

**T**HE movement to make the vote for the new bridge across the Columbia an entire success is gaining strength. It is singular that every good movement has some obstacle thrown in its way, but the bridge movement is no exception. The proposition to close the gap between Portland and the state of Washington with a fine bridge should have the support of every citizen in the county. According to the plans which have been proposed, the new bridge will pay for itself in a few years, for it is to be built as a toll bridge. The state offers to pay the interest on the money which must be raised to put up the bridge and the tolls pay the principal. Of course the county must stand for the principal but that will not cost them anything. Its credit is good. This is especially true in that the credit is all that is required. The tolls paid yearly should be considerably in excess of the amount required for refunding the debt.

About the only persons to make trouble for the proposition are a number of self-interested real estate promoters. These fellows are trying to fix themselves right by having it inserted in the ballot that the bridge will be located at certain streets. In doing this they overlook the county's interest entirely. The first question to be solved is whether the people want the bridge. The second question then will be one of location, which will be left to the engineer to determine, and that will depend upon the matter of foundations and costs. Let us leave out the personal interest and get the bridge.

**O**NE of the new reforms to be perpetrated in the city is the proposition to have all of us walk to the corners and turn squarely to the opposite corner. No more cutting across streets. This is to be done for the benefit of autodriviers. One auto driver will be of more consequence than a hundred footmen. So we will walk up a half block, turn a square corner, cross the street, turn a square corner, and walk back a half block to the point across the street from where we stood, turn squarely and enter the store, hall, or elevator which is the object of our visit. When we come out we will be equally circumspect. A trip down town will appeal to us like a battalion of well drilled soldiers on display. And the autos will go whizzing by. Great! A few more improvements like that and we will all stay at home.

A successful method of treatment for counteracting the effect of bichloride of mercury poisoning is said to have been discovered by eastern physicians. It consists of giving the patient electrical treatments which drive the poison from the stomach into the muscular system, where it is eliminated by further treatment.

The poultry should have the run of the alfalfa seeding if there is likelihood that it is going to be overrun with grasshoppers. If the poultry does not run there of its own accord some colony houses might be taken to the alfalfa field while the legume is getting started so that it will have protection. Grasshoppers, like farm animals, know a good thing when they see it and eat the alfalfa greedily if other green stuff is scarce.

The bureau of chemistry of the department of agriculture has issued an order within a few weeks to the effect that farmers may sell vinegar made from pure apple juice. Some years ago, through a misunderstanding of the law, a good many dealers were given to understand that the vinegar made by the apple grower would not meet the requirements of the act. Hence pains is being taken to reassure both farmers and dealers.

## At The Churches

### M. E. CHURCH

Preaching 10:45 a. m., subject, "Lesson from a Weak People." Services at Bennett Chapel 3 p. m. In the evening we will try to make plain the secret of the reproduction of the Christ life by the incarnation of the Spirit of truth. Bring your children, strangers, and the business men to church. We will make room.

W. BOYD MOORE Pastor.

### Seventh Day Adventist Church

Saturday Sabbath School 10 a. m. Saturday Preaching 11 a. m. Wednesday Prayer Meeting 7:45 p. m. Subject, "Where are the Dead?"

C. J. Cummings, Pastor

### FIENDISH DEVICES

#### Warning to Young Girls and Women

That young girls and women need to be constantly on the alert as to the devices of agents of the white slave traffic says The Union Signal has been brought to our attention in two marked instances recently. A mother and young lady daughter went from Jersey City to New York City on a shopping tour. To economize time they separated, each to do some errands down town, agreeing to meet in an hour and a half in Macys' parlor. The daughter finished her errands first, and having time to spare, was looking into a store near by. As the crowd gathered around her, she felt a sharp pin prick in her arm, but paid no attention to it except to rub the spot. She then went to Macys', as agreed, to wait for her mother, but as soon as she had taken her seat, fell to the floor in a swoon. The matron was called, and the doctor of the establishment summoned. After looking at the girl he said, "Oh, it's only a case of drunk. We will take her to a window, and the air will help revive her."

At this juncture, a well dressed man came hurrying up as though looking for some one, and seeing the unconscious girl lying there, said to the matron, "This is my wife; she has these drinking spells occasionally. I have a carriage at the door and will take her home." Providentially, the mother, who had been searching for her daughter, pushed her way through the group, and, seeing the man about to take her away, she sprang forward, saying, "This is my daughter. What are you doing?" In the excitement of the moment the man fled, and could not be found.

The other instance is of a young woman living near Newark, New Jersey, who went to New York City recently, and after attending to her business, stepped into a moving picture show in the shopping center. After a few moments, the girl felt a sharp pin prick in the side of her neck. She looked around and saw a man and woman of ordinary appearance sitting behind her, but they seemed intent upon the pictures being exhibited. She felt dizzy, so made her way out of the place and seeing a policeman near by, went to him and asked him to take care of her. She was taken to the station house by the officer, and the sergeant in charge, as soon as she was brought before him, recognized the symptoms, saying, "It is another of those knock-out cases."

In both instances these girls had been punctured with a hypodermic needle containing some strong opiate, and had not Providence mercifully interposed, both, without doubt, would have been counted among the numerous cases of young women who mysteriously disappear.

Many years ago a great Teacher said that the Sabbath was made for man, not man for the Sabbath. The same principle might well be applied today to women in large houses who wear themselves to nervous wrecks in keeping their premises in apple pie order. The house is made for the woman and not the woman for the house, and it is a travesty on humanity and good sense when this order is reversed in practice. Many a woman would confer untold benefit on herself as well as those who live with her if she should burn half the truck she dusts daily or every other day and turn the lock in the doors of rooms she seldom enters except for the purpose of "silk-kling up."

The fields of corn that have withstood the drought best are almost invariably those which were put in good till before the corn was planted and have been cultivated most frequently during the growing season. One farmer whose case was reported to the writer the other day cultivated his corn the last time through with a spike harrow, which he had made by driving twenty pennies into two inch blocks and fastening these in place of the corn plow shovels.

### ALFALFA AND SWINE.

Not the moldy old maxims, away out of date, but the porkers we raise, that are paying the freight. They roam through the pastures, red, white, spotted, black, and the wealth they are making fills many a sack. And still opportunity knocks at our door. With the millions we ship, there's a market for more.

On seas of alfalfa, in shadow and sheen, float cargoes of feed through the billows of green, and again and again on that marvelous tide the ripples of richness flash, wondrous and wide. Alfalfa, sweet emblem of plenty and charm, may the wave of thy verdure flood every farm!

Time comes when each acre must yield without flaw. Production must double its nature's grim law. The cities will teem with vast millions that toil, and life, with its hopes, must depend on the soil. What methods more wise could the farmer combine than raising alfalfa and fattening swine?—Brad in Kansas Farmer.

### DOUBLE YOUR EGG CROP.

Use of the Trap Nest May Do the Trick—Right Mating Necessary.

In Farm and Fireside—a contributor says that poultry raisers can practically double their egg production if they persistently use the trap nest. Following is an extract from his article: "For the benefit of those who are not acquainted with the trap nest I will explain in detail its purpose. The trap nest is a nest so contrived that when the hen enters she springs a 'trap' which closes the door and holds her captive until she is released by the attendant. The nest is of sufficient size to allow the hen plenty of space to move around in or she would be apt to break the egg.

"By taking the hens of highest trap nest record and mating them with males descended from heavy layers you will lay the foundation of a good strain of heavy layers. By careful trap nest culling and with the same care in breeding, year after year, you will build your flock up to a high state of efficiency.

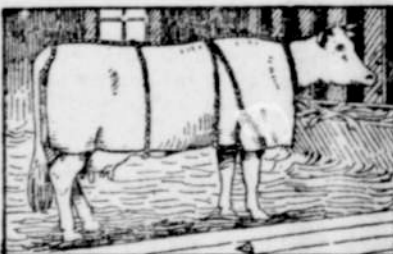
"It is not at all uncommon for flocks that are trap nested to average 180 eggs per hen per year. At the same time these flocks not infrequently contain individuals that have a record of 200 to 250 eggs each per year.

"The latest figures at hand from the department of agriculture declare that the average farm hen lays less than eighty eggs per year. Sixty eggs per hen per year would probably be over-estimating the average untrapped farm hen. At any rate, the great difference between 200 to 250 eggs and sixty or eighty eggs is enough to think about seriously."

### FOR COMING COLD DAYS.

Plan Now to Keep Your Cow Comfortable in Cold Weather.

To make a cow blanket that will stay on first take the rope that comes around a bale of binder twine, untwist it and take one strand long enough to tie around the body just be-



STAY ON COW BLANKET. (From Farm and Fireside.)

hind the forelegs. Tie another around the body in front of udder, then make a crupper.

Tie another around each fore leg and fasten at top, then a rope around neck. Now sew two gunny sacks together and slip them under these ropes. Take a darning needle and twine and fasten on sides and top.

When the sacks are worn out cut the fastenings and slip two more under. A good blanket will last no longer than the cheap one described.—Farm and Fireside.

### WITH THE HONEY MAKERS.

By no means store comb honey in the cellar, as it is sure to sweat and become moldy. Better put it in the attic, as the heat can in no wise harm it, provided, of course, that it isn't hot enough to melt it.

The best and most profitable way for the average beekeeper to dispose of unfinished sections is to extract all that will not sell as second grade for as much as extracted honey will bring and use them for bait sections next year.

In preparing the hives for the late flow proceed in precisely the same manner as for the early flow, using the same supers as formerly, only, of course, putting in new section boxes with foundation for comb honey to take the places of the completed sections taken from them.

The extracted honey when stored in cans or barrels can be placed in cellars or other convenient repositories and unless bottled early will in all probability granulate as soon as the nights become cold, but this granulation in no sense hurts it, and the heating required to liquefy it for bottling in a large measure prevents further granulation.—Farm Journal.

### RIGHT SOIL FOR ALFALFA.

Deep Loam is Best, but Other Kinds Will Produce Crops.

Many people make the fatal mistake of expecting alfalfa to do well on soils that are not fit properly to produce any kind of crop, says Bulletin 36 of the Purdue university (Indiana) station. There is just as much need of care in selecting and preparing soils for alfalfa as for any other crop and probably more because of its deep rooting habits and large plant food requirements.

Deep, loamy soils with open subsoils are undoubtedly best for alfalfa, but there is plenty of evidence to show that it may be successfully produced on almost any type of soil, from light sandy or gravelly loams and peats or mucks to heavy clays, provided that it is well drained, sweet and properly supplied with organic matter and available plant food.

Many soils that at present are not fit for alfalfa culture may be made so by



Photograph by Oregon Agricultural college.

ALFALFA CULTURE IN BOTTLES; EACH CONTAINS ENOUGH TO INOCULATE FOUR ACRES.

providing drainage facilities, correcting acidity, adding organic matter or supplying needed plant food, according to the requirements. Good drainage is essential in order that the roots may go deep into the soil. Hardpan must be broken up or avoided altogether. Soils that are sour may be made sweet by thorough drainage and the application of lime.

A good supply of decomposable organic matter in the soil helps the bacterial action in making plant food available, facilitates the inoculating process and, together with a good drainage, prevents heating in the spring. For soils that are out of condition in this respect a good way to supply organic matter is to raise and plow under a crop of cowpeas or some other green manuring crop before attempting to grow alfalfa.

Peat and muck soils may be used for alfalfa if they are well drained and properly supplied with mineral plant food. Potash is nearly always lacking in these soils, and often phosphoric acid and lime must also be supplied. Soils that are subject to flooding are not good for alfalfa.

### WASTE OF GOOD MATERIAL.

Tons of good humus making material are allowed to lie unused on many farms. Much of the unsightly rubbish which mars the appearance of the premises could be changed into valuable plant food by composting. Every farm and especially every truck farm should have a compost heap into which sods, lawn clippings, leaves and other waste matter could be thrown and rotted down. If wet down and forked over occasionally such stuff will soon be turned into fine garden mold.—Farm Journal.

### Fertilizers For Apples.

At a meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural society Wilfred Wheeler recommended this formula as a basis for fertilizing young apple trees: Six pounds of slag, two pounds of potash (low grade sulphate), one pound nitrate of soda. An application of a pound of this mixture per tree per year of tree's age will keep it growing in a healthy state.

### FOR THE POULTRY BEGINNER.

Determine the schedule and ration for feeding the chicks.

Decide whether you will start with hens, hatching eggs or chicks.

Determine the style of laying house and arrangement of the plant.

Properly locate your plant and decide upon the number of layers to keep.

Settle upon the feeding ration for layers and the schedule for working it.

Decide how you will protect your baby chicks from their enemies—rats, cats, dogs, inclement weather.

Decide upon the breed of chickens to be kept and select a breeder from which to get your foundation stock.

Determine the manner of brooding your chicks. Select your equipment and the style of house you intend to install it in.

Determine the method and equipment necessary to raise successfully to the laying age the chicks after they have passed the brooding stage.

Solve the problem of the selling end—how to market your product at a profitable margin above cost.—Country Gentleman.

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