the figures and the cash to back up his assertion. He started raising turkeys a few months ago with six hens and one gobbler. This winter he has shipped to Portland 61 turkeys which brought him $212 net and he has the six hens as a nucleus for next year's business.

Why is one turkey equal to a cow? As Mr. Gay explains it, each turkey hen averaged him $40. The turkeys, while being raised and fattened for market did not need nor receive the proportionate care and feed that his dairy cattle receive.

War Savings Orificates
are excellent interest bearing investment, backed by the wealth of the United States. Buy them at The Journal office.

NUT INVENTED THAT DOES NOT JAR LOOSE WITH THE VIBRATION

John A. Stubblefield Finds He Has Produced Product of Great Value.

By H. S. Harcourt

On the surface it may at first thought appear a trivial invention, but on reflection the idea will broaden until it compasses the civilized world.

This conclusion is forced on the human mind when it contemplates the enormous demand there will be for an iron nut invented in Portland by John A. Stubblefield, 606 Williams avenue, and perfected after five years' continuous application of his genius with the one object in view of producing a device of that kind which never could work loose, no matter how much it might be subject to vibration. His patience and perseverance was at last rewarded. Two months ago he received a patent, and today machinery is being installed in the large brick structure at East First and Hawthorne avenue. The nut will be manufactured there and within 60 days placed upon the market. That its value has received instant recognition is evident from the fact that the company has already been advised that the railroads want it. It is wanted in the construction of engines for the government ships now building and to be built. Automobile manufacturers are waiting for an opportunity to procure the nuts in great quantities and locomotive works and machine shops generally declare that it means the discarding of the old style nut in all cases where the slightest vibration occurs. As a safety device it is expected the government will require its use.

How It Happened

Asked as to how it happened that his attention was turned to the invention of the nut, Mr. Stubblefield replied:

"I was driving a mower in the haying season and continually tormented by the loosening of the nuts on the rods of the machine. This set me to wondering if it would be possible to invent a nut which would not get loose by vibration. In my attempts I had many failures, but fortunately did not give up. At last success crowned my efforts, but to prove this I had the nut tested out in the works of the Northwest Steel company. The test began on April 6, last, under direction of A. W. Eckerson, master mechanic, and at the end of seven months and 21 days, though on a trip hammer making 750 strokes a minute, the nut had not budged an atom. Why? Because it couldn't. It never could, even if the shaft had been in constant motion 700 years. Four 'dogs' were holding it fast. In time Mr. Eckerson removed one of these. It made no difference with the nut. A second and third was displaced, leaving but one 'dog' on duty. The nut still held as substantially as ever, and, convinced of its efficiency and the tremendous demand there will be for it, Mr. Eckerson became a stockholder in our corporation and after 11 years with the Northwest Steel, resigned his position today to be superintendent of the new facory. Along with him will go F. M. Dillon, foreman of the nut and bolt department of the Northwest Steel, who will be foreman, and Richard Britt, a skilled die maker, after a long service with the same company.

Financed by J. W. Butler

The Universal Nut Lock company has been financed by J. W. Butler, principal owner of a large fish cannery at Bay City on Tillamook bay. It was incorporated for $100,000, half of which was taken by Mr. Butler. Considerable stock was also taken by Messrs. Eckerson, Dillon and Britt, with various amounts by others. Mr. Stubblefield took stock for his interest in the invention, so that the concern is on a sound financial basis from the start.

Its officers are J. W. Butler, president; John A. Stubblefield, vice president, and E. H. Butler secretary and treasurer. The business management will be in the hands of the president, who is convinced that "It will be a pretty lively fish cannery that will match this proposition as a money maker." It is expected that within a month 50 men will be employed and the force augmented as the demand for the nut increases.

An old time mechanical engineer says of the invention that "it violates all known principles of mechanism," and that "had Mr. Stubblefield been a mechanical engineer himself he never would have figured it out. As it is," he says, "the young man made a blind cross-country dash and stumbled onto the best thing in its line that ever has been known."

N. Y. Newspaperman Agrees With Coopey

The New York Daily News Record has the reputation of being one of the greatest trade papers in America, and its staff of writers the most skilled in their several lines of work. Edward D. Jones, one of these, holds one of the most responsible positions on the paper, his principal articles covering the financial field. The gentleman is a strong admirer of Charles Coopey, Portland's energetic and versatile tailor, whose piquant advertisements appear in this department of The Journal weekly. On the first of the year Mr. Coopey mailed Mr. Jones one of his beautiful art calendars picturing the glories of the Columbia river highway and Coopey falls. In acknowledging thereof on Wednesday he received the following from Mr. Jones:

"My Dear Mr. Coopey:

"I meant to acknowledge before this receipt of the 1918 calendar from you with the very pretty picture thereon of Coopey falls, but, during the 10 day holiday time I was out of town several days, and the government, taking over the railroads, took up a very great deal of my time. However, better late than never.

"Whenever I read the Washington news of the efforts of certain manufacturers to prove to the government how much better shoddy is than all wool, my mind reverts at once to talks with you, and then I wish with all my heart that American cloth manufacturers were possessed of your ideas of quality goods and prices therefor determined by the various qualities.

"But we do not need to despair; far from it, for educational processes are everywhere at work as never before, and results are going to be astonishingly good for business and for we subjects of Uncle Sam.

"I am always glad to hear from you, and hope some day to be able to see you on your native, or rather adopted, heath, of which I have the most pleasant memories.

"Very truly yours,
"EDWARD D. JONES."

Mr. Coopey is a stickler for having woolens honestly branded. If shoddy, he wants it frankly so stated, naming the percentage of ground up rags there is in it, and if honestly all wool, let the brand tag say so.

"There is nothing wrong about that, is there?" Mr. Coopey queries.

PREPARATIONS MADE TO BRING 100,000 TONS NITRATE TO AMERICA

Secretary of Agriculture Says Price to Farmers Will Be Approximately $75 a Ton.

David F. Houston, secretary of agriculture, makes the following statement regarding the purchase of 100,000 tons of Chilean nitrate for fertilizer use by farmers under the provision in the food control act which authorizes the president to procure nitrate of soda for this purpose and to supply it to farmers for cash at cost:

"Within the last few days preparations have been completed for the delivery at the seaboard during January of 18,000 tons, and every reasonable assurance has been given that supplies, up to the 100,000 tons, for the ensuing months will be delivered. Every possible effort will be made to make certain these deliveries, but it should be understood that, on account of existing situations, circumstances over which there is no control might intervene.

"I cannot state today exactly what the price will be, but it will be approximately $75 on board cars at the seaboard. Farmers will have to pay freight charges to their local stations, the state fertilizer tag fee, which varies in different states but will probably not average more than 25 cents a ton, and any other local charges.

"The nitrate secured under the appropriation will be sold only to farmers for their own use during the coming season, and generally not in excess of the amounts used by them heretofore."

Soya Bean Oil Is Made in Two Ways

Two processes are employed at Dairen, Manchuria, for making oil from soya beans. One, known as the "extraction process," is a chemical method which, by the use of benzine, extracts the greatest amount of oil from the beans. When it is employed, not cake but bean meal is produced, and this is said to be preferred to cake for fertilizer, as it requires no breaking before it is used on fields. The oil, however, is said to sell for less than that produced by the "expression process," as it is difficult to remove all traces of benzine from the oil. The term soya-bean oil is generally understood to mean expressed oil.

OREGON NURSERY COMPANY GETS ORDERS ALL THE WAY FROM SOUTH AFRICA

FRUIT TREE DEALERS BETTER KNOWN AFAR THAN IN OWN STATE

Results of Experiments With Various Fruits in Different Climes Recorded.

By H. S. Harcourt

It was established 50 years ago.

This Oregon corporation ships its products to every state of the Union and every civilized country of the world.

It confesses it does not understand how it became known in Africa, in Palestine, in Persia, in Afghanistan, in all South American republics and Continental Europe. Its records show, however, that it has customers in all of these and the orient as well.

It owns 1000 acres of soil as rich as any of the earth, buds 4,000,000 fruit trees a year, grows all kinds of shade trees and shrubbery, every kind of flower, ornamental vine and twig indigenous to the climates of nearly all nations.

Its packing and storage house is the largest building in the state, and its office structure—full concreted basement containing heating plant and immense vault holding records of all orders filled in the last decade or more—is broad as a Portland lot and most beautifully finished in oil and fancy woods.

"And yet," says M. McDonald, president of the Oregon Nursery company, located at Orenco, Washington county, "though we are located only about 16 miles from the city, we are practically unknown in Portland."

Visitors Are Welcome

If the reader would take a walk with John A. McGee, treasurer and sales manager of the Oregon Nursery company, about the premises and especially through the packing and storage building, which covers two acres of ground—a plot as large as some people's "ranch"—he would be well repaid for the trouble. Beneath the roof of that immense structure he would see the company's own box factory, its methods of preparing trees for shipment—tons of moss, cost $20 to $25 per ton, in bales—other tons of shingle tow likewise baled—scores of bales of rye straw—crates of fruit trees prepared for shipment to all parts of the country—scores of men employed sorting over the trees and discarding the inferior ones—and he would have explained to him why it is better to transplant yearling than 2-year-old trees, and would receive a fund of other information which is not ordinarily contained in books. A great majority of buyers not skilled in horticulture imagine it is better to procure fruit trees two to three years old, a delusion which would be speedily dispelled by C. H. Rich, superintendent of the big farm. It is information of value, too, as the young trees are more thrifty as they mature, are more symmetrical and are better bearers.

The company maintains its own water plant, which fluid is freely employed in packing. It has its own electric service also, and its illumination is very necessary in its great building where so many million trees are tied up and crated for shipment each year, in addition to shrubbery and ornamentatal trees and flower plants.

Like Newspaper Circulation

Persons unacquainted with newspaper circulation have no conception of the territory and nooks and corners represented in their mailing lists. It is the same as to the shipping points reached by this wonderful nursery. It is a mystery how its name and address have become known even in lands where English is not the language. That this has happened is evidenced by the company's order books, and yet, here at home, a concern of world-wide celebrity for the excellence of its products is almost a stranger. It never can be said of Portlanders, however, that "they poke their noses into other people's business," or that "they peep down their neighbor's chimneys to see what they have for breakfast!"

The company issues an elaborately illustrated 96 page catalogue, embellished with the most fascinating pictures of fruits, ornamental trees, shrubbery and flowers. It is a superb work of art, but don't write for a copy of it now. The present edition has been exhausted, but copy for a revised and up-to-the minute one is now in the hands or the printer. The illustrations alone must cost thousands of dollars. It goes into detail in its treatment of the question of buying, planting and nourishing fruit trees, and in specific instances relates the facts of its own products flourishing in regions of varying climates. On the Bitter Root farm at Hamilton, Montana, for example, the mercury descended to 40 degrees below zero, destroying fruit trees from eastern nurseries, but those from Orenco came through the winter uninjured. That year the Bitter Root Irrigation company placed an order with the Orenco people for 270,000 additional trees. In California, Nevada, Colorado, Wyoming and the warm southern states the Orenco trees have given equal satisfaction.

Officers of the company are: M. McDonald, president; B. A. Mitchell, vice president; Frank W. Power, secretary; Rex E. Parsons, assistant secretary; John A. McGee, treasurer and manager; C. Rich, superintendent. The company was established in 1867.

He Looked

Barney Sidler says he finds the movies helpful. He was able to take advantage Saturday of an idea he got from a comedy starring Sidney Drew.

"My wife," he said, "has been insisting that I get a new overcoat. So at last I had to say:

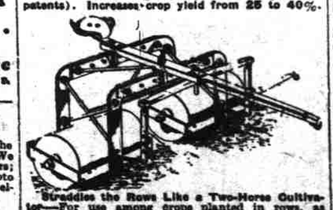
"'I'll look in at the tailor's on my way down town today.'

"So I did as I promised," he reports, "and then hurried on past."

WRINKLES!

How removed in 15 minutes; how to prevent coming; demonstrated and sold Woodard & Clarke's drug store. Particulars for 2c stamp, addressed to Nikk-Marr Laboratory, Dept. J, No. 9, 2d floor, 386½ Wash St., Portland, Or., or call office, 1 to 5 p. m. Free bottle rouge, or small box powder to each customer, at drug store. Five cents each at office for returned cream jars. Phone Main 3271.

NEW FARM IMPLEMENT—Brooks Land Roller and Pulverizer (fully covered by U. S. patents). Increases crop yield from 25 to 40%.



Straddles the Rows Like a Two-Horse Cultivator—For use among crops planted in rows, as corn, potatoes, beans, kale, cabbage, nursery stock, cotton, etc. By firming the soil and crushing the clods between the rows, complete control of moisture can be retained. Scores of testimonials of users on file. It is the best invention of farmers, gardeners and nurserymen can make. Write at once for free booklet of full particulars. Manufactured and sold by LAFAYETTE NURSERY CO., Lafayette, Oregon.

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Applegath, C. G. (G. P. Rummelin & Son), manufacturer of fur garments, 2d and Wash.
American Bronze & Brass Works, workers in copper, brass, aluminum, etc., 853 Upshur st.
Bratton & Glele (Portland Machinery Co.), makers of drag saws, 62 1st st.
Coopey, Chas., military and civil tailor, Royal bldg., Morrison and Broadway.
Crystal Springs Finishing Works, wool batts, mattresses, 135 10th st.
Connel Lumber Co., Sam, ready cut houses, 854 Ankeny st.
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Cutler Fruit Grader Co., manufacturers of fruit graders, and machinists. East Tenth and Mill sts.
Coast Chemical Co., janitors' supplies, 249-51 Columbia st.
Coin Machine Mfg. Co., manufacturers of brass, copper, steel and iron products, 984 E. 17th st.
Durable Roofing Co., makers of highest grades roofing paper, Kenton station, Portland.
Davis-Beck Belting Co., leather belting makers, 240-260 Hawthorne ave.
Portland Galvanizing Works, galvanizing, 232 st. N. and Reed st.
Enamel Bake Ovens, auto and other enameling, 504 Burnside st.
Eastern Novelty Co., 202, 85½ 5th st., ladies' fine neckwear.
Gem Winder Co., tatting shuttle winders, 101 6th st.
Grandma Cookie Co., wholesale cookie bakers, 380-384 E. Stark st.
Green's Economy jar top lifter, sold at stores.
Hesse-Martin Iron works, foundry and machine works, 434 Belmont st.
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Kolls, Dr. D. W., improved optical nose piece, 706 Wilcox bldg.
Lafayette Nursery Co., manufacturers celebrated Brooks Land Roller and Pulverizer, Lafayette, Or.
Layton Cooperage Co., 327 Water st., barrels, kegs, tubs.
Lusterol, H. J. Schwanberg, piano and furniture polish, 4610 Woodstock ave.
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Oregon Chair Co., chairs, 1190 Macadam rd.
Oregon Nursery Co., growers of fruit, shade, nut and ornamental trees, lawn, shrubbery, roses, vines, etc., Orenco, Or.
Pacific Stone Works, pottery stoneware, flower pots, 487-493 Sherlock ave.
Portland Furniture Co., furniture, upholstering, 1249-59 Macadam road.
Peninsula Iron Works, foundrymen and machinists, Alta and Bradford sts.
Pendleton Woolen Mills, woolen cloth, Indian blankets, Pendleton, Or.
Portland Stove Works, ranges, cooking and heating stoves, Derby st. and Columbia blvd.
Phoenix Iron Works, foundrymen, machinery, 300 Hawthorne ave.
Portland Basket & Handle Works, baskets, handles, 1321 Macadam road.
Portland Rubber Mills, everything in rubber, rubber heels, soles, 369 E. 9th st.
Portland Bolt & Mfg. Co., bolts, 209 13th st.
Roper Implement Co., farm machinery, manufacturers Little Timber Bug Drag Saw, Hurst Fruit Sprayers, 268 Front st., near Madison.
Rasmussen & Co., paints, varnishes, 2d and Taylor sts.
Ross, W. F. & Co., mfg. jewelers, Alisky bldg.
Snodgrass & Williams, metallic hip shingles, 238 Hawthorne ave.
Shakeby, P. & Son, Fish brand horse collar, 53 Union ave.
Belle Auto Works, 2d and Madison sts., auto bodies, truck bodies, hearses, wheels, Belle auto starters.
Thayer, Shaver & Gulley, auto truck builders, machinists, 193 East Water st.
Universal Tire Filler Co., non-puncture auto tires, 441-443 Hawthorne ave.

(Continued on Next Page)

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General Machinists and Builders of
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Ours are ornamental as well as useful, and the floor from dirt. Ask for 'em Save the hands and clothes from pitch at the stores.
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Founders, Machinists, Patternmakers, "Peninsula" Gray Iron and Semi-Steel Castings for all purposes. Transmission and Special Machinery. Mill, Marine and General Repair Work. Phone Columbia 14. St. Johns, Portland, Or.

Old Autos Made New
in appearance by enameling Hoods and Fenders like done at Factory
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Main 3438. A-4249.

Barrels and Casks
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THE VAUGHAN MOTOR WORKS and FOUNDRY
471 EAST MAIN STREET
Builds and repairs all kinds of machinery,
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OUR SPECIALTIES—GAS ENGINE CYLINDERS, PISTONS AND PARTS
—ALL KINDS OF CORED WORK.
Leonard Schad, Foundry Superintendent. Phone East 726

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will kill the criminals that destroy your fruit. It's so good and perfect that more than 100,000 orchardists and the United States government have it in service. IT'S THE GREAT PEST EXTERMINATOR OF THE AGE! It's used at nearly all state experiment stations and pronounced invaluable. It is sold on "pay-as-you-please" terms, and guaranteed for five years. Let us mail you booklet.
ROYER IMPLEMENT CO.,
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The "MANNING" Kerosene-Oil, Gas-Producing BURNER

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Lighting & Supply Co.
62 and 64 6th St., Portland, Or.

GARAGES $50 and up. Portable houses, chicken houses, woodsheds, etc. Millmade Construction Co. Main 2167.
544 Hood st. Sunday and evenings. Woodlawn 3615.

Wool Bats and Mattresses
ANY SIZE AND WEIGHT.
Buy Direct From Manufacturer.
Blankets, Mattresses and Feathers Renovated. We do Custom Carding.
Crystal Springs Finishing Works
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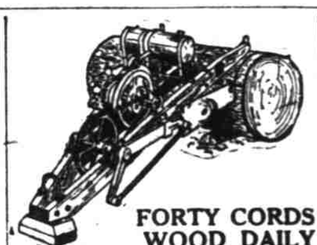

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