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T. J. MAHONEY : : Heppner, Oregon

HAPPY NEW YEAR



WE DO NOT HAVE TO "BLOW OUR OWN HORN." THE UP-GRADE HARDWARE WE SELL AND THE LOW-DOWN PRICES WE SELL IT FOR, SPEAK FOR US.

BUT JUST ONE THING WE WILL SAY—WE CAN LOOK EVERYONE WE'VE DEALT WITH LAST YEAR SQUARE IN THE EYE. WE HAVE TREATED HIM RIGHT IN THE PAST. WE WILL NOT CHANGE OUR SYSTEM.

VAUGHN & SONS

Grand Masquerade Ball New Year's Eve

FAIR PAVILION, HEPPNER

Prizes will be given to best sustained lady and gentleman character.

Music by Redifer's 5-Piece Orchestra.

DANCE TICKETS - \$1.50

Music starts at 9 o'clock and dancing will continue until 2 A. M.

METHODS OF RABBIT EXTERMINATION

Much Damage to Farm Crops, Fruit Trees, and Shrubs Caused by the Pests—Methods of Protection.

Pine mice and cottontail rabbits occur throughout the eastern part of the United States and do much harm to fruit and ornamental trees and shrubs as well as to garden produce and other farm crops.

Pine mice are seldom seen on account of their molelike habits, for they live in their own underground burrows or in mole runways. The

presence of these mice in mole burrows can usually be detected by an occasional opening that they make to the surface from the runway. Pine mice are not so prolific as their near relatives, the meadow mice, but protected as they are by their underground habits they sometimes become abnormally abundant. This is especially apparent in States where hawks and owls, which are enemies of these rodents, are destroyed. The mice live upon roots, seeds, succulent vegetation, and bark of young trees, and they are very destructive to sweet potatoes and other tubers as well as to trees and shrubs.

The most practical method of controlling this pest is by poisoning. Sweet potatoes cut into small pieces have proved to be the most effective bait. They are prepared as follows: Sweet potato bait.—Cut sweet potatoes into pieces about the size of large grapes. Moisten 4 quarts of

these and drain off excess moisture. Slowly sift over them one-eighth ounce of powdered strychnine (alkaloid) using a pepper box or salt shaker for the purpose, and stir constantly to distribute the poison evenly.

One or two pieces of the poisoned sweet potatoes should be dropped into the tunnels through the natural openings, or through openings made with a stick. A systematic use of this poison invariably results in an almost complete extermination of pine mice. These pests are also easily trapped, but owing to the extra time and labor required, this method does not compare favorably with poisoning.

Cottontail rabbits breed rapidly, and in spite of the inroads made upon their number by predatory animals, such as the larger hawks and owls, cats, and dogs, and the excellent sport they furnish hunters, they sometimes become so abundant as to occasion serious losses. They eat all sorts of herbage, preferring such succulent foods as vegetables, clover or alfalfa, fallen fruits, etc. When snow cuts off the supply of their favorite food, they frequently kill trees and shrubs by gnawing the bark. In this way they often cause serious financial losses to nurserymen and orchardists.

The majority of eastern States protect rabbits during the greater part of the year, although half of these States have provisions enabling farmers and fruit growers to destroy the animals in order to protect their crops and trees.

In localities where cottontails are sufficiently abundant to be a continual menace, the safest and most nearly permanent method of securing immunity from their ravages is to fence against them. It has been found that woven wire netting 1½-inch mesh and 30 inches high will exclude rabbits, provided that the lower border of the fence is buried 5 or 6 inches below the surface of the ground. In cases where a small number of trees are concerned, a cylinder of similar wire netting around each tree, if so fastened that it cannot be pushed up close against the tree, serves the purpose more economically.

When the law permits, poison can often be used to advantage, especially at times when the natural food of the rabbit is scarce. The following formulas have been employed with considerable success:

Poisoned oats.—Mix together 1 ounce of powdered strychnine (alkaloid), 1 ounce of baking soda, ¼ ounce of saccharine, and 3 heaping tablespoons of flour. Stir with enough cold water to make a creamy paste and apply to 12 quarts of good, clean oats, mixing thoroughly. This same creamy paste can also be applied to orchard prunings. The smaller twigs should be cut up into 2 or 3 inch lengths and the poison applied in the same way as with oats.

Poisoned green baits.—Cut up a supply of carrots, parsnips, apples, or other similar baits into cubes ½ to 1 inch in diameter. Insert in each a small quantity of powdered strychnine or a small strychnine crystal. When a larger quantity is to be prepared, the powdered strychnine can be dusted over the bait by means of a salt shaker in the proportion of ¼ ounce of strychnine to 2 quarts of the bait.

The poisoned oats, prunings, or green baits are dropped along rabbit trails or in places frequented by the rabbits, care being exercised in placing them to prevent any possible injury to livestock.

The following poisoned wash has proved highly satisfactory in the West and promises to be one of the most popular methods of protecting trees from rabbits.

Poisoned tree wash.—Dissolve 1 ounce of strychnine sulphate in 3 quarts of boiling water and add ½ pint of laundry starch, previously dissolved in 1 pint of cold water. Boil this mixture until it becomes a clear paste. Add 1 ounce of glycerin and stir thoroughly. When sufficiently cool, apply to the trunks of trees with a paint brush. Rabbits that gnaw the bark will be killed before the tree is injured.

Many other repellent tree washes have been used with varying success. Other means of controlling cottontail rabbits, such as trapping, and driving are usually too slow and laborious to warrant their use.

Political Bee Buzzing at Canyon City.

Political gossip now has Art Martin a candidate for sheriff and Old Dame Rumor is mumbling something about Charlie Collier taking a shy at the office. It is not likely that Mr. Collier will consent to run as he has only been married about two years and his honeymoon is not over yet. This is going to be a free for all, go as you please, catch as catch can contest. There is no entrance fee and as there will be no chance to "Call the boys up" it will be inexpensive and yet at the same time a good opportunity for a man to test his popularity and find out how many different kinds of prevaricators there are. Bill Welch, the present sheriff, will just sit on the fence and watch the boys run by.—Blue Mountain Eagle.

TYPHOID

is no more necessary than Smallpox. Army experience has demonstrated the almost infallible efficacy, and harmlessness, of Antityphoid Vaccination. Be vaccinated NOW by your physician, you and your family. It is more vital than home insurance. Ask your physician, druggist, or send for "Have you had Typhoid?" telling of Typhoid Vaccine, results from use, and danger from Typhoid Carriers. THE LUTTER LABORATORY, BERKELEY, CAL. PRODUCING VACCINES & SERUMS UNDER U. S. GOV. LICENSE

LARGE SALES OF NATIONAL FOREST TIMBER

Bids have been accepted by the department of Agriculture for two large bodies of National Forest timber estimated to contain 188,100,000 board feet. One is in California and the other in Utah. With one exception, these are by far the most important sales made this fiscal year, which is expected by forestry officials to run considerably above last year in receipts from timber sales, the first five months having shown an increase of nearly 40 per cent.

The California sale is on the Plumas National Forest, in the Sierra Mountains. The most valuable timber is sugar pine, for which \$3.25 per thousand was bid, with an estimated total of nearly 26,000,000 board feet on the tract. For yellow pine, of which the amount is put at over 37,000,000 feet, \$2.60 was bid.

Douglas fir, white fir, and incense cedar, which have a much lower market value, brought an average of only about 70 cents a thousand for a total of over 43,000,000 feet. The purchaser will be allowed an operating period of fifteen years, besides a year at the beginning for the construction of necessary improvements; but the prices to be paid are subject to readjustments every five years.

The Utah timber is in the Wasatch National Forest, and will be cut chiefly for railroad ties. It comprises according to the government's estimate, 82,100,000 board feet of green and dead lodgepole pine, Englemann spruce, and Alpine fir. The sale price is 10 cents for each tie cut and ½ cent per linear foot for mine timbers.

Notwithstanding that since the current year began, July 1, there have been two large previous sales of National Forest timber, one in Arizona of less than 50,000,000 feet, the other in Washington of nearly 100,000,000 feet, the vast bulk of the sales from the National Forests are of small quantities for the supply of local needs. The total cut from all the National Forests last year was 689,000,000 board feet, of which nearly one-fourth went to local residents allowed free use, while out of a total of nearly 11,000 individual sales only 169 involved timber worth more than \$1,000. With timber receipts during the last fiscal year in excess of \$1,175,000, the forestry officials say that if the rate of gain already made this year continues, the receipts will exceed all past records.

KEEPING FURNITURE BRIGHT AND CLEAN

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Dec. 27.—Keeping the house furniture always clean, bright and attractive with cost of cleaning material and labor as low as can be secured by scientific methods, is the purpose of a few paragraphs in the O. A. C. bulletin, Methods of Cleaning, written by Miss Ruth M. Smith and issued by the Extension Service. It is also pointed out that nothing saves time and labor more than having plain, dull finished furniture of substantial design. General dusting, says the bulletin, should be done with a black cheese cloth duster, prepared in the following manner:

Dip the cloth into hot water, wring dry, then put into boiled linseed oil which has been thinned with one-third its volume of turpentine. Wring out the duster and hang outdoors until perfectly dry. It may be washed and re-treated. Cedar oil may be substituted for the linseed, but not being a drying oil it is apt to be more greasy.

Furniture polishes should be avoided as most varieties contain cheap shellac which only covers scratches temporarily and leaves the wood in worse condition than before. If not completely removed, any oily restorative when applied to wood will collect dust and form a dark, sticky spot. This sticky surface may be removed with turpentine. Oils, in general, with the exception of paraffin and poppy seed oil, tend also to darken wood. Scratches may be concealed by applying on a cloth a small amount of water color for wood, to match the finish of the furniture.

White spots due to heat or water are easily removed by applying an oil of some kind such as linseed or sweet oil. The oil is then allowed to stand for an hour or so; it is rubbed vigorously and the treatment repeated until the varnish becomes clear once more. Care must be taken to remove every trace of oil. Sal soda and kerosene may be used for very bad spots; the soda is sprinkled on and rubbed with a cloth dipped in kerosene. Dullness due to long usage may be improved with a mixture of two parts of boiled linseed oil and one of turpentine. The oil is rubbed off completely with a woolen cloth. This treatment may be followed by applying a good polishing wax in a very thin film, allowing it to stand an hour or more, and rubbing the surface vigorously with a woolen cloth and finishing with a polishing buffer. A suitable buffer is made by covering a brick with several layers of padding, over which a woolen cloth is fastened securely.

Washing furniture occasionally with lukewarm water and kerosene, drying immediately, is also helpful in removing the greasy film likely to appear on it.

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