



# It's toasted

## LUCKY STRIKE cigarette

It's toasted to increase the good, wholesome flavor of the Kentucky Burley tobacco. A regular man's smoke and delicious!



Guaranteed by  
*The American Tobacco Co.*

# AUCTION SALE!

Having taken charge of a farm near Carlton, Oregon, R. F. D. 1, with everything furnished I will sell at public auction at my residence in Monmouth, Oregon, on

## Saturday, February 14

commencing at 1 p. m. the following property

**3 Horses** Bay mare, wt. about 1400  
Bay mare, wt. about 1200  
Black driving mare, unbroke

**Good Cow,** Tests 5.9 4 years old  
Freshens April 1

**Wood Saw with 5-horse power engine**  
**Wagon, 2-horse disc, 5-tooth cultivator**

**Deering mower, Rock Island plow, 14 in. walking**

**Bundle rack, 2-seated top hack, Buck board hack**

**Set wagon harness, Set single harness, Saddle, 100 grain sacks**

**Hay fork and 80 ft. best manilla rope, 7-8 in. Post hole digger,**

**8-in. Stewart shearing machine, Knife grinder for shearing mach.**

**Cream separator, 400 lb. capacity, 5 bee hives, complete with supers**

**Large hack umbrella, Barb wire stretcher, 4 porch columns**

**Coop of young Plymouth Rock hens**

**Ton loose hay, 3 sacks shop, 5 sacks cheat, 2 s'ks wheat screenings**

**Household Goods, some 16 in. wood and many other things**

**TERMS:** All sums of \$10 and under, cash. Over that amount bankable notes will be accepted at 8 per cent interest.

## W. A. Green, Prop.

C. E. Stewart, Auct.

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not the cheap kind  
but the  
good kind done here.

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## DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE

By MARY GRAHAM BONNER  
D.D. AUTHOR

### THE LITTLE STITCHES.

"Cheers, cheers, much joy, much joy," shouted the little stitches.

"What do you mean?" answered the stocking. "Why are you so happy?"

"How can you ask?" returned the little stitches. "We do not understand how you can ask, you, of all creatures."

"Well," said the stocking. "I have asked, and I am still asking, and I cannot help it if you are surprised that I, of all creatures, should be asking."

"I don't understand, and when a creature or a thing doesn't understand it ought to ask questions," the stocking continued. "There are some creatures who are cowardly about it; yes, stitches, they are actually afraid."

"You're not one of the cowardly ones, are you?" grinned the stitches, but they didn't grin too much, for they didn't want to break.

"No, I am thankful to say I do not. So I ask questions. The creature who asks when it doesn't understand gets intelligent answers, as a rule, such a creature usually learns something. But alas for the poor creature who doesn't ask questions."

"There are people who go traveling. One will not ask the way to go when he gets into a strange town. He is afraid he will show he is ignorant."

"But the other one will not be afraid in the least and he will ask and will not waste time going in the wrong direction."

"I am so glad my little mistress always asks questions. She doesn't make me and my twin brother forever go running about for no purpose. Of course we go with her when she

## WHY Is a Black Sheep?—And Some Other Whys

Why is there a black sheep in every flock?

Because sheep, in their early domesticated conditions, were brown or dirty black, and because nature occasionally "harks back" or reverts to early type in nearly all species.

Why does a red flag infuriate a bull? Because, according to one theory, the animal "sees red." The condition which occurs naturally, in certain circumstances (as on the battlefield), in man, rendering him indifferent to danger is produced artificially in the bull, with like results.

Why does a dog turn round and round before lying down? Because the animal's ancestor, the wild dog, made its bed thus by forming a hollow in the leaves and branches.

Why has the camel got a hump? Because in its natural state it needs an "emergency ration." If deprived of food for several days, it falls back on the fat of its own hump, which then gradually disappears before the limbs are perceptibly reduced. That it carries a reserve of water in its stomach is well known.

Why is the underpart of a rabbit's tail white? Because the appendage has on occasion to serve as a danger signal. Violently agitated as it is on the approach of danger, it can be seen by other rabbits even at dusk, whereas it might be wholly invisible if the color of the tail was uniform with that of the body.

Why has a cat got whiskers? Because otherwise—and this applies to the whole of the feline family, including lions and tigers—its eyes would lose sight of prey, such as birds or mice, through fatigue arising from concentration. Experiments prove that cats deprived of their whiskers catch few mice, or none at all.

### MAKES WOOD MORE DURABLE

How New Process Works is Explained by Consular Official in Copenhagen, Denmark.

To prepare the cheaper kinds of woods by a patented method that makes them more durable is the purpose of a concern just organized in Koge, Denmark, according to the commercial attaché in Copenhagen.

The woods especially to be prepared are birch, ash and elm, all wood treated by this process being called teakin wood.

Certain changes in the character of the wood that normally take place only after many years of drying are by this chemical process produced within 24 hours. Thereafter, when the moisture that may still be left has evaporated, the wood becomes harder and more durable than by the aging process.

Teakin birch is of a beautiful golden brown color and when polished with potash it takes on a mahogany red hue. Teakin ash is a substitute for teak. Teakin elm has none of the disadvantages of natural elm. Teakin fir is of a uniform color all through and is used for office fitting and furniture and for veneering.

### How to Exterminate Pests.

Rats in the United States cause an annual loss amounting to millions of dollars. Among food products that suffer, grain in storage is perhaps the most important. Buildings under process of construction and intended to hold grain should be made rat and mouse proof; and elevators and other structures already built, should be reinforced against the pests, says F. L. Washburn, economic zoologist at Wisconsin University farm.

A bulletin on the extermination of rats and mice, written by Mr. Washburn, may be had without charge on application to the office of publications, University Farm. "Uses of Concrete on the Farm," bulletin 481, issued by the United States department of agriculture, gives details for the use of concrete in preventing losses by rats and mice. This bulletin is also for free distribution. Application for it should be made to the division of publications, United States department of agriculture, Washington.

### How Russia is Suffering.

If the people who stand in queues for one single day in Russia were queued in one queue, they'd go seven times around the world and get as far as Peoria on the eighth lap. I suppose my most vivid impression of revolutionary Russia is that of an endless line of tired, hungry, disheartened people. In America a queue means something that Chinamen used to wear before Japan became imperialistic. In Russia a queue means the only road that leads anywhere and to anything. People stand in line for hours on end to draw their pitiful rations of a quarter or a half-pound of sour black bread; they stand on one foot and then on the other, and then move up a foot in order to buy a pair of shoe strings. And if they want to start on a railroad journey on, let us say, Friday, they begin queuing along some time around Monday.—Exchange.

### How Nervous Sensation is Caused.

Experiments with a supposed radiation of effluence from the human body have been conducted by a Swedish psychologist with graphic results, announces Popular Mechanics magazine. The effluence, flowing most readily from the finger tips, is said to cause actual nervous sensation and even muscular contraction on the body areas experimented with. The scientist has gone further, too, by handling the body emanations almost like an electric current.

## The KITCHEN CABINET

And you who judge so harshly, Are you sure the stumbling-stone That tripped the feet of others, Might not have bruised your own? Are you sure the sad-faced angel Who writes your errors down Will ascribe to you more honor Than him on whom you frown?

### WHOLESOME GOOD THINGS.

Frostings for various cakes have not been the usual thing during the months of sugar shortage. The following are two desirable frostings which may be covered and kept in a cool place for weeks and, by adding a bit of moisture or heating over water, will be ready for use:

**Fondant.**—This recipe has appeared before as candy foundation, but makes very satisfactory frosting. Use four cupsful of sugar, one cupful of water and one tablespoonful of glucose. Boil until the sirup makes a soft ball when dropped in water. Set away to cool; when cool enough to bear the finger, stir until creamy. Put into a jar or bowl, cover with waxed paper and let stand until wanted. Take out what will be needed for icing, melt it over hot water, add flavoring, coloring or chocolate and spread on the cakes.

**Another Frosting.**—Use confectioners' sugar and milk or cream. To two cupfuls of sugar add a tablespoonful of cream, adding a few drops more until soft enough to spread. Try it on a small cake until of the right consistency; use what is needed and cover the rest, setting it in a cool place where it will not dry out. It will keep for three weeks or longer.

**Bachelor's Buttons.**—Rub together four tablespoonfuls of butter and ten tablespoonfuls of flour. Divide ten tablespoonfuls of sugar; stir five into the flour and the other five into two well-beaten eggs; flavor with anise and add to the flour mixture. Make into small walnut-sized balls, place on a buttered baking sheet and bake in a hot oven. Dip in fondant and sprinkle with nuts.

**Sunshine Cake.**—Take the whites of eight eggs and the yolks of six, one cupful of flour, one teaspoonful of cream of tartar, salt and vanilla. Beat the yolks until thick, add vanilla; beat the whites until foamy, then add the cream of tartar; finish beating, until stiff; add the sugar, a little at a time, then add yolks and fold in the flour. Bake forty-five minutes in a moderate oven.

## Nellie Maxwell POULTRY FACTS

### WHITE LEGHORN IS POPULAR

Most Widely Kept of Egg Breeds—Markets Prefer White Eggs and Pay Premium for Them.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Egg production doubtless is the leading branch of poultry keeping, and, in addition, is a very important agricultural activity. According to the last census the eggs produced in the United States in 1909 numbered more than 1,591,000,000 dozens, with a value of more than \$306,000,000. Eggs, of course, are produced wherever chickens are kept, and by far the greater part of the egg crop comes from the general farm, yet large so-called egg farms have been developed with the main purpose of producing eggs for market. The largest of these egg farms and the greater number of them are located near markets which pay a premium for white eggs; and for this reason, together with the fact that eggs are primarily desired, the breeds kept are those known as the



Splendid Flock of White Leghorns.

egg breeds, such as the Leghorn, Campine, Minorca and Ancona. The Single Comb White Leghorn is undoubtedly the most popular and the most widely kept variety of the egg breeds. These breeds comprise the Mediterranean and Continental classes, as given in the American Standard of Perfection. The egg breeds frequently are found on general farms also, particularly in those sections near markets preferring a white egg, and where considerable flocks of poultry are kept.