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# Farm and Poultry Notes

### NEVER SATISFIED.

Rain, rain, rain, drop, drip, drop!  
Is this Noah's flood? Will it never stop?  
Wish it would get dry once more!  
My, but rain's an awful bore!  
Ho, ho, ho, this awful rain!  
Hope it never rains again!

Dry, dry, dry! Oh, the cloud of dust!  
If it doesn't rain something's sure to bust  
God, send down a waterspout.  
I'm dried up inside and out.  
Let 'er flicker! Let 'er pour!  
Let 'er rain forevermore!

Hot, hot, hot! Ain't it awful hot?  
Where on earth is there a nice cool spot?  
Take me up to Cook's north pole.  
Drop us down a deep ice hole.  
Rush us winter! Rush it now!  
Wow, wow, wow!

C. M. BARNITZ

### SYSTEM NEEDED FOR FARM FLOCKS.

Uncle Sam's chief poultry asset is the farm flock, and some government smart aleck gives it a knock by saying that the average farm hen lays but sixty eggs per year.

If nothing good came out of Nazareth, how about poultry statistics from Washington? The farm Biddy does a better egg stunt—accurate egg records from Uncle Sam's 5,000,000 farm flocks will prove it—but if the farm hen on some farms does not reach her maximum it is not generally because she is a mongrel mutt, but because of lack of system.

By system we do not refer to the gold brick bonanza books, by which one is able to become rich quick from four hens on a lot 6 by 10, but we speak of scientific, sensible, natural methods, by the application of which a flock pays, and pays the maximum.

On many farms there are no special breeding pens, where the best producers are penned to beget their kind, but eggs for hatching are taken from the general flock. These flocks often consist of old and young, mature and immature fowls. By such a hit or miss method a strain from best layers cannot be built up. With no selection there can be no improvement. With a mixed up flock one cannot expect but their like. Stamina, egg production, uniform bountiful market carcasses, come from selected thoroughbred breeders bred straight.

On some farms all the eggs are not found on the day laid. Hens lay in any old place; hence the bad reputation of the haymow egg and the slander that farmers by careless nesting and handling cause the rots and spots. We are not knocking the farmer here, but simply say that some farmers should control their hens better, should have better nesting facilities, for tons of eggs are lost in hidden nests, and many are spoiled for table and hatching because they lie in the heat. Some farmers still stick to corn the year around. This is not egg food, but fattener and not the best fattener at that.

There is need for the study of content tables and formulation of feeds to suit the needs of the fowl for the purpose in view, so that fowls may be finely finished for market or winter eggs may be more plentiful on some farms.

As to housing, there is general improvement in poultry house construction. Some farmers have yet to learn that a henhouse is not just for roosting, but that it should be a light, dry, clean, roomy, comfortable, well ventilated hen home, a place for sleeping, sunning, dusting, eating and exercising to bring those high priced winter eggs and with the yards a comfortable place of confinement for hens while crops are growing.

### DON'TS.

Don't fall to spray mother hen's quarters often for crawlers.  
Don't preserve eggs that are over a day old, and keep the water glass in a cool place.  
Don't ship eggs away when it costs less money and trouble to secure a higher priced private trade at home.  
Don't neglect to flavor the mash with a reasonable amount of salt and keep a block of rock salt in the pigeon loft.  
Don't go crazy when a hen louse joy rides on your bald top. Think of poor Biddy when John Bughouse is on the job.

Don't let the blood drip on the feathers while dry picking and always keep white feathers separate, as they command the best price.  
Don't fail to dress poultry in the style your market demands. To get and hold good trade you must cater to its whims and throw in some extra for good measure.  
Don't dress fowls in a place unscrubbed from flies. One blowfly can spoil a whole shipment. One maggot may chase away your best and most sensible customer.

### COSTLY CARELESSNESS.

In the raising of hogs all too often the value of an excellent ration is largely or entirely offset by improper quarters. Especially is this true re: regards the winter care of brood sows. A farmer with whom the writer was talking the other day in speaking of his past season's operations mentioned losing practically all his little pigs last spring, and in discussing this loss it developed that the trouble was not due to feeding the sows an improperly balanced (largely corn) ration, but to the fact that the shelter provided for the sows left them exposed to the dampness and cold, caused them to pile up, and dead little pigs were the result.

### AN INTERESTING EXPERIMENT.

Governor West of Oregon is sponsor for an experiment in the employment of convicts in permanent road building in the state that is not only unique, but commendable, both from the standpoint of the welfare of the convicts employed and the building of permanent highways at a minimum cost. The men—there are some thirty of them in the group referred to—are what the governor calls his "honor squad" and have been hired out to the contractor having in charge the building of the state highway to the famous Crater lake, in the southern part of the state. Their camp has been placed in a picturesque spot on the Rogue river, and here the men are today laboring contentedly and healthfully, with no one to look after them but the overseer who is superintending the work. The men are comfortably housed, well fed and receive 25 cents a day besides for the labor. The plan seems to offer a happy solution of the "bad man-good roads" problem and is deserving of the careful investigation by those who are interested not only in building permanent highways at a minimum cost, but what is even more important, redeeming and fitting for citizenship the myriads at present confined in prisons, at once a source of heavy expense and usually a menace to society when released.

### SOME CORNHUSKING.

Each fall as corn picking time rolls around much interest is shown in the husking records made in different parts of the corn belt. Within the past few weeks all previous records have gone a-glimmering. The last week in November a gruelling husking contest was pulled off near Percival, in Fremont, the southwest county of Iowa. The contestants were Bert Van Houten, a resident of the county, and Earl Neely of Nebraska City, Neb. Spice was added to the contest owing to the fact that Van Houten had a short time before defeated Neely in a husking match and the further fact that each had wagered \$500 that he could defeat the other. At the end of ten hours Neely had to his credit 231 bushels and fifty pounds of corn, while Van Houten had husked in the same period 230 bushels and thirty pounds. But if reports are correct these performances were put in the shade by Claude Wilson of Silver City, in Fremont county, who, without a pacesetter, husked 251 bushels and thirty-nine pounds of corn in ten hours, all ears thrown over the wagon being picked up and the corn being as free from husks as average corn. When one takes into account that seventy-five or eighty bushels is considered a very good day's work it can be better appreciated what the above records mean.

### ANOTHER SERVICE.

Birds, the little friends to which mankind is already heavily in debt for song and destruction of insect pests, are being put to a new and interesting use which it is believed will still further safeguard human life. Experiments which have been conducted by the federal department of mines show that birds, especially the canary, will droop or succumb almost immediately when introduced into a mine in which foul gases have been produced as the result of an explosion, while a healthy man may not feel the effects of the foul air for about eight minutes. The birds are to be used by those engaged in rescue work in mines, the birds being kept in cages and watched closely. If the birds are noticed drooping the rescuers take warning and either retrace their steps or put on their oxygen helmets.

### HOME CURED BACON.

Those who relish home cured bacon will be interested in the following recipe: After the butchering all of the animal head should be allowed to get out of the meat, and for best results it should not be allowed to freeze. Each piece to be cured should be rubbed with salt and allowed to drain overnight. All should then be packed in a clean barrel or large stone jar, the thicker pieces at the bottom. For each 100 pounds of meat there should be weighed out eight pounds of salt, two pounds of sugar and one ounce of saltpeter. This should be dissolved in four gallons of water and poured over the meat cold. The meat should then be weighed with a stone to keep it under the brine. In from five to seven weeks, depending upon the size of the pieces, the meat may be hung up and smoked.

There may be some readers of these notes that do not know how to best prepare the grapefruit for the table. While the fruit may be cut in halves, the seeds removed and served at once with plenty of sugar, a much more satisfactory way is to prepare them the night before. After cutting them at right angles to the seed axle the central seed core should be removed by snipping the tough membranes or walls with a sharp pair of scissors. The membranes should also be cut where they join the rind. Two or three tablespoonfuls of sugar should then be put in the center and scattered over the cut surface. By morning the fruit will be properly sweetened and most appetizing.

### THISTLE EXPERT WANTED.

Directors of the Kansas experiment station are looking for some one to establish a thistle scholarship—that is, an endowment sufficient to pay the expenses of a student who shall devote a good share of his time to a study of the Russian thistle and, if possible, breed the spines off the plant.

### MARKETING FRUIT IN OHIO.

The marketing end is just as important a part of the fruit growing business as any step which precedes it and is receiving much attention just now. In way of solving this problem the plan that has been evolved by the peach growers in the district adjacent to Port Clinton, O., is interesting and may be of value to fruit growers elsewhere. Briefly, the plan referred to is a disposal of the fruit at auction sales, which are held in the home markets. While two successful co-operative marketing companies had been in operation for about twenty years, the auction plan was not inaugurated until six years ago. At that time a peach grower not a member of either company was likely to fall a victim to the commission men who often got these growers to consign their fruit. Since the auction plan has become established the buyers have been compelled to buy outright. As fast as the fruit is picked it is sorted into three grades and taken in baskets to the auction station and sold to the highest bidder. Thereupon the grower is given a slip stating the number of bushels of each grade and the price of each and next receives in exchange for this a check on the local bank. There is no uncertainty about this plan, no delays, no telegrams stating "stuff not as represented" or anything of the kind. Now and then the grower receives less under this plan than he would by consigning to reliable houses, but he runs no risk, and the money in his pocket on the spot has a good sound.

### A HERD OF WILD HORSES.

In the rugged and forbidding valleys of Okanogan county, Wash., which lies north of the big bend in the Columbia river, range today a most interesting group of some 5,000 wild horses. These are said to be the runty descendants of horses of good breeding and a much larger size that were brought west at the time of the gold discoveries in the fifties and sixties. These animals average about 700 pounds in weight, are remarkably swift and sure of foot, much like the big horse sheep, and up to the present time have resisted practically all attempts at taming and bringing under domestication, being vicious and wild and showing no regard for their own lives when attempts have been made to subdue them. An interesting trait noticed in the stallions of this wild herd is their persistent attempts to coax to this wild life mares grazing on the nearest ranges. In many cases these efforts have been successful, with the result that more than one ranchman has unwillingly furnished new blood for his wild herds. However, a railroad is soon to run into the heart of the country ranged by these wild horses, and it is not likely they will long survive this encroachment of civilization.

### REPAIRING TREE DAMAGE.

Don'tless more than one reader of these notes who has lately set out small fruit trees will find before spring that some of the trees have been girdled by mice or rabbits unless measures have been taken to protect the trunks. One of the best safeguards against damage by mice is a removal of all grass and weeds from about the trunk over a radius of two or three feet, for mice rarely do damage unless there be a shelter of some kind close to the trunk. In case damage is done, and the discovery of this should not be left until spring, it may be in part overcomer by giving the wound a coat of linseed oil or white lead and trow on a poultice of moist clay or cow manure. If the tree is entirely or almost girdled it will be advisable in the long run to take it out in the spring or at once if conditions permit and set a new one in its place. With apple trees bridge or strip grafting may be done in cases where the girdling is complete, but one must be quite expert at such work to insure success.

### IS BEARING FRUIT.

For the year ending Nov. 1 Iowa produced 2,783,684 pounds more butter than for the preceding year. In accounting for this increase Dairy Commissioner Barney attributes no small part of the gain to the work done by lectures and demonstrations on the dairy specialties that were run over the main railroad lines of the state last winter. In these lectures emphasis was laid upon the need of testing each member of the herd for butter fat production, the importance of and what constitutes a proper ration and the necessity of grading up the dairy herd by the use of a first class sire. Much of this better dairy gospel work has been done in several of the states, and the practical good that has resulted it would be difficult to measure.

### ABOUT CROWN GALL.

Crown gall is a disease of fruit trees that in some sections is causing a good deal of trouble. It is a fungous disease that makes its appearance in an enlargement and fibrous or hairy growth at the crown of the root. While many trees affected with the disease do not die, many others are practically ruined. The damage from crown gall may be reduced somewhat by a drenching of the base of the tree and adjacent roots with bordeaux mixture, but this only helps and does not repair damages. It has been found that the disease is contagious, may be carried from one tree to another with hoe or cultivator shovel and that it is not safe to set new trees in soil from which diseased trees have been removed.

## CHURCH DIRECTORY

(All churches are requested to send to The Herald notices, such as the following, for publication each week free.)

- ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, WOODMERE**  
—Services and sermon at 4 p. m., every Sunday. Sunday School at 8:30 a. m. Communion service on second Sunday of each month. Dr. Van Water and Rev. Oswald W. Taylor.  
**LENTS BAPTIST CHURCH**—First Avenue, near Foster Road. Rev. J. N. Nelson, pastor. Sunday School 10 a. m. Preaching 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. B. Y. P. U. meets at 6:30. Prayer-meeting Thursday evening at 7:30.  
**SWEDISH LUTHERAN MEETING**—Held every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and in the evening at the Chapel at corner of Woodbine street and Fink's avenue. Rev. B. S. Nyström, pastor.  
**SWEDISH BETHANIAN CHAPEL, ANABELL**—Scandinavian Sunday School at 11 a. m. Bible study and prayer meeting Friday at 8 p. m. Scandinavian people cordially invited and welcome.  
**GRACE EVANGELICAL CHURCH, LENTS**—Preaching Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School every Sunday at 10 a. m. Young Peoples' Alliance every Sunday at 6:30 p. m. Prayer meeting and Bible study each Wednesday evening. Special music All cordially welcome.  
**LENTS FRIENDS CHURCH**—South Main St. Sabbath School 10:30 a. m. Service 11:00 a. m. Christian Endeavor 6:30 p. m. Evangelistic services 7:30. Prayer meeting Wednesday 7:45 p. m. Myra B. Smith, pastor.  
**LENTS M. E. CHURCH**—Corner of 7th Ave. and Garden St. Sunday School 10:30 a. m. Services at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Epworth League 6:30. Prayer meeting Thursday evening of each week. All most cordially invited. Rev. W. Boyd Moore, pastor.  
**TREMONT UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH**—42nd Ave. 49th St. E. Sunday School at 10:30 a. m. Preaching 11:30 a. m. Christian Endeavor 6:30 p. m. Preaching 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Thursday 7:30 p. m. Mrs. Lynn, pastor.  
**MILLARD AVE. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH**—One block east of 72nd St. You will be welcome at our services. Sunday School at 10:30 a. m. Worship at 11:00 a. m. Evening service at 7:45. Charles T. Koska, pastor, 6390 72nd St. E. Tabor 3230  
**SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH**—Saturday-Sabbath School 10 A. M.; Saturday Preaching 11 A. M.; Sunday Missionary Meeting 6:30 P. M.; Sunday Preaching 7:30 P. M.; Wednesday Prayer Meeting 7:30 P. M. All welcome to these meetings. C. J. Cummings, Pastor, residence 98 East 46th St.; Phone Tabor 3021.

## GRANGE DIRECTORY

- (Granges are requested to send to The Herald information so that a brief card can be run free under this heading. Send place, day and hour of meeting.)  
**PLEASANT VALLEY GRANGE No. 248**—Meets second Saturday at 7:30 p. m., and fourth Saturday at 10:30 a. m., every month.  
**ROCKWOOD GRANGE**—Meets the first Wednesday of each month at 8 p. m., and third Saturday at 10 a. m.  
**MULTNOMAH GRANGE No. 71**—Meets the fourth Saturday in every month at 10:30 a. m., in Grange hall, Oregon at 10 a. m.  
**FAIRVIEW GRANGE**—Meets first Saturday and the third Friday of each month.  
**RUSSELLVILLE GRANGE No. 323**—Meets in the schoolhouse the third Saturday of each month.  
**EVENING STAR GRANGE**—Meets in their hall at South Mount Tabor on the first Saturday of each month at 10 a. m. All visitors are welcome.  
**GRESHAM GRANGE**—Meets second Saturday in each month at 10:30 a. m.  
**DAMASCUS GRANGE No. 260**—Meets first Saturday each month.  
**LENTS GRANGE**—Meets second Saturday of each month at 10:30 a. m.  
**CLACKAMAS GRANGE No. 298**—Meets the first Saturday in the month at 10:30 a. m. and the third Saturday at 7:30 p. m.  
**SANDY GRANGE No. 322**—Meets second Saturday of each month at 10 o'clock a. m.  
**COLUMBIA GRANGE No. 267**—Meets in all day session first Saturday in each month in grange hall near Corbett at 10 a. m.  
**CLACKAMAS GRANGE** meets first Saturday of each month at 10:30 a. m., and third Saturday at 7:30 p. m.

## RAILROAD TIME CARD

- UNION DEPOT, NORTHERN PACIFIC**  
Phone A 634. Main 6681  
Leaves 7:10 a. m., 10:30 a. m., 2:30 p. m., 11:15 p. m.  
Arrives 7:00 a. m., 3:30 p. m., 7:00 p. m., 10:30 p. m.  
**OREGON-WASHINGTON-SEATTLE**  
Phone A 612. Private ex. 1  
Leaves 8:30 a. m., 1:45 p. m., 3:00 p. m., 11:00 p. m.  
Arrives 6:45 a. m., 2:30 p. m., 5:30 p. m., 6:30 p. m.  
**PENDLETON LOCAL**  
Leaves 7:00 a. m., arrives 5:45 a. m.  
**DALLAS LOCAL**  
Leaves 4:50 p. m., arrives 10:15 a. m.  
**OVERLAND**  
Leaves 10:00 a. m., 8:00 p. m., arrives 12:45 a. m., 9:00 p. m.  
**SPOKANE**  
Leaves 9:30 p. m., arrives 11:30 a. m.  
**SOUTHERN PACIFIC**  
**EUGENE PASSENGER**  
Leaves 6:30 p. m., arrives 11:00 a. m.  
**ASHLAND**  
Leaves 8:30 a. m., arrives 10:00 p. m.  
**ROSEBURG**  
Leaves 3:50 p. m., arrives 5:30 p. m.  
**CALIFORNIA TRAINS**  
Leave at 1:30 a. m., 6 p. m., 7:45 p. m., 11:00 p. m., 2:30 p. m., 4:30 p. m.  
**WEST SIDE**  
Corvallis, leaves 7:20 a. m., arrive 6:25 p. m.  
Hillsboro, leaves 11:00 a. m., 1:00 p. m., 5:40 p. m.  
Arrive 8:00 a. m., 10:01:10 p. m.  
**JEFFERSON STREET**  
Dallas, 4:00 a. m., 1:40 p. m., arrive 10:15 a. m., 9:55 p. m.  
**SHERIDEN—EAST SIDE**  
Leaves at 4:00 p. m., arrives 10:30 a. m.  
**TILLAMOOK**  
Leaves 7:20, Hillsboro, 8:30. Tillamook 3:26; leaves Tillamook 7:38 a. m., Hillsboro, 1:26 p. m., arrives in Portland 4:10.  
**NORTH BANK**  
Phone A 625. Marshall 930  
**ASTORIA**  
Leaves 8:30 a. m., 6:30 p. m., arrives 10:25 p. m., 12:20 noon.  
**RANIER LOCAL**  
Leaves 1:00 p. m., 5:45 p. m., arrives 9:40 a. m., 5:30 p. m.  
**LYLE-GOLDENDALE**  
Leaves 8:20 a. m., arrives 6:00 p. m.  
**SPOKANE EXPRESS**  
Leaves 9:55 a. m., 7:00 p. m., arrives 8:00 a. m., 7:45 p. m.  
**COLUMBIA LOCAL**  
Leaves 5:20 p. m., arrives 9:55 a. m.  
**ELECTRIC LINES**  
**OREGON ELECTRIC**  
Salem and way points  
Leaving at 7:30, 8:45, 10:45; 2:00, 3:40, 6:10, 8:55. Arrives 8:45, 11:15, 1:30, 4:15, 5:25, 6:15, 8:20, 11:00 Hillsboro and Forest Grove  
Leaves 6:40, 8:10, 10:35, 1:00, 3:15, 5:45, 8:15 11:25 Arrives 7:30, 10:00, 12:00, a. m., 2:40, 4:50, 7:40 9:35, 11:00 p. m.  
**UNITED RAILWAYS**  
Third and Stark, phone A 651. Marshall 950  
Leaving hourly from 6:15 a. m. to 10:15 p. m.  
Arriving " " 7:25 a. m. to 10:25 p. m.  
**PORTLAND RAILWAY LIGHT & POWER**  
Alder St. station, A 6131, 668 Main  
Oregon City, arrives and leaves each half hour from 6:30 a. m. to midnight.  
Cazadero, arrives and leaves 6:55, 8:45, 10:45 a. m., 12:45, 2:45, 4:45, 6:45 p. m., stopping at Troutdale, and Gresham, way points.  
Gresham, Troutdale, leaves at 7:45, 9:45, 11:45 a. m., 1:45, 3:45, 5:45, 11:30 p. m.  
Vancover, station Washington and Second, 6:15, 8:20, 7:25, 8:30, 9:30, 10:10, 11:30 a. m., 12:30, 1:10, 1:50, 2:30, 3:10, 3:50, 4:30, 5:10, 5:50, 6:30, 7:05, 7:40, 8:15, 9:25, 10:35 11:45.

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