

FERWOOD AND VICINITY

The Fernwood boys basketball team played the Duane boys a basketball game on the latter's floor Saturday night. The Fernwood boys were the winners. The score was 21 to 26 in favor of Fernwood. The game was noted for its extreme closeness, especially in the first half. The interest shown by the "rooters" on both sides was great. About thirty from Fernwood witnessed the game.

Mildred Baker is in bed from the gripe.

Mr. Guild is very sick at the present from stomach trouble. His recovery is rather doubtful.

Claude Reane and his mother are both suffering from a severe attack of tonsillitis.

All of Harry Baker's are sick from the gripe. This disease seems to be the "rage" at Fernwood.

Mrs. H. C. Koss had been quite sick from the gripe the last few days. She is better at present writing.

Frank Jones was home visiting his family during the week's end. He is employed in building a house at Sherwood.

Mr. Bryant who has been timber cruising in the coast mountains for the last five or six weeks, is home visiting his family.

Lester Jones is having quite a time with the gripe. There is some prospect of the disease developing into pneumonia.

Again does "Old Sol" show his cheery face. We can now easily realize how primitive man, especially if he was an Oregonian, became a sun worshipper.

Henry Offel, an old resident of Fernwood, was sent to the state hospital at Salem Monday. It is to be hoped that the gentleman will have a speedy recovery.

The Fernwood boys' basketball team played the Willamette Club boys a basketball game Wednesday night defeating them to the score of 14 to 20 in favor of Fernwood. The game took place in the Newberg high school gym.

Mr. Fiske's school boys defeated the Springbrook school boys in a basketball game at the Fernwood gym Friday night. The score was 3 to 11 in favor

of Fernwood. This makes four victories for Mr. Fiske's boys with no defeat thus far.

The needle craft club which met at Mrs. Coza Jones' Thursday afternoon reported a very enjoyable time. The attendance was fairly good considering the weather.

WEST CHEHALEM

Fred Hoaford was recommended to the county court as road supervisor of road district No. 5. Other important matters were discussed with results that look promising to those who are wishing for better roads. We should have more meetings like this one and pull together for good roads and we would not be long in securing them.

Virgil and DeVere Fendall returned to O. A. C. after several weeks' vacation.

Prof. Hawkins, of Pacific College, spoke to an attentive audience Sunday in the West Chehalis Union church.

B. F. Yergen, M. W. Patton, C. E. Waide and J. U. Smith, of the local farmer's union, attended the county meeting of the union at Dayton last Saturday.

A road meeting was held at the church on Monday evening of last week which went down into history as the most enthusiastic road meeting ever held in the valley.

Our basketball boys met the Pacific College second team again and were again defeated by a score of 32 to 10. Their next game will be with the Willamette Club, of Newberg, Saturday, January 15.

At a meeting of the Ladies' Aid, on Wednesday of last week an election of officers, to serve for the coming year, was held. Mrs. S. M. Calkins was re-elected as president of the organization and Mrs. D. P. Shaw was elected secretary. Other important business was also dispensed with.

The ladies' aid is certainly a credit to the church and to the community. Their good work has been made manifest in many ways during the past year and it is to be hoped that success will crown their efforts in the coming year. Their next meeting will be held on Wednesday, January 19, to which all ladies of the community are invited to come.

REX

Mrs. W. S. Wright with her daughter Nina, of Staples, Minnesota, arrived Tuesday to make an extended visit with her son and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Sawyer. Mrs. Wright, who is recovering from a severe illness, is hoping that the change of climate will benefit her.

Mr. Roy Shreve spent a couple of days on his acreage at Rex.

Mr. and Mrs. George Waller, of Portland, are visiting at the home of her daughter, Mrs. A. H. Dean.

Miss Fleda Kane has been forced to miss several days of schooling to a severe attack of the gripe.

Miss Helen Scott, of Newberg, visited Wednesday evening with the Misses. Brna and Fleda Kane to enjoy the coasting around Rex.

Mrs. Merrett Fox, of Tacoma, who has been visiting the family of F. Doree for the past few weeks, left for her home a few days ago.

An eight-pound baby girl, Arlene, arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jack Sawyer Sunday morning. All the family are doing fine including "Daddy" Sawyer and "Grandmother" Wright.

Work has been commenced on the Friends Parsonage for the accommodation of Mrs. Frances Litter who has charge of the Rex field, but owing to the bad weather work is progressing slowly.

Mrs. F. Doree entertained the young people of the neighborhood at a very jolly party, Saturday evening nearly fifty guests were invited and all enjoyed to the utmost the hospitality of their hostess.

The January meeting of the Ladies' Aid was held at the home of Mrs. O. Woodworth Thursday. The topic "Humanity" was well discussed by the members. It being the annual election of officers. Mrs. N. L. Wiley was re-elected president, Mrs. O. Woodworth, vice-president; Mrs. Perry Miller, secretary-treasurer; Mrs. A. H. Dean, assistant. A delicious lunch was served by the hostess after which the society adjourned to meet at the home of Mrs. C. G. Lewis in February.

MAGIC OF IRRIGATION.

Story of the Rice Fields of Southern Louisiana.

In 1888 lowlands in southern Louisiana near the bayous suitable for growing sugar cane, corn and cotton could be purchased for \$20 an acre and the same lands back from the bayous could be bought for \$1 an acre. With almost the first crop under irrigation, however, the values showed a marked rise and have continued to increase. In the first five years the value of the best rice lands rose to \$10 an acre, and soon after that it rose to \$20 and even \$30 an acre.

The first people to plant rice in southern Louisiana, according to the United States geological survey, were the Acadians, who, after their expulsion from Nova Scotia by the English in 1763, settled in considerable numbers in Louisiana. Their cultivation of rice, almost primitive in its methods, was confined to the lowlands along the bayous, the practice affording pasture for the Acadians' herds of cattle. Few of the lowland areas admitted of satisfactory drainage, and they were too small for profitable cultivation. The crops frequently failed in years of deficient rainfall. Attempts were made to create additional water supplies by building levees across low bays or canals at points higher than the cultivated areas, but generally either the rainfall proved deficient or the reservoirs were too small.

Little advance was made over the Acadian methods until recent years. Experiments in annually wet years had shown that the soils of the prairies were adapted to the growth of rice if sufficient water was at hand. This led to the trial of pumps as a means of raising water from the bayous to the rice fields. So successful was the test that pumps were at once installed at many points, and in a few years tens of thousands of acres of previously almost useless land, lying ten to seventy feet above the bayous, were put under cultivation. The first large pump was installed in 1894 on the Bayou Plaquemine, in Acadia parish, near Crowley.

OUR UNRULY SUN.

It Seems to Be Trying to Dilate to the Bursting Point.

The French astronomer Puleux has been busy himself with the constitution of the sun. He finds that, instead of condensing and shrinking little by little, as was formerly supposed, the sun is constantly dilating more and more and reaching the point of bursting. And if the sun blew up there would be no more need for us poor mortals to worry about worldly affairs.

Big suns every whit as important in their own constellations as ours are frequently victims of an explosion. There was one in the constellation of Perseus early in 1901, and since then five at least have occurred in other celestial groups.

Observation has shown long since that the great orb which is our all in all is a most uncertain character. Sun spots, fire blasts and such like phenomena are by no means the most of which he is capable. The manner in which the sun throws off atomic energy and transforms the heavy into light elements, hydrogen, helium, nebularium, archonium and what not spells nothing good for this world, and a mere nothing might lead to a disaster any day. In short, it is bound to come at some time or other. Unfortunately science can give us no idea as to when. Centuries and even hundreds of centuries are as but a moment in the history of the universe, says Professor Flammarion, and for all we know the sun may have millions of years more life before it. No man can tell, though, and just as the strongest of us are stricken down in a moment, so the all powerful planet may give out at any time, and when it does it will make but short work of all of us here below.—Boston Transcript.

Argentina's Natural Bridge.

In Argentina there is a natural bridge that is one of the most wonderful in the world. It spans the Rio Mendoza and is known as the Inca bridge. But it is the work of nature, says the Scientific American, and not, as was popularly supposed, of the Incas. The road on which it occurs was probably a colonial highway made by the Peruvian Incas, who took advantage of the phenomenon by leading their road over this natural viaduct.

Origin of Spoons.

Two natural objects seem to have furnished the model for the spoon in primitive man—the river or sea shell and the leaf of plants. In southern China shell spoons are still used that are closely reproduced in the familiar porcelain spoon of that country, while metal spoons are found in India on which are reproduced even the veins of the leaves from which they were copied.

Paint Hops.

Doctor (sittingly)—Are you to be allowed to drink beer, eh? Didn't I tell you just a week ago to let the stuff alone? Patient—I know, doctor, but you see, I thought there might have been some progress in medical science since.—New York Post.

Mean Fellow.

"Your wife has a muscular affection which renders her speechless. I can cure her, but it will take time."
"Take all the time you want, doc," responded the mean man.—Kansas City Journal.

Too Fond of Them.

"Is he fond of outdoor sports?"
"Yes. His wife complains that he even invites them home to dinner."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

PRECIOUS POSTAGE STAMPS.

Lesson That Bring Joy to the Heart of the Philatelist.

One of the questions asked most frequently is, Which is the rarest of all the stamps? There are not a few claimants for this honor, all of which are exceedingly rare, stamps of which but a single copy is known to exist. Indeed, there is evidence which leads us to believe that some stamps were printed and used of which no copies at all are known to be in existence.

Of those stamps of which only one copy is known, the first is a postmaster's provisional issued at Socaven, N. H. Another is a stamp from British Guiana. Only one copy of this is known and is in a celebrated collection in Paris, probably the largest collection in the world.

In 1888 the Niger Coast Protectorate issued a series of surcharged stamps, all of which are scarce, and some of them are in the ranks of the world's greatest rarities. This series especially to the twenty shilling value. Of the 20 shilling surcharge, only five copies were ever printed; of the vermilion surcharge, only two copies, and of the black surcharge, only one copy.

As there is and can be only one copy of this last stamp, it is justly entitled to be considered the rarest of all stamps. It probably would not sell so high as the better known and more popular "postoffice" stamps of Mauritius. Yet of these there are known fourteen copies of the penny and twelve of the twopenny.—St. Nicholas.

Woman's Desire to Attract.

Using to the system under which we live, where man is a valuable prey, woman has contracted the habit of trying to attract. Even aggressive insistence on her part may conceal the desire to attract by exasperating.—W. L. George in Atlantic.

Has to Be.

"Our alimony club is very economical."
"Well, it goes without saying that an alimony club has to husband its means."—Baltimore American.

Classified.

"How would you classify a telephone girl? Is here a business or a profession?"
"Neither; it is a calling."—Christian Register.

Provide for the worst; the best will save itself.

We call him the American wildcat, although he is of a different species from the wildcat of Europe. His real name is bay lynx, and he is closely associated with that other animal of America, the Canadian lynx. The European wildcat is really the ancestor of the domestic cat, but you can't domesticate the bay lynx of America. He is wild all the way through.

He gets his front name from his color, which is a yellowish brown or bay. His tail is short, which has given him another name—bobcat. Unlike most cats, he is a good swimmer, and his hind feet are partly webbed.

The bay lynx frequents mountain woodlands in the less settled portions of America, and sometimes he makes his presence dreaded by his raids on poultry. He is also a persistent robber of birds' nests, and he will eat both birds and eggs. He will also devour squirrels, rabbits, wild turkeys and anything that isn't too big for him to kill.

His appetite for animals has led people to fear him, although he will seldom attack human beings—only when he thinks he has to defend himself. He usually builds a nest of moss and leaves in a hollow tree—Philadelphia North American.

SCIENCE OF NOSES.

In Size and Shape, It Is Said, Is Shown the Wearer's Character.

Nasography reveals the character, habits and inclinations of people by a simple inspection of noses. According to the system, the nose should be as long as possible, and this is a sign of merit, power and genius. Examples—Napoleon and Caesar, both of whom had large noses. A straight nose denotes a just, serious and energetic mind, the Roman nose a propensity for adventure and a wide nose with open nostrils is a mark of great sensuality. A cleft nose shows benevolence. It was the nose of St. Vincent de Paul.

The curved fleshy nose is a mark of domination and cruelty. Catharina de Medici and Elizabeth of England had noses of this kind. The curved thin nose, on the contrary, is a mark of a brilliant mind, but vain and disposed to be ironical. It is the nose of a dreamer, a poet or a critic. If the lip of the nose is re-entrante—that is, if the nose is turned up—it denotes that its owner has a weak mind, sometimes coarse, and generally playful, pleasant and frolicsome. A pale nose denotes egotism, envy, heartlessness. The quick, passionate, sanguine man has a strongly colored nose of uniform shade.—London Tit-Bits.

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