

# CENTRAL POINT STAR

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Office With Al Hermanson

## WOULD BANISH THE CIGARETTE

Last week, there was a petition filed with the secretary of State providing for a referendum measure being placed upon the ballot this fall, prohibiting the sale, manufacture, importation or possession of cigarettes, by constitutional amendment. Not only was the cigarettes to be banned but also the materials to make cigarettes.

To say that this petition means little may be taking too much for granted. It was but a few years ago that many scoffed at the idea that the Eighteenth amendment would ever be passed but it did pass and we need no photographs to illustrate what the result has been.

It seems that ever so often some set of reformers must band together to get some one else to change their habits. One half of the people assuming to be the keepers of the other half.

In speaking of prohibition we feel that the country acted too hasty and brought upon the people a very disagreeable condition which has assumed the proportion of a very grave problem. To enact legislation against the liquor traffic has a greater foundation for action than to attempt the same course against the user of the cigarette. The use of cigarettes has never caused the home to suffer except when some careless member of the family drops ashes upon the front room floor. It has not been the cause of poverty. It does not produce a condition where the user loses control of his faculties. In fact, few, if any, of the same reasons can be used as arguments against the cigarette that was used against the abuser of the alcoholics.

The fact is, the anti-cigarette agitator is merely attempting to regulate personal habits by means of legislation and we fear that should the law ever be slipped over on the people, it could never be enforced. The failure of the authorities to cope with the prohibition problem surely should be lesson enough that such prohibitive legislation would not be so popular and therefore not capable of enforcement.

We hope that the voters of Oregon will, and we believe that they will, defeat the referendum by such a majority that it will not be broached again for some time. We feel that the people of the United States and Oregon are thru having their personal liberties interfered with. We also feel that the best way to spread the cigarette propaganda would be to make an effort to curb the use of them thru the process of legislation.

There is only one way to combat any popular habit and that is thru education, not force; and the sooner the sponsors of the anti-cigarette movement learn this the better off everyone will be.

## THE FOREST FIRE SEASON AGAIN

The dry season is again upon us and with it comes the hazard of fire in our forests. Each year some careless campers, smokers and the like cause much damage to the forests of this state thru the heavy fire losses.

Already fire warnings and restrictions are in effect and even greater efforts are going to be made this year, than usual, to preserve the state's forests. With the cooperation of the people of these parts who enjoy the forests and their confines the fires could be decreased to a minimum. We feel certain that anyone who has lived in the desert or prairie country would ever injure the forests intentionally, for to them the forests and woods are something to be loved and perpetuated. It is only to those people who have enjoyed the beauty and comforts of their shade and the wild or pioneer life which they hide in their bosom who do not appreciate what their loss means. This from a strictly sentimental standpoint we

think would be enough to call for the preservation of our forests, but from an industrial standpoint we must bear in mind that the lumber industry of Oregon is our greatest. It is the source of income for thousands of our inhabitants and thousands of others are aided thru the presence of the industry. We must protect that industry. It means too much to the people of our state to see it wilfully debauched by the careless or the wilful arsonist. We hope that every true Oregonian will appoint themselves a firewarden and see that they nor none of their party, when camping, traveling thru the timber country, breaks any of the safety rules of the careful woodsmen.

## MECHANICAL STEMMERS FOR CHICKS

This Article Should Help the Beginner Materially in Choosing the Type of Artificial Brooding Most Suitable to His Individual Requirements.

One of the penalties of being regarded as an authority on anything is having to answer all sorts of questions more or less closely related to your specialty. One of the many questions that I am called upon to answer quite frequently is "What type of artificial brooder do you consider best?" To this I invariably reply that there is "no best system and no best device." Any of the devices and systems now in general use will give satisfactory results if the manufacturer's instructions are carefully followed. A brooding system should be so arranged that it can be easily cleaned and disinfected; it should be guarded against fire; it should be able to develop high temperature and distribute heat evenly; it should be easily ventilated.

The terms brooder and hover are rather loosely used by many people. Strictly speaking a hover is that part of the brooding apparatus which confines the heat to a given place and to which the chicks have access for warmth. It is usually a circular metal canopy shaped to deflect heat downward onto the backs of the chicks just as it would come from the body of a hen. It is sometimes adjustable to various heights and is quite often surrounded by a slit curtain to confine more of the heat to the area beneath it.

Many types of heating plants are used. A kerosene burner is the most common form, altho coal, gas, hot water and electricity are also used to furnish brooder heat. If an oil burner is to be used it should be so constructed that the flame cannot easily be blown out or smothered and there should be some provision for the easy escape of fumes into the open air as they are very harmful to young chicks. With coal heaters it is also necessary to have a good draft.

Small portable lamp hovers, having a capacity for from 50 to 100 chicks are deservedly quite popular as they are small and are easily carried about. They are easily cleaned, simple to regulate and offer little fire hazard if ordinary precautions are observed. They are usually circular in shape. A centrally located lamp is surrounded by a metal drum which carries the heat up against a metal canopy which deflects the heat downward. The canopy is usually surrounded by a curtain to confine the heat and slits in the latter allow the chicks to come and go as they please.

Large stove brooders are in quite general use and have much to commend them. In principle, they are much like the portable brooders mentioned above except that they radiate heat over quite an extensive area gradually decreasing in intensity with the distance it travels, the chicks can find almost any degree of heat they wish. With this type of hover poultrymen can take care of 500 chicks or more.

A plan which offers many advantages to the poultryman is the Col-

ony Brooder system. A large hover or brooder of from 200 to 500 chicks is placed in the center of a colony house and a temporary fence of one inch netting is put around it to keep the chicks from scattering. The size of the enclosure is increased from time to time as they grow and need more room. The advantages of this plan are obvious. If disease develops, for instance, it can be confined to one colony house or in case of fire only one brood of chicks will be destroyed. The colony house used are of the regular type familiar to all practical poultrymen.

There is a comparatively new system of brooding called the battery brooding system that I have seen in operation in several different states, and in most cases is giving satisfaction for the production of early broilers, etc. These batteries are made up of compartments about 284 feet and four to six of these are usually built on top of each other. The floor of each

compartment is made of 1/2 inch mesh wire and about 2 inches beneath the wire is a galvanized pan which catches all the droppings and is removed and cleaned every morning. About 100 chicks are put in each compartment at the start but the number is reduced as the chicks grow. When the chicks are old enough to determine the sex, the pullets are usually put out in a regular brooder room and raised for layers while the cockerels are left in the batteries and grown as rapidly as possible for broilers.

In Texas and in other Southern States, electricity is the usual heat in the batteries, while farther north hot water heating systems are usually installed. The advantages of this system are the small space required and the sanitary measures afforded by the wire floors in the battery compartment.

## HOME POINTERS

### NATURAL FLAVORS

In the summer it is at least amusing—and it may be also highly delightful—to discard the more artificial flavors and depend on the more natural food flavors.

Chocolate, of course, comes in for some good midsummer service. And sandwiches spread with pate de foie gras are as delicious in July as they are in December. But it is fun to try using the natural food flavors as much as possible—to substitute fruit juices for bottled extracts, just to give the palate a change. Then, when summer has gone, taking with her her many fruits and vegetables, we will fall back on our extracts and powders with renewed relish and appreciation.

At this time of year the thoughts turn first to berries, as a source which may be used, with or without the crushed fruit, for ice cream and pudding sauces. Red raspber-

ries, raw or cooked are almost as good as strawberries for giving us delicious flavor for desserts. Red raspberries make delicious ice. But many persons fail to know their possibilities in ice cream. And one of the best homemade ice creams I ever ate, was made from crushed black-cas—or black raspberries—and cream and sugar. It was a lovely lavender color and had a delicacy of taste quite incomparable. The black raspberries are washed with sugar, and heated just enough to make it easy to rub them through a sieve to remove the seeds. Then, when the juice was cool it was added to the cream and frozen.

Lemons, without any publicity, are probably the most used of summer fruits. They are, of course, all year round fruits. But in summer they are used as at no other time. The gallons and gallons of lemonade that are consumed prove that.

Cakes, too, may be flavored with fruit flavors. Strawberry, red raspberries, black raspberry—the spice of all these may be used to give color and flavor to icings and fillings.

It is not only fruit, of course, that can be used to give natural flavors to our summer dietary. There are so many delicious vegetables that may be used, cooked or raw. Raw vegetable salads ought to be served every day.

Cooked fresh summer vegetables are also delicious in a salad. A combination salad plate containing a mound of green peas, a mound of diced beets, a mound of green beans, a mound of string beans, and a few flowerets of cauliflower is a good choice.

Fruit gelatin is an ever delicious summer dessert that may be changed every day if you wish. The foundation may be of any one good fruit flavors and the fruits may vary from strawberries to red raspberries, with an ever reliable, interspersing of grapefruit and orange.

Coming to  
MEDFORD  
Dr. Mellenthin  
Special Attention  
to  
Internal Medicine  
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Will be at  
Hollana Hotel  
on  
TUESDAY, JULY 15  
from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.  
ONE DAY ONLY  
No Charge for Consultation

Dr. Mellenthin's visits are greatly appreciated and patronized, especially by those who are suffering or ailing from troubles of the internal organs, in the chest or abdomen; also head, ear, nose and throat. The doctor accepts only those who can be treated medicinally with the aid of correct diet and hygiene for which a nominal charge is made.

Women if married please bring their husbands.  
Whatever your complaint may be it will be of interest to consult the Doctor on this trip.

Below are the names of a few of his many satisfied patients:  
Mrs. Harriet Anstadt, Astoria  
Alfred Clemmens, Corvallis  
Chas. Desch, Portland  
W. G. Grubbe, Albany  
Mrs. J. C. Huntsucker, Toledo  
W. E. Hankins, Mt. Hebron, Cal.  
Denver Kincaid, Ashland  
Bert Lampo, St. Helens  
L. H. Martin, Moro  
E. O. Pollard, Yreka, Calif.  
E. F. Smith, Heppner  
Mrs. Wm. Schuening, Helix  
Lee Oey, North Powder  
L. T. Shown, Goldendale  
Emma Turner, Mikkalo  
Henry Trowbridge, John Day  
J. H. Wood, Eugene  
V. P. Harris, Athena  
Mrs. B. Danks, Klamath Falls  
Mrs. Walter Scott, Mt. Angel  
Henry Schultz, Pendleton  
Mrs. O. N. Kimball, Crabtree  
Mrs. Frank Simpson, Hood River  
Lee Stucher, La Grande

Note above the exact date and place! Permanent address: 268 So. Serrano, Los Angeles, Calif.

## About Your Family's Health....

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HE WILL BE GLAD TO EXPLAIN TO YOU THE ECONOMIC COST OF OPERATION AND THE NECESSITY OF CORRECT REFRIGERATION IN YOUR HOME

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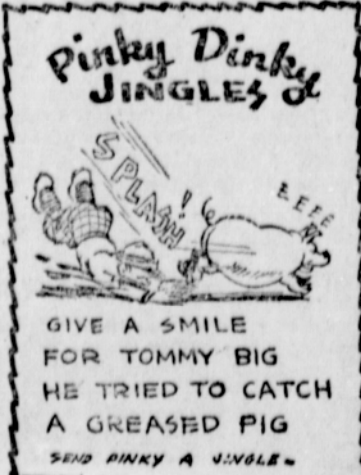
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## PINKEY DINKEY

"INFORMATION, PLEASE"

By Terry Cilkison



Light