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## NEWS ITEMS Of General Interest About Oregon

### Road in Douglas County Is Held Liable for Taxes

Roseburg—In a decree handed down in the Circuit court here Judge Hamilton held that the taxes due from the road of the Southern Oregon company in Douglas county for the year 1909 were collectible, and that the holdings of the company were subject to sale to satisfy the delinquent certificates the same as other lands on which the taxes were not paid. The unpaid taxes amount to about \$30,000.

Suit was brought against the Southern Oregon company several months ago to compel them to pay the taxes due on their lands in this county for the year 1909. An answer was filed by the Southern Oregon company in which it was denied that the taxes were a lien against the land, or that they remained due and unpaid on the date of reaching delinquency. It was also alleged by the defense that the certificates of delinquency were not filed regularly with the clerk.

Another contention offered by the defense was that the Federal courts had decreed that their interest in the lands did not exceed \$2.50 an acre, while in some instances they were assessed as high as \$20 an acre. The defense contended this was sufficient to nullify the entire assessment.

The county attorney offered in evidence the original certificates of delinquency, which Judge Hamilton held were regular and sufficient to warrant disposal of the lands for taxes. Attorney John M. Guerin, of counsel for the Southern Oregon company, announced that he would appeal the case to the Supreme court. The question involved in the case are identical with those of the Oregon & California grant lands, according to local attorneys.

### State Land Board Stands Firm on Irrigation Project

Salem—The Desert Land Board Wednesday stood by its recent action in recommending to the government a further extension of the state's contract with the government on the Benham Falls unit of the Central Oregon Irrigation company's project in Crook county. At this meeting a copy of a resolution adopted by the Bend Commercial club protesting against any further extension of the contract was read.

Embraced in the Benham Falls tract are about 74,000 acres.

The board decided to send the additional board furnished by J. E. Morson regarding the Morson Land company's project at La Pine, to the department of the Interior. The board is favorable to granting Morson a three years' extension on his contract with the state, as he desires, but the Federal department so far has refused to grant the state an extension on its contract until Morson supplies more information.

### County Assessors of State Hold Convention at Salem

Salem—Through the passage of the city high school tuition fund law, thousands of children in Oregon are unable to attend high school where there is no possible because of the parents' inability to bear the expense. J. A. Churchill, superintendent of public instruction, told the county assessors of the state. The assessors began a three-day session and conference with the State Tax commission here Wednesday at the state capitol. Tax Commissioner Eaton is chairman of the conference.

Superintendent Churchill praised the high school tuition fund law in his address, declaring that officials of the United States Bureau of Education in Washington, D. C., considered Oregon law the best ever passed in the west of secondary education.

Following an address by B. F. Keeney of Lane county, on "Assessment of Motor Vehicles," Commissioner Eaton declared that automobiles are to be taxed according to their relative horsepower.

### Timber Saving Is Great;

Salem—In the protection of privately owned timber in Oregon statistics given in the reports of State Forester Elliott indicate that great progress has been made in the last six years.

When the new forestry code was enacted, in 1911, and the compulsory fire control law, in 1913, a reduction in fires throughout the timbered sections at once was effected. In 1910 \$40,997 worth of timber was destroyed in Oregon. Last year it totaled only \$9333.

The total loss in the five years ended with the close of last year was \$620. This is less than one-sixth of the loss sustained from fires in 1910, the last years under the old system.

### SENATOR LANE'S BILL WOULD PUT INDIANS ON OWN RESOURCES

Washington, D. C. — Senator Lane would abolish the Indian service, do away with Indian reservations make every Indian a full-fledged American citizen and give each Indian an allotment on which to make his home. That accomplished, he would withdraw government support and throw the Indians on their own responsibility as citizens. He embodied his ideas in a bill which he has introduced.

The Lane bill puts an end to the Indian bureau and provides that a commission of three, appointed by the President at \$5000 each shall, under the exclusive direction of congress, work out the details of the plan proposed.

The bill makes no provision for the disposition of surplus lands in Indian reservations, nor does it provide for the disposition of tribal Indian funds in the treasury.

Senator Lane also introduced a bill to amend the present law prohibiting

### CHILDREN OF AMBASSADOR



Agnes and Stefano Macchi di Colere, the children of the Italian ambassador to the United States, who aided in the Italian war relief fund by performing native dancing in native costume.

the sale of intoxicating liquor to Indians. As the law now stands, it is a felony to carry liquor into an Indian reservation, even though it is not sold or given to Indians. The Lane bill makes it a felony to sell liquor to Indians, but merely a misdemeanor to carry liquor into a reservation.

### Big Guns Are Roaring Along Entire Western War Line

London—The whole western front is the scene of engagements. At some points the big guns have been roaring incessantly for days, the infantry have been engaged in hand-to-hand struggles; grenade fighting and mining operations have played a prominent part in the battles, while airmen have fought each other above the lines and have been cannonaded from below by the anti-aircraft guns.

The Germans followed up their recent successes in Champagne by the capture of an additional half mile of trenches around Tahure, in that district, and their artillery bombardments in the neighborhood of Massiges and Navarin have been answered in kind by the French.

To the north of Soissons, around Terny, and along the river Aisne, the Germans started an infantry attack but the French put it down. To the south of the Somme the Germans endeavored to surround outpost trenches, but desisted under heavy fire of the French.

Seventeen fights in the air is the record of Monday and Tuesday reported by the British along their lines in Flanders. In addition there has been great activity south of La Bassee canal, where the Germans exploded seven mines. Heavy bombardments and an infantry attack in that section also are reported, the Germans succeeding in entering a British trench.

### Swedish Athletes to Meet Americans.

Stockholm—The Swedish football association has invited the American Football association to play a match in Sweden next summer. If this is possible, a Swedish football team will go to the United States, accompanied by an athletic team. Ira Nelson Morris, the American minister to Sweden, in a statement in the Stockholm newspapers, expressed enthusiasm over the prospects of an athletic meeting between the teams of Sweden and the United States.

### NORTHWEST MARKET REPORTS; GENERAL CROP CONDITIONS

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

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, 10¢ per pound; peppers, 20¢ @ 25¢; eggplant, 25¢; sprouts, 8¢@9¢; horseradish, 8¢; 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, 75¢@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; Staggman, choice, \$1.25@1.35.

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

Poultry—Hens, small, 14¢; large, 15¢@15½¢; small springs, 14¢@15¢; turkeys, live, 18 @ 20¢, dressed, choice, 24¢@25¢; ducks, 12¢@14¢, geese, 10¢.

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

Veal—Fancy, 11¢@11½¢ per pound. Pork—Fancy, 10¢ per pound.

Hops—1915 crop, 10¢@13¢ per pound. Wool—Eastern Oregon, 18¢@25¢ per pound; valley, 25¢@26¢; mohair, Oregon, 28¢@29¢.

Cascara bark—Old and new, 4¢ 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 county.

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.

### 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.

## 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 prepared: Cocoa and whipped cream, 3¢; egg sandwich, 4¢; banana, 1¢; four dates, 1¢; 3 cookies, 1¢; total, 10¢.

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

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

### 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 jot 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