

## STATE NEWS IN BRIEF.

**Tillamook.**—The influenza situation continues bad in all parts of the county several deaths having occurred. The city hall, which has been turned into an emergency hospital, has averaged 20 patients for the past two weeks.

**Salem.**—At a meeting of the Tri-County Medical society here Friday night the physicians went on record as favoring the construction of the proposed new Salem hospital and pledged their financial support in the sum of \$25,000.

**Medford.**—The Medford school board announces a new schedule for teachers' salaries. Teachers in the first six grades will receive a minimum of \$1200, teachers in grades seven and eight a minimum of \$1250, and teachers in the high school a minimum of \$1400.

**Medford.**—The Radovan fruit dryer has resumed operation after being closed down for several weeks by a fire which destroyed machinery and equipment valued at \$50,000. New machinery was installed a week ago and drying of apples is in full swing again.

**The Dalles.**—The city council Thursday appointed a board of three local citizens to determine the cost of a civic auditorium and American Legion memorial, the proposition to be placed upon the ballot and voted upon at the next primary election which will be held in May.

**Fossil.**—The ground was covered with two inches of snow Tuesday morning. It stayed on nearly all day. Farmers and stockmen felt greatly relieved to have even that much moisture at this time. For several weeks the springlike weather has caused general concern among Wheeler county residents.

**Eugene.**—The Eugene Mill and Elevator company is working three eight-hour shifts on a \$70,000 milling contract for the United States Grain corporation in order to complete it before April 1, according to E. D. Paine, manager of the company. This flour, which is all from Willamette valley wheat, is intended for the export trade.

**Albany.**—Albany school teachers will receive a material increase in salaries for the next school year. Because of lack of funds the school board has been unable to meet requests for a big raise this year, but a budget \$11,500 greater is available for next year's work and the board has decided to use all of this increase for the payment of larger salaries.

**Hood River.**—The W. H. Hicks Lumber company, which operates a plant about seven miles from Underwood, Wash., on the Little White Salmon river, will begin the season's run about March 15. M. D. Hicks, superintendent of the mill, who resides here, states that about 25 men will be employed. With lumber in keen demand, he expects a prosperous year.

**Baker.**—J. M. Swaggard, a Washington Gulch farmer, living six miles west of Baker, announced his stock is multiplying in fours. Swaggard is the owner of a ewe that is the mother of four lambs, all in excellent health. Two of the youngsters are bucks and two are ewes. With lambs selling at \$10 each at weaning time, the lucky owner has to smile while he figures his resources for his income tax statement.

**Salem.**—More than 300 annual reports of insurance companies operating in Oregon have been received at the offices of the state insurance commissioner. There are about 50 more of these reports to be received before the commissioner can make up his final statement showing the number of insurance companies operating in the state, together with the amount of their resources and their annual business.

**Eugene.**—The new office of district freight and passenger agent, with headquarters at Eugene, has just been created by the Southern Pacific company and has been announced by President Sproule in connection with the naming of the new officers who will have jurisdiction on the Pacific system of the Southern Pacific. The office will be filled by H. D. Morse, who during the period of government ownership has held the position of traveling freight and passenger agent with headquarters at Salem.

**Albany.**—The safety deposit boxes in the vault of the Seio State bank were looted Thursday night by burglars, who dug their way through a brick wall at the rear of the building. The wall also formed one side of the vault. A large quantity of liberty bonds and other securities were taken. The bank has no list of the contents of the boxes, so no accurate estimate of the amount lost can be made until each holder of the safety deposit boxes reports his individual loss. It is believed however, that the loss may reach \$30,000.

## PROTECTION AND DEVELOPMENT OF FOREST RESOURCES IMPORTANT TO ALL FARMERS



Pastured Upland Woodlot in Tennessee—Stand of Eighteen Cords Per Acre.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

"Timber is an important farm crop."

The average farmer probably has never stopped to think about this fact. At least, he apparently has never taken it into account in his farm operations. But the value of the products from the farm woodlot was greater than the potato crop and nearly double that of the tobacco crop in the last census. Farmers also consume more wood than any other group.

These facts are brought out by David F. Houston, secretary of agriculture, in discussing the policies and practices which should be followed in protecting and developing the forest resources of the nation. In his annual report the secretary asserts that the continued dissipation of privately owned forests in every timber-producing region of the country is a matter of grave concern, and that the public does not fully realize its seriousness.

"If the area having little or no value for other than forest purposes is not protected," says the secretary, "much of it will become practically non-productive. Millions of acres in the older parts of the country, where supplies of timber are needed by the communities, have become almost valueless. Where the land is not valuable for agriculture, large-scale lumbering operations are followed by local industrial depression, the timber industries migrate, population decreases, farmers lose their local market, taxable values decline, schools and roads deteriorate, and the economic and social life of the community suffer.

### Need Public Co-Operation and Direction

"The problem presented is very difficult. Public forests are confined to relatively limited areas, except in the West. These will by no means supply the future needs of the country. At present the greater part of the lumber produced annually is cut from private lands on which the appearance of new growth is at best a matter of accident, is likely to be long delayed, or may never occur. Without concerted action under public co-operation and direction the problem will not be solved. Private initiative can not be depended upon to secure the requisite conservation.

## BRIGHT FUTURE FOR BEEKEEPING IS SEEN

### Enlarged American Consumption of Honey to Continue.

### Exports of Product During War to Allied Countries Increased at Least Ten Times—Two Destructive Brood Diseases.

If American beekeepers are able to meet increasing demand, the enlarged American consumption of honey will continue, says the annual report of the chief of the bureau of entomology, United States department of agriculture. During the war our exports of honey to the allied countries increased at least ten times, and the domestic use also went much higher. The increased export demand has continued since the end of hostilities, and the bureau sees reason to expect that this market will continue to be an important factor in American beekeeping.

Local sales of honey near the points of production have increased more rapidly than sales in the larger markets, but this can readily be remedied, according to the report, by the further development of the business of bottling honey.

The tendency to collect the bees of the country in the hands of commercial beekeepers is viewed as a wholesome sign for the development of the industry. Prevalence of two destructive brood diseases, and especially the necessity of careful study of beekeeping problems in order to obtain maximum crops, make it almost impossible for the person having only a few colonies to give the care essential for good beekeeping. Only the man who makes beekeeping his chief work may expect to get proper returns, says the bureau.

"The preservation of forests in all forest regions is of immediate concern and importance to farmers. Timber is an important farm crop. Farm woodlands comprise about 20 per cent of the farm area of the country. At the last census the value of the products from them was greater than that of the potato crop and nearly double that of the tobacco yield. Forestry, therefore, must be assigned a place in farm management. Farmers also are vitally concerned with national forestry problems. They consume more wood than any other group and they are interested in seeing that there is available, at reasonable prices, a continuous supply of lumber and other forest products. A sound forestry policy does not conflict with agricultural settlement. In fact, it facilitates the cultivation of land suitable for agriculture, and also seeks to secure the proper handling of existing forests and the reforestation of denuded regions. On the other hand, forest devastation retards agricultural development."

### Fire Protection Essential.

Fire, the secretary points out, is a great menace not only on forested but also on cut-over areas. "Adequate protection," he says, "should be required of all owners. The public, through both the state and federal governments, should co-operate in organizing this service and should share the cost of maintaining it. It should also adopt such practical measures as may be necessary to bring about the discontinuance of all practices which result in turning the forests into wastes, and should aid private owners to perpetuate their forests by proper management. A well-balanced policy requires a much larger program of publicly-owned forests than at present.

"Good forestry practice," concludes the secretary, "rests upon the possession of full and accurate data. Our present knowledge of the methods of securing the largest yields is inadequate. There is need of further information regarding the amount, quality and distribution of existing timber supplies. A detailed inventory of our present resources and a survey of present and prospective needs are essential for constructive planning."

## SUGAR-BEET SEED PRODUCED

Revised Estimates Show Approximately 6,700,000 Pounds on Total Acreage of 11,100.

Revised estimates of sugar-beet seed produced in the United States in 1919 show a total production of approximately 6,700,000 pounds on a total acreage of 11,100 acres, with an average yield of 600 pounds an acre. Earlier estimates, based on reports of growers, indicated a total production of 7,500,000 pounds. It developed, however, that the average yield per acre in Idaho and Michigan was much smaller than was anticipated by the growers. Considerable acreage in Idaho was reported to be a total failure.

The 1919 production still is 800,000 pounds greater than the total production in 1918, 1,620,000 pounds greater than in 1917, and 1,160,000 pounds greater than in 1916.

## SAME BREED IN COMMUNITY

One of Many Advantages to Be Gained by Stock Raisers Is Uniform Product.

There are many advantages to be gained when the stock raisers of one community raise the same breed. Better prices may be secured from the sale of a uniform product, and suitable breeding stock can be secured near home.

## EGG MATERIALS FOR LAYERS

Hens Must Have Green Food Such as Mangels, Cabbage, Clover, Etc., for Good Health.

The hens cannot obtain any green grass or other green growths in the fields during the winter, but must have green food like mangels, cabbage, clover, alfalfa, etc., in order to keep in good health and have the materials to make eggs.

## Household Budget System Is an Instrument of Home Economy and Aids Thrift

Every well regulated private business has some manner of a budget. Income can not make prosperity unless outgo is kept under control. The budget is a system for the allotment of expenditures. In common sense it can not aggregate a total above total revenue, and it enables the executives to make sure at least that both ends shall meet. The going business house that does not have an item for surplus, or saving, in its budget, is on a mad-house basis.

As an instrument of home economy the budget is most useful. Any level-headed housekeeper can transform a small deficit into a steady saving by employing a budget. It puts a brake on expenditure, discloses leaks and excesses, and in general furnishes the opportunity to keep the business of home-running always in hand. What did you spend last month for this? Too much! Cut it down. What did you spend for that? A little more might be worth while. Something new tries to get into the budget. If you need it, perhaps you can shave elsewhere. If you merely want it, use common sense. You know whether or not you can afford it. The budget tells you.

If you have never worked out a household budget, do it now. One year hence you will wonder how you ever got on without it.

## Favorite Sites for "Paper Towns" Along Great Lakes Were at Mouths of Rivers

Sites of lake cities "located" in the days of wild speculation, before the panic of 1837, were scattered here and there along the shore of Lake Michigan and Lake Huron. Promoters, encouraged by the sale of lots, would spend a little money in making a small clearing, often many miles from the nearest actual settler, would mark out some streets and put up, in the midst of burned stumps, a hotel and a bank. Favorite sites for "paper towns," according to John Bach McMaster's "History of the People of the United States," were at the mouths of small streams. The buildings of one such town, Port Sheldon, were of large frame construction and well finished without, but the bank was empty and the hotel tenanted.

Port of Havre was another such "paper town" on Lake Erie, near the mouth of Maumee Bay. But the site chosen was low and marshy, and a score of abandoned cabins were all that marked its streets. Another was "White Rock City," believed to be on the shore of Lake Huron, at the mouth of a fine river. The maps represented a flourishing city on a wide river, with piers running out into a harbor, but one, coasting on a trip along Lake Huron who stopped to see this city, found none.

## OF INTEREST TO POULTRY GROWERS

The greatest food and medicine on earth for baby chicks is sour milk, according to poultry growers. More chicks die during infancy of white diarrhea than perhaps all other disorders combined. The acid in sour milk is a poison to the germs of this dreaded bowel trouble, while the sour milk itself is relished by the young birds, and it is one of the most nourishing of all feeds.

Under apparently the most sanitary conditions chicks from the incubator or from hatchlings by hens will contract serious bowel troubles. Clean conditions and careful disinfecting will often check this trouble and lessen danger, but they will not always act as a cure preventive.

Many careful scientific and practical tests have proved beyond doubt that sour milk fed to baby chicks is one of the very best preventives, and even cures, for bowel troubles. It is important to begin feeding the sour milk to the chicks as soon as they will drink anything. It is even recommended to pour a few drops of the sour milk down the throat of each chick as soon as it is placed in the brooder and before it is old enough to drink or eat. The sour milk acts immediately as a bowel disinfectant, thoroughly cleansing the digestive tract and starting the young bird out in life free from bowel disease and vigorous in every way. Chicks in the brooder or with the hen may have sour milk before them all the time to their benefit, the milk serving both as a medicine and a food.

Not only should baby chicks be given all the sour milk they will drink daily, but it is well to use it in mixing their mash feeds. It is as valuable as sweet milk as a food, and much safer to use with chicks. And there is no better food and medicine for growing chicks and laying hens.

## Dugouts in Colombia.

The natives in the interior of Colombia, South America, still use the picturesque dugout, carved from a single log, to convey their produce to market.

## Ostrich Farms.

South Africa is a great ostrich-growing country, particularly the district near the Cape of Good Hope, from whence tremendous shipments of feathers are constantly being made.

## World's Diamond Crop Worth Billions

Statistical Expert Estimates Value of Gems at Approximately \$13,906,642,000

If all the diamonds mined in history and existing today as cut and polished gems were gathered from the ends of the earth, they would form a pile about as large as a wagon load of coal dumped on the sidewalk, says a Chicago statistical expert.

The pile would contain 46,355,474 carats and the gems would weigh ten and one-half tons. If the pile were in the form of a cone, it would have a base diameter of eight feet and a height of five feet. Reckoning the diamonds at \$300 a carat, it would have a value of \$13,906,642,000. It would contain 710 1-3 gallons worth \$5,539,023 a gallon; or 76 1-3 bushels valued at \$51,570,729 a bushel. All the world's diamonds could be packed in an ordinary clothes closet or a kitchen pantry.

This estimate is based on an approximation of the total output of rough diamonds in the world's entire history. India, it is estimated, has produced, all told, 50,000,000 carats; Brazil, 15,000,000; South Africa, 170,574,000; Borneo, 1,000,000; British Guiana, 50,000; Australia, 150,000; China, 2,000; Siberia, 500; United States, 500. This is a total rough output of 236,777,374 carats, or 55 3-5 tons avoirdupois.

Only about fifty per cent of rough diamonds are cut into gems and lose about sixty per cent of their weight in being cut and polished. Diamonds are practically indestructible and the first diamond ever mined may possibly still be in existence. But the estimate allows for the loss of at least 1,000,000 carats by flood, fire, shipwreck and other disasters. These reductions and losses leave the total of cut and polished diamonds at 46,355,474 carats.

The estimate of \$300 a carat is the minimum price at which diamonds can be bought today. The popular demand for diamonds was never so great and they have become the gem of the working people as well as the wealthy classes. They are worth three times as much now as before the war and sell at from \$300 to \$1,000 a carat.

## TIME TO LAUGH

### Invisible.

"Yes, they have invisible ink."  
"I must have gotten hold of some of it by mistake."  
"How so?"  
"The magazine people can't seem to see the poetry I write."

### His Heroic Act.

Mrs. Henpeck—To think that I once considered you a hero! Oh, la-la-la!  
Mr. Henpeck—I suppose the thought struck you on the evening I performed the death-defying and foolhardy feat of proposing marriage to you.

### Between Friends.

"Why are you pawing over the library?"  
"I'm lookin' up the term, congenital idiot."  
"What's the matter? Has somebody called you one?"

### Considerate.

Her Father—I hear you've been looking up my rating. What for?  
Her Suitor—I wanted to see if I should be the right sort of son-in-law for you.

### The Situation.

Parent (from the adjoining room)—Edith, aren't you going to light the gas in there?  
Edith—Yes, mamma! Charlie and I were just speaking of—er—striking a match.

### Doomed to Dumbness.

"Money talks," said the political grafter.  
"Well, if this does any talking," said the bribe giver, handing it over, "it will be the last you will ever get."

## Advance Two Theories in Origin of West Indies

The origin of the West Indies is to be studied by a naturalist who recently sailed from New York City for Jamaica. Scientists hold two supportable theories in this matter. The first theory makes Cuba, Jamaica, Haiti and Porto Rico mere fragments of the American continent. It supposes that they were isolated by depression below sea level of the surrounding areas. The second theory sees the islands as independent uprisings from the ocean bed, caused by a combination of volcanic upheavals, foldings in the earth's crust, and coral growth.

## RECIPE FOR HAPPINESS

Doing something for others.  
Doing it without expecting a return.  
Always look on the brighter side.  
Keeping eternally busy at something.  
Never taking too much of anything.  
Contentment with your lot.  
Reverence for other folks.  
Making your middle name "Cheerfulness."  
Companionship of a good dog.

## World's Debt Has Increased From \$40,000,000,000 in 1914 to \$200,000,000,000 in 1920

The world's debt has been estimated at \$200,000,000,000 compared with \$40,000,000,000 in 1914.

Paper currency throughout the world has increased 600 per cent since 1914, while the gold reserve behind it has increased only 40 per cent, according to statistics. The face value of paper currency of thirty principal countries, which totaled \$7,250,000,000 in 1914, has increased to \$40,000,000,000 at the time of the armistice and to \$50,000,000,000 in December, 1919, exclusive of \$34,000,000,000 issued by the Russian soviet government.

Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria show an advance in note circulation from \$1,200,000,000 in 1914 to \$12,300,000,000 at the close of the war, and \$18,770,000,000 in December, 1919, the gold reserve falling from \$600,000,000 in 1914 to \$27,000,000 in 1919, the ratio of gold to notes declining from 49.7 per cent in 1914 to 5.5 per cent in December, 1919.

In the eight principal countries of the allies, paper notes increased from \$1,100,000,000 in 1914 to \$2,420,000,000 in 1919, while the gold reserve increased from \$516,000,000 to \$1,450,000,000, a ratio of 44.3 in 1914 and 59.9 in 1919.

## "Gallery of Mirrors" Named From Glasses Which Were More Precious Than Rubies

"Galerie Des Glaces," or the "Gallery of Mirrors" at the Palace of Versailles, gets its name from 17 beveled mirrors, which were more precious than rubies before glassmaking was reduced to a science. Opposite each mirror is a window, these windows overlooking the famous gardens which were scenes of royal revelries and regal pomp.

In these gardens all the sculptors of standing in France were commended for innumerable pieces. Piped waters spout from mouths of gilded frogs and lizards, fauns play flutes, and dragons kidnap cupids, while stately old trees give one touch of nature against this supremely artificial setting in these gardens.

The mirrors are framed in works of art and surmounted by paintings. One series of these paintings depicts in flamboyant scenes the career of Louis XIV. Originally tables and chairs in this hall were of solid silver. The ensemble was typical of the emptiness of the yoke from which France freed herself.

## Man Must Be Busy—Have Hobby or Be Entertained

Man can rise only as he grows out of limiting habits. This is the highest test of worth. Habits become so much a part of the individual that it is hard to throw them off. They are the builders of character. Let alone, habits determine our conduct and set the limits of our possibilities. The wholesome habits—habits of industry and balance—we want to cultivate and develop. Habits that create appetites, set limitation and resultant weakening of the powers we want to grow out of. Man must be busy. If he has surplus unengaged time he must have a hobby or be entertained. He must grow out of idleness into industry.

## Highest Village.

The little village of Karzok, in Kashmir, India, is believed to be the highest in the world. Its altitude is 14,948 feet.