

Beaverton Review

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THE REVIEW PUBLISHING CO.

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1929.

J. H. Hulett, Business Manager

STATEMENT OF THE OWNER-SHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912.

Of the Beaverton Review published weekly at Beaverton, Oregon, for October 1, 1929.

State of Oregon, County of Washington.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared J. H. Hulett, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the owner of the Beaverton Review and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are: Publisher, J. H. Hulett, Beaverton, Oregon; Editor, the same; Managing Editor, the same; Business Manager, the same.

2. That the owner is: J. H. Hulett, Beaverton, Oregon.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders are none.

J. H. Hulett, owner.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 12th day of October, 1929.
W. E. Pegg, (My commission expires August 6, 1932.)

LAMENT

Soft dusk and an evening star!
Does he heed it—
The one who has wandered afar?
Above the moon scuds past—
Not sedately, but
Like a runner, running fast.

The soft air trembles
With unrequited passion,
For the gleaming star resembles
Her own unswerving love.
While his thoughts of her—
Have they fled
Like the racing moon above?

—Georgie Kiger

THE BORE

Though dead
He still murmurs on.
His lovely daughter
Has his voice!

—Georgie Kiger

DID YOU EVER STOP TO THINK

By Edson R. Waite
That reading the ads of your local papers carefully will prove to you that merchandise cannot only be bought as cheaply in the home city, but you can actually receive more for your money than you can by sending to mail-order houses or distant cities.

That money spent at home builds your city; money sent away builds some other city. Build your own home city.

That local merchants seek your business; they need your business; they should have your business.

That the merchants are your neighbors, your friends, and a big living part of your city.

That as their business grows, so will your city grow. Keep your city growing!

That as a city builder, as a booster, every citizen should patronize the home merchants.

People who have pride in the home city should buy at home.

Of course men are not vain, but just tell a man over 30 and watch the effect.

Knowledge, to some people is a lot like water on a ducks back—it doesn't stay long where it hits.

It may be that most brain workers eat a light breakfast, but some of them know grocers who will charge it.

A man orders more quickly than a woman—not because his wits are nimble, but because he is afraid of the waiter.

The wages of sin must be eminently satisfactory, judging from the number of enthusiastic laborers to be found in most any locality.

Enthusiastic—Isn't it wonderful, Jack made all that up out of his head.
Doubtful—Yes, and he has enough left for a cedar chest.

If a man were as strong as an ant in proportion to his size he could lift 240,000 pounds—Science but what would be the use of it? He couldn't buy that much wine anyway.

Do you ever have trouble with your home canned beets turning brown sometime during the winter. This change of color from red to brown is due to the effect of the water, and can be prevented by a simple economic specification in the state college, by a small amount of vinegar.

In fact, unless the beets become too brown, reheating them in vinegar will bring back the red color.

MANY MORE PEOPLE DIE FROM HEATSTROKE THAN OF EXPOSURE TO THE COLD, INSTITUTE FINDS

Heating Plant Now Used to Circulate Cool Air in Homes in Summer.

Summer heat is from two and a half to five times as deadly to humans as winter cold. Yet, although 7 cents of every home building dollar is spent for heating equipment, the Holland Institute of Thermology of Holland, Mich., points out that home cooling plants are rare, although modern science has made them entirely practical.

According to the latest figures of the United States Public Health Service, 644 persons died from heatstroke and only 246 as a result of exposure to cold in one year. In the preceding summer and winter 1,355 were killed by heat and 230 by cold. The statistics do not account for the vast number of non-fatal heat prostrations.

But though the cooling of theaters, auditoriums, schools, hospitals, banks, factories, offices and other structures has become common practice, air-conditioning the home for comfort, health and efficiency is neglected except for heating during cold weather. This would not be the case, the Holland Institute of Thermology suggests, if the average home owner would just "take a tip" from a common experience.

Moving Air Has Cooling Effect.
This experience occurs on hot "muggy" evenings when not a breath of wind is afloat and there seems nothing to do but perspire and suffer. In desperation, we get into the family car, start off at about 25 miles an hour, and feel the air eddy past with a grateful coolness. Presently, the speedometer slides up to 40 miles. We stop perspiring, forget the heat, become comfortable. After an hour or two we return home, refreshed and relaxed, ready for a sound sleep.

Think what this means. The air we rode through is of the same temperature as that of the air we found so insufferable before we started out—or virtually so. The relative humidity is the same, too. But riding through still air at 40 miles an hour is equivalent to sitting in moving air with a velocity of 3,520 feet a minute. This suggests that mere motion of the air may be used for cooling purposes. And that is exactly what science has discovered within recent years.

"Air motion makes any moderate condition feel cooler," states the technical guide book of the national society of air-conditioning engineers. And 12 years of research at the Pittsburgh laboratory of that organization and the United States Bureau of Mines has made it possible to calculate exactly what cooling effect any velocity of air motion will have in any condition of temperature and humidity.

Equivalent to Temperature Drop.
The facts are made use of in all sorts of industrial air-conditioning problems. As a matter of fact, engineers know four ways to cool the air in buildings. The first is to take heat directly out of air by passing it through cold water or cold brine sprays, or over cold coils, or both. The second is to reduce the humidity

of the air by cooling it below the dew point, as in a dehumidifying plant. The third method is still more complicated. But the last is simplicity itself. It consists merely in keeping the air moving at a given velocity.

When it comes to cooling a steel mill or the stockhold of an ocean liner or a metal mine, only a competent engineer can decide which of these four possible methods is best in each case. But for most of us, in our homes, the choice is narrowed down by the fact that all the first three require expensive machinery. So we have to rely on air motion.

Heating Plant Serves Double Duty.
So it is entirely logical, according to the Holland Institute of Thermology, for the warm air heating industry to apply this principle to introduce the comfort of coolness during hot weather. As a matter of fact, the founders of this industry have converted the heating plant, which is useful only for a part of the year, into a real air-conditioning plant that improves the year round conditions in every room of the home.

After all, why not? If the heating system's job is to circulate warm air throughout the house in winter, why shouldn't it circulate cool air in summer? This has been brought about by the introduction into the vaporizer heating plant of a propeller run by a small noiseless electric power unit.

Of course, its first effect is to move the air through the house at a much higher velocity than the unaided force of gravity will move it. Whereas the ordinary warm air heating system, operating under winter conditions, changes the air in each room from one-and-a-half to two times an hour, the propeller system, operating in summer, turns over the air from four to six times an hour. And this steady and moderately rapid motion of the air results in appreciable cooling during the summer.

Tests are cited by the Holland Institute of Thermology to show that this occurs on all floors of the home. Cooling breezes throughout house. Even a considerable distance from the grille, the cooling-effect of the air motion is distinctly noticeable. On this point, the language of the official test report is graphic: "Propeller circulation produces a well defined cooling effect which is readily recognized by bodily sensations. This circulation results in cooling and increased comfort to the occupants of the house."

"The velocity of discharge from floor grilles as shown by the tests was sufficient to carry a good share of the cooled air all the way to the ceiling,

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against which it splashed. In the case of several grilles, the spread at the ceiling was noticeable for some feet. The air from wall and baseboard grilles was carried well across the room before the velocity was dissipated."

Here, then, is a practical application of air motion as a cooling method for the average home. When we are entertaining friends on a sweltering summer evening, all we need do is to turn on a switch in the kitchen and set a cooling breeze coursing through the house.

No Sleepless Nights.
When bedtime comes, we can be sure of getting to sleep easily and quickly, without tossing and sweating through half the night, because of the steady cooling currents that play over our beds. Grandmother and grandfather may sit in the air stream and so pass through the "hot spell" without those distressing attacks of heatstroke that make midsummer a dread period for old folks. And baby's cradle may be placed where the wind blows over it moderately, so that the little one, too, is free from summer illnesses due to heat.

And in contrast with elaborate evaporating and dehumidifying machinery, this summer-cooling-winter-heating plant is inexpensive, both in operating cost and in original cost of the equipment. On the first point, the engineering tests showed that the total cost of cooling a large two-story dwelling by this method amounts to slightly less than a cent an hour.

Logically, we want to know what happens to the propeller system during winter. Well, one of the outstanding effects of the increased air velocity is that the house can be warmed up on cold winter mornings much more rapidly than with an ordinary heating plant.

Also, air circulation throughout the dwelling is improved. Instead of one-and-a-half or two air changes an hour there are from four to six when the propeller moves air through the system. This produces more uniform and consequently more healthy temperatures in the rooms.

Easier to Heat Home, Too.
Higher heating efficiency and considerable fuel economy result, for three reasons: First, no forcing of the heat is necessary during extremely cold weather. This practice is costly of fuel and burns out parts which are expensive to replace. Second, the temperature of the whole system is lowered, the air leaving the grilles at an average of 100 to 170 degrees in an ordinary warm air system, but only 140 to 150 in the propeller system. Third, heat loss from the heater and heat pipes into the basement is decreased by about half. And finally, the propeller forces warm air to every room in the house, even those most remote from the central heating plant; it means an end to "that room that could never be kept warm."

The Municipal airport has been opened at Medford.

The Woodburn Milling Company at Woodburn has changed hands.

The American Legion building at Ashland has been improved.

The grading of five miles of streets at Burns has been completed.

A beauty parlor has been added to the Tigard Bungalow Barber Shop at Tigard.

The City Transfer line at Madras has changed hands.

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How to Raise Poultry
By Dr. L. D. LeGear, V. S.
St. Louis, Mo.
Dr. LeGear is a graduate of the Ontario Veterinary College, 1892. Thirty-six years of veterinary practice on diseases of live stock and poultry. Endorsed authority on poultry and stock raising. Nationally known poultry breeder. Normal author and lecturer.

"Pigs is pigs," according to the famous story by Ellis Parker Butler, and to a great many people eggs is eggs, regardless of the way in which they are to be used. When it concerns eggs for any purpose but hatching, that view may be as good as any other, but eggs for extreme care if best results are to be obtained. There is no great mystery about the process of making proper selection. On the contrary, it is a very simple matter. I have seen so much of random selection, however, that I am sure a few pointers on the subject will not be amiss.

First of all, let me say what kind of eggs not to use. Discard all eggs that are small, abnormally large, very dirty, irregularly formed and those with cracked, rough, thin or irregular shells. I would especially warn everyone against accepting the common belief that large eggs are best for hatching. Years of careful experimentation and close observation of the work of others has convinced me that the average size egg of regular form and color is the best for hatching. The exact size will vary, of course with different breeds. The same is true of color. Any chicken raiser can easily judge the size of eggs to use according to this advice and detailed instructions are not necessary.

The hatching egg should be sound of shell. It should be smooth, free from uneven or rough spots; should not be mottled or uneven of color; should not be thinner in one part than in another; should not have ridges, bumps, humps or bulges, but should be as near to the true egg shape as possible. A slight unevenness of whatever kind you may use is very noticeable, better put such eggs aside for market or table use.

Eggs with unusually thin or porous shells are undesirable for hatching. The thin shelled egg is easily broken in turning.

To many people it will come as a surprise when they learn that dirty eggs should not be used. I speak from experience, however, when I say that such is the case. Slightly soiled eggs may be used if they are first cleaned carefully by rubbing lightly with a damp cloth or sponge. If that will not clean them, they should be put aside for other uses. Under no circumstances should eggs be washed thoroughly. The thorough wetting and hard rubbing will destroy nature's protective surface film, thus hastening evaporation of the contents and allowing harmful odors to penetrate the porous shell.

All eggs in any one hatch should be as nearly uniform as possible in size, weight and thickness of shell. They should also be approximately the same eggs, and from the same variety of fowl. Thin shelled eggs hatch more easily as a rule, than thick shelled ones. White eggs usually hatch more quickly than darker ones. Leghorn eggs will probably hatch 24 hours sooner than those from Plymouth Rocks. It will, therefore, be easy to see why uniformity in all the ways just mentioned is desirable whenever practicable. If this rule is followed, practically all eggs will hatch at or very near the same time, thus far greater chance for complete success than would be possible where eggs of widely varying characteristics are mixed together.

I do not recommend the use of pullet eggs for hatching. All breeding hens should be of good size for the breed and from 1 to 2 years of age. If pullets are used at all for breeders, they should be well matured, lay good size eggs and be mated to old roosters.

Another important factor that greatly influences the chances for successful incubation is the relative freshness of eggs. Those from 1 to 4 or 6 days old show little difference as to hatching quality, but after that they deteriorate rapidly. This is easily explained. A fresh egg contains just enough water to develop the embryo while it is gradually developing into a chick. As an egg shell is porous, the water will evaporate more or less rapidly, the exact degree depending on the temperature and relative humidity of the place in which the eggs are kept. After that natural internal moisture has passed out of the shell, there is no way on earth of restoring it in such a way that it can contribute to the building up of bone, muscle or nerve tissues in the baby chick. Exactly how long eggs may be safely held before their hatching qualities are seriously affected cannot be arbitrarily stated. It is worthy of note, however, that many commercial hatcheries invariably show a very high percentage of eggs successfully hatched in each setting, and they are often set when from 10 to 12 days old.

There may be nothing new under the sun, but there are ways of making things appear new. For instance, try serving "eggs in bacon rings" for breakfast some morning and see if they don't appear like a different food. To make them, broil one slice of bacon for each person to be served. Line small custard cups or muffin tins with the bacon and break the eggs in. Salt and pepper to taste, and bake in a moderate oven. Remove and garnish with parsley. Serve immediately.

HOME POINTERS

A perfect cup of coffee is an accomplishment worthy of a housewife's best efforts, yet all too often those best efforts produce a muddy beverage. This is usually the result of allowing it to "perk" too long. If your family likes it strong, add a little extra coffee, and do not cook it so long, and the finished product will be clear and free from that slightly bitter taste.

PRESERVING HINTS

By Betty Barclay
With the passing of August, the preserve closet should be fairly well stocked for the winter. Late fruits, however, may be preserved during the month of September, particularly in the north, while pickling should be at its height.

NOTICE OF DISTRICT ROAD MEETING TO VOTE SPECIAL ROAD TAX IN DISTRICT NO. 8.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the resident tax payers of Road District No. 8, Washington County, Oregon, is hereby called and will be held at Grange Hall, Kinston, in said Road District No. 8, Washington County, Oregon, on the 9th day of November, 1929, at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M. of said day, to discuss the advisability of levying a special or additional road tax in said district, to determine what, if any county roads or portions thereof in said district shall be improved, in any special manner, and the character and extent of such improvement or improvements they shall make thereon, and to levy such special or additional tax, not to exceed ten mills on the dollar, on all taxable real and personal property in said road district, as a majority of said resident tax payers of said road district shall deem advisable for the purpose of raising money with which to defray the expense of such special improvement or improvements in said Road District No. 8, Washington County, Oregon.

Dated this 11th day of October, 1929.
E. J. Ward, County Judge. c-46-47

NOTICE OF DISTRICT ROAD MEETING TO VOTE SPECIAL ROAD TAX IN DISTRICT NO. 26

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the resident tax payers of Road District No. 26, Washington County, Oregon, is hereby called, and will be held at Barnes School House in said Road District No. 26, Washington County, Oregon, on the 4th day of November, 1929, at the hour of 8 o'clock P. M. of said day, to discuss the advisability of levying a special or additional road tax in said district, to determine what, if any county roads or portions thereof in said district shall be improved, in any special manner, and the character and extent of such improvement or improvements they shall make thereon, and to levy such special or additional tax, not to exceed ten mills on the dollar, on all taxable real and personal property in said road district, as a majority of such

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F. Emley, Route 6, Metzger, Box 927 Portland, Oregon p-46-47

FOR SALE

Good, pure milk promotes health, especially at this time of year. Drink lots of it Beaverton Sunrise Dairy, A. Camenzind, proprietor. Adv. c 15-16

For Sale—Cider press and some farm implements. On Canyon road 1/2 mile east of Beaverton. H. A. Ekstrom. p-44-45

For Sale—2 good 9X12 rugs, light green axminster, and brown fluff.

For Sale—1 1/2 ton Ford truck, aluminum radiator, six speeds. Call at Dietrich Hardware. c-45

For Sale—Cow, fresh the 14th of this month, Holstein, gentle. J. H. Johnson, Rt. 3, Hyland rd p.2.

For Sale—2 cows, 1 Holstein, 1 Jersey, both coming fresh, soon. Owner is in hospital, unable to care for them. Price, \$75 per head. Phone Beaverton 8719. c-46

resident tax payers of said road district shall deem advisable for the purpose of raising money with which to defray the expense of such special improvement or improvements in said Road District No. 26, Washington County, Oregon.

Dated this 8th day of October, 1929.
E. J. Ward, County Judge. c-45-46

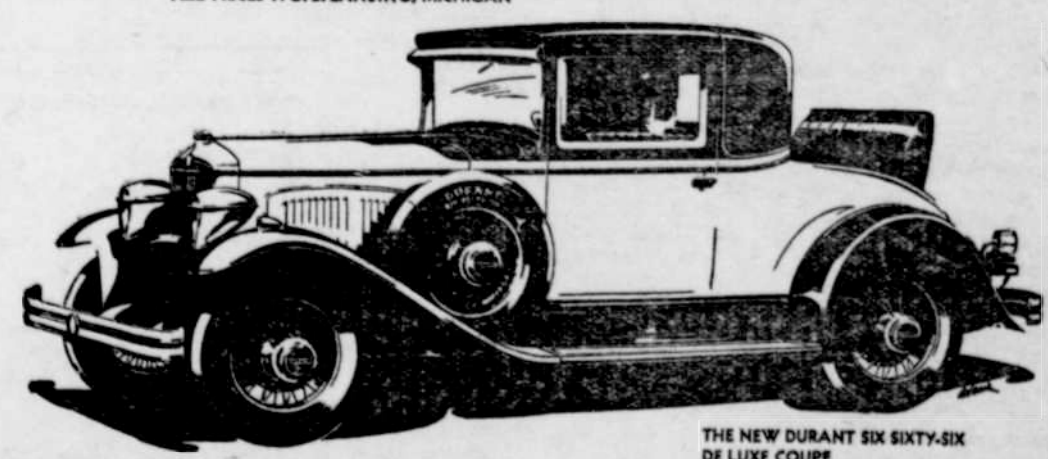
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19th Annual Exposition combines Pure Bred Livestock Show; Fat Stock Show; Dairy, Manufacturers' and Land Products Shows; Sheep Show; American National Fur Show; National Wool Show; Industrial Exposition; Boys' and Girls' Club Work Exhibits; Oregon Poultry and Fat Stock Shows; and world-renowned Horse show. Millions of dollars worth of Beef and Dairy Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Hogs, Goats and Fowls exhibited under one roof. Portland, Oregon, Oct. 26-Nov. 2. Reduced Fares all Transportation Lines.

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