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WANTED
WANTED—Boys may be had and sometimes girls. The older ones at ordinary wages and others to be schooled and cared for in return for night services rendered. For particulars address W. T. Gardner, superintendent Boys and Girls Aid Society of Oregon, Portland, Ore.

WANTED—A good reliable man or woman to solicit subscriptions. Enquire at Herald office.

FOR SALE
PIGS FOR SALE—1 mile North, on main road of Lents joining big red barn.

FOR SALE—Newspapers for wrapping or kindling. Mt. Scott Pub. Co.

LUMBER—At our new mill 1 1/4 miles southeast of Kelson. We deliver lumber. Jonsrud Bros

FOR SALE—Hup-mobile, 20 horse power, 1912 model.—Good condition, has run only 4100 miles. Equipment complete. J. George Springer, 248 1st Avenue, Lents.

Lots in Calkins Plat are now on the market. Come early and get your choice. Water piped to all lots, electric lights and telephone. Owner on tract. E. M. Calkins, R. 1, Lents, Ore. Home Phone B0111, 2024, Gilbert Station, Cazedara line.

LOST AND FOUND
FOUND—Purse containing some money. Call, pay charges and describe. Herald Office.

MONEY TO LOAN
6 per cent loans on farms, orchard and city resident or business property, to buy, build, improve, extend or refund mortgages or other securities; terms reasonable; special privileges; correspondence invited. Department L, 618 Bldg., Denver, Colo., or Department I, 749 Henry Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

The Youth's Companion in 1914
Seven college presidents and a number of college instructors, including ex-President Taft, will contribute to The Youth's Companion during 1914.
Then there is Gene Stratton Porter, whose stories of Indiana woods and swamps have made her famous, and Kate Douglas Wiggin, who never wrote a dull line in her life, and Mrs. Burton Harrison, who remembers when conversation was really an art as practised in Washington and in the manor houses of Virginia. And this is just a beginning of the list.

If you know The Companion, you have a pretty clear idea of what is in store for next year's readers. If you do not know, ask us to send you sample copies—for instance, those containing the opening chapters of Arthur Stannard Pier's fine serial—"His Father's Son." Full Announcement for 1914 will be sent with the sample copies.

For the year's subscription of \$2.00 there is included The Companion Practical Home Calendar for 1914, and all the issues of the paper for the remaining weeks of 1913, dating from the time the subscription is received.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION,
144 Berkeley St., Boston, Mass.
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A Chance to Make Money in Your Spare Time
We require the services of an active man or woman to look after the local subscription interests of Cosmopolitan, Good Housekeeping, Hearst's Magazine, Harper's Bazar, McRoe and McTeer Boat. We pay a generous cash commission and a monthly salary which is regulated by the amount of work done. It can be carried on in spare time or full time just as preferred. It offers an unusual opportunity, as many of our representatives now earn \$5,000 a year. You can do the same. Write today for full particulars. Address, Charles C. Schwab, The Cosmopolitan Agency Bureau, 119 W. 40th St., New York City.

PEST OF COMMON FLEAS AND HINTS ON CONTROL
Although the common flea is one of the most annoying pests of house, barn and store rooms it may be kept out by carefully observing a few control features not hard to follow, according to Professor H. F. Wilson, head of the Entomological department, Oregon Agricultural College. Very few remedies so far suggested for these pests are satisfactory and most of them have little or no real value. Hence the importance of preventative measures.

The dog and cat flea is the common flea found in the house and breeds mostly on our household pets. It is a small brown insect with flattened sides, with a very hard body covering, and with the under side of the head and anterior part fitted with two rows of spines of about nine to each row. The spines point backward in such a way as to push the insect forward with every movement. The legs are fitted for walking and jumping and the adults work their way among the hairs of the body with great rapidity. It is not uncommon for them to bite human beings, and a single individual may cause the loss of considerable sleep until captured and done away with. The larva of these creatures is said to live and develop in old clothing and in dust in cracks of floors.

It will also thrive in rubbish and dirt in and under out-houses. Since our

Doings of Our Neighbors

BEEZY ITEMS CONTRIBUTED BY HERALD REPORTERS AT NEARBY POINTS

CHERRYVILLE

This surely is a fine spell of weather! While other portions and parts of the country have been dried out, blown away, drowned and wasted to death the past season, Old Oregon has been right all the time.

Mr. Ingram, of Portland, has taken up a R. R. claim south and west of here and has already begun the erection of a suitable house. The time of the appeal from the ruling of Judge Wolverlin has been postponed until February 1914, but public opinion is demanding the complete restoration of this vast domain in the heart of the state which the Southern Pacific has absolutely forfeited and the lower courts have so ruled in every instance.

Mr. and Mrs. Freil have gone up to Salmon River bridge where Mrs. Freil will run a cooking camp for the men engaged in building the bridge and Mr. Freil will do team work in hauling the material. They expect to be gone a month or more. In the meantime the hotel and store will be under the care and management of Mrs. Heath Johnson.

Mrs. Geo. B. Couper, daughter Dorothy and small son Stuart have gone this week on a visit to the old folks in Minnesota and will be gone until sometime near the holiday. Mrs. Couper's people are at Anoka, about 15 miles from Minneapolis, and Mr. Couper's folks live about 40 miles south of Minneapolis.

Miss Vera Douglas and Miss Ruth Revenue of Sandy were at the school entertainment given at the school house last Friday night. The musical and literary features rendered by the teacher, Mrs. Mack, and the pupils, were very much appreciated by all those present.

A prominent citizen of Portland recently returning from an extended trip in the south and east says, "Nothing is to be plainer seen from the drift of public opinion, that inside of ten years female suffrage and prohibition, as well as public ownership and control of all public utilities will be native-wide in this country." He also might add that greater social justice to the poor and complete destruction of all monopolies and trusts are also bound to come.

GRESHAM

Miss Stella Rugg, who has been seriously ill in Portland for the past few weeks, was operated on last Sunday at the Good Samaritan hospital.

Ed Ruesher is employed at Bragg & Duncan's store.

F. A. Anderson of Vancouver, spent last Sunday visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Anderson.

Dr. and Mrs. James Powell left last week for their home in San Francisco. They have been visiting the former's sister, Mrs. J. N. Clanahan.

Meers Burt Metzger, Alex Wilkinson and Jas. McKinney have gone to the mountains for a few days hunting.

Miss Floy McNeill of Portland spent the week-end with Miss Inez Lusted.

Mrs. Frank Christensen entertained with a birthday dinner in honor of Mrs. M. B. Currie last Friday.

There will be a football game between Oregon City high school and Gresham high school next Saturday on the new school site.

Miss Echo Jones visited Miss Henrietta Wiles at the latter's home at Melrose last Sunday.

Mrs. E. A. Stafford of Melrose is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Arthur Dowsett.

house pets are the main distributors of fleas, a bad infestation can usually be stopped by not allowing the pests inside the house. As the young fleas breed readily under carpets, rugs, and mats the most desirable floor coverings are rugs which can be removed frequently and aired, while the dust and dirt collected in the cracks are swept out. Scrubbing the floors with a strong solution of lye or with a five per cent solution of creolin will also aid in ridding the house of fleas. "The most satisfactory remedy we have found is the creolin wash which may be made as follows: Commercial creolin, which costs 25 cents a pint, is mixed with water at the rate of four teaspoonfuls of creolin to a quart of water. This gives a three per cent mixture of a milky looking solution. A two per cent solution may be made by adding two teaspoonfuls to slightly less than a quart. "The three per cent solution is recommended for dogs and the two per cent solution for cats. In either case it may be applied by a cloth or a brush, or preferably, by submerging the animal up to his nose in water for about five minutes. This will kill all the fleas on the animal without any injury to the animal. "The creolin is not poisonous, but should not be used stronger than here recommended. It not only destroys fleas, but other parasites that infest the skin. It cleanses and softens the fur and heals up small irritations in the skin. It is a good deodorizer for putrid fur odors and is not at all disagreeable to most persons."

Keeps His Hogs From Disease

I have often noticed that farmers begin to report the death of hogs by cholera soon as the corn grain is in the milk condition. Why? Because there is an over-feeding of carbonaceous food without a balance. Even penned up hogs or those that cannot procure a phosphate food by rooting will overcome this overfeeding of green corn by eating the stalk and cob, but stalk, cob and husk cannot take the place of clay, coal, ashes, limestone, meat, old leather, etc. A balanced ration must be fed for more than one reason. It also helps to get more nutriment from the other food. The hog is a self-educated physician if allowed to run in Madam Nature's drug store and root for its own cures where cures can be found. When forbidden to root hogs should be fed a balanced ration and not overfed. Many years ago when living on a Minnesota prairie a neighbors hogs were sick soon after the herding was suggested by green corn. My herder drove eight miles for loads of poplar poles, hauled clay and soft lime rock, fed coal and ashes and we did not have a sick hog, while others who laughed at us lost their best breeders. I have never had a sick hog since, and I have raised them, but I use clay, bark, coal, salt, root and lime.

THE GARDENER'S RICH REWARD

A great scholar asked a rich banker, "If you were wrecked on an uninhabited island with your Bible, your Shakespeare, and one other book to bear you company, what would you like that one other book to be?" Whereupon the banker, who was also a devoted gardener, answered promptly, "A good catalogue of seeds."

A FEW POINTERS FOR BUTCHERING TIME

When the writer was a little girl, back on the prairies of Illinois, it was the custom of each farmer to fatten every fall a sufficient number of hogs to last his family until the next fall.

These hogs were butchered when the weather got cool enough to insure their keeping.

This was an excellent plan, as the meat thus prepared was much better flavored and more wholesome than that purchased at the village store, besides being very much cheaper.

The tendency now is to sell the hogs on foot, and purchase the meat used, as many dread the work of butchering, fearing, possibly, the meat may not keep.

There need be no danger on this score if a reasonable amount of care is taken, and the labor is not difficult, or at least, not more so than many tasks undertaken on the farm, with a far less reward to be gained.

The best time to butcher is during a cold, but not freezing, spell. The meat should hang up 24 hours at least, in order that all the animal heat be removed. If it freezes within a few hours after killing before the animal heat has all left the carcass, the meat is apt to taint.

After taking down, the carcass should be immediately cut up and salted. Rub the salt well in each piece, splitting the hams if very large, and making sure the salt penetrates to the bone.

Women Who Get Dizzy

Every woman who is troubled with fainting and dizzy spells, headache, weakness, debility, constipation or kidney troubles should use Electric Bitters. They give relief when nothing else will, improve the health, adding strength and vigor from the first dose. Mrs. Laura Gaines of Avoca, La., says: "Four doctors had given me up and my children and all my friends were looking for me to die, when my son insisted that I use Electric Bitters. I did so, and they have done me a world of good." Just try them. 50c. and \$1.00 at all drugists or by mail. H. E. RUCKELSHAUER, PHILADELPHIA OR ST. LOUIS

Do not allow the meat to freeze while it is taking salt. After the meat has lain in salt from three to six weeks, it may be hung up and smoked.

This is quite a tedious process if the old fashioned way is followed, but one can purchase, for a small sum, enough liquid smoke to preserve several hundred pounds of meat. I really do not think it gives quite as fine a flavor as the old way of smoking with hickory chips or other hard wood, but is much easier on the farmer's wife, to whose lot it usually falls to do the smoking.

After the meat has been smoked by which ever method you prefer, each piece should be sewed up tightly in muslin, to keep out flies, and hung in a cool, dry place, and you may then feel assured of having delicious rations of ham and bacon, all summer.

Perhaps some recipes for making delicacies of the scraps often thrown away at butchering time, may be appreciated by some.

To make sausage, trim all the lean meat from the sides and some may be cut from the shoulders if desired. Chop in the food chopper, using the medium knife, salt and pepper to taste, adding sage, if liked.

Fry a small cake to be sure you have the seasoning right. Pack in jars or crocks, or sew up small muslin bags in which to pack.

Headcheese—Clean the head, first removing the ears, eyes and snout. Boil until the meat will drop from the bones. Run through the food chopper, salt and pepper to taste and pack in crocks or granite pans.

Scrapple—Use any lean scraps of meat. Cook very tender. Remove bones and chop. Let the broth in which the meat boiled, cool, skim off grease; put broth on stove, put in meat and season with salt and pepper. When it begins to boil, stir in cornmeal until it is a little thicker than mush should be. Cook slowly half an hour, stirring all the time. Then pour in crocks and press. Slice when cold, roll in flour and fry in hot fat.

A word also as to rendering the lard may not be amiss: After the leaf lard has been cut up in chunks, and all the fat removed from entrails, run through the food chopper before rendering. You will find it renders more quickly, and much less residue is left.

Finally, the "cracklings," rinds, etc., may be saved to make into soap, so that nothing may be wasted, which is the true secret of economy.—Mrs. Mary B. Frutchey.

Farm and Garden

GROWING A TREE CROP.

Adds to Value of a Farm and Brings Money Return in Time.

Eight years ago we planted 800 catalpa trees on one acre, says a correspondent of Farm and Fireside. We now know that the larger profits could have been obtained by planting twice that number. These trees were one-year-old seedlings. The ground was plowed and prepared as carefully as for a corn crop and the young trees carefully cultivated for two years, since which time no time has been spent on them, except a few hours each March in cutting off the lower limbs. The trees are now eight inches in diameter and about twenty four feet in height. There are now on the acre approximately 800 fenceposts, worth on the ground at least 15 cents each, or \$15 a year for the use of the land. This is not a bad rental considering the small amount of labor expended. But we know now that it would be a very wasteful process to cut these young trees, because there is almost a second post to each tree above the



Photograph by Ohio agricultural experiment station.

GOOD STAND OF TIMBER

one we could use, and in six years more three posts per tree can be cut without any doubt.

We have this plan outlined for the future of the grove. In the next two years we will cut about 300 of the poorer trees and use them. This will leave the 500 best trees to grow to larger size. By the time they are fourteen or fifteen years old they will make three posts to the tree, when there will be 1,500 posts on the acre. Then we will cut 200 trees, making 600 posts, leaving 300 trees to grow to telephone pole size, when they will be worth \$1.50 each if there is no advance in price. There would then be a total of \$450 worth from the acre. Besides, the thinnings for posts for farm purposes come in conveniently.

Eight years ago I made this same estimate at a forestry meeting, and many thought I was too optimistic, but now we have the trees to show for the first part of the estimate, and if they come up to our expectations as well for the next ten years we will be satisfied.

We have planted each year since and now have good trees of different species growing on five acres of land on a farm which otherwise would be without any timber supply.

A NAME FOR THE FARM.

A name for the farm home is an important asset. It not only lends dignity to the business of farming, but it gives the farmer himself, the boys and girls and all those connected with his household a greater pride and attachment for the place.—Kimball's Dairy Farmer.

Treating a New Rope.

A new rope, particularly if it be sisal, often causes trouble because of its stiffness. If used as a hayfork rope or in any place where it runs through a set of pulleys it is apt to be troublesome until it has been used for some time. This trouble may be avoided by boiling the rope in water. The plan usually used is to coil the rope in a boiler or large soap kettle and cover with water and bring to boiling heat. The rope is then stretched out and allowed to dry, when it will be found to be soft and pliable. Manila rope is usually soft enough to use without such treatment.—J. M. Drew, University of Minnesota.

Small Flock Fattens Best.

That chickens intended for market should be divided into small flocks and should be fed heavily on fattening feeds while giving them range in a small grass inclosure is the belief of Professor James G. Halpin of the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin.