



Kit Conyers of Clatskanie



Barnes of Clatskanie



Edwin Myers of Clatskanie



Virgil Stevens of Scappoose



Dale Perry of St. Helens

## SCAPOOSE

Mrs. Jane Dean returned home from the Mineral Hot Springs on Friday of last week much improved by the treatment.

Friday afternoon last witnessed a near tragedy. Mrs. Albert Johnson and her friend Miss Farrel were following the logging train on a speeder. The team on the school wagon driven by J. L. Lynch became excited by the train and crossed the track just in time to run over the speeder with the two ladies. Very fortunately a few minor bruises are all the damage done.

Friday, May 28, the second graduating class from the Scappoose high school received diplomas, as well as 24 from the 8th grade.

Monday, May 28, the boys of the Blue Button Class gave a banquet to the girls of the Blue Buttons. After a fine menu had been disposed of a program of toasts followed, which was much enjoyed by all who heard and reflects much credit on the young speakers.

The school board have elected Mr. Edwin O. Bundy as superintendent for next year. The other teachers were elected and will be announced as soon as they have accepted, so it can be definitely known who is to be the corps for next year.

## YANKTON NEWS

John Crulles and family have sold their farm in Yankton and have moved to Idaho.

Mrs. George Kale and some of the children have small pox.

Claud Rathburn and family are now residing in Trenholm.

A number of Yankton people were in Houlton last week to attend the funeral of little Helen Chambers.

Work will soon begin on the extension of Masten's logging road. The contract has been given to Charles Daily of Portland, who will soon have a large force of men at work. The change of the road begins at the Yankton crossing, going through Rudolph Kappler's land. Nearly a hundred men will be employed for some months and will camp near the railroad crossing in Yankton. After the road is built we hope and expect some of the trains to carry passengers between Houlton and Yankton.

## J. W. ALLEN ENTERTAINS

Principal J. W. Allen of the Warren schools entertained his eighth grade at his home in St. Helens yesterday and while in this city were shown around the big mills, and incidentally took in the print shop of the Mist, where the new press was in operation. Those in the party were: Misses Ellen Almquist, Myrtle Larson, Ruth Hendrickson, Fannie Cooper, Ruth Peterson and Dewey Ream. Miss Larsen has the honor of having passed the recent eighth grade examination with the highest percentage of any one in Columbia county.

## HOTEL ARRIVALS

### ORCADIA.

G. F. Butler, Astoria; Meiers & Conyers, Clatskanie; Mark Redding, P. W. W. Sendfust, A. Anderson, W. Chann, Jack Craig, Philadelphia; Prosper Garl, J. C. Garl, Moro, Ore.; Cliff Tucker, A. E. Kshom, Portland.

### ST. HELENS.

C. M. Dale, Portland; Wm. Saunders, San Francisco; H. Beal and wife; F. R. Graff, Wm. Reid, R. F. Robinson, Portland; Oscar Ingram, Lebanon; J. M. Coomer, Portland; Ralph Burhart, Castle Rock, Ralph Jones, Camas; E. D. Cesch, Thos. E. Whiteside, W. Sharman, Portland; Mrs. Dora Fisher, U. S. A.; A. E. Collins, Mt. Tabor; Geo. Saxon, Tacoma; J. Weiner, Oakland; M. T. Brownson, Portland; Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Thomason, City; Miss Neil, City; J. E. Morvin, Arthur O. Litt, Portland; G. M. McBride, City; N. J. Moffit, Portland; B. A. Mellisap, San Francisco; G. Beamon, S. C. Shelley, Jack Hammond, Portland; E. Gordon, St. Johns; J. W. Lindquist, San Francisco; Louis Beirl, City; Mrs. Perry Mellinger, Mrs. Geo. Parker, Vernonia; P. L. Drebrey, Camas; H. H. Bartlett, R. E. Slatery, A. Anderson, W. L. Gilchrist, R. E. Allen, N. B. Macklen, W. Campbell, Portland; Koszena Eliers, San Francisco; A. N. Althouse, City; Bill Beynes, Andrew Pasker, W. Krash, Estacada; Fay Peterson, Wm. Norwood, Ernest Wilson, Joe Norworsk, A. E. Pierce, Rainier; R. S. Hatton, City; J. H. Collins, Vilas Plue, Rainier; Ethel Marcher, Denver, Colo.; Edith Penney, Seattle, Wash.; T. O. Burroughs, Billy Mansfield, Hazel Gordon, San Francisco; Joe Vogel and wife, W. W. Cole, J. Kramer, Portland; Claude Bunper, Rainier; E. R. Bird, Scappoose; Fred Gill, Deer Island, Ray Slocum, Portland; Julius Both, Rainier. W. P. Peckham, Portland; G. W. Hallenback, Fritz Jensen, G. P. Snievers, P. Slaughter, Rainier, Dean Blanchard, Metzger, Ore.; Fred Benson, Portland; T. C. Watts, Reuben; John Britte, F. Van de Ven, Rainier; Mrs. B. Doncaster, Capt. R. Sandborn, A. F. Tripp, C. Lomax, J. Cole, R. Tonzel, A. T. Toney, H. B. Snyder, J. B. Godfrey; J. M. Long, Amanda Huld, J. W. Sherwood, C. E. Slaughter, J. Hill, Portland.

In this issue you will find the pictures of the winners of the first prizes in the high school contests at the County School Field Meet held in St. Helens last Saturday.

To have the supply of sweet corn cover a long eating period it should be planted a row or two at a time at intervals of every ten days. The first planting should be of the early varieties and later the larger kinds. We have found no varieties better than the Golden Bantam, Country Gentleman and Evergreen for early, medium and late varieties.

Inasmuch as potatoes have a feeding value when cooked of but one-fifth that of corn, it follows that they make a rather expensive ration if they are worth more than 12 or 15 cents a bushel. For illustration, if corn were worth 40 cents a bushel potatoes would be worth but 12; hence if one could get 15 cents per bushel for the praties it would be better to sell them.

**FARM ORCHARD AND GARDEN**  
 BY **F.ETRIGG**  
 REGISTER. ROCKFORD, I.A.  
 CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

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Dwarf Essex rape is usually sown where a maximum forage yield is desired.

Rubbing warts that appear on cattle and young stock with pure castor oil several times will rid the animals of the trouble.

While colts and horses get along first rate without vegetables such as apples or carrots, it is nevertheless true that they relish them greatly.

The person who contemplates buying an automobile should be well enough fixed financially so that he will not need to get his "gas" and lubricating oil on tick.

Turning stock into the sweet clover pasture early not only gets them used to the legume when it is tender, but they become accustomed to its bitter taste when green food is scarce and they are not overfastidious.

It is time to put up the house for the purple martins and the cigar box or can under the eaves for the wrens. In both instances the comradeship of these fine birds will more than pay for the trouble of giving them a place "where they may lay their young."

Germs of tuberculosis are killed by exposure to direct sunlight for a period of ten minutes. This is the chief reason why the best medical authorities urge so strongly that tubercular patients be out in the sunshine as much as possible. It is the cheapest as well as the best tonic and medicine for this ailment.

Experience with corn for silo purposes has shown that a maximum value of feed from the standpoint of both grain and stalk is secured if there is an average stand of four stalks to the hill. For grain purposes only, three stalks give the best results on soil that is fertile and put and kept in good physical condition.

In some states a fine as high as \$100 is provided as a penalty for the docking of horses' tails. A similar law should be passed in every state. While this practice is supposed to be followed particularly by those who want to keep up with the style, it is, nevertheless, a beastly and barbarous custom and one that in all decency and humanity ought to be completely done away with.

A friend who has a fine five acre patch of alfalfa is going to use it as a hog pasture this season, believing that it coupled with the corn which he has, will furnish a cheap as well as a balanced ration. There could be no better combination. The only thing that needs to be guarded against is the matter of overpasturing this tract, a thing that there might be quite a temptation to do.

The pretty well fixed notion that flax is hard on the soil is not borne out by modern agricultural science or experience. The bad reputation which flax seems to have acquired is not chargeable to any effect the flax itself had, but to a fungus (wilt) disease coming from the flax which affected following crops. It has been found that when precautions are taken to prevent these plant diseases crops following flax do well, especially wheat and corn.

The craving which many folks have for greens in the spring is a very natural and wholesome one and should be satisfied when possible, as the greens, including dandelions, mustard,

beets, and the like, contain iron and other salts that form an excellent tonic. The writer doesn't know of any more appetizing form in which medicine may be taken than in the shape of greens cooked with a nice hock of ham or chunk of salt pork.

Many a child is considered dull and stupid by both parents and teachers, when the truth is that the child is retarded by adenoid growths in the nasal cavity, which compel breathing through the mouth, is troubled with deafness and cannot hear what is said in school or has defective vision and cannot see well. In many instances ailments of these kinds may be corrected by proper treatment, and this parents ought to provide if they prize the future welfare of their children.

When manure is thrown on the land in big, hard chunks it may be said to be for those spots worse than no fertilizer at all. It is right here that the efficiency of the manure spreader comes in. It breaks the manure up finely and scatters it evenly.

Germs reveal in a dirty hog trough or unclean calf pail or milk pail. It is worth remembering that these same germs are the agencies that make all kinds of trouble with the animals or folks that have to use these utensils. Frequent scalding is a simple and effective way of knocking the germs.

We have often stood in great admiration of the housewife who will dig dandelions for a family of hungry people and in preparing them for the kettle look over every leaf to see that there is not a bug or worm on it. We talk about the patience of Job, but this dandelion business seems to put him in the shade.

The patch of garden that is not to be planted until early in June would better be left until nearly that time before being plowed for the reason that myriads of surface weeds that have been germinated will be killed by the late plowing, while the ground will be a good deal mellowed than it would be if plowed early and allowed to settle following heavy rains.

One city man whose case the writer noted the other day rented seven acres of land and put it into horseradish. In October when he harvested his crop he had twelve tons and 400 pounds of the root. His expenses, including rental, preparation of the soil, horseradish sets and harvest expense was \$242. The crop brought him \$75 per ton, or \$917, leaving a net profit of \$675.

The cement hog wallow, fed by a source of pure water, has much to commend it. By stopping up inlet and outlet the same pool may also be made to serve as a dipping tank.

The question of whether it is worth while to have shade in the pasture is pretty clearly indicated by the fact that animals at pasture invariably seek such shelter when hot weather and flies come on.

In breaking the colt it is well to have it walk beside an older horse that is a fast walker. While gait is doubtless to some extent a matter of inheritance, it is probably more true that it is a matter of habit.

If a cup of moderately strong coffee keeps a grown person as wide awake as an owl when drunk within three or four hours of going to bed, it is pretty safe to assume that it is entirely unfit as a beverage for little children.

With horses as high priced as they are, it is mighty poor economy to use a cheap or ill fitting collar that needs a heavy sweat pad or other padding to make it fit. The collar should fit, and its wearing surface should be hard and firm.

A nagging man is just as big a nuisance and pest as a nagging woman, and this makes no difference whether he nags his wife and children or nags his team. Both folks and horses get mighty tired of it and would be justified in locking him up or kicking him down.

The new parcel post system is being used by a number these days for the shipping of nursery stock. Not only is the charge less than the express, but the new system has this distinct advantage over the old—that the package is delivered at the farmer's place instead of his having to go to town for it.

There is nothing that becomes "secondhand" in a shorter time than a new automobile that has been through a smashup or ditch experience.

Chemically, the refuse of acetylene gas plants is about the same as slacked lime, but it is worth about twice as much as the latter for sweetening soil.

Stomach worms in sheep may be guarded against by keeping before them in low boxes, where they can get at it handily, a mixture of cheap tobacco and salt.

An excellent sowing crop for plowing under is made by sowing a mixture of oats and Canada field peas. If sowed the 1st of May it will be ready to cut about the middle of July.

The two English pens of White Leg horns entered in the Connecticut international egg laying contest still maintain their lead. Thomas Barron's pen having 466 eggs to their credit and Edward Cam's pen having a score of 425 eggs. None of the American pens had reached a score of 400 at the end of the twenty-first week. For the week referred to the 500 hens and pullets entered laid in all 2,330 eggs, which was 66.8 per cent of a possible total.

A convenient way of handling the little plants of several kinds of garden fruits and vegetables is to set them at the time of the first transplanting in small cans without bottoms or in little boxes made of pasteboard. When the plants are ready to transfer from these the container may be removed and the plant with its vigorous roots set in the open ground.

The serum treatment for hog cholera has been tested so thoroughly that there is now little question that, properly and carefully applied, it provides an effective cure. At present the treatment costs a trifle more than a dollar for a grown hog, but there is reason to believe that the cost of the treatment will be reduced somewhat as the capacity of laboratories producing the serum is increased.

There has been more than one lawsuit tried over the question whether a tenant had the right to remove the manure which accumulated on the place during his tenancy. The rule of common law usually followed in the matter is that the tenant has the right to remove such proportion of the manure as the feeds which are bought and consumed on the farm bear to those which were grown on the place.

A whole lot of grief for the gardener in the coming weeks may be avoided if he will remember to wrap the stems of the cabbage, tomato and other plants which he sets out in the garden with paper. This will prevent invasions of the cutworm, a pest that for the past two or three years has been most destructive. Putting poisoned sprays of clover or alfalfa along the rows of vegetables in the evening is also a help, as the worms do most of their work in the darkness.

Farming experience in the dry country is bringing out some interesting and helpful facts. One of these is that harrowing wheat following rains, even after it has reached a height of twelve to fourteen inches, materially increases the yield. Another is that the scattering of straw at the rate of two tons per acre over the seeding of winter wheat early in December, just after the ground has frozen, has resulted in a yield of twenty to thirty bushels per acre the following season, while tracts where the wheat plants were left exposed to the weather yielded practically nothing.

An experiment that was made last year in the village of Miltonvale, Kan., is worth copying by others. Briefly the scheme referred to was a co-operative silo, which was built jointly by six owners of single family cows. These householders, who prized fresh milk, but despaired of getting it without using silage as a ration, hit upon the plan of joining hands in the enterprise. This was carried out, and a silo 12 by 26 feet was built and corn from a nearby field bought to fill it. The backers of the enterprise after one season's experience believe they have solved the feed problem for the dairy cow so far as they are concerned. This year they plan to co-operate in the growing of the corn they need for silage purposes. Why isn't this plan good for other folks?

## ABOUT MOON SIGNS.

A reader of this department who lives near Springfield, Ill., writes making inquiry as to whether the moon has any influence on crops—that is, whether root crops will do better if planted in the dark of the moon and if those which mature their fruit above ground are planted in the light of the moon. Our friend says that, while most of his neighbors believe to a greater or less extent in these moon signs, he himself does not have much faith in them, considering them as merely a matter of superstition. The writer is willing to confess that his early education may have been neglected, but he has never had a particle of faith in moon signs or long distance weather prophets. He would classify both of them as meteorological fakes. At the same time he realizes that so harsh a classification may offend the feelings of a good many sincere people. The belief in moon signs, if it can be said to have any scientific basis at all, seems to be traceable to the influence or "pull" which the moon has upon the water of the earth's surface, especially as shown in the spring tides, which occur when the moon is full. Again, it may be traced to the supposition that inasmuch as light encourages vegetation moonshine would have some effect on the growth of that portion of plants that appeared above ground. But we are inclined to think that this is mostly moonshine. The fact is the big potato growers of the country pay no attention whatever to the moon or its phases. They plant their seed when they get their land ready and when the season is sufficiently advanced. To satisfy himself first hand on this point we would suggest that our correspondent plant some potatoes, for instance, in both the light and dark of the moon and keep track of the yield next fall. If he notes results that prove anything to him we would be glad to report his findings in these notes.

Many lands do not give good results in the growing of clover and alfalfa because they need sweetening with lime. When the need of this treatment is indicated by testing with blue litmus, which is exposed to the soil for a couple of hours and turns red, from a ton to a ton and a half of finely ground limestone should be applied and harrowed in, or it may be applied with manure.

For the past three years the Massachusetts experiment station has been testing out the question of the interference of alfalfa roots with systems of tile drain. It was found that when nothing was done to prevent it the roots seriously clogged the tile, but that the roots could be kept out of the drains by covering the tile at the time of laying with excelsior or sawdust soaked with creosote.

Those who have not found it out by their own experience will be interested in knowing that, while a tent is a very hot place during the daytime when the sun is shining, it becomes a remarkably cool place just as soon as the sun is set. There is something in connection with the rapid radiation of the heat from a tent that brings this about. Besides this, a tent will be perfectly ventilated during the night without a direct wind blowing through it.

Many a sow is farrowing litters of dead or weakly pigs these days simply because she has not been given proper housing and feed during the weeks that have preceded this ordeal. The trouble is usually traceable to the fact that she has not been given sufficient bone and muscle building food or has been given too much oilmeal. Just a little care exercised in regard to the sow's bill of fare will save a lot of trouble and also a big loss in little pigs.

Some interesting facts have been brought out as a result of some exhaustive statistical data which have been gathered by representatives of the animal husbandry bureau of the federal department of agriculture relative to the prolificacy of two of the leading breeds of hogs—Poland China and Duroc-Jerseys. It was found that in 21,652 litters of the latter breed the average number of pigs per litter was 9.26, while with the former breed 10,000 litters reported showed an average of a trifle less than 7.5 pigs per litter.

Chemical analysis shows that a ton of corn silage contains 344 pounds of digestible nutrients—that is, food elements that can be used by an animal for maintenance, growth or milk production. In one ton of timothy hay there are 976 pounds of digestible nutrients. This means that timothy hay contains more than two and a half times as much in food elements as silage. Therefore, if timothy is worth \$10 a ton, silage would be worth a trifle less than \$4 per ton. But it is well to remember that the same acre of land which produces a ton of timothy will yield ten tons of silage.

A horse that the writer noticed hitched the other day seemed well high frantic with some skin trouble, probably mange, which is caused by a minute animal that tunnels just beneath the surface of the skin, where it lays its eggs and where the young are hatched. When a horse is thus afflicted the following treatment should be given: Apply soft soap to the affected parts, letting it stay on for about three hours. The soap should then be washed off, the skin allowed to dry and one of the following treatments given: Bathe the entire surface of the skin with any one of the standard coal tar dips diluted with water to the proper strength or bathe the skin with common engine oil in each gallon of which four or five ounces of sulphur have been mixed. If the case of mange is severe the treatment should be repeated in about ten days.