

DON'T LET CROPS "FIGHT."

Professor Taylor of the agricultural economics department of the University of Wisconsin agricultural experiment station says no single farm crop grown in Wisconsin keeps the farm labor busy all the time, but by a proper combination of crops employment of labor can be extended materially throughout the year.

ROTATION AND STOCK.

Two Work Together to Bring Greater Profit to the Farmer.

In a bulletin of the North Dakota station R. C. Donehue says of live stock in the general plan of crop rotation:

"In regions of light rainfall the maintenance of the organic matter of soils is the most practical method of increasing their water holding capacity. The plant remains, straw, stubble, etc., in these sections decay very slowly, and much care is necessary in returning organic matter to these soils."

"If live stock is fed on the farm and the straw and other refuse are worked into the manure it will decay faster when returned to the land. While a rotation can be used with profit if live stock is not kept, it is much easier to return the organic matter contained in the crop residues when they are fed on the farm."

"Live stock is not absolutely necessary when beginning a rotation, but for the average conditions when they are kept the profits will be greater. A rotation may be followed without the return of the organic matter for a time, but eventually it must be returned. If not returned in manure more expensive methods must be used."

PUT THE HOG IN THIS.

Homemade Contrivance Good Also For Moving Other Heavy Objects.

Here is the handiest hog chute we ever have seen, and it can be arranged out of an ordinary chute by taking a couple of cultivator or any other small wheels and putting them a little over midway of the floor from the rear end, says the Iowa Homestead.

While any piece of strong timber will make a suitable axle for bearing up the chute, an axle from some old discarded spring wagon or buggy will



PORTABLE HOG CHUTE
[From the Iowa Homestead.]

last practically a lifetime and prove much more satisfactory than a wood axle. When it is desired to move the chute all that is necessary is to tilt the rear end and push the frame to the desired position. Instead of the old, cumbersome method of tugging and dragging it around to where it was wanted.

If the wheels are kept well greased or oiled and if the chute is not too heavy one can use it for moving heavy articles around that could not be carried by hand.

The Value of Limestone.

"As valuable as lime is on the farm when the correction of acid soils is necessary it is not necessary to pay exorbitant prices for it," said Porter Elliot of the College of Agriculture, Ohio State university. "At recent extension schools during the discussion of soil liming it developed that farmers were paying as high as \$9 a ton for carbonate of lime when ground limestone, which would do the work just as well, could be secured for less than a third of that cost. Get good ground limestone, and it will correct acidity just as readily as the best carbonate of lime you can find on the market. The farm profits will not increase until such useless waste is eliminated from the farm practices."

"GARDEN TRUCK."

The ground dries out more quickly under a high headed tree and more fruit is blown off by the wind.

Manure the rhubarb and asparagus fields. Both crops are the best where there is an abundance of vegetable matter in the soil.

Asparagus roots, properly planted, fertilized and given good culture, will continue to produce large spears for fifteen to twenty years in succession.

If the currant or gooseberry bushes become infested with worms the pest can be abated by dusting the bushes with powdered white hellebore or spraying them with a solution made by adding the hellebore at the rate of a tablespoonful to a quart of water.

Lime dust around garden plants will keep away snails. They may also be trapped by putting cabbage leaves, lettuce or bits of raw potato about the infested places, leaving over night and then removing and destroying the snails harbored by the trap material.

HOW UNCLE SAM HELPS.

A bulletin of the bureau of plant industry, "a study of farm equipment in Ohio," gives a most valuable review of important data of this character gathered and collated with much painstaking care by Mr. L. W. Ellis. On twenty-one farms investigated the following was found to be the average distribution of capital invested: In land, drainage and water supply, 61 per cent; in buildings, 21 per cent; in implements and machinery, 5 per cent, and in live stock, 13 per cent. The bulletin gives much detailed information, of which the figures just quoted represent a gross summary.

Ours is the day of scientific management. No longer need the farmer slowly find his way to the best working conditions by a series of successive approximations. The government helps him to profit by the experience of others who have preceded him and have paid the heavy dues of that excellent but dear schooling.

DON'T BURN ROUGHAGE.

Expensive and Wasteful Practice With Cornstalks, Straw, Chaff, Etc.

A contributor to Farm and Fireside writes:

"A tendency exists among many farmers to burn up all cornstalks, loose straw, clover chaff and superfluous roughage about the place. But it is too expensive.

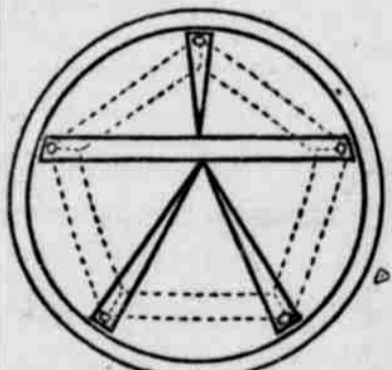
"Every time an acre of stalks is burned twenty-one pounds of nitrogen go into the air, and it will cost you \$3.50 to buy it back again. Wheat or oat straw from an acre contains about twelve to fourteen pounds of nitrogen and clover chaff three times this amount.

"One can easily figure from these deductions what a reckless loss to the farm is a fire in the chaff pile or stalk field. The cutaway and disk harrows will chop these bulky materials up ready for the plow where they can be turned under. If you want to fatten the old farm, stuff it with organic matter."

FOR A SILO SCAFFOLD.

Directions For Making Necessary Part of Concrete or Tile Structure.

Should any one be thinking of building a concrete or tile silo the accompanying cut might help in building the scaffold. After the foundation wall is laid get five poles at least eight feet higher than you expect the silo to be. Set inside of the wall deep enough to hold poles in place. Lay



SCAFFOLD INSIDE SILO.
[From National Stockman and Farmer.]

the silo as high as you can from the ground; then take 2 by 4's or 2 by 6's and build frame for scaffold as shown in cut.

Leave plenty of room for poles to work easily; then floor as shown by dotted lines in cut. Attach a pulley to each pole and raise when ready. Then spike a piece under scaffold on pole. One scaffold does it all. The scaffold should have just play enough to let it slide up easily. Sometimes if it is too loose a wedge to hold it firm while at work should be put in.

The idea of having the poles longer than the silo is high is to get pulleys high enough for last raise.—National Stockman and Farmer.

Chicks Need Cleanliness.

Drinking dishes and feeding troughs for chicks are likely to become dirty and insanitary unless special precautions are taken, according to Professor J. G. Halpin of the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin. Drinking water should never be placed in common dishes or vessels where the chicks may get in with both feet, but "sanitary" fountains, either homemade or purchased, should be used. These should be cleaned and scalded at frequent intervals. Wet mash when fed in wooden troughs mold unless all refuse feed is scraped off and the troughs are placed on end so that they may dry in the sun. Neglect of these two simple matters may cause considerable loss.

Coverings For Silage.

The use of heavy tarpaulin to cover the surface of silage during summer feeding is being practiced quite successfully by some of the readers of the Kansas Farmer. The tarpaulin is very carefully spread over the whole surface of the silage, and the silage is removed from half the surface only at each feeding, alternating from one side of the silo to the other. In this way a thicker layer can be removed from the surface fed from daily. The tarpaulin cover retards the tendency to spoil on the surface left untouched.

Court Proceedings

Continued from Page 3

Table listing court proceedings with names and amounts, including District No 13, District No 14, District No 15, District No 16, District No 17, and General Road Fund.

Table listing names and amounts, including W E Chandler, J C McLeod, R E Merrill, A S Kennedy, F E Bostwick, C Starkey, J A Lankford, H A Robb, N R Edmondson, M S Jones, S S Murphy, G C McGrillus, J Clark, R W Trine, V Burt, B Smith, W E Jensen, Orrin Backus, V L Johnson, F A Boss, W L Merritt, O E McAdams, R A Backus, L F Sandstrom, E B Bishop, R C Schott, R A Wheeler, A N Larsen, Olaf Donelson, Carl Hesse, F E Anderson, Z Myers, Sherman Bros Lbr Co.

Whereupon, Court adjourned until Wednesday, February 4, 1914.

ORDINANCE NO.—Con'd

Section 6. That whenever any payment of any assessment, interest or cost, shall be made under the provisions of this ordinance, the Recorder shall make an entry thereof in said lien docket, with the date of the same; and such payments made and entered in said docket shall operate as a discharge of said lien to the amount of such payment and from the date thereof; Section 7. That the common council of said city is hereby authorized to issue warrants based upon the credit of said assessment district, to be known as Tualatin-Winter Street Assessment Warrants, District No. 1, bearing interest after indorsement, at the rate of six per cent per annum, which said warrants shall be accepted at par and issued from time to time as required to defray the expense of said improvement; Section 8. That said warrants shall be drawn in such form and denominations that the said taxes or any part of the same when collected, may be made immediately applicable to the payment of some portion of said warrants; Section 9. That as soon as the assessment provided for in section 4 of this ordinance has been made, the common council of said city shall publish notice of such assessment for two successive weeks in a newspaper published in said city, requiring all persons owning property in said street improvement district, so assessed for such improvement in the sum of \$25.00 or more, at any time within twenty days from the date of the first publication of such notice, to file with the Recorder of said city, a written application to pay said assessment in installments; such application shall state that the applicant and property owner does hereby waive all irregularities or defects, jurisdictional or otherwise, in the proceedings to make such improvement for which said assessment is levied and in the apportionment of the cost thereof. Said application shall contain a provision that the said applicant and property owner agrees to pay said assessment in ten equal annual installments, with interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable annually; Section 10. That the applications so received shall be entered in a book kept for that purpose, showing the date of filing each application, the name of the applicant, a description of the property, and the amount of the assessment; Section 11. That thereafter there shall be due and payable annually for ten successive years to the Recorder of said city, by the owner of each lot or parcel of land so assessed for said street improvement, whose application to pay the cost of such improvement by installments has been filed as herein provided, ten per cent of the cost of said improvement so assessed against said property of such owner, as appears by said lien docket, with the amount of one year's interest at six per cent per annum on all unpaid assessments or installments. The first payment shall be due and payable at the expiration of one year from the date of the said assessment in the lien docket aforesaid, and subsequent payments at the expirations of each year thereafter. But should such owner or owners neglect or refuse to pay the sum or sums aforesaid for the period of twenty days after the same becomes due, then the

same shall be deemed delinquent and the Common Council of said city may thereafter order a warrant for the collection of the same to be issued by the Recorder and directed to the Marshal of said city. Section 12. Such warrant shall require the City Marshal to proceed to collect the unpaid assessments named therein by advertising and selling to the highest bidder, the lots, parts thereof, or tracts of land described in such warrant in the manner provided by the law of Oregon for the sale of real estate upon an execution, at the front door of the City Hall in said city; and such Marshal shall return the proceeds of such sale to the City Recorder, and the warrant to the City Recorder, with his doings endorsed thereon, together with the receipt of the treasurer, for such collections. Section 13. All sales of real property for the non-payment of any street improvement assessment, shall be made at the front door of the City Hall in said city; and notice of such sale may be given through any newspaper of general circulation in the city, and said city, for want of other bidders at such sale or sales, may become a purchaser thereat.

Section 14. At any such sale lands shall be sold subject to redemption as provided for under the sale certificates of sale shall be issued by the Marshal, all redemptions made by him and all deeds executed by him. And Provided Also, that any person having an interest in said land which would entitle him to redeem real property sold on execution shall be allowed to redeem the same from the Marshal at any time prior to the execution of a deed to the purchaser, upon the payment of the amount bid at such sale with interests at the rate of six per cent per annum thereon to the date of redemption, together with all expenses paid thereon by such purchaser with like interest and any deed hereinafter provided for shall be made after the expiration of the time provided by the laws of Oregon regulating the making of deeds for property sold upon execution. Read the first and second times February 3 d, 1914. Read the third time and passed February 9, 1914. Approved February 9, 1914. A. W. MUELLER, Mayor. Attest: E. E. QUICK, City Recorder.

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Some Suggestions..... KODAKS, CAMERAS, XMAS BOOKLETS, LETTERS, POST CARDS, BOOKS FOR OLD and YOUNG, GUITARS, VIOLINS, BANJOS, LADIES HAND BAGS, MUSIC ROLLS, GENTLEMENS CARD AND BILL BOOKS, PERFUMERY AND TOILET WATERS, CALENDERS AND N.E.W YEAR CARDS.

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