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DOINGS OF OUR NEIGHBORS

BREEZY ITEMS CONTRIBUTED BY HERALD REPORTERS AT NEARBY POINTS

CHERRYVILLE

Who said it couldn't rain in August? The fine rain of Sunday did a vast amount of good to pasture, late potatoes and sweet corn besides preventing forest fires.

The recall election prevailed in this precinct last Saturday, there being but a small number of votes cast, only 21, of which 12 was for the recall of Judge Beattie and 9 against it. Blair, who is Beattie's associate received one more vote than Beattie. At this writing it is rumored that the recall has prevailed all over the county.

Little Clara Freil, while in Portland last week, got ptomaine poisoning but fortunately soon recovered.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Eaden of Logan were up visiting with Mrs. Eaden's parents over Sunday.

August Breidenstein and his friend, Frank Linnaman, of Portland, were up hunting on Wild Cat mountain last week and secured a fine young buck. Many of the neighbors got a piece of venison and all agreed it was the finest they ever ate.

Henry Boyd, oldest son of Dr. J. H. Boyd, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Portland, is at home for his summer vacation. Henry has lately graduated from Princeton College, New Jersey, the same institution that his father graduated from. Henry will enter the North Western Law University of Chicago this fall where he expects to study law for the next two years.

A daily edition of the Oregonian one day last week contained a statement that the Democratic administration had created a dissension in their ranks by nominating a negro for Register of the Treasury. Our esteemed (?) contemporary has another guess coming. Alexander Patterson, the newly appointed Register of the Treasury, is a full-blooded Choctaw Indian from Oklahoma. It is a rainy day when the Oregonian fails to throw dirt at this present administration, one of the ablest ever conducted in all the annals of our country's history, and under the matchless management of that world's wonder, wisdom wizard, Woodrow Wilson.

One lady voted at the polls for the recall last Saturday, being the only lady who voted. That truthful (?) sheet, the Oregon City Enterprise, said the

women would vote solid against the recall. The most amusing falsehood printed by the Enterprise was that the reason why the bridge was taken down at Stone on the Clackamas and replaced by a new one was that the man who built it declared lately it was dangerously unsafe. He must have "materialized" as he has been dead for 20 years. They have a strong membership in the Liars Club in Oregon City.

A large number of Chinook salmon are now trying to get up the Sandy River to spawn but are detained at the dam at Camp Six, where they are caught and the eggs taken from them by Mr. Humphrey and his assistants. Last Friday one ton of fish were taken at one time in a net and it required the united strength of all the men, including employees and the by-standers, to draw the net ashore. The eggs are shipped to the Bonneville hatchery after being partially developed. Last week nearly 400,000 eggs were taken. If the run continues over a million will be taken this month.

Dr. Boyd, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Portland, who has a summer home here, occupied the pulpit at the church here last Sunday to the great satisfaction of the good-sized congregation in attendance. This was one of the best sermons, both in subject matter and manner of delivery, that the writer ever remembers to have heard.

Now Germany and England regret exceedingly that they ever recognized the brutal government of Huerta in Mexico and say they never would have done so if it had not been over the quasi-endorsement given by Henry Lane Wilson, our late ambassador. That right lay it on the dog. The fact is however that England got a valuable concession in oil land near Vera Cruz and Germany got a big loan on favorable terms.

GRESHAM

Will Hockinson made a business trip to Eastern Oregon this week.

Harold Kern, who is working in Portland, made a trip out on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Edwards of Portland, visited the latter's parent, Mr. and Mrs. M. Squires, last Sunday.

A party consisting of Mrs. Vesta Raney, Miss Ethel Wilkinson, Christina Burkholder, Messers Wilbur

Thompson and Will Raney, left Tuesday for Government Camp, where they will camp until the first of September. Miss Elsie Shultz will attend college at Corvallis this winter.

Mrs. M. B. Sieret is steadily improving and is now able to be about the house some.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Peterson are being felicitated upon the arrival of a daughter, born Thursday, August 14th. Walter Belt has been sick the past week.

Mr. Kardell returned this week from Manzanita Beach.

Mrs. H. J. Puffer visited friends up the Willamette Valley last week.

Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Ross and daughter Blanche, of Sellwood, have gone to their summer home at Rockaway Beach.

Mrs. B. E. Carter from the East, who has been visiting her brother, W. R. Wright, left Tuesday for Seaside accompanied by her niece and Miss Esther Elford.

Miss Haile has returned from a two weeks' stay at Welches and is spending a few days at the Schneider farm at Damascus.

Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Quick of Warren, Oregon, visited the latter's parent, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Lindsey, last week.

Franz Olbrick left Tuesday for Germany to make a four months' visit.

Miss Elizabeth Shoemaker has returned from a two weeks' outing at Willhoit Springs.

WHY NOT MORE HOGS?

A few days ago a carload of hogs arrived at the Portland Union Stock Yards by rail from Condon, Ore., the consignors being the Gilman-French Company of The Dalles, the hogs coming from that company's prairie ranch in Wheeler County, this ranch being located a few miles southeast of Fossil.

These hogs sold for \$9.10 per hundred pounds, and the carload, consisting of 90 head, brought the shippers \$1,395.95, after payment of the freight and sales expenses. The manager of the Gilman-French ranch states that the grain fed to these hogs to fatten them amounted to about 725 bushels, which at the market price at the time of shipment, about 73 cents per bushel, sums up \$529.25. But from this must be subtracted the price of 350 grain sacks at 10 1/2 cents each, and hauling the grain to market, the haul surely being worth 15 cents a bushel for the 35-mile haul.

Deducting such items, we find these hogs were fed, in the fattening stage, grain worth \$383.75. To this, however, should be added, to make the comparison complete, the cost of hauling the hogs to Condon. The hogs averaged in weight about 175 pounds each, or 15,750 pounds. The 725 bushels of wheat fed to them weighed 43,500 pounds, so there was a saving in hauling of practically 28,000 pounds.

As pigs and shoats these hogs were fed chopped wheat, barley and corn and ground alfalfa; perhaps such feed would amount to \$3 per head. Deducting this sum, \$270, from the net amount found above, it will be seen that there was a good profit in the grain fed. Mr. Cooper says the usual estimate that grain fed to hogs will fetch \$1 a bushel is far too low. Certainly the figures bear him out.

One of the pleasing features discernible in the wheat regions is an increasing interest in feeding grain instead of marketing it in the raw. Many wheat-growers are feeding their wheat and barley to cattle and sheep, making good returns thereby—much better than if they hauled their grain to market. This is particularly true where the haul is long and the roads not of the best.

The one drawback in much of the area where grain is grown is the lack of water. Without a good supply of running water hog-raising is practically impossible. On the other hand, sheep take very little water and can be driven to it quite a distance. Cattle take more water, but can be driven farther. To drive hogs any distance to water is out of the question.

Several large ranches in Sherman, Gilliam and Morrow Counties are equipped with wells and gasoline engine pumps. With a good well and plenty of water, the long business means prosperity far beyond that now reigning in those sections. Every well sunk is an asset worth while for the community. It seems practicable for several landowners to join together and sink a co-operative well, piping the water to a central point or to their various farms. Even a 300-foot well, equipped with pumping apparatus complete, costs something like \$2500. That sum does not seem prohibitive where four or five farmers can join in its ownership.—Oregonian, July 19.

A number of hog shippers coming into the Portland Union Stock Yards recently, instead of feeding wheat and corn enroute, fed potatoes. Melins Payne, of Tikura, Ida., tried the experiment recently with good results. Another shipper from Idaho claimed that with potatoes he came through

without a pound shrink in his whole shipment. On account of the high water content potatoes are especially valuable to shippers in the hot weather.

Some feeding experiments with potatoes follow: Ford of Copenhagen Station found by experiment that 400 pounds of potatoes are worth 100 pounds of mixed grain for pig feeding. In trials by Henry at the Wisconsin Station, potatoes were cooked in an open kettle, using as little water as possible, and corn meal added to form a thick mush which was eaten by pigs with great relish. Corn meal wet with water was fed to a pig, the results were as follows: 440 pounds of corn meal, fed alone, produced 100 pounds of gain, 262 pounds of corn meal with 786 pounds of potatoes, weighed before cooking, produced 100 pounds gain. From this we learn that 786 pounds of potatoes, when fed to hogs after being cooked, effected a saving of 178 pounds of corn meal, 442 pounds of potatoes taking the place of 100 pounds of corn meal.

From an average of 41 analysis in Farmers' Bulletin No. 222, we obtain the following for the potato: Water 79.1 per cent, ash 9 per cent, crude protein 2.1 per cent, fiber 0.4 per cent, N-Free extract 17.4 per cent, Fat 0.1 per cent. Henry gives the digestible nutrients as crude protein 1.1 per cent, carbohydrates 15.7 per cent, fat 0.1 per cent.

CHECKMATING CHICKEN MITES
One of the worst enemies poultry raisers have to contend with is the chicken mite. Hens attacked by mites cease laying, become poor in flesh and listless in action. The feathers drop out; the head and comb become pale and the bird presents a sickly appearance.

Their ravages are worst on setting hens, as here they have access at all times, causing a rapid loss of blood. Attacks upon setting hens often result in the hen leaving her nest, or in her death. Even if the hen does withstand the ravages of the mite, the newly hatched chicks are attacked as soon as they emerge from the shell, and are often killed in a short time.

Unlike the louse the mite does not live on the bird at all times, except in extreme cases of infestation, but lives and breeds in cracks and corners of the roosts, nests and elsewhere about the poultry house. It generally attacks the fowl when upon the roost or nest. Therefore an examination of the body would not always discover the pest.

They may be discovered, if present, by a careful examination of the cracks in the roosts, nests and walls of the building, lifting up the roosts and bottoms of the nests, where they will be found gathered in patches which have the appearance of grayish or reddish brown, powdery deposits. These patches are composed of adult mites, young mites, eggs, cast off skins, excreta and filth. The patches are gray or reddish in cast, depending upon the amount of blood in each mite.

It requires a very careful examination to discover mite patches when there are but few mites present, as they are hidden away from the light, but in cases where they have been allowed to multiply freely the patches may increase in size and spread over the exposed surfaces of the walls, roosts and nests. In some instances of extreme infestation, it is actually possible to gather them up by the spoonful.

The Iowa State College Station gives the following remedies for the mite:
The best remedies for mites are cleanliness, sunlight and spraying with disinfecting solutions. The poultry house and fittings should be so built as to be easily cleaned. The walls should be smooth and as free from cracks as possible. Nests, roosts and dropping boards should be easily removable to allow spraying of their entire surface and the walls beneath them.

There are several preparations for the eradication of mites, of which four good ones are given:

Cresol Soap.—Shave or chop one ten-cent cake of laundry soap into one pint of soft water. Heat or allow to stand until a soap paste is formed. Stir in one pound of commercial cresol and heat or allow to stand until soap paste is dissolved. Stir in one gallon of kerosene. For use, dilute with fifty parts of water, which will make milky-colored liquid.

Commercial cresol is a coal tar by-product and may be obtained from the druggist at about 30 cents per pound. Care should be taken not to get any of it upon the hands or face, as it will cause intense smarting.

Kerosene Emulsion.—Shave or chop one-half pound of hard soap, add to a gallon of soft water, place on fire and bring to a boil to dissolve the soap. Remove from the fire and stir in while hot two gallons of kerosene. This makes a thick creamy emulsion, which may be kept as a stock solution. For use, dilute with ten parts of soft water. It is better to apply it hot if possible.

Kerosene and Carbolic Acid.—Add

one part of crude carbolic acid to three parts of kerosene. Apply without dilution and keep stirred while applying. Crude carbolic acid is preferred to the better grades because of its containing other coal tar compounds in addition to phenol, making it more effective.

Of these preparations probably the best is cresol soap solution, as it is readily prepared, cheap, efficient and easily applied. It is used at this station in preference to all other similar preparations.

Any of the commonly advertised coal tar stock dips may also be used with satisfactory results. They may be diluted with fifty parts of water.

These mixtures may be applied with a large brush or with a spraying machine. A good spraying machine is quicker and more efficient than a brush. Great care must be taken to fill thoroughly every crevice in the wall perches and nests with the liquid.

Any of these mixtures will kill every mite with which it comes in contact, but it is impossible to get all of them with one spraying. Two thorough sprayings should be made on the first day. The next day a careful examination should be made and if any mites can be found alive the house should be thoroughly treated again.

Although these solutions will kill the adult mites, it is not likely that they will reach the mite eggs and prevent them from hatching. The houses should, therefore, be thoroughly sprayed twice again at intervals of one week. This will catch any mites that have hatched out from eggs laid previous to the first sprayings.

Before setting hens are placed upon eggs for hatching, the nest should be thoroughly saturated with some of these preparations to kill any mites that may be present and to forestall immediate infestation. A teaspoonful of the undiluted cresol soap solution placed beneath the straw in the hollows of the nests will keep them free from lice as well as mites, but it should not come in contact with the eggs.

Extreme care should be taken that none of these mixtures comes in contact with eggs that are to be sold for table purposes, as they will be spoiled.

FIELD PEAS AND OATS

If you want an excellent quality of hay, try the combination of sowing field peas with oats. The Canadian pea has been commonly used for this purpose. However, the Colorado field pea, owing to its particular cultivation and climatic conditions, surpasses the Scotch or Canadian varieties. This Colorado pea is now widely grown in Colorado with oats for hay; also being grown very largely for the high-class seed, which are fed to stock at a handsome profit. As many of us know, the choicest mutton on earth is now grown in the great state of Colorado from pea fed lambs. This industry has assumed large proportions in the Colorado country and both mutton and pork produced from these peas fetch top-notch prices.

Where peas and oats are sown together for hay, bear in mind that seedlings should be made early in the season, using about two bushels of oats and one bushel of peas per acre, both of which may be sown with our regular grain drills or broadcast, cultivated in and the soil left smooth with the use of the harrow. In some sections of our country it has become customary to cut this crop for hay when the peas are forming in the pods and the oats are in the dough state. The hay is cured with ease and you will find the feed very fine for all kinds of stock.

Now, the habitat of this crop is very wild. In some sections of our country it may be advisable to sow barley, or speltz, with the peas instead of the oats. This crop can be harvested in sufficient time to sow another crop for hay, such as sorghum and cowpeas. If you have never tried this field pea and oat combination you will do well to plant it as soon as you can.—G. C. Chandler, in Rural Spirit.

Minister Praises This Laxative

Rev. H. Stubenvoll of Allison, Ia., in praising Dr. King's New Life Pills for constipation, writes:—"Dr. King's New Life Pills are such perfect pills no home should be without them." No better regulator for the liver and bowels. Every pill guaranteed. Try them. Price 25c. at all druggists.

Mothers! Have Your Children Worms?

Are they feverish, restless, nervous, irritable, dizzy or constipated? Do they continually pick their nose or grind their teeth? Have they cramping pains, irregular and ravenous appetite? These are all signs of worms. Worms not only cause your child suffering, but stunts its mind and growth. Give "Kickapoo Worm Killer" at once. It kills and removes the worms, improves your child's appetite, regulates stomach, liver and bowels. The symptoms disappear and your child is made happy and healthy as nature intended. All druggists or by mail, 25c.

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