

## Odell at a Glance

(By John T. Faris, writer for Lippincott's Magazine.)

"When does the fishing get good in Odell lake?" asked a man the other day who had taken the limit from its limpid waters, and inside of two hours. He was quite different from the family of campers from the northern part of Oregon, who, on Monday last, rejoiced in their catch of more than fifty pounds within a few hours—dollies of a size to make the eyes bulge and speckled beauties to make the mouth water.

But fishing is not the only attraction at Odell lake. Take a good look at the lake from the hill on which Brock's comfortable log cabin resort for the tourist is built. Take a motor boat and cruise along twenty miles of varied shoreline. Look up at the snow-clad peaks to the right and to the left—Crater butte and Diamond peak and Maiden peak. Look down at their reflection in the clear water where the trout can be seen many feet below the surface. Enter a bay with its sloping beach, or take the shore at a point where the water drops quickly away to the depths. Ramble through the primeval forest that clothes the shores, the ridges and the mountains as far as the eye can reach. Scramble along the banks of Trapper creek or of Maiden creek, from the south, as far back as you choose to go. Climb the rock slide at Diamond point and look down at the blue lake, 300 feet below, and over to Diamond peak with its glacier burdened slopes.

Do this, and other things like this for a day—if you have only a day, for a week if you can spend so long on one of the public camp grounds so thoughtfully provided by those in charge of the Deschutes national forest. Yes, do this, and see if you do not forget the grouch. You will come back to Bend a better man, a better woman—easier to live with and a lot more comfortable to yourself.

And just to think that Odell lake is but 74 miles from Bend, first by the highway to Crescent, then over one of the attractive roads through the pines—a portion of the thousand mile system of forest roads that make our Deschutes National Forest unique.

### Sugar From the Garden.

Gardeners who cannot raise sugar cane may be interested in the following description, which appears in Chambers' Journal, of the process of extracting sugar from beets. The amateur must exercise great care in harvesting the roots that the tender skin be not broken. The first operation is to remove all dirt by washing, after which the beets are boiled in water until the skin peels off easily. They are next cut into thin slices, placed in a pan, just covered with water, brought to a boil once more and then left to simmer for ten hours. The resulting pulp is put into a muslin bag and squeezed until all the juice is extracted. The juice is boiled down to a very thick sirup that makes a good substitute for commercial sugar. As the sirup will not keep for more than a few weeks, it is advisable to make only a small supply at a time. The roots, however, can be stored for a long period without deteriorating if they are kept dry and free from frost.—Youth's Companion.

### What the Sun Does.

Letting the sun shine for a given time upon the blackened cover of a box filled with water or some other liquid, and noting the rise in temperature, affords us a method of approximating the amount of heat given off by the sun. By such a method it is estimated that the earth receives every second from the sun enough heat to raise 800,000,000 tons of ice water to the boiling point, or to melt 480,000,000 tons of ice without change in temperature. If this is the amount that the earth receives, think of the amount that must be passing off into space and other planets. This amount has been computed to be 2,300,000,000 times as that which the earth receives. Scientists have shown that the amount of heat received by us from the sun may vary as much as five per cent in less than a week.

## USE TIN TO WEIGHT SILK

Manufacturers Have to Employ Material Which Would Seem Hardly Suitable for Human Apparel.

We have adopted many foreign ideas of comfort or utility, but no one has sought to introduce the wooden shoe from Holland. The tin stocking is even less suggestive of luxury, and yet many of us wear them. Of course a person could not wear a sock of "eighteen-carat" tin and be unconscious of it, but if the tin is alloyed and disguised with silk he can wear a considerable amount of it without suspecting it.

In cutting round tops and bottoms out of tin sheets in the manufacture of tin cans there remains a certain amount of scrap. Men have sat up nights figuring the maximum number of such pieces of various sizes that can be cut from a sheet of the tin, and still there is the waste left over that cannot be worked into sheets again. Relief is found in the demand of the manufacturer of silk, who needs some substance to weight his goods. A silk garment hangs and fits and holds its shape better if weighted. Everybody knows how soft and light are the unweighted pongee silks. So the manufacturers of tin cans and of silks co-operate. One disposes of his tin waste, and the other converts the metal into tin chloride and works it into the woven silk. Virtually all the waste of tin can factories is put to that use. Some silk stockings contain as much as 30 per cent of tin. The use is entirely legitimate, since the trade demands a silk that is firm and heavy for certain garments for which the purchaser desires a perfect fit.

Silk waste, such as worn-out and cast-off garments, becomes in turn a source of tin worth attention. Rag pickers give little heed to silk remnants, but carefully collect linen and wool. The rag-pickers' union, if there is such a body, might well take notice of this information. The tin chloride in the silk is easily converted into tin oxide by burning the material, and from the oxide the metal can be re-solved.—Youth's Companion.

## PARK A PLACE OF WONDERS

Yellowstone Has Many Marvels Which Will for All Time Furnish Attraction for Tourists.

In writing of the Yellowstone park, John Muir has said: "In some of the spring basins the waters though still warm, are perfectly calm, and shine blandly in a sod of overleaping grass and flowers, as if they were thoroughly cooked at last, and set aside to settle and cool. Others are wildly boiling over as if running to waste, thousands of tons of the precious liquids being thrown into the air, to fall in scalding floods on the clean coral floor of the establishment, keeping onlookers at a distance. Instead of holding limpid pale green or azure water, other pots and craters are filled with scalding mud, which is tossed up from three to four feet to thirty feet, in sticky, rank-smelling masses, with spitting, belching, thudding sounds, plastering the branches of neighboring trees; every flask, retort, hot spring and geyser has something special in it, no two being the same in temperature, color, or composition."

### The Mangrove.

The mangrove tree, specimens of which are in the Arnold Arboretum, the tree museum of Harvard university, has a very interesting method of sending its seeds or fruits into the world. Growing as it usually does in shallow water, it is necessary for the young fruits actually to begin growing before they leave the parent plant. The fruit, which resembles a large inverted berry, sends out large leaves at its upper end and a long root, sometimes 18 inches in length, from the lower end, while yet attached to the parent plant. Then as if by magic, the parent plant drops it into the mud where the plant already growing begins to develop into a larger plant and soon is firmly established. If it were not prepared immediately to begin to grow in the mud it would probably be washed away. A single mangrove is oftentimes able to start a small island by its manifold roots and arms.

### Some Nomenclature.

A Baltimorean recently received a letter from a Pennsylvania town telling of the christening in that town of a baby in whom patriotism triumphantly, if vicariously yelled when the name was announced as "Victory Uncle Sam." In this same family were two other children dowered with the names of "Italy" and "Liberty." A friend to whom this story was told made a counter attack on wondering ears by telling of two unfortunate children in West Virginia, who, antedating the war and its triumphs, were given the names from adjacent localities of "McAfee's Knob" and "Jebel Doon." And yet even omniscient Shakespeare wanted to know what was in a name.

### Historic Geneva.

Any one at all familiar with the great names and associations of Geneva will constantly trace them in the streets—the Rue Calvin, the Rue Neckar, the Rue Voltaire, the Rue Farel, and, above all, the Rue Jean Jacques-Rousseau, where Rousseau's father lived; the Grand Rue, where Rousseau himself was born, the house being marked with a memorial tablet, and the Promenade de la Treleze, where, as he relates, his father and mother, in their courtship days, used to walk up and down at an evening.

## SPAN OF LIFE LENGTHENED

No Doubt That the People of Today Live Longer Than Did Their Ancestors.

When reading of people who lived long years ago and especially when reading about the length of their lives, we are told that in the old days people lived longer than they do now. Some of the early historical records speak of single individuals who lived hundreds of years. There is great doubt as to whether these statements are founded on fact. In thinking about this we must first take into consideration that these records of long ago were recorded at a time when man had no accurate idea of the actual passage of long periods of time such as a year. They did not have our calendar as a basis for figuring at all. Learned men now tell us that the actual age of men who lived at the time these records of great ages were recorded probably lived shorter lives than we do now, and that what they recorded as a period of one year was probably a much shorter period than one year.

It is true beyond the question of a doubt that the people of today live longer on an average than people who lived ten, twenty or more years ago, observes the Seattle Post-Intelligencer. In other words, the average period of life has increased steadily. This is due to the fact that we have taken greater care of our bodies; have improved the conditions in which we live, and made them more sanitary; have learned to fight and check and eradicate diseases which only a few years ago we could not prevent people dying of when they once contracted them, and we know from the records which we keep that actually people live longer on the average today than only a few years ago, and it is safe to say that they live longer now on the average than at any time in the world's history.

## STRICT ETIQUETTE IN CHINA

Matter of Tea Drinking a Thing of Much Importance in the Flowery Republic.

The etiquette observed in tea drinking in China is very curious. If a lady asks you to drink tea with her—and especially if the tea be sweetened—you can count yourself as well received and much liked. If she does not like you, the tea is bitter, and report has it that in cases of this sort drainings are often used. After one sip of such tea the unliked visitor makes a prompt exit!

When making a call, if the servant should bring in a cup of tea there is no need to take any particular notice of it. Allow the servant to place it where he likes near you, and continue your conversation as though nothing had happened. If your business is pleasant and agreeable to the mistress or the master of the house, he or she will pass the beverage to you; if not, you are expected to leave it untouched, otherwise you are likely to have a quarrel on hand, and a Chinese quarrel—either with a man or a woman—is unpleasant.

### Ancient Asbestos.

There was a winding sheet of amianthus in the Vatican library, soft and pliable in the hand, showing indications of ignition upon one corner. The cloth, however, did not suffer. This burning is taken as showing that some combustible fiber had been intermingled. Marco Polo, in the thirteenth century, reported a cloth which the natives of territory now included in Russian Siberia claimed as having been made of salamander skin.

Marco Polo satisfied himself, so it seems, that he had to do with a mineral substance. In fact, he found out something as to its manufacture. In this same general region of country asbestos is today known to exist.

We are not to regard asbestos as a single, definite mineral. Nor are we to understand that there is a fixed chemical constitution. Certain forms of hornblende and serpentine, if fibrous, are regarded as asbestos.

### Fully Qualified.

They were arguing about qualifications for successful careers, and a famous playwright, who was one of the party, maintained that the stage offered the easiest opportunities for beginning. As some doubt was thrown on this claim, he produced a letter from a man who wished to be engaged for his new play, which was about to be produced. The letter ran as follows:

"Reverend Sir: Wishing to go on the stage, would like to appear in your play. Have been a market gardener for some years, but, having gone bankrupt, have decided to take up acting, the same requiring no capital. I am no longer young, but 6 feet 2 in my stocking feet. Have mastered a book on elocution, and am fond of late hours."—Windsor.

### Scotland's River System.

If there be one place north of the Tweed where, at a single glance, one may view and comprehend the chief river system of Scotland, Stirling is that place. From this point one notes the main streams, the affluents, and the gathering of the waters, which make the Clyde, the Forth and the Tay. He can then realize how great and important in the political and economic history of Scotland has been that great central valley, which stretches from the North sea to the waters of the Atlantic Ocean.—William Elliot Griffis, in "Bonnie Scotland."

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