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In Memorium.

Dust returned to dust and the spirit to God who gave it.

Agnes Jannette Evans, born June 17, 1891, at Latourelle Falls, died Jan. 23, 1910, near Mosier. Less than a year ago she was stricken with tuberculosis. Her physician advised that a higher altitude would be beneficial to her health and she was taken to Mosier. It was hoped for a time she was improving and she possessed of a strong constitution, the ravages of the terrible disease consumed and withered her noble form until the vital spark was quenched and her tired heart forced to cease its throbbing. Her young though womanly spirit went out over the dark Jordan of death with the pale and silent boatman, and death stamped the chilly impress of his icy hand upon the fair and innocent brow, and when the word of her death reached us Monday morning a tremor of deep sympathy ran through the community for the mother who had nursed and cheered her through the long illness and who, only a few short months previous, had passed through deep sorrow, her youngest son, Jamie having died of diphtheria.

Funeral services were conducted by Columbia Grange of which Agnes was a faithful member. A large concourse of friends followed the remains to their last resting place in the Evans cemetery.

CORBETT

Miss Alice Rasmussen came up from Fairview on Friday evening and spent Saturday and Sunday at home.

Fred Reed was a Portland visitor last Friday.

Mrs. Will Hughes visited her parents in Montaville the first of the week.

Miss May Walker returned to her home in Eastern Oregon on Friday.

Frank Johnston of Bellingham, Wash., is the guest of his cousin, Mrs. F. H. Reed.

A slide above Tunnel No. 1 on the O. R. & N. delayed traffic several hours early Sunday morning.

F. E. Reed, wife and baby, of Portland and Albert Fox and wife of Troutdale, were Sunday visitors at their mother's home here.

Geo. Dressell attended the auto show in the city Tuesday.

Successful Use of the Incubator.

The ideal place for an incubator is where draughts of air are absent, where there is always a great difference between the room temperature and that required in the egg chamber, where the difference is strictly maintained and where the humidity of the atmosphere remains as uniform as possible.

These conditions are usually best realized in a clean, dry cellar, wholly or partially below the ground surface. Incubators of the non-moisture type have been operated with good results in an upper room of a dwelling house in January, February, March and April, but in the hot weather of July and August, in the same incubator and same room, the result was poor, hatching only 33 per cent. when hens were hatching nearly every egg from the same sources. Every incubator depends for its ventilation on the difference between outside and inside temperatures. The temperature of the room, therefore, should not fall below 50 degrees, nor must it become so warm that the interchange of air is prevented.

That the thermometer registers correctly must be ascertained with certainty, and if incorrect the error must be allowed for. Cases have been known where thermometers put out by a reliable firm registered correctly for the first four months, but a few months later, having been kept in disused incubators meanwhile registered one and one half degrees too high.

In starting an incubator it is best to operate it with doors and ventilators wide open for several hours, the time depending on its size, so as to expel all moisture. Then close the doors, set the ventilators according to instructions furnished by the maker, place the thermometer with bulb at such a level as it would be if resting on and between two eggs lying on sides in the tray. Adjust the lamp until the thermometer registers 102 degrees, then adjust the heat regulator until the damper hangs level and just free of the flue when the thermometer registers 102 degrees.

When the thermometer has remained for one hour at 102 degrees without affecting the position of the damper, put in the eggs, laying them on their sides in the tray, and adjust the thermometer, so that the bulb rests on and between two eggs with the tube elevated at just enough angle to permit easy reading of the scale. The temperature of the bulb will fall considerably from contact with the cold eggs, but the damper may not fall, nor be in any way affected. This is because the thermometer is more or less distant from the eggs, and its temperature is controlled by that of the air which encloses it. The total volume of air in the egg chamber will be very little affected in temperature by the cold eggs. Do not make any adjustment of the lamp or regulator for 24 hours, providing the thermometer never registers more than 102 degrees during that time.

The temperature at which eggs are to be maintained is generally accepted to be 102 1/2 degrees, some people give 102 the first week and 103 thereafter. After 24 hours adjust the lamp and regulate so that the damper hangs freely and level about one fourth inch above the upper end of the lamp flue. The range of regulation is limited and for the adjustment of temperature when the animal heat of the egg begins to be manifested, the lamp flame must be lowered.

After the first 24 hours the eggs should be turned and the egg tray reversed end for end. This should afterward be done regularly every 24 hours until the close of the eighteenth day. If the turning be not systematically done the hatch will be impaired, for the development of the circulation in any part of the egg will be impeded if that part does not receive fully as much heat as the other parts. In turning it is a good plan to mark the eggs 1, 2, 3, 4, at the four quarters, which not only facilitates but also makes certain that the eggs are turned enough and not too much. Turn from 1 to 3, then 2, then 4, then 1 again and so on. In this way all parts of the eggs are assured of maximum heat for the same length of time. Cooling of the eggs is generally recommended. When turning remove tray into a room of from 60 to 65 degrees temperature and turn in a leisurely manner by hand, also shifting the position of the eggs in the tray. This should usually occupy about five minutes. After the tenth day eggs can be left out ten minutes without detriment, providing the room is not below 60 degrees temperature.



REV. C. M. VAN MARTER, Evangelist who will begin meetings in the Linnemann Memorial Methodist Church next Thursday night.

Testing is necessary for several reasons. Probably infertile eggs may remain in the tray up to the tenth day without doing any harm, but on the tenth day, animal heat ought to be manifested on the surface of fertile eggs. If infertile eggs be left in contact with fertile eggs, the latter will be chilled, which will at least deter their hatching. With pure white shelled eggs, shells of ordinary thickness, the first test may be made on the third day. With dark shelled eggs the end of the sixth day is probably as early as a good test can be made with an ordinary tester, and the first test should be made then.

If the operator distrusts his opinion he need not remove infertile eggs at this time but on the tenth day the second test should be made and all infertile eggs and dead germs removed. At the end of the fourteenth day, the third test should be made. At this time, if incubation has proceeded at a normal rate, fertile eggs having live germs will appear as opaque.

After the fourteenth day further test is necessary for dead germs. From the tenth to the fourteenth days, the animal heat of the eggs begins to be manifested and attains its maximum under normal conditions of incubation. During this time the lamp flame

and regulator will need frequent adjustment. The more adjustment required the more certainly is there a good hatch.

Annexation Meeting.

Announcement is made of a mass meeting of the people of Northern Clackamas who are interested in the proposed annexation to Multnomah county, at Oak Grove on Thursday evening of February third. The purpose of the meeting will be to discuss plans for taking up the matter in a legal way. This will probably be done by an initiative petition to have it placed before the people of the state.

So far as can be ascertained the sentiment all over the district to be annexed is strongly in favor of annexation. The people in the vicinity of Gladstone, Milwaukie, Clackamas and Oak Grove are reported as strongly in favor of it, while further east it is equally favorable. Boring has a Push Club and Sandy a Commercial Club, each of which will do a lot to help the movement along. They will each likely be present with representative men to tell why they desire the change.

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Death of Young Bride.

The funeral service of Mrs. James Hays was held in the M. E. church at Pleasant Home on January 19, by Rev. Paroungian of Gresham. The remains were interred in the cemetery at that place. Mrs. Hays had been sick for several weeks but on recovering slightly was taken to Gresham where an operation was performed by Dr. Short. Her death occurred Monday when she did not come out from under the influence of the anesthetic. She was formerly Clemma Radford, daughter of Richard and Cora Radford, whose home is near Cottrell. She married James Hays on November 16, at the age of 17, just two months and one day before her death, therefore the couple's married life was very short and also sad as she was sick most of the time.

Mrs. Hays, who was born Nov. 17, 1892, received most of her education in the Cottrell school where she was held in the highest esteem. Besides her husband and parents, she leaves eight brothers and three sisters to mourn her loss.

ROCKWOOD

A very pretty wedding was celebrated Wednesday of last week in the Meabee hall in the presence of numerous relatives and a few friends, Rev. S. Bettis officiating, the contracting parties being Gertrude, the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Boland, and P. C. Huffman. The bride was charmingly attired in cream serge and the groom in conventional black. The bride carried a bouquet of white carnations. The bridal party stood beneath an arch of fir and Oregon grape while the ceremony was read after which dainty refreshments were served. The reception in the evening was largely attended.

The literary program at the last day meeting was something out of the ordinary. Miss Isom of the Portland Library gave a long talk, asking questions which were answered by F. H. Crane, our worthy Master. Mrs. Lovelace read an essay on the "Heart of the New Thought."

Little Harold Crockett gave a birthday party Saturday.

The revival meetings conducted by Rev. S. Bettis will continue this week and perhaps longer.

Hiram Richmond will move this week to Washington where he has secured employment in a mill.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of Leete-Roberts Co., was dissolved on Jan. 1, 1910, and that the business will hereafter be conducted by M. A. Leete who will collect all bills and pay all outstanding accounts. S. E. Roberts. (5)

Some Startling Club Offers

THE HERALD and any number on this list at the price quoted. Other Clubs may be arranged if these do not suit. Magazines may be sent to different addresses; if so write address after each. Order by club number.

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9. Better Fruit and Pacific Monthly	3.50	2.50
10. Farm Journal and Poultry Secrets	1.50	1.45
11. McCall's	1.25	1.25
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13. Pacific Monthly	3.45	2.80
14. Pacific Monthly, McCall's, Farm Journal	4.00	2.95
15. Better Fruit, Rural Spirit and McCall's	4.00	2.75
16. Oregon Agriculturist, Better Fruit, Pacific Monthly	4.00	3.15
17. Human Life, Pacific Monthly, Better Fruit	4.50	3.15
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22. Success, Woman's Home Companion (or McClure's)	3.50	2.90
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24. Success, Youth's Companion, McClure's	5.25	4.75
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27. N. W. Poultry Journal, Better Fruit, Farm Journal, and Poultry Secrets	2.95	2.50
28. American Boy, Success, World Today	4.50	3.60
29. Weekly Oregonian or Journal, Poultry Journal, Better Fruit or Farm Journal and Poultry Secrets, McCall's	4.95	3.25
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30. Beekeepers Magazine, Weekly Oregonian or Journal, American Boy, McCall's, Ore. Agriculturist	6.00	4.25
31. Youth's Companion, Human Life, McClure's	5.25	4.50
32. Cosmopolitan and Success	3.00	2.50
33. Delineator, Everybody's	3.50	3.00
34. Review of Reviews, McClure's, McCall's	6.00	4.00
35. Everybody's and World's Work	5.50	3.75
36. Everybody's, World's Work, Delineator	6.50	4.50
37. Woman's Home Companion	2.50	2.00
38. Woman's Home Companion, Review of Reviews	5.50	3.50
39. Scientific American, Technical World	5.50	4.75
40. Hamptons, Good Housekeeping	3.50	2.75
41. Rural Spirit	2.50	2.00
42. Campbell's Scientific (Dry) Farmer	1.50	1.50
43. Weekly Oregonian	2.50	2.00

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THE BEAVER STATE HERALD

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Just in proportion as the bank prospers the community prospers, and vice versa.

All men use a bank at times and all men should therefore be depositors to the extent of their ability.

ALL PERSONS holding certificates for the 1910 ART CALENDAR must present them at the bank in the next few days in order to receive calendar.

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