

STANDARD OIL CO.'S.

Products For Sale By Hermiston and Umatilla Merchants

For Your Heater

PEARL OIL

(KEROSENE)
HEAT AND LIGHT

Clean, convenient, economical



Pearl Oil is the Standard Oil Company's high-grade kerosene. Refined and re-refined to be clean burning. No smoke—no odor—no dirt. Save money by buying in bulk. Bring your can today.

Price per gallon

Hermiston Produce & Supply Co.



and it lessens your housework

Furniture, pianos, floors and woodwork—all are quickly cleaned, dusted and polished with Calol Liquid Gloss. After your house has been "Calol Cleaned" your future housework is lessened.

With Calol on your mop or cloth it's easy to keep the corners clean and bright; around and under heavy pieces it completes the task of cleaning quickly.

In the kitchen or bathroom, Calol gives the linoleum a glossy surface and makes future cleaning easier.

A can bought today assures you a clean house for many days to come.

Sappers' Inc.

Every drop a polish



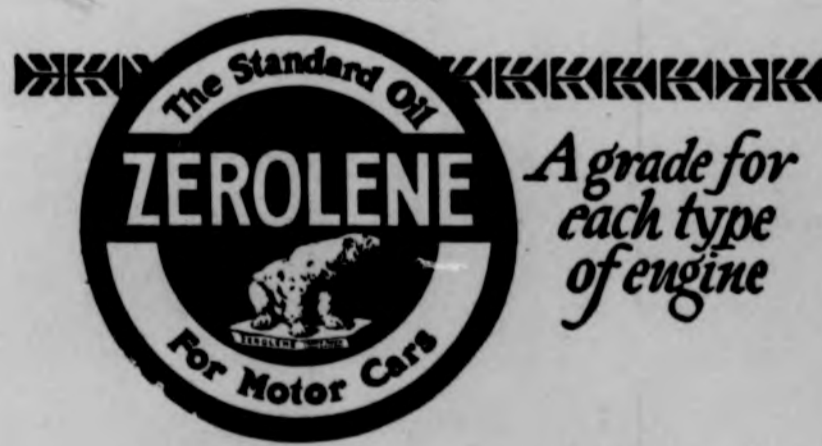
CALOL LIQUID GLOSS



By actual tests

By exhaustive study and engine tests, our Board of Lubrication Engineers has determined the correct consistency of Zerolene for your make of automobile. Its recommendations are available for you in the Zerolene Correct Lubrication Charts. Get one for your car at your dealer's or our nearest station. Use Zerolene for the Correct Lubrication of your automobile, truck or tractor.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY (California)



A grade for each type of engine

HERMISTON AUTO CO.



FOR THE HOME GARAGE

A 15-gallon black steel barrel of Zerolene affords the greatest economy and convenience in the use of correct lubrication. Takes up little room.

UMATILLA GARAGE
Lane Bros., Props.



For Your Oil Heater



Use Pearl Oil, the Standard Oil Company's high-grade kerosene. Refined and re-refined to be clean burning. It gives no smoke, no odor, no dirt. Save your money by buying in bulk. Bring your can today.

Price per gallon

Phelps Cash Grocery



HITT'S



Oregon Hdw. & Implement Co.



SAPPERS' INC.

Heat With Oil



Pearl Oil is the Standard Oil Company's high-grade kerosene. It is refined and re-refined to be clean burning. No smoke, no odor, no dirt. Bring your can today and save money by buying in bulk.

Price per gallon

KINGSLEY MERCANTILE CO. CO.



Hermiston Auto Co.

MILLIONS OF CHRISTMAS TREES REQUIRED IN U. S. ANNUALLY

Variety of Tree Used Varies With the Locality in Which it is Found

The United States uses annually between four and five million Christmas trees, according to the estimate of the Forest Service, United States equals approximately the combined consumption of England, Scotland, and Wales and is about 25 per cent greater than that of Germany. The Christmas tree bears practically the same fruit the country over, but the variety of the tree itself varies according to the locality. The fir is undoubtedly the Christmas tree par excellence, especially in the North-eastern and Lake States, on account of its long, horizontal, spreading

springy branches, and deep-green, fragrant foliage which persists longer than that of any other evergreen.

The Christmas-Tree Ship
On the Great Lakes "the Christmas-tree ship" bringing greenery from the upper peninsula of Michigan to Chicago or Detroit is usually one of the latest events in navigation each winter. In the Northeastern and Lake States Balsam fir furnishes the bulk of the Christmas-tree trade. In the South the Fraser fir is the favorite. In Colorado and other Rocky Mountain States, fir, though abundant, is difficult of access, and the Lodge Pole pine and occasionally the Douglas fir and Englemann spruce are used. On the Pacific coast the Christmas-tree is often the white fir. Spruces vie with firs in popularity as Christmas-trees, but as a rule in the South and West they occur at high altitudes which make them dif-

ficult to get.

New York and the New England States consume 1,500,000 trees. Black and red spruce are very commonly seen in New England Christmas celebrations and in New York and Philadelphia. Throughout Illinois and Ohio nurserymen partly supply the local demand with nursery-grown Norway spruce. Pines are in great demand for Christmas trees when fir and spruce are not available. Throughout Maryland, Virginia, and in Washington, D. C., the scrub pine finds a way into many homes, while in southern Wyoming the Lodge Pole pine is almost the only species available.

Hemlock is often used but only in the absence of other varieties. Its slender, springy branches are better adapted to the manufacture of so-called fancy greens. Occasionally a few arbor vitae are shipped among

firs and spruces to New York and Philadelphia. Red cedar is not despised where better trees cannot be had, as in the treeless States and often in Tennessee and Pennsylvania. In California red cedar and incense cedar are not uncommon.

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, the Berkshire Hills in Massachusetts, and the Adirondacks and Catskills in New York are the source of supply for New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, and even for Baltimore and Washington. The swamps of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota furnish the markets of Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and the cities of the plains States.

Christmas trees vary in size from 5 to 35 feet in height, and trees with perfect whorls of branches are most sought for. Prices vary from 25 to 50 cents up to \$35 or \$50. There is very little profit in the business for

those who furnish the material. These are mostly farmers and owners of woodlots who look upon the trees as a gift of nature, and in selling them consider only the labor of cutting and hauling and not the labor and expense required to grow the trees.

An Age-Old Custom
Very commonly the question is raised as to whether the cutting and use of these trees for Christmas purposes is not a great waste and whether steps should not be taken to discourage or prohibit it. In the opinion of department officials the custom is so old, so well grounded and so venerated that even if it were economically somewhat indefensible, these aspects will and should continue to outweigh economic considerations. It is denied, however, that pure economic considerations would lead to the abandonment of Christ-

mas-tree custom. Trees are for use, they argue, and there is no other use to which they could be put that would contribute so much to the joy of mankind as their use by children on this one great holiday of the year. Further, particularly in the Northeastern States, a large proportion of the Christmas trees are cut from pasture lands on which they are encroaching or from land which would be cleared up in the ordinary course of farm improvement. The trees would be cut in any event. A market for them gives the owners some returns for their labor if nothing more. It is true that in the vicinity of large cities the Christmas-tree supply is sometimes secured in such a way as to be destructive of young growth. This, of course, should be discouraged.

(Continued on page 13)