

ROAD DATA IS FAST SHAPING

ROAD COMMITTEE SOON TO HAVE COMPLETE DATA

Average of Gravel Road is \$4,416.00 Per Mile

Preliminary data as to building gravel roads, averaged from experiences of 27 different localities throughout the United States, indicate to the Commercial club roads committee that it will cost \$4,416.00 a mile to build permanent gravel roads of special width and structure. The thickness of the gravel at this price may vary from five to 18 inches and the universal width can be 20 feet. A \$300,000 bond issue would therefore build about 80 miles of road.

The committee is now computing, on this basis, precisely what the taxes would be for this cost for a period of years of either 20 or 25 year bonds as might be decided on.

While the committee has made no definite recommendation in this respect, it is generally conceded that when the matter is put up to the country court, a serial bond proposition will be urgently recommended, as this method of bonding is now becoming universally popular and the sinking fund scheme is as rapidly falling off in popularity.

The cost of paying the interest retiring the serial sections of the bond as they become due, the cost of the up keep and such other expenses as will likely develop, will be totaled, and the rate of assessment necessary can then be computed readily enough. From the gross cost of such total costs, can be deducted a very major portion of the \$40,000 or so now spent annually on roads and bridges, and the balance will be the cost of building graveled roads. These figures will be ready to present to the commercial club in a few days.

HOGGING-OFF VARIOUS CROPS

Agriculturist Of the Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Co. By "FARMER SMITH" (O.-W. Farm Expert.)

It is a well recognized principle of manufacturing that to reduce the cost of production and at the same time maintain the quality of the product means direct increase in net profits. The wide variation found on different farms in the cost of pork production would indicate that if the methods followed by the man who produces at the least cost were in general practice, the actual cost would be reduced more than one-third.

Careful investigation on many different farms shows that the average cost of harvesting a crop equals the cost of growing it ready to harvest. It has also been demonstrated by numerous experiments that the pig can do the harvesting of various crops without wasting any food material. It follows logically therefore that up to the extent that the pig can do its own harvesting there is a saving of 50 per cent on the cost of each pound of meat produced from an acre of ground where the pig does the harvesting.

It is seldom practicable to produce pork at the least cost by having the pig harvest satisfactorily, it is decidedly profitable to let the pig do it. Pasture grass to the extent of one-half the daily feed is probably one of the cheapest class of pork-making material. Next to this, corn, any of the cereal crops—such as rye, wheat, barley, oats, pears, or corn, to be hogged-off.

The farmer who will arrange such a system of cropping as will enable him to hog off the various crops at the right season, can very materially lessen the cost of the pork production. The best permanent hog pasture is a combination of grasses and clovers, including alfalfa. Alfalfa alone is not so economical hog pasture. Winter rye will furnish the earliest satisfac-

ory feed for a season, and if there is no permanent grass and clover pasture, then the rye should be supplemented by seeding early on well prepared ground, a mixture of spring grains seeded very heavily, say 100 lbs. per acre. This may include spring wheat, spring rye, spring barley, oats and three or four pounds of sorghum, kafir, milo maize or feed-ette. If the pasture is divided into about four separate lots, so that the pigs may be changed to a new plot each week, which will give each pig three weeks rest to one week's pasturing, the same area of land will carry satisfactorily twice the number of pigs.

The earliest annual crop with which to supplement the pasture is peas and oats. To grow the peas and oats to the best advantage, manure the ground in the fall, and disc, mixing the manure well with the manure, with the surface soil. The ground may be fall plowed, or plowed as early in the spring as it is dry enough to crumble from the mould board. Disc or pack with a Campbell sub-surface packer, and drill in the peas three and one-half to four inches deep, one hundred pounds per acre; then one week after seed forty pounds of oats per acre half as deep as the peas.

Enough peas and oats should be seeded to take care of the pigs until the winter wheat is in the dough. If the winter wheat then is supplemented by an equal acre of spring

wheat, they can ordinarily be kept on the wheat for four or five weeks.

March farrowed pigs that have had a light grain ration each day, in addition to the pasture, will be in condition to make very rapid gains and will, in fact, make more pounds of meat per acre from each acre of wheat hogged-off at this time of the year than they would be able to do from the same amount of wheat harvested, threshed, rolled and fed in the most approved manner. When the wheat has become fully ripened and hardened, they could still be allowed to get a part of their daily food from the ripe wheat, but if this is supplemented with green corn, the grain will be much more rapid than it would from the wheat alone, and the earlier varieties of corn will be in the roasting-ear stage by the time the wheat has begun to harden.

Where land is high priced and the labor is available, the corn may be cut and fed in the wheat field or pasture lot, but it will be found that until the corn is well hardened, the pigs will make more meat from each acre of corn, if fed to them stalks and all or allowed to hog it down, than they will from the same area of corn harvested and fed dry.

Barley allowed to stand in the field without harvesting will produce more pounds of pork per acre during the fall and winter if the pigs do their own harvesting, than will the same amount of barley threshed, rolled and fed in the house or feed lot.

Ordinarily it will be found advantageous to give the pigs every evening a light feed of some other kind than that which is being hogged-off, for it is a well recognized fact that other thing being equal, the greater the variety in the ration the better will be the results from each pound of feed fed.

If in hogging-off any kind of crop, portable fence is used and only so much of the area uncovered at a time as the pigs can clean up in three or four days, there will be less waste and better gains from the same area than where they are allowed to run over the whole field. The manner, however, in which the hogging-off is done must depend in a great measure upon the location of the farm, fencing, labor, water and other factors that must be considered, but it has been demonstrated beyond the possibility of a doubt that up to the extent that the pigs do their own harvesting, the cost of producing the meat is reduced about one-half.

Bilious Attacks.
When you have a bilious attack your liver fails to perform its functions. You become constipated. The food you eat ferments in your stomach instead of digesting. This inflames the stomach and causes nausea, vomiting and a terrible headache. Take Chamberlain's tablets. They will tone up your liver, clean out your stomach and you will soon be as well as ever. They only cost a quarter. Obtainable everywhere.—Adv.

For Sale, Five Acres—Notice to Bidders.

Notice is hereby given, that the Commission of the City of La Grande,

has put for sale a five acre tract of land lying one mile south of the City of La Grande, between the Clark and Redhead properties, known as the Old Pest House property. Sealed bids to be in and opened by the Commission, June 16, 1915, at 7:30 p. m. Said bids to be accompanied by a certified check for 10 per cent of the amount bid. The Commission reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Dated at La Grande, this the 27th day of May, 1915.

By order of the COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF LA GRANDE,

LEE WARNICK, City Recorder 5-27-10t.

Thirty-Six for 25 Cents.
Dr. King's New Life Pills are now supplied in well-corked glass bottles, containing 36 sugar coated white



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Give the wearer a beautiful back, proper abdominal support, and extreme style with perfect comfort. There is a model for every type of figure. Come and be fitted to "La Camille" and you will be convinced of its supremacy.

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pills, for 25c. One pill with a glass of water before retiring is an average dose. Easy and pleasant to take. Effective and positive in results. Get a bottle today, take a dose tonight—your constipation will be relieved in the morning. 36 for 25c at all druggists.—Adv.

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You don't need to suffer those agonizing nerve pains in the face, head, arm, shoulders, chest and back. Just apply a few drops of soothing Sloan's Liniment; lie quietly a few minutes. You will get such relief and comfort!

Life and the world will look brighter. Get a bottle today. 3 ounces for 25c at all druggists. Penetrates without rubbing.—Adv.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

This is a remedy that every family should be provided with, and especially during the summer months. Think of the pain and suffering that must be endured when medicine must be sent for or before relief can be obtained. This remedy is thoroughly reliable. Ask anyone who has used it. Obtainable everywhere.—Adv.

HOOD RIVER Strawberries

Two Boxes for 25c

Nice Sweet Oranges at 25c, 40c, 45c, and 55c per dozen.

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Quality Service Honest Prices

ANOTHER PROOF OF THE EFFICIENCY OF ELECTRIC RANGES

The new Darland apartment houses on Fourth Street will be equipped with Hughes Electric Ranges throughout. The installation of these ranges will make these apartments the most modern and convenient furnished apartments in the city.

Why not have an electric range in your home? Our meter readers are distributing a pamphlet of information on this subject, please read it carefully, then call at our office, where samples are on display, for further information.

Eastern Oregon Light & Power Company