

Colleges of Northwest

Articles Beneficial to Agriculturists, Stockmen, Dairying Interests, Mining, Capitalists, Etc. —Written for this Paper

High School Lunches Prove To Be of Greatest Value

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis—Can a high school student getting a lunch in the school get more than twice the value of lunch secured elsewhere at the same price? That this is actually the case is shown conclusively in a comparison of foods and prices made by the department of domestic science at the Oregon Agricultural college. According to this list the following food and prices at obtained at the high schools, having a food value of 700 calories.

In a typical school lunch the following items at the prices given are procured: Cocoa and whipped cream, 3c; egg sandwich, 4c; banana, 1c; four dates, 1c; 3 cookies, 1c; total, 10c.

Of the usual lunches purchased elsewhere the following is said to be typical of those bought by high school students: 3 crackers, 5c; cup of coffee with cream and sugar, 5c; total, 10c.

The food value of this latter lunch is 250 calories, in comparison with that of 700 calories of the typical school lunch.

Reports from some of the schools of Oregon where lunches are served, show that there are other advantages connected with the practice of furnishing the school lunch. It affords a means of furnishing instruction and training in preparing and serving meals economically and wholesomely. It also lends additional attraction to the work of schools and tends to keep attendance and interest at the best. Teachers are frequently regular customers of the school lunch, which they find helpful and pleasant in comparison with the cold lunches which they might otherwise have to eat. The following is a typical menu of the Kenton school of Portland:

One apple; 2 slices of bread and butter; 2 crackers and a bowl of thick soup.

Changing Conditions Compel Cheaper Pork Production

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis—The number of recent farm surveys conducted by the U. S. department of Agriculture and the Oregon Agricultural College Extension service have clearly shown the need of more livestock on the average Oregon farm in order to make farming more profitable. Notwithstanding this fact farmers are forced to confront the further fact that recent pork prices have been such that increasing the number of pigs kept on the farm involves a serious risk of loss and makes improved methods of production imperative. The farmers also find that on some of the most profitable farms the number of pigs kept is related somewhat to the number of other livestock, especially dairy cattle. Just how to reconcile these somewhat conflicting requirements is a problem that progressive farmers are beginning to give earnest consideration to, and the following points brought out at the recent Farmers' Week exercises at the college may prove of value to them:

Conditions and methods of production are already beginning to undergo changes demanded by changing conditions; the quality of animals is being increased and the number is being regulated by conditions that now exist and which will prevail for the next year or so. It is pointed out by G. R. Samson, swine specialist of the college, that both pure bred breeding stock and pork hogs must be produced more cheaply than they were five years ago.

It also was shown that the further fact should be taken into consideration that some farmers can well produce pork at ten cents a pound but cannot profitably produce it at six cents.

Evidently, then, each grower should take into consideration the cost of producing feed and the cost of labor in caring for the stock. If these conditions are such that he cannot make a profit at the present prices he should discontinue pork production until prices improve, or if the economic conditions on his farm are such that he can produce a fewer number with profit, then he should confine his efforts to the number that may be thus grown at a profit. While it is not likely that the present prices will remain as they are for any considerable length of time, and while it is true that there are already evidences of better prices, it is well to accept conditions as they are and, as Professor Samson says, "cut the garment according to the cloth."

Another element in cheaper production is a more complete combination of fattening and growing pork which means that no retarding must be allowed to occur in the growth or development from birth to marketing. Possibly a slightly slower development than has been secured with the best

Alaska Sends Students.

University of Oregon, Eugene—Four students each more than 35 years of age, are among the 75 who registered at the State University at the mid-winter term. Two graduates of other universities also registered. Nearly one-fourth of the newcomers are majoring in the school of commerce. One man came from Alaska to study journalism for two years, after which he will return to Alaska to do newspaper work. One woman came with her husband, each intending to take a full four years' work.

pigs is sometimes necessary, but certainly a more rapid development than that of the average must be accomplished. During the sucking stage the mother's milk must be more liberally supplemented with feed which the pigs can eat, and in addition the mother's ration must be calculated to produce a heavy flow of milk. If feeds of these sorts are not produced on the farm and can be produced there, they should be. And if they cannot be secured on the farm they must be gotten elsewhere. Be assured that if a pig loses a job in his growth he will not make a two-hundred pig as quickly and as economically as if he had not," says Professor Samson.

"At the end of the first month a suckling should weigh about fifteen pounds, and during the second month he should gain about one-half pound daily. During the third month he should gain about seven-tenths of a pound daily, and during the fourth nine-tenths of a pound daily. At five months he should be kept practically on full feed and start gaining from one to two pounds daily for sixty days. Pigs fed in this way will finish even and there will be very few when brought to market that are not of the right weight and in the right condition."

May Mean Establishment of Tanneries in Northwest

University of Washington, Seattle—A ton of wood shipped by parcel post, in fifty-pound mail bags from the National Forest reserve near Sumpter, Oregon, was received at the chemistry department of the university last week. According to the parcel post deliveryman this is the largest single consignment that has been received by the Seattle Postoffice.

The work will be carried on by Frank M. Jones, a graduate student in the chemistry department, under the supervision of Dr. H. K. Benson, who was recognized at the meeting of the American Chemical Society last summer as a leader of the industrial research work being carried on in the United States.

The Alaska furs and hides from Montana provide enough skins for the establishment of tanning plants in the Northwest, according to Mr. Jones, but it remains for the capitalists to be shown that the tannin extract can be obtained from the woods of the Northwest. When capitalists have been shown that they can obtain the raw material at a low cost, Mr. Jones believes that tanneries will be established in the Northwest.

To Celebrate Baby Week In Many American Cities

Washington, D. C.—There are 1727 communities considering some preparation for Baby Week, according to the inquiries received by the Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor. This number does not include those of whose interest in the campaign word has come to the bureau indirectly.

The letters about Baby Week are still coming in from every state in the Union and from every type of community, such as a Colorado settlement forty miles from a railroad, a club of women on one of the government reclamation projects, a Montana coal mining town with a large foreign population, a southern mill village, and a club of farm women in a Middle Western state.

Texas has its own Baby Week slogan—Baby Health is Texas Wealth—and Mississippi has started a competition to secure a slogan for that state. North Dakota reports plans for a state-wide essay contest in the public schools. In a few state campaigns the State Federation of Women's Clubs, the State University Extension Department, the State Health officials and those who are especially interested in education are all co-operating in the Baby Week campaign.

Many large cities are going to have a Baby Week. Definite plans are under way in Albany, Baltimore, Boston, Cleveland, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Philadelphia, Richmond, San Francisco, Washington and other cities. New York had a successful Baby Week in 1914 and will probably hold another this year in the late spring.

In its suggestions for Baby Week observance the Children's Bureau lays special emphasis on the opportunity it affords for extending permanent work for infant welfare, such as infant welfare stations, visiting nursing, special nursing and instruction for prospective mothers, city inspection of milk, special work for the prevention of blindness, and little mothers' classes and home nursing instruction for school girls in the upper grades.

Experimenting in Ores.

The College of Mines at the University of Washington, is making tests upon small quantities of ore to determine what ore can be treated and under what conditions the best results can be obtained. The college intends to add to its present complete concentration mill, a full set of laboratory flotation units. Before the end of the present semester the college will make a report upon the results of the experiments which may be the means of saving a great deal of time and expense in the operation of the mills.

NORTHWEST MARKET REPORTS; GENERAL CROP CONDITIONS

Portland—Wheat—Bluestem, \$1.08; per bushel; fortyfold, 97c; club, 96c; red Fife, 96c; red Russian, 96c.

Hay—Eastern Oregon timothy, \$18.50@19.50 per ton; valley timothy, \$16; alfalfa, \$20.

Millfeed—Spot prices: Bran, \$23.50 @ 24 per ton; shorts, \$26 @ 26.50; rolled barley, \$31.50@32.50.

Corn—Whole, \$37 per ton; cracked, \$38.

Vegetables—Artichokes, \$1.10 per dozen; tomatoes, California, \$2 per crate; cabbage, \$1.50@1.75 per cwt.; garlic, 10c per pound; peppers, 20c @ 25c; eggplant, 25c; sprouts, 8c@9c; horseradish, 8c; cauliflower, \$1.25 per dozen; celery, \$4.75 per crate; lettuce, \$2.40@2.50 per crate; cucumbers, \$1.50@1.75 per dozen; hothouse lettuce, 75c@1 per box.

Green Fruits—Grapes, \$4 per barrel; cranberries, \$11.

Potatoes—Oregon, \$1.50@1.75 per sack; Yakimas, \$1.75@1.85; sweets, \$3.25@3.50 per hundred.

Onions—Oregon, buying price, \$2 f. o. b. shipping point.

Apples—Spitzenbergs, extra fancy, \$2.25; fancy, \$2; choice, \$1.25@1.50; Yellow Newtowns, extra fancy, \$2; fancy, \$1.75; choice, \$1.35 @ 1.50; Rome Beauty, fancy, \$1.50 @ 1.60; Winesaps, choice, \$1.15@1.35; Stagman, choice, \$1.25@1.35.

Eggs—Jobbing price: Oregon ranch, candled, 29@30c per dozen; uncandled, 28c.

Poultry—Hens, small, 14c; large, 15@15c; small springs, 14@15c; turkeys, live, 18 @ 20c, dressed, choice, 24@25c; ducks, 12@14c, geese, 10c.

Butter—Prices from wholesaler to retailer: Portland city creamery prints, 60-pound case lots, standard grades, 34c; lower grades, 28@32c; Oregon country creamery prints, 60-pound case lots, standard makes, 32c; lower grades, 28@31c; butter packed in cubes, 2c less. Prices paid by jobbers to producers: Cubes, extras, 29c; firsts, 27c; seconds, 25c; dairy butter, country roll 16 @ 18c; butter fat, No. 1, 32c; No. 2, 29c.

Veal—Fancy, 11@11c per pound. Pork—Fancy, 10c per pound. Hops—1915 crop, 10@13c per pound; valley, 25@26c; mohair, Oregon, 28@29c.

Cascara bark—Old and new, 4c per pound. Cattle—Choice steers, \$7.25@7.75; good, \$6.75@7; medium, \$6.50@6.75; choice cows, \$5.50 @ 6.75; medium, \$4.75@5.20; heifers, \$4@6.40; bulls, \$2.50@4.50; stags, \$3@5.25.

Hogs—Light, \$7.50 @ 8.05; heavy, \$6.50@7.25. Sheep—Yearlings, \$7 @ 8; ewes, \$5.75@7; lambs, \$7.50@9.

Mutton Wool Held.

There has been very little early shearing in the Northwest this year. Usually a considerable quantity of mutton wool has been shorn by this date, but owing to the stormy weather the present season, the sheep are allowed to go to the slaughter houses with the wool on them. Some shearing has been done at the Seattle stockyards, where the wool is held for the later market, but nothing has been done at the Portland yards or in the Yakima country.

Contracting has not yet started in the Northwest. Buyers are in the field in some of the districts, but have not been able to agree to terms with the growers. The market is strong and the prospects are good, but buyers consider the prices demanded as entirely too high.

In spite of the very severe weather in the past six weeks, no heavy losses to stock have been reported. It has been an expensive feeding season for the sheepmen, but it is believed the winter losses will prove but little more than the average.

Lewiston Retains Show.

Spokane—Unanimous adoption of a resolution here Wednesday by the directors of the Northwest Livestock association, declaring that Lewiston, Idaho, would continue to be the permanent home of the association's annual stock show, ended a recent movement among various groups of stockmen to have the annual show transferred from Lewiston to Spokane.

The movement is said to have had its inception when representatives of the Cascade International Livestock association requested Spokane to take over that association's annual show at North Yakima. The request, however, subsequently was withdrawn. At a conference between representatives of Spokane business organizations and executives of the Northwest Livestock association the consensus of opinion was that Spokane should not take any action antagonistic to either stock show.

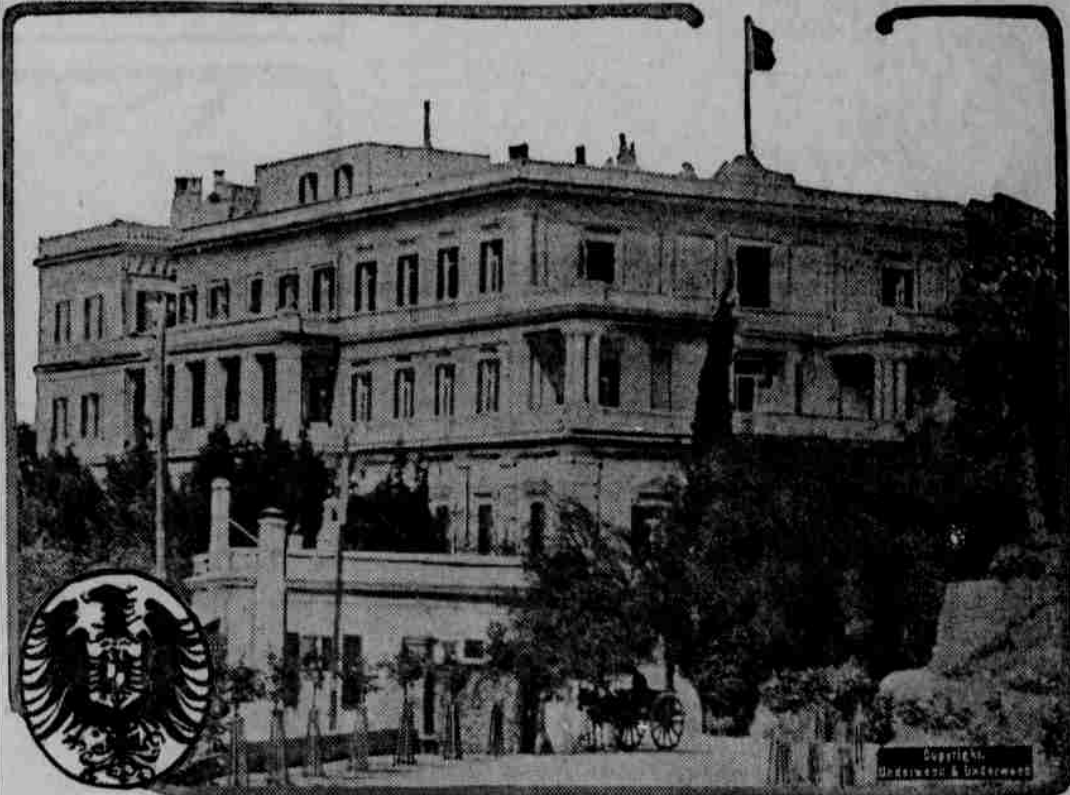
All Wheat Markets Are Firm.

Portland—The wheat market is firmer, but there is little doing in the country, as farmers are not sellers. At the Merchants' Exchange 5000 bushels of February fortyfold were sold at 97 cents, the same price as bid Monday, and 5000 bushels of February club at 97 cents, an advance of 3 cents over Monday's price. Other bids were raised from 1 to 2 1/2 cents. Barley was firm, with bids for brewing posted on the board for the first time this season. The oats market was quiet in the valley, but firm east of the mountains.

Fruit Trade Quiet.

Portland—The fruit trade was quiet Wednesday, aside from the demand for apples. A car of head lettuce is due and the steamer will bring an assortment of small vegetables. Prices are unchanged.

KAISER'S CORFU PALACE SEIZED BY THE FRENCH



"Achilleion," the palace of the emperor of Germany on the island of Corfu, which has been seized by the French and converted into a hospital. The palace was originally built for Elizabeth, the empress of Austria, and was bought by the kaiser in 1907. Greece has protested the seizure of the island by the allies, and the latter have just justified their course by saying that the island was used as a submarine base by the Teutons.

MIRKO OF MONTENEGRO



Prince Mirko of Montenegro is supposed to be in the hands of the Austrians and it is reported that, as he has had leanings toward the Teuton cause, he will be made king of a reorganized Montenegro.

GEN. SIR PERCY LAKE



Lieut. Gen. Sir Percy Henry Noel Lake, who has just succeeded Gen. Sir John Nixon as commander of the British forces in Mesopotamia, has had a brilliant career in India and Egypt. He received a medal in the Afghan war of 1878-79 and also one in the Wolseley Nile expedition of 1885. Later he reorganized the Canadian militia. He left Canada in 1911 to assume command of a division in India, but since 1912 he has been chief of the general staff in India.

Too Uncertain.

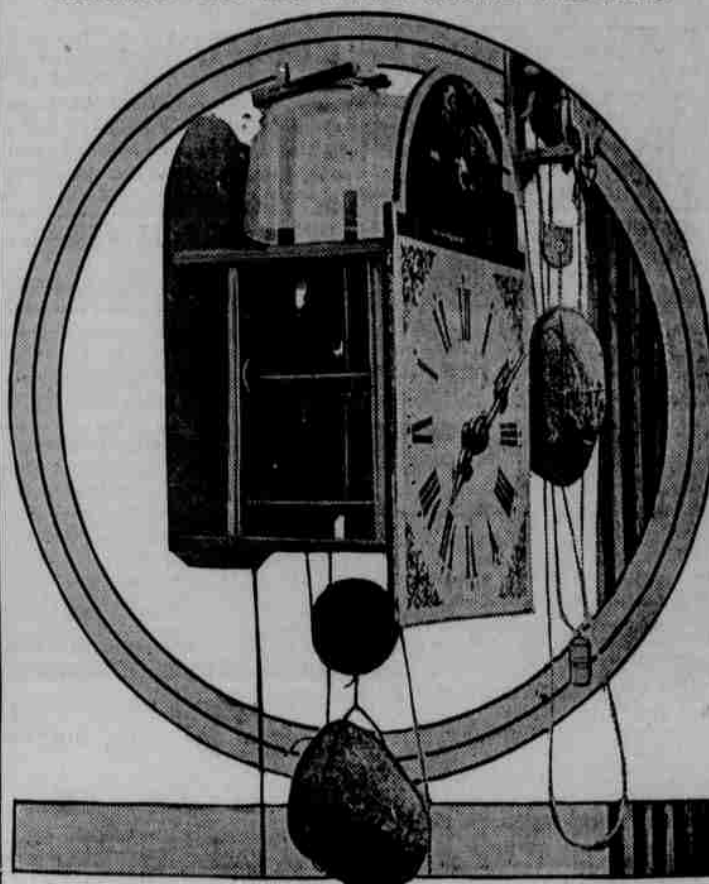
"Some men spend their whole lives in the pursuit of pleasure," said the moralist.

"So they do," replied the philosopher. "Men like that seem to labor under the impression that they will never be invited anywhere."

Thought He'd Be the Next.

The Neway—Yer's yer extra! All about the hold-up. Cy Watertop—Great gosh! I guess I'll take th' next train fer hum.

GERMAN CLOCKS HAVE STONE WEIGHTS



The shortage of copper throughout the German empire is marked to such a degree that not only have the copper cooking utensils been converted into food for rifle and gun, but even the ancient clocks with heavy pendulums of copper have been made to add to the war contributions. The picture shows two quaint old clocks in the Black forest. The copper weights of the pendulums have been removed and stones have been substituted for them.

EDISON AND HIS OLDEST EMPLOYEE



Thomas A. Edison photographed with John Ott, who has been in the employ of the famous inventor longer than any other man—forty-six years.

Strawberries.

Herbert Spencer complains in his autobiography that his pleasures were spoiled by analysis of their sources, and we must not mar this record season for strawberries by reflecting that "God's best berry" is a mere horticultural parvenu. The ancient Greeks never ate strawberries at two o'clock a pound, the customary price on the costermonger's barrows in Fleet street, and had no word in their language for the fruit. The Roman poet Ovid describes the eating of strawberries among the delights of the golden age, while Virgil associates strawberry picking with the perils of

love. But these were wild strawberries, as were really the "good strawberries" which, according to Shakespeare, grew in Ely place, Holborn. The evolution of our modern garden strawberries from the Chilean variety, introduced by Captain Frazier, dates mainly from the beginning of the nineteenth century. — London Chronicle.

He Was Wise.

The Musician (at Wise's musicale) —The piano is very much out of tune, sir. Mr. Wise—Play something from Wagner and they won't notice it.