

DICKENS' TWO LOVE AFFAIRS

Biographers Generally Have Overlooked Interesting Passages in the Life of the Great Novelist.

The many biographers of Charles Dickens have made little mention of his love affairs, though it is certain that the great novelist had loved passionately in his time, says a writer in London Ideas. It is only in out-of-the-way little books that one comes across such revelations as this:

"When only a boy of five years Charles Dickens had a little playmate named Lucy, a beautiful fair-haired child, whom he loved to distraction.

"It was his first love, and only a baby affection at that, but the novelist never forgot it. It is a fact that she is the heroine of at least one Dickens novel."

The original of Dora Spellow in "David Copperfield" was a later love of Dickens, and one which was unhappy for him. The lady, early in the acquaintance, encouraged his affections, but her parents objected on the score of the position he then held in life, and she inclined to their view.

She went away to Paris to study art, and completely forgot the unhappy lover. Later, when Dickens had attained fame as a novelist, she wrote to him, and after a time there was a meeting.

But the lady whom the novelist had known and loved had changed. Charles Dickens, at all times a sentimentalist, was prepared to find her grown old with him, but he did not anticipate the change in her character. And thus the attempt at reconciliation failed of its purpose.

NEW PROCESS IN SCULPTURE

Invention of Italian Scientist Will Revolutionize Work of Masters of the Chisel.

A process for producing bas-reliefs by photography is the fruit of the invention of an Italian scientist.

The basis of the invention is the property possessed by a film of chromium gelatin of swelling in proportion to the intensity of the light falling upon it. The swelling is greater with a low than with a high intensity, so that the light passing through a photographic negative produces upon a chromium gelatin plate a positive in distinct relief.

The transparency of an ordinary negative, however, is not truly proportional to the relief of the original model, but by an ingenious automatic device involving double exposure this difficulty is avoided and a negative is obtained having its lights and shades correctly graded to produce the effect of relief.

Proof That Snails Have Sense.

Those who contend that snails are without sense may be referred to the experiment of a lady who proved otherwise. First she touched the mouth of a water snail with a little piece of lettuce, producing as a result a number of rapid mouth movements. At a later stage, as she was doing this, she also touched its foot or creeping sole with a glass rod. Finally, she so accustomed the snail to associate the touch of the glass rod with the coming of food that its mouth would begin to move hungrily at the pressure of the rod on its foot, even when no food was offered.

The effect of the training, we are told, lasted for 96 hours after it had ceased. Then, like a human being, the snail began to sulk, and responded no further.

At a Disadvantage.

There had been unpleasant words before between the dramatist and a leading comedian as to the latter's habit of adding impromptu jokes to his part. "There's no need for you to gag," said the dramatist angrily, after the comedian had done it again. "Your part as written is quite funny enough. All you've got to do is to say the words and wait for the audience to laugh." The comedian did not look convinced. "That's all right for you," he grumbled. "You live in town and can afford the time. But don't forget I have to catch the midnight train to my place in the suburbs, and I can't wait till the audience laughs!"

Be Careful What You Write.

Never get angry on paper. The written word can be used effectually against you long after the spoken word is forgotten, and might place you in a dangerous or embarrassing position in a court of law. Write only with a cool head and a steady hand, never on the impulse of the moment or when under pressure. Our grandmother used to caution us "to sleep on our wrath," and surely that indeed is good counsel, for a night's rest and time to reflect calmly may change the point of view and enable one to form a cool, levelheaded judgment.

Original Personality.

The approach to the comprehension of any original personality in art or in philosophy is slow but full of fascination. One first impulse, I have usually found, is one of tedious indifference followed by rejection, probably accompanied with repugnance. In this sphere the door which opens at a touch may only lead into a hovel. The portal to a glorious temple may be through a dark and dreary narthex, to be traversed painfully, it may be on one's knees, a passage only illuminated in its last stages by exhilarating bursts of light as the door ahead momentarily swings open.—Havelock Ellis.



EASY WORK FOR YOUNGSTERS

Training and Experience Which Boys and Girls Realize is of Great All-Round Value.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Teaching poultry club boys and girls the rudiments of poultry keeping was begun by the United States department of agriculture about seven years ago. The average youngster takes to poultry keeping with interest, particularly when he is allowed to sell the surplus meat and eggs and invest the income in the savings bank or in better foundation stock for the improvement of his flock. The training and experience which the children realize from their daily association with hens is of great all-round value to them and is of special help in developing a love for country life and in keeping rural boys and girls on the farm. What a young school girl can accomplish in poultry raising is indicated by a letter from a poultry club girl who writes:

"I keep Barred Plymouth Rocks and single-comb Rhode Island Reds, and in setting my hens I always remove the broody hens from the laying pens and place them in some other building where they will not be disturbed. I never set hens that are exceedingly heavy, as they are more likely to break the eggs.

"When the chicks come I do not feed them anything except grit and charcoal until they are 48 hours old, when I give them either oatmeal and hard-boiled eggs chopped fine, or else biscuit crumbled up with the eggs. I feed in this manner for the first five or six days, giving the chicks small quantities four to five times a day, as these youngsters like to eat often.

"At about the end of the first week I begin feeding small grain in the morning, at midday, and in the evening, and keep a mash made of wheat bran and a little cornmeal, and 10 per cent of beef scrap before the chickens all the time.

"This spring I hatched 135 Red chicks and 110 Rocks and raised nearly all of them. I sold 30 young cockerels and have on hand 135 chicks at the effect of relief.



Barred Plymouth Rock Pullet.

present, some of them very fine pullets. I have sold 50 settings of eggs this spring, while during the four months from February to June I sold 164 dozen eggs to neighbors, while we used 42 dozen on our own table. During this period my Rhode Island Reds laid 1,076 eggs, while the Barred Rocks laid 853 eggs."

PREPARE DUCKS FOR MARKET

Fowls Should Be Fattened for Two Weeks Before Killing—Green Feed Colors Flesh.

Ducklings to be marketed should be fattened for two weeks before killing on a ration made of three parts, by weight, of cornmeal, two parts of middlings, one part of bran, one-half part of beef scrap, with 3 per cent grit and 10 per cent green feed added to this mash, or a mash of three parts cornmeal, one part low-grade wheat flour, one part bran, one-quarter part beef scrap with the green feed and grit, and 3 per cent oyster shell added. Feed this mash three times daily, giving all the ducklings will clean up in a half hour. The green feed is sometimes left out of the ration during the last seven days of fattening, as it tends to color the meat and may produce a slightly flabby, rather than firm, flesh. However, it is easier to keep the ducklings in good feeding condition on a mash containing green feed.

RANGE FOR GROWING CHICKS

Young Fowls Will Not Eat Too Much If They Are Permitted to Have Necessary Exercise.

Growing chicks will not eat too much if they have plenty of range so they can get the desired exercise. A good growing mash should be accessible at all times to growing chicks. Such a mash should contain plenty of bone meal, ground very fine, and fine-ground oats and barley. Be sure to have the mash ground very fine.



MAKE PROFITABLE SIDE LINE

Success May Be Attained With Pigeons by Careful Attention to Many Little Details.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Many people can keep pigeons successfully as a side issue, although this requires constant oversight and careful attention to details. The greatest difficulties confronting the successful raiser of pigeons seem to be in securing good breeding stock, and finding a market for the produce of a small flock. Pigeons are a profitable source of income on general farms where they may secure much of their feed from the fields, provided they are not a nuisance and the loss by shooting and by hawks, owls and cats is not large. They can also be raised successfully on farms where they are closely confined, provided the squabs can be marketed to good advantage.

Of the squab-raising varieties the Homer is considered the most popular variety. The habit of this bird of returning home if allowed freedom makes it necessary to confine pigeons purchased from other lofts. The Carneau pigeon has recently become popular as a squab producer. This variety is somewhat larger than the Homer and it is stated is about as prolific. Several other varieties of pigeons larger than the Homer are used on a small scale in squab raising, especially in crossing with the Homer and Carneau, to increase the size of squabs. The Hunt



Homer Pigeon is Most Popular.

is one of the largest, but is not as prolific or as good a breeder or feeder as the Homer.

Some of the other varieties reported used as squab breeders are the Dragon, White Maltese, or hen pigeon, the White King, and the common pigeon.

BIG RETURNS FROM POULTRY

Arizona Farmer Made Profit of Nearly \$300 From Small Flock in Short Space of Time.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

A net return of nearly \$300 in two and one-half months from a side line on the farm is the record made by a Glendale, Ariz., farmer who is carrying on his operations under the direction of a poultry extension expert of the United States department of agriculture. In connection with his general farm work he kept a flock of 210 hens, which produced an average of ten dozen eggs during the four winter months. During February the eggs brought an average of 25 cents a dozen, or approximately \$150, while the feed bill, including the feed for the young chicks, amounted to \$50. The following month the flock showed a profit of a little over \$100. During the first half of April the gross receipts were \$97.50. In April the extension specialist conducted a culling demonstration on this farm and weeded 56 hens from the flock. The culled hens were kept in a separate pen for a week following the demonstration, and made practically no returns in egg yields. This indicates, the specialist says, that the remaining 154 hens probably made the record with which the entire 210 had been credited.

GET RID OF DISEASE GERMS

Drive Out Fowls, Close House Tightly and Burn Sulphur in It for an Hour—Then Air It.

To rid the house of disease germs and vermin drive out the fowls, close the house tightly and burn sulphur in it until the entire house is full of blue fumes. Let it remain closed an hour and then air it thoroughly before the fowls return.

SMALL BACK YARD FOR HENS

Whether They Can Be Kept at Advantage Depends on Whether They Get Proper Care.

The smallest back yard affords an opportunity to keep a few hens. Whether the occupant of the premises can keep those few hens to advantage depends upon whether he or she can and will give them the necessary care.

TAKES NO ACCOUNT OF TIME

Australian "Sundowner" a Carefree Wanderer Along the Dusty River Roads of Australia.

And there, a lone pathetic figure on the river road of the Australian bush is the swagman, the sundowner—thus picturesquely named because of his habit of arriving at a homestead exactly as the sun goes down, and so insuring that he will be offered rations and a place to camp should he desire it. There he stumbles in the crossing wheel tracks, Australia's tramp and wanderer, with an individuality of his own which marks him out from all the wayfarers of the world.

The gray dust of the plains is on his bronzed and bearded face, on his simple dress of Crimean shirt and muleskin trousers, on his rough unblackened boots, on his blanket bundle strapped across his shoulders, on his swinging billy can and dangling ration bags. He carries no staff or stick, but instead a light switch, broken from a willow tree or buddah bush, with which to brush away the myriad persistent flies which follow him in a dancing cloud.

At his heels is a dog which may be the veriest mongrel, or may be a champion sheep dog of pure pedigree and worth anything up to \$250. His day's march may be two miles or twenty, according to the goal which he has set himself to reach as the sun goes down. Sometimes he will camp for a day or a week or a month in a bend of the river. Time is of no account to the sundowner on the river road.—Will H. Ogilvie in the King's Highway.

WORDS TOO OFTEN CONFUSED

Excellent Point Made in Emphasis of Difference Between "Training" and "Education."

The difference between training and education was well expressed by Dr. C. Stuart Gager in his address to the graduating class of the school of horticulture for women, when he said:

"Cloth would be spun on hand looms today had no other factor been introduced into spinning than the instruction of daughters by mothers. This kind of instruction does not make for progress; it can never convert a trade into a profession. The spinning jenny was not invented by a spinner, nor the wireless telegraph by a telegraph operator, nor the science of agronomy by practical farmers.

"Progress depends upon a fullness of preparation exceeding the limits of anticipated requirement in practice. That is why I have never liked the phrase 'teachers' training class.' Horses may be trained, and a well-trained horse may be depended on to do accurately and promptly the tricks that are taught him. But place him in a new situation or confront him with a new problem or an old one somewhat altered—and you may then learn clearly and easily the difference between training and education."—Montreal Herald.

Life Without Microbes.

"Microbes are not indispensable to all life if they are indispensable to any. The question has been definitely settled, it is claimed by some authorities.

A cage completely sterilized at 90 degrees was made and the openings of the cage closely stopped with cotton and protected from the outside by a hermetically closed metallic chamber. Such manipulations as were necessary in opening the cage were made by hands guarded by aseptic rubber cloth. Into such sterilized cage three hens' eggs were placed after having been externally sterilized. The cage was fitted with a glass pavilion or chicken run, where the chickens could develop during their six weeks' sojourn in the cage. In the cage were sterilized air, pure water, sterilized sand and sterilized feed.

The experiments showed that life does not depend upon microbes, but that the vital work of the organism is easy and natural when everything is sterilized.

Despised Wares.

Seeing that I cannot choose any subject of great utility or pleasure, because my predecessors have already taken as their own all useful and necessary themes, I will do like one who, because of his poverty, is the last to arrive at the fair, and not being able otherwise to provide himself, chooses all the things which others have already looked over and not taken, but refused as being of little value. With these despised and rejected wares—the leavings of many buyers—I will load my course, distributing, not, indeed, amid the great cities, but among the mean hamlets, and taking such rewards as befits the things I offer.—Leonardo da Vinci.

Date Tree Rightly Prized.

To the Arab the date tree is the perfection of beauty and utility. Every part of this tree has its use to him. The pistils of the date blossom contain a fine curly fiber, which is beaten out and used in all eastern baths as a sponge for sponging the body. At the extremity of the trunk is a terminal bud containing a white substance resembling an almond in consistency and taste, but a hundred times as large. This is a great table delicacy.

There are said to be more than 100 varieties of date palm, all distinguished by their fruit, and the Arabs say that a good housewife can furnish her husband with a dish of dates differently prepared every day for a month.

INOCULATION OF LEGUMES BE DONE

OREGON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Corvallis, Dec. 11.—Valuable assistance to farmers of the state is expected to be given by the department of bacteriology of the college as a result of the purchase of a \$400 autoclave by means of which it will be possible to prepare cultures for inoculation of legumes to affect

thousands of acres of land. The college expects to give this service at a cost of approximately 25 cents an acre. Many requests are received by the department annually for the cultures. Cattle, sheep, and hog disease vaccines will also be prepared by means of the apparatus which is expected to arrive the latter part of December. The autoclave will be used in the instructional work in senior courses.

Put it in The Bulletin.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF The First National Bank of Bend AT BEND, IN THE STATE OF OREGON, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS ON NOVEMBER 17, 1919.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	\$735,055.26
Total loans	735,055.26
Foreign bills of exchange or drafts sold with indorsement of this bank, not shown under Item 4, above (see Item 55c)	
Overdrafts, unsecured	\$735,055.26
U. S. Government securities owned:	
U. S. Bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)	12,500.00
Pledged to secure postal savings deposits (par value)	11,500.00
Pledged as collateral for state or other deposits or bills payable	10,000.00
Owned and unpledged	133,600.00
War savings certificates and thrift stamps actually owned	511.81
Total U. S. Government securities	168,111.81
Other bonds, securities, etc.:	
Bonds (other than U. S. bonds) pledged to secure postal savings deposits	2,614.76
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged	45,077.29
Total bonds, securities, etc., other than U. S.	47,692.05
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent. of subscription)	1,500.00
Value of banking house, owned and unincumbered	24,967.34
Equity in banking house	24,967.34
Furniture and fixtures	9,813.77
Real estate owned other than banking house	7,425.82
Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank	87,295.63
Cash in vault and net amounts due from national banks	253,279.26
Net amounts due from banks, bankers and trust companies other than included in Items 12, 13 or 14	33,066.75
Exchanges for clearing house	3,507.06
Total of Items 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17	289,853.07
Checks on banks located outside of city or town or reporting bank and other cash items	4,616.54
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer	625.00
Interest earned but not collected	15,797.64
TOTAL	\$1,399,546.43

LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	\$ 25,000.00
Surplus fund	25,000.00
Undivided profits	46,857.19
Less current expenses, interest and taxes paid	22,462.71
Interest and discount collected or credited, in advance of maturity and not earned (approximated)	549.85
Circulating notes outstanding	12,500.00
Net amounts due to banks, bankers and trust companies (other than included in Items 29 or 30)	4,140.90
Certified checks outstanding	286.31
Cashier's checks on own bank outstanding	2,469.29
Total of Items 30, 31, 32 and 33	6,996.60
Demand Deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to Reserve (deposits payable within 30 days):	
Individual deposits subject to check	980,744.12
Other demand deposits	615.00
Total of demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to Reserve, Items 34, 35, 36, 37, 38 and 39	981,359.12
Time Deposits subject to Reserve (payable after 30 days, or subject to 30 days or more notice, and postal savings):	
Certificates of deposit (other than for money borrowed)	36,517.15
Postal saving deposits	6,622.63
Other time deposits	280,606.60
Total of time deposits subject to Reserve, Item 40, 41, 42 and 43	323,746.38
TOTAL	\$1,399,546.43

State of Oregon, County of Deschutes, ss: I, L. G. McReynolds, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

L. G. McREYNOLDS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 29th day of November, 1919.

(SEAL.) BIRDIE MORGAN, Notary Public for Oregon.

My Commission expires October 18, 1922.

CORRECT—Attest:

E. A. SATHER,
C. S. HUDSON,
H. C. ELLIS,
Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF Lapine State Bank AT LA PINE, IN THE STATE OF OREGON, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS ON NOVEMBER 17, 1919.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	\$67,132.22
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	215.95
Bonds and warrants	4,584.85
Banking house	2,000.00
Furniture and fixtures	1,200.00
Due from banks (not reserve banks)	13,063.42
Due from approved reserve banks	4,395.94
Checks and other cash items	572.97
Cash on hand	3,979.41
Other resources, War Savings Stamps	8.12
Total	\$97,152.88

LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	\$15,000.00
Surplus fund	1,700.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	1,481.50
Individual deposits subject to check	61,835.60
Cashier checks outstanding	3,874.03
Time and Savings Deposits	12,261.75
Total	\$97,152.88

State of Oregon, County of Deschutes, ss. I, George M. Mayfield, President of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. M. MAYFIELD, President.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of December, 1919

AMY E. CAVANAUGH, Notary Public.

My commission expires June 20, 1923.

CORRECT—Attest:

WILLIAM WILLIAMS,
GEO. M. MAYFIELD,
E. B. TOMES,
Directors.