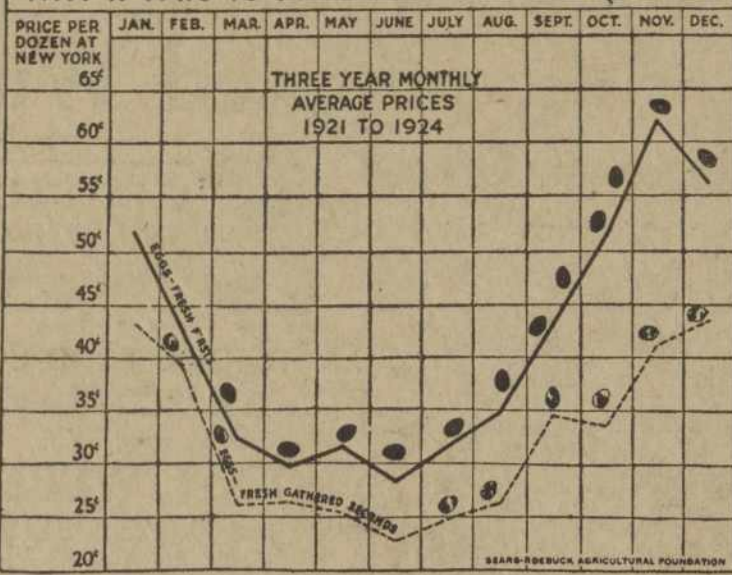


WHY IT PAYS TO PRODUCE EGGS OF QUALITY



That everything with a shell on goes, isn't the rule any longer. On the market today, it still goes, but at a price below a first-class egg. Opportunity for the greatest success in egg production lies in producing an article that is better than the average, then selling it as such. It isn't hard to find a market willing to pay a premium of 6 to 7 cents a dozen over firsts and from 9 to 13 cents a dozen over seconds, according to the Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Foundation.

The premium on fresh-gathered firsts at New York City during a three-year period over fresh-gathered seconds was substantial as shown by the accompanying chart. During February, March and April, when practically all eggs are good, the prices of extra firsts average only from 1 to 4 cents higher than for seconds. In May the spread begins to widen. In August the margin on extra firsts is around 9 cents. It continues to widen until in November, when the high peak is reached, with extras at 62 cents a dozen and seconds at 41 cents. It costs a little more and it takes a lot of extra effort to market high quality eggs. Yet the gain is ample return for the extra expense and labor.

Shark Furnishes Man With Many Products

The old-fashioned shark is now becoming sought and respected on account of the many uses which are being found for his jacket and what he contains. A considerable amount of "cod-liver oil" is really shark-liver oil, and possesses medicinal properties of the same character. Shark-fin soup is appreciated by the Chinese. The eyes of the shark, after they have been boiled, lose their outer covering, and the residue becomes quite hard and has a sort of shifting light in its texture. These are mounted on tie-pin or other forms of jewelry and present an unusual appearance. A valuable part of the man-eater is the skin. The thin outer skin is removed and when dried has a remarkable hardness, and is used by cabinet-makers for giving polish to hard woods, ivory, and so on. The inner skin is tanned so carefully that it eventually yields a waterproof, non-cracking leather. Different parts of the skin give differing shades of color, and the tanning process succeeds in preserving these dark greens and browns so that shoes, traveling bags, purses, belts and similar articles made of the skin have a handsome appearance.

Feathered Duelists

Blackgame may soon fight out their early morning tournaments in the woods of Wiltshire. A writer in the Sporting Times (England) announces that he intends to import their eggs and hatch under French partridges.

The blackcock, now confined almost entirely to Exmoor and the North, is a powerful bird and a lusty fighter. Any wood which holds him has, somewhere, a smooth trampled patch of grass some 15 yards in diameter. This is the arena.

As dawn breaks the first blackcock sallies over the treetops, pitches and sounds his challenge. Another answers and the two bow like gamecocks. The rest is a maelstrom of feathers and claws. The grayhens, as the females are called, stand by and look on, after the medieval fashion.

What a Daguerreotype Is

The name is given to the result of the first successful attempt at photography, in honor of the inventor, Louis Daguerre. The process was perfected in 1839 and consisted of a copper plate silvered and covered by the action of the vapor of iodine, with a thin film of iodine of silver. By means of the action of light on the iodine of silver at the focal point of the camera, a picture of the object is formed on the plate. This result is afterward developed by means of vapor of mercury and fixed by treatment in a solution of sodium hyposulphite. In recognition of the importance of his discovery the French government awarded to Daguerre a life pension of 6,000 francs. —Kansas City Star.

Moon Has Always Been Mystery of Mankind

We all feel very wise nowadays about the moon, and smile indulgently as we relate tales of its lonely old male inhabitant to the young.

Our wisdom, based as it is upon maps and photographs and scientific theories, is, however, of very recent origin. The moon for generations was the greatest mystery of mankind—greater even than the sun. When Galileo, in 1609, first turned his telescope upon the moon, he created throughout Europe a much greater sensation than did Columbus when he discovered America.

Till then the scientific men had believed in Aristotle's theory, that the moon is a perfectly smooth and round body, its markings being the continents of the world, reflected, as in a mirror.

Every one else explained away the mysterious marks with myths. There is nothing more remarkable in history than the strange resemblances which exist between the explanations given by different races.

Almost all of them interested the

Deeds of Young Men Blazoned in History

Alexander the Great kicked over the parental traces and conquered the world at twenty-three. Over in Carthage, when they needed a commander in chief for all the armies, they picked on a youngster by the name of Hannibal—and he was twenty-six. Columbus had plans for his voyage all laid when he was twenty-eight—and failed to get started only because he couldn't convince his elders. John Smith, the first of the line, staked out his colonial empire in Virginia when he should have been serving an apprenticeship somewhere. He was twenty-seven. A visionary young man, Martin Luther by name, was just past thirty when he started the Protestant Reformation. Luther was joined by John Calvin, who was twenty-one. Calvin wrote one of his greatest books at twenty-three. Joan of Arc, when she was seventeen, emerged from obscurity in France, made her way to the leadership of the nation, and at nineteen was burned at the stake.

Patrick Henry cried "Liberty or death" when he was twenty-seven. Hamilton was thirty-two when he was made the secretary of the treasury and laid the plans for America's national banking system. A youngster of twenty-six discovered the law of gravitation. The first American modernist, Roger Williams, was a banished heretic at twenty-nine. And that's only the beginning of the list! —Stanley High, in Collier's.

Difference as to "Cat and Dog" Law

Animal pets may on occasion scratch, bite, and commit other injuries, and the owner's liability for damage will vary according to the nature of the animal.

It is much more risky to keep a monkey or an elephant than a dog; while cats, which in natural history primers are described as "of the tiger kind," are more favored by the law than almost any domestic pet.

Generally speaking, the first question asked by the law is whether the animal is fierce by nature. If so, its owner is liable for damage whether he knew of its vicious propensities or not, and it is immaterial whether he was careful or negligent.

A tame menagerie elephant and a pet monkey have been held to be animals fierce and vicious. Although their ancestors were indubitably fierce, cats and dogs, as a result of many generations of domesticity, are now regarded as friendly to mankind. An injured plaintiff must show that the owner knew of the animal's vicious propensity toward mankind, and that with such knowledge he was negligent in the custody of it.

Geysers Aid to Farmers

Geysers are proving useful adjuncts to farming in Iceland. A well-known dye works in that country linked up its factory with water pipes direct from the hot springs and, after using the hot water in the color processes and for heating the factory and the workmen's homes, conducted it through underground pipes laid in fields, which, as a result, yielded three times as much produce as neighboring fields not so equipped, says the Kansas City Star.

Although, from time immemorial, the Icelanders have been familiar with geysers, only recently have their industrial uses been seriously considered.

A project now is on foot to supply Reykjavik with hot water for heating, bathing and washing purposes from one of the neighboring hot springs.

Dick Turpin's Home

It is reported that the reputed home of Dick Turpin, the celebrated highwayman, Percival or Parsifal hall, a fine old mansion in the valley of the Wharfe between Barden and Appleton, Yorkshire, is to be sold. It is a hall with an interesting history. Here it was that William Nevison, alias Swift Nick, the original of the traditional Dick Turpin, was wont to spend his time when not engaged in daring exploits on the road. The place is famous, too, as the one-time home of one of Yorkshire's quaintest characters, Parson Heye, while tradition says that one of the most terrible barguests—those ghostly dogs which Yorkshire country people believe walk at night—is to be found near the hall.

Forest of Vallombrosa

The forest of Vallombrosa was founded in the Twelfth century and given its name, which literally translated means "Shadowed Valley," by St. Giovanni Gauberto. It was founded as a monastery and retreat for one of the Benedictine order of monks, and from its early inception the monks took great pride in caring for, cultivating and replanting the forests, the Detroit News notes.

Use of charcoal in Italy has always been very heavy because of its almost universal use for cooking and heating. At Vallombrosa a large quantity has always been made, even in the time of the monks during the Middle Ages.

Got His Answer

An Irish politician was delivering a passionate speech to a mixed crowd. He had suffered badly at the hands of one particular heckler, but at last his chance came.

"You think you're smart, don't you?" sneered the heckler. "Well, just tell us how many toes a pig has got."

"Take your boots off and count!" was the lightning reply.

Trivial Things Lead to Broken Home Life

"We may talk about the leading causes of divorce—drunkenness, unfaithfulness, cruelty, lack of support—but in my experience I have found that it is the pin pricks which poison," said a social worker, according to the Milwaukee Journal. "These things, of course, do not appear on the surface at the moment when the home is broken, for one of the bigger questions has cropped out as the predominant issue, but I try to go back and find where it all really started. Almost invariably the first rift was about some small thing that arose from differences in character."

A good deal of sense to that. We once knew a girl—it was in the days when marriages were still carefully considered before they were consummated—who refused her mother's choice and was deaf to all pleas. Yes, she liked Jack immensely and on the main points of life they were agreed. "But, mother, on many little things we are at total disagreement. I like neatness, and Jack is not neat. I like to be up and doing with the start of the day and Jack is a lazybones until after most others are at their work. You know how strictly I keep account of all I spend; when we go out together Jack never knows whether he has a dollar to pay the bill until it is presented to him. I fear that those little disagreements would make our lives unhappy."

Perhaps one might say that a great love would overcome all this. In some cases it may, but the experience of the social worker shows that in many other cases it does not. We'd have more happy homes if the young woman and the young man about to be married each analyzed more closely the little points in the character of the other.

Slayer in Hard Luck; Betrayed by Trophy

As in the "wild West" in the old range days, so in Matto Grosso, Brazil, a man's best lawyer is his gun. There is the story of Machado's ear. Indeed, the affair happened only two years ago. This wise—Machado, a dark-skinned Bahiano Brazilian, was a thief. He stole the cattle of Ben Heck, who had come from Texas to try his fortune in Brazil. Ben spoke to him about it. Machado got angry. He said next time he met Ben he would kill him and cut off his ear (a native custom). Very foolishly, while so speaking, he fumbled with his gun.

Having killed his man, Ben had to pack up for a bit. Weeks passed without news and Ben's friends got anxious. They found him at last chained to the prison floor of a border town.

Ben, no great orator, explained as best he could. He said he was just getting safely over the border, when the police raided the train, looking for revolutionaries. They searched every one's luggage. "And there, in the bottom of my grip, they found that darned ear." —Arthur Mills, in the Continental Edition of the London Mail.

Curious Shepherd Custom

There is, or was, a curious custom in Sussex, England, the explanation of which is somewhat obscure, in connection with the burial of the old shepherds, says the Detroit News. A tuft of wool is placed in the right hand of the dead man in his coffin. The purpose of this is believed by many to be that thereby the vocation of the man may be known, and he will be excused for his nonattendance at church on Sundays.

During lambing in particular a shepherd can never leave his flock, and Sunday and weekdays alike may be seen on the downs with his sheepdog attending to the countless duties that call for ceaseless vigilance.

Willing to Be "Fired"

Some of the inmates of the jail were lathing a room, and the governor was inspecting the progress of the work.

After watching the men for a few minutes, the governor said to one of the convicts: "Look here, my man, you are putting those laths too close together. That sort of work will never do."

The prisoner laid down his tools and said: "Well, sir, I am willing to be turned off if my work don't suit you. I didn't apply for the job, and if you are dissatisfied—well, you can fire me."

Taking It Nicely

Grandmother had been talking to four-year-old Mary Ellen about becoming angry so easily. After the little girl had listened a few minutes she thought it time to tell of some of her good qualities, so she said:

"Yesterday my dolly got stepped on and broken and I didn't cry a bit or scold anybody."

"That was fine," said her grandmother, very much pleased. "And who stepped on your dolly?" she asked.

"Why, I did, grandma."

What's in a Name?

"Why do you call your wife Chris?" This was the question put to a man by a lodge brother who had met the wife.

"Because that is her name."

"Seems an odd name for a woman."

"Well, her folks gave her a floral name. Her full name is Chrysanthemum. Of course I might use the last syllable," went on the husband genially, "but she's never mum." —Los Angeles Times.

World's Rulers Who Were Labeled "Great"

Lord Bryce, in an essay on "Great Men and Greatness," gives a list of 14 names to which the adjective great "is invariably, or at least, usually attached by the world at large." National appreciation runs on more generous lines.

Spain alone has labeled four of her kings "the great," while France pays the same tribute to as many as six sovereigns, says the Detroit News. Russia, Germany, Austria, Denmark, Sweden, Portugal and even Hawaii have attached the adjectives to one or other of their rulers. Ethelred the Unready, king of England, seems to have been the only monarch branded with this adjective.

Some royal epithets refer merely to physical peculiarities, like William Rufus, and the large group of plump monarchs known to posterity as "the fat," Charles the Bold, Pepla the Short, and Olaf the Hungry, are also of this company.

Others have a warlike connotation: Brave, valiant, victorious, hardy, strong, all appear in the list; also terrible, though Ivan of that memory was not so formidable to his foes as to his fellow countrymen. Sulyman I was "The Magnificent," John II (of Portugal) "The Perfect," Louis V "The Well Beloved," and Peter IV (of Aragon), "The Ceremonious." The names of the monarchs acclaimed "wise," "just" or "great" would fill a large space.

Following completion of the present contract on the Montgomery tract near Mehama, the practice of maintaining prison woods camps at a long distance from Salem will be abolished, according to A. M. Dalrymple, warden of the state penitentiary. The action was taken, it was said, because of the many escapes at the camps during the past few years.

Carle Abrams, newly elected secretary of the state budget commission, has started sending out blanks to the various state institutions and departments in quest of estimated expenditures during the next biennium. Under the law these estimates must be in the hands of the budget commission early in October and be compiled and printed before December 15.

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