

Portland—Masons plan to erect modern building in Kenton.

Contract awarded for 10 miles grading on Myrtle Point-Roseburg highway. Will cost \$139,189.

Baker—Cornucopia post road contract let.

Stanfield—McKay creek dam assured. To cost \$230,000.

Portland—Receipts from operation of municipal terminal during November total \$90,745, largest in history.

Crook county increases road appropriation from \$10,000 to \$15,000.

Salem assessed valuation \$370,500 greater than 1920. City has reduced taxes, lowered salaries and cut down budget for two years.

Items sold for more than \$100) toilet articles, medicines, and numerous articles of apparel.

"On and after January 1, 1922 the tax on various works of art is reduced from 10 per cent to 5 per cent, the tax on candy from 5 per cent to 3 per cent and the tax on carpets, rugs, trunks, valises, purses, fans, etc., from 10 per cent of sale price in excess of specified amounts to 5 per cent of sales price in excess of specified amounts."

IS LARGEST SWIMMING POOL

One in Madison Square Garden, New York City, Contains 1,500,000 Gallons of Water.

Largest and most hygienic fresh-water swimming pool ever installed within a permanent, roofed structure is in Madison Square garden, New York city. Covers an area of more than 300,000 square feet. Contains 1,500,000 gallons of water when filled. Cost \$250,000 to establish the pool.

Floor of pool has a graduated slope toward the center. At the Madison avenue end an initial depth of three feet. The Fourth avenue end, a portion reserved for, as one put it, "ladies and kiddies," starts with a depth of about two feet. An existing tunnel transverse the center of the garden had been utilized in the development of the diving and water polo pool, 15 1/2 feet deep. The latest adaptation of the ultra violet ray was used in filtering and sterilizing the water. A system of vacuum cleaners was provided for the cleaning of the walls and floor of the pool while still full of water.

Some 3,000 private dressing-rooms; 2,000 steel lockers in the general dressing-rooms; 6,000 bathing suits for both sexes provided, 1,000 more for the children. A special electrical washing and drying machine for cleansing them. Open until after midnight in order that partis may enjoy a plunge after the theater. On the box fronts along the entire circumference of the arena a duplicate of the Thorwaldsen frieze depicting the triumphant entry of Alexander into Babylon.—Robert Cortes Holiday in Leslie's.

Supplies Long-Felt Want.

Since there are a great many American and English commercial houses in Buenos Aires, numbers of girls go down to that cosmopolitan city to work in offices, but the problem of finding suitable lodgings there is a serious one for them because the Argentine woman has not yet entered the business world. On this account a hard-working committee has fitted up a complete hotel for women, called the City house, and this delightful and much-needed place, although it has every modern convenience and is beautifully furnished and decorated, is not being run for profit.

NOW THE "DIRIGIBLE" BOMB

STEERED BY WIRELESS, ITS POSSIBILITIES FOR DEADLY WORK ARE ALMOST BEYOND CALCULATION

A "dirigible bomb," that can be steered toward the target by wireless after being let fall from an airplane, is the novel invention of Elmer A. Sperry of Brooklyn.

Ordinarily, when bombs are dropped from aircraft, the chances of a miss are great. The speed and altitude of the plane, or balloon, have to be taken into account, and the wind, also. Obviously it would be of utmost advantage if the path of descent of the gravity projectile could be changed at will while it was falling.

The Sperry dirigible bomb carries a parachute, which, unfolding as it starts to drop, not only slows the rate of its descent, but incidentally serves as a "drag-rudder." By tilting this drag-rudder in one direction or another the bomb's path of descent is controlled. As the projectile starts to fall, a second and very tiny parachute is liberated from the top of the bomb to support vertically a wire that serves the purpose of an antenna. It is by the help of this antenna that the man in the airplane is enabled so to operate the radio apparatus carried in his machine as to alter at will the angle of the drag-rudder.

While the bomb is going down he circles about and steers it by radio. All he has to do to make the bomb turn this way or that is to turn a handle connected with his radio sender in the desired direction. Thus the bomb is made to land exactly where it will do the most good—meaning, of course, the most mischief.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

briga of the expression. This old story tells of a bedouin who was sentenced because in the course of a blasphemous oath he had insulted the name or the honor of his chief.

The Arab's wife pleaded for clemency, declaring that not her "whole husband had committed the offense."

"Not your whole husband?" asked the sheik.

"Nay," she replied. "It was but the half of him. For am I not his other half, and I who have never offended thee should not be made to suffer for the sins of the other half, and the guilty half places itself under the protection of the better half."

The sheik, so the story runs, thereupon pardoned the husband, being greatly pleased by the ingenuity of the wife.

Bride's Thrift Wasted Dowry.

Two daughters of a distinguished Vienna family married in 1912. The younger girl wedded an officer and had to have the "caution money" compulsory to brides in the Austrian army. The mother gave her 100,000 crowns, which included the expense of her outfit.

The elder sister only needed her outfit, for which she got 20,000 crowns, while the rest of her dowry—80,000 crowns—was left with the mother, as was also the whole portion of the son, who had settled in Switzerland.

Recently, says the New York World, the mother, a widow, wished to pay in full the portion of the two children to whom she still owed money. She sent 100,000 crowns to the son in Switzerland, who received 800 francs from the postoffice for the total amount. His sister got 946 francs for the 80,000 crowns due her. The younger girl's 100,000 crowns would have been worth 105,000 francs in 1912.

Salem has record pack fruits and vegetables, totaling 32,791,232 lbs.

Marshfield—Southern Pacific to make extensive improvements.

State has 33,917 farms with total of 8,419,954 acres.

COOLING MILK REDUCES LOSS

Natural Ice Can Be Harvested on Majority of Farms and is Most Profitable Crop.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Customer—This milk is sour. Milk Inspector—Your bacteria count is too high.

Cheesemaker—I can't make good cheese out of this milk.

Buttermaker—We can't use this cream.

Hurts, doesn't it? Yet that is what happens regularly every year when can after can of milk arrives at the milk plant or creamery sour. One creamery returned over \$2,800 worth of milk and cream in one year to farmers. A milk plant received nearly 50,000 gallons of sour milk in one year.

Why? Because the milk was held and shipped at too high a temperature and the bacteria in it multiplied so rapidly that the milk soured before it arrived.

Cooling milk on the farm will reduce this loss. All that is required is a supply of ice and a little care. Natural ice can be harvested on farms where 85 per cent of our milk is produced, and it is one of the real paying crops of the farm. Few tools are required; and for the average farm two saws, two pair of tongs, two ice hooks, one pointed bar, and one straight board for marking should be sufficient.

The first thing to do is to provide a place to store the ice. If ice is scarce and hard to put up, it would probably be well to build an ice house, plans for which may be obtained from the dairy division, United States Department of Agriculture. When ice is abundant and easily harvested, it may be cheaper to disregard the shrinkage factor and store it in a pit, cellar, shed, or other place, and insulate it with sawdust or shavings. If this is done, 20 to 50 per cent additional ice should be provided to allow for shrinkage.

Where cream only is to be cooled, allow at least one-half ton of ice per cow. For cooling milk, allow 1 1/2 tons per cow. These quantities should be enough to leave a margin for household use; but it is better to have too much than too little. Whenever practicable, build the ice house in the form of a cube, allowing 45 cubic feet of space for each ton of ice.

The pond or stream selected for cutting ice should of course be free from dirt or contamination from barnyards, privies, or refuse heaps. The ice



Cutting ice for cooling dairy products in summer.

should be kept clear of snow, as snow retards freezing. When it has frozen to a sufficient depth, mark off the surface into cakes of the desired size, making sure that the lines form rectangles. Cut out a strip of ice (with the saw) the width of the cake desired, and force this strip under the ice, thus forming a channel to the landing and loading place. Large strips may then be sawed off and floated to the landing, where they may be cut up into cakes. These cakes are then hauled to the storage place and packed in as close together as possible, and all cracks and air spaces filled in with sawdust. Cakes that are cut squarely and are uniform in size and shape pack together with less air space and are convenient to handle.

The cost of ice is small, and the work generally comes during a slack season. There is little reason, therefore, why every farmer in the natural-ice section should not have ice with which to cool his dairy products, and to make such delicacies as ice cream, iced tea, iced buttermilk, iced fruit and vegetables, etc., possible on the farm.

Detailed information on harvesting and storing ice will be found in Farmers' Bulletin 1078, "Harvesting and Storing Ice on the Farm," which may be obtained on request from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

SALT IS REQUIRED BY COWS

Best Plan to Place It in Boxes in Yard Where Animal Can Lick It at Will.

Salt is required by all animals. The dairy cow requires an ounce or more a day and while she should be given all she needs, she should not be forced to take more than she wants. It is best, therefore, to give only a small quantity on the feed, and to place rock salt in boxes in the yard where she can lick it at will.

The Tillamook sheriff last week raided a house party staged by the cashier of the Bay City bank and took in a couple of women and three men for indulging in too much prohibited liquid refreshments. The immediate result of the party was one very wobbly individual and a wrecked car.—Sheridan Sun.

The Cadillac Stage Line

Wishes its Friends and Patrons

A HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR

Lodge Directory

Silver Wave Chapter No. 18
O. E. S.
Stated communications first and third Thursdays of each month in Masonic Hall. Visitors welcome.
LELA D. DOTY, Sec.

Marathon Lodge No. 93, Knights of Pythias. Regular meeting Monday evening at 7:45 sharp. By order of the Chancellor Commander.

W. R. C.
Corinth Relief Corps No. 54 Dept. of Oregon, meets on first and third Friday evenings of each month, at 8 p. m., in the W. O. W. hall. Visitors welcome.
Minnie Johnson, President
Elizabeth Conover, Sec'y.

Corinth Post, No. 35, Dept. of Oregon
Meets on second and on fourth Saturdays of each month at 1:30 p. m. in W. O. W.
H. W. Spears, Com'dr
Samuel Downs, Ad'jt.

Johnson Chapter No. 24
R. A. M.
Stated convocations every first and third Fridays. Visitors welcome.
I. E. Keldson, Sec.

Tillamook Lodge No. 57, A.F. & A.M.
Stated Communication second Wednesday in each month Visiting Brethren welcome.
Harvey Ebinger, Sec.

Tuesday eve., 7:30 p. m.
Rebekah, Wednesday evening
Camp 2-4, Thursday

OPERATION AVOIDED

Bishop, Cal.—"About five years ago I suffered severely. I consulted a local doctor and he said I would have to undergo an operation. When I said no, he advised a course of treatments. I happened to think of Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser, and in it I found my case thoroughly described so I sat right down and wrote to Dr. Pierce. I then tried Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription—took one bottle—and one bottle of the 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and also used the 'Lotion Tablets' and I have not been troubled since. I have had two fine healthy boys since then, and work hard. At that time I was not able to do my own work. I have used the 'Pleasant Pellets' for liver and bowels for about 20 years, wouldn't be without them."—Mrs. S. G. Albright, R. F. D. No. 1.
Send \$1.00 to Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel in Buffalo, N. Y., for the Medical Adviser in cloth cover, 1,000 pages, fully illustrated and write Dr. Pierce for free medical advice.

CHANGES ARE MADE IN INCOME TAX

For the information and assistance of taxpayers in preparing of their income tax returns for the year 1921 Cyde G. Huntley, Collector of Internal Revenue, today gave out a statement in which he briefly discusses the material provisions of the new revenue act and points out wherein those provisions differ from the act under which last year's returns were made.

"The exemption allowed for a dependent is increased from \$200 to \$400," explains Collector Huntley. "Married persons living with husband or wife, and heads of families are allowed a personal exemption of \$2,500 (instead of \$2,000) unless the net income is in excess of \$5,000, in which case the personal exemption is only \$2,000. The act provides that in no case shall the reduction of the personal exemption from \$2500 to \$2000 operate to increase the tax which would be payable if the exemption were \$2,500 by more than the amount of net income in excess of \$5000. This is to overcome the disparity in the case of two taxpayers, one of whom is just within the lower \$2000 exemption and the other within the higher \$2500 exemption.

"Single persons, and married persons not living with husband or wife are allowed an exemption of \$1000. Persons having gross incomes for 1921 of \$5000 or over are required to make a return regardless of the amount of net income.

"The excess profits tax is repealed as of January 1, 1922. The rates for 1921 are unchanged.

"The surtax rates for the calendar year 1921 are unchanged, and range from 1 percent on the amount of net income between \$5000 and \$6000 to 65 per cent of the amount of net income in excess of \$1,000,000 for the calendar year 1922 the surtax rates range from 1 per cent on the amount of net income between \$6,000 and \$10,000 to 50 per cent on the amount of which the net income exceeds \$200,000.

"Provision is made for the repeal as of January 1, 1922 of the tax on stock holders of a personal service corporation as such. After that date such corporations are to be taxed in the same manner as other corporations.

"The income tax on corporations for the calendar year 1922 and thereafter is increased from 10 to 12 1/2 per cent. The \$2000 exemption heretofore allowed corporations is to be granted only to those corporations whose net income is \$25,000 or less.

"Many persons are under the impression that the taxes on ice cream soft drinks, etc., monthly returns of which are required, have been repealed with the enactment of the new act. These remain in force until December 31, 1921.

"No change is made in the tax on admissions, except that after January 1, 1922, there will be no tax where admission is 10 cents or less. Effective Jan. 1, 1922 the following taxes are also abolished: on musical instruments, sporting goods, chewing gum, portable electric fans, thermos bottles, fur articles pleasure boats and pleasure canoes (un-

We wish to thank our friends and patrons for the business of the past year and trust we may merit a continuance of the same the coming year.

Conover & Conover

TILLAMOOK, OREGON