

MILK TO BE HIGHER

Lewiston Dairymen Will Increase Price to Customers Beginning Sept. 1. Ice Cream Advances.

Lewiston, Idaho. — Announcement was made here recently by proprietors of drug stores and refreshment parlors of an increased price schedule on soft drinks, ice cream and all mixed confections, to be in effect on and after Monday. The advance is attributed to the increase in the price of syrup, sugar substitutes, ice cream cones and wages.

The wholesale and retail price of milk and cream is to be advanced September 1, dairymen saying that the increase must be made or else they must discontinue business, because of the constantly increasing cost of hay and grain and the advance in wages. Under the new schedule milk will sell at 14½ cents a quart, table cream at 14½ cents a half pint and whipping cream at 25 cents a half pint.

Army Butter Demand Big.

Washington, D. C.—The American army is using 1,250,000 pounds of butter and 700,000 pounds of oleomargarine every month. A War department statement Friday shows that soldiers stationed in this country have about five times more butter than oleomargarine, while in France the quantities of butter and oleomargarine are about equal, owing to the greater difficulty in obtaining high-grade butter.

Rain Benefits Odessa Crops.

Odessa, Wash.—A quarter of an inch of rain fell here Saturday. A little winter wheat was sown several weeks ago and this rain will be of great value to the grain. More winter wheat will be seeded now and if more rain falls soon a large acreage of winter grain will be seeded. Odessa needs seed wheat, as little can be secured here.

Governor Asked to Quit.

Burlington, Vt.—Governor Horace Graham Saturday was asked to resign his office, in resolutions adopted by the republican state committee at a special executive session. This week discrepancies amounting to \$20,000 were said to have been found in the accounts of the governor when he was state auditor.

NORTHWEST MARKET REPORT

Portland.—Wheat—Government basis, \$2.20 per bushel.

Flour—Straights, \$10.95@11.15 per barrel; whole wheat, \$10.30; graham, \$9.90@10.35; barley flour, \$11.30@12; rye flour, \$12.50; cornmeal, \$11.70@12.50; corn flour, \$12.80; oat flour, \$12@12.25.

Millfeed—Mill run, f. o. b. mill: Carlots, \$29.65; mixed cars, \$30.15; less than carlots, \$30.65; rolled barley, \$65; rolled oats, \$69.

Corn—Whole, \$75; cracked, \$76 per ton.

Hay—Buying prices, f. o. b. Portland: Eastern Oregon timothy, \$31 per ton; valley timothy, \$30; alfalfa, \$28; valley grain hay, \$26@28; clover, \$28; straw, \$9@10.

Butter—Cubes, extras, 50½¢; prints, extras, box lots, 53¢; cartons, box lots, 54¢; half boxes, ½¢ more; less than half boxes, 1¢ more; butterfat, No. 1, 56¢ per pound delivered Portland.

Eggs—Ranch, candled, rots and cracks out, 49¢; selects, 52¢ per dozen. Poultry—Hens, 26¢; springs, 26¢; ducks, 32¢; geese and turkeys, nominal.

Veal—Fancy, 19½¢@20¢ per pound. Pork—Fancy, 25½¢@26¢ per pound.

Fruits—Cantaloupes, \$1.25@3.25 per crate; watermelons, 2@2½¢ per pound; peaches, \$1@1.50; apples, \$1.50@3.25 per box; plums, \$1.25; pears, \$1@2; casabas, 3¼¢ per pound; grapes, \$1.50@2.25 per crate.

Vegetables—Tomatoes, 80@90¢ per crate; cabbage, 4@4½¢ per pound; lettuce, \$2.50 per crate; cucumbers, 50@75¢ per box; peppers, 10¢ per pound; beans, 8¢ per pound; celery, \$1.25 per dozen; eggplant, 10¢ per pound; corn, \$2.50 per crate.

Potatoes—Oregon, \$3.25@3.50 per hundred; Californias, \$3.75@4 per hundred.

Onions—Walla Walla, \$2.75 sack. Hops—Nominal.

Wool—Eastern Oregon, 50@61¢; valley, 54@61¢ per pound.

Mohair—Oregon, 58@60¢ per pound. Casaca Bark—New and old, 11¢ per pound.

Grain Bags—Carlots, 26½¢.

Aug. 27, 1918.

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| Cattle—Prime steers | \$12.50@13.50 |
| Good to choice steers | 11.00@12.00 |
| Medium to good steers | 9.75@11.00 |
| Fair to medium steers | 8.75@9.75 |
| Common to fair steers | 5.75@8.25 |
| Choice cows and heifers | 8.25@9.25 |
| Med to good cows and hf. | 6.25@7.75 |
| Canners | 3.00@5.00 |
| Bulls | 5.00@7.00 |
| Calves | 9.00@12.00 |
| Hogs—Prime mixed | \$19.50@20.00 |
| Medium mixed | 19.00@19.50 |
| Rough heavies | 17.50@18.50 |
| Pigs | 16.75@18.00 |
| Bulk | 20.00 |
| Sheep—Lambs | 14.00@15.00 |
| Fair to medium lambs | 11.00@13.00 |
| Yearlings | 10.00@11.75 |
| Wethers | 9.00@10.50 |
| Ewes | 7.00@9.00 |

Service Flag Regulations

No Official Rules, But This Plan Has the Approval of the Adjutant General of the Army

While there are no official rules or regulations covering the use of the service flag, because the service flag itself is unofficial, the following, prepared in the judge advocate general's department, has the approval of the adjutant general of the army:

"Entitled to a Star—All officers and enlisted men of the regular army, the regular army reserve, the officers' reserve corps, and the enlisted reserve corps; of the National Guard and National Guard reserve recognized by the militia bureau of the war department; of the navy, the marine corps, and the coast guard; of the naval militia, naval reserve force, marine corps reserve, and national naval volunteers recognized by the navy department; officers only of the public health service, detailed by the secretary of the treasury for duty either with the army or with the navy; personnel of lighthouse service and of coast geodetic survey transferred by the president to the service and jurisdiction of war or navy department; members of the nurse corps, army field clerks, field clerks of the quartermaster corps, civilian clerks and military employees on duty with military forces detailed for service abroad in accordance with the provisions of existing law; members of any other body who have heretofore or may hereafter become a part of the military or naval forces of the United States.

"The term 'military service' as used in this definition shall signify active service in any branch of service heretofore mentioned or referred to, but reserves and persons on the retired list shall not be included in the term 'persons in military service' until ordered to active service.

"Men attending officers' training camps of the United States army or navy at cantonments, camps or forts are in the active military service.

"While it is not intended to minimize the work done by persons connected with, or of assistance to the military or naval service, but not a part of it, members of the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., K. C., Jewish welfare board, and like organizations are not to be represented on the service flag.

"No objection is seen to extending the service flag honor to those in the service of our allies.

"Meaning of the stars—(a) A blue star is used to represent each person, man or woman, in the military or naval service of the United States.

"(b) For those killed in action a gold star will be substituted for the blue star, or superimposed on it, entirely covering it.

"(c) For those wounded in action a silver star will be substituted for the blue star, or superimposed on it, entirely covering it. Use of this star would be limited to those entitled to the official wound chevron, which is awarded to those receiving wounds in action with the enemy or disabled by a gas attack, necessitating treatment by a medical officer.

"(d) For those who subsequently die from such wounds or gas disablement, the gold star will be superimposed on the silver, leaving a margin of silver around the gold.

"(e) For those disabled or invalidated home by injury or disease incurred in line of duty, a silver star will be superimposed on the blue, leaving a margin of blue around the silver.

"(f) For those who subsequently die as a result of such accident or disease contracted in line of duty, a gold star will be substituted for this silver star, or superimposed on it, covering the silver star entirely, but leaving the margin of blue.

"(g) Men reported missing are presumed to have been taken prisoner and should continue to be represented by the blue star.

"(h) Men discharged, not for the good of the service or on request or resignation, but from wounds or physical incapacity contracted in the line of duty, shall continue to be represented by the silver star. When discharged for other causes they would appear to be thereafter no more entitled to representation than others not in the military service."

he found in the statement of Dr. Charles J. Hatfield, executive secretary of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, that "the war will not increase tuberculosis, but it will disclose it."

Admittedly, thousands of men who should never have been taken from civil life were passed by the original examining surgeons. The process of examination was a necessarily hasty one. The detection of incipient tuberculosis is not possible through such means.

A thorough examination by an expert is required. This all the men are now receiving, and it is not strange that so many tuberculosis sufferers should be found. It should be understood that the majority of these exhibit no obvious symptoms, but are apparently hale and hearty.

But it is realized that the disease might make rapid progress under the hardships of life in the trenches, and it is the part of wisdom to keep these men at home.

CHILD AND MOTHER

O Mother—my love, if you'll give me your hand,
And so where I ask you to wander,
I will lead you away to a beautiful land—
The Dreamland that's waiting out yonder.

We'll walk in a sweet posse garden out there
Where the moonlight and starlight are streaming
And the flowers and birds are filling the air
With fragrance and music of dreaming.

There'll be no little tired-out boy to undress
No questions or cares to perplex you;
There'll be no little bruises or bumps to caress,
Nor patches of stockings to vex you.
For I'll rock you away on a silver dew stream,
And sing you asleep when you're weary,
And no one shall know of our beautiful dream,
But you and your own little dearie.

And when I'm tired I'll nestle my head
In the bosom that's soothed me so often,
And the wide-awake stars shall sing in my stead
A song which our dreaming shall soften.
So Mother—my love, let me take your dear hand,
And away through the starlight we'll wander—
Away through the mist to the beautiful land—
The Dreamland that's waiting out yonder!

—Eugene Field.

Mother's Cook Book

In life's universal garden
We have each to hoe our row,
And to make life worth the living,
We must hoe, hoe, hoe.
—Caroline L. Sumner.

Seasonable Recipes.

A most delicious dessert very simple and easy to prepare and one that is most attractive to look at is junket, served in sherbet cups, topped with a spoonful of raspberries or any sweetened fruit and over this a spoonful of sweetened whipped cream.

To prepare the junket take a junket tablet and dissolve it in a tablespoonful of cold water. Warm a pint of milk until just luke warm, like new milk, add the dissolved tablet and stir well to mix it thoroughly through the milk, flavor and sweeten to taste and pour into sherbet cups. Let stand in the kitchen until the junket is firm, then set on ice. Fresh berries of any kind when crushed and mixed with equal measures of sugar will keep indefinitely when carefully sealed and kept in a cool place. Junket tablets come in a small wooden box and will keep well until used.

Canned-fruit may be used for this dessert, but it is not as good as the fresh.

Barley Flour Sponge Cake.

Beat the yolks of five eggs very light; gradually beat in one cupful of granulated sugar, then the grated rind and juice of half a lemon. Fold in one cupful of sifted barley flour and the whites of the eggs beaten very light. Bake in a tube pan 50 minutes. Corn flour or potato flour may be substituted for the barley, using half as much.

Rollod Jelly Cake, Potato Flour.

Beat two eggs without separating the whites and yolks; gradually beat in seven-eighths of a cupful of sugar, a half-teaspoonful of lemon extract or a grating of lemon rind, two tablespoonfuls of butter substitute and one-half cupful of hot water; then add a half cupful of potato flour, a half teaspoonful of salt, one and one-half teaspoonfuls of baking powder sifted with the flour. Bake in a shallow pan 15 minutes. Turn on a cloth wrung out of warm water, trim the edges and spread with fruit jelly. Roll, keeping the damp cloth between the hands and cake. Remove the cloth as soon as rolled. One cupful of barley or one-half cupful of corn flour may be used in place of the potato flour.

Nellie Maxwell

HARVEST GRAIN WITH LITTLE OR NO WASTE

Especially Important That Farmers Adopt Effective Plan.

Careful Methods This Year Will Include Raking of Fields and Stacking of Glennings—Covered Storage is Favored.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

High prices and the need of supplying the country and our European partners in the war with grain make it especially important that grain farmers study the most effective methods of harvesting without waste every acre of grain. Careful harvesting methods for this year will include the raking of grain fields and the careful stacking of glennings in order to save all possible grain that may be grown. In connection with this comes the careful shocking and stacking of the grain. Many a farmer has raised a good crop of choice wheat or oats only to have a crop of inferior grain to market because of poor shocking or poor stacking and subsequent loss by protracted rainfall. Everybody needs to be on



Wheat Well Shocked—Good Shocking is One Way to Prevent Waste of Grain.

the lookout this year in order to prevent any of the wastes or losses that usually occur after the grain has actually been grown and harvested. Covered storage is especially important in all humid areas. Thrashermen should see that their machines are in order for prompt and clean threshing and that the cleaning up after the threshing is complete.

AREA OF PASTURE LAND

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Of the total farm land in the United States at the time of the last census—1910—which comprised about 879,000,000 acres, somewhat more than one-third was in crops, one-third in pasture and a little less than one-third in all other kinds of farm lands. Land in improved pasture represents nearly one-tenth of the total land in farms, and is doubtless used for crops from one-half to three-fourths of the time, according to the crop rotation that is practiced. A large part of the pasture land is unimproved, about 99,000,000 acres being in "woodland pasture," and 108,000,000 acres "other unimproved pasture."

Best Rations for Ducks.

Ducks may be fed on the rations recommended for fowls and chickens, but better results are usually secured by feeding more green and vegetable feeds and a larger proportion of mash.

beans and some of the common weeds. In the caterpillar state this pest when full grown is about one inch in length, grayish in color, and covered with numerous small, round, dark-colored specks. Persons discovering the insect are urged to communicate immediately with the state agricultural college or the bureau of entomology, United States department of agriculture, Washington, D. C.

This pest bores into cornstalks at the joints beneath the leaf sheath or into the bases of the ears. As many as two dozen caterpillars have been found inhabiting one dry stalk. The insects pass the winter in the pupal or resting stage protected inside the stalks or stems of corn or weeds of the previous year's growth. When they are found in such places in the spring or summer, the dry vegetation should be carefully gathered and immediately burned to destroy the pest.

Save All Bags.

Save all the bags in which fertilizer, seeds and any other products are received. There is threatened famine of jute bags.

First Major League Player to Reach the Century Mark in Hits the Present Season

Frank Baker is the first player in the major leagues to reach the century mark in hits this season. This accomplishment has been greatly instrumental in helping the New York Yankees toward the leadership in the American league.

Baker, when he left the Athletics a few years ago, was thought to have lost



Frank Baker.

his slugging ability, but he has proved conclusively in the present race that his eye has not lost its sharpness. He has hammered out a lot of extra base hits in acquiring his total of 100 bingles.

New Yorkers have made him a greater idol than he was in Philadelphia, and if the team wins the championship much of the credit will go to Baker and his trusty bludgeon.

Tuberculosis as Found in Army Cantonments and the Possibility in Trenches

Withdrawal from the ranks at Camp Wheeler of 500 men suffering from tuberculosis is rather an alarming indication, at first glance, of the prevalence of the disease in the army. If there are so many patients in a single camp, what must be the total among the soldiers? asks a writer in the Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph.

Civilians also will ask whether camp life is not conducive to the spread of this serious ailment. One answer is to

POULTRY CATECHISM AND CRITICISM

Do you keep chickens?
If not why not?
If so, are they approved breeds?
What kind of fowl are kept in your neighborhood?

Are they just "chickens," or are they real, working hens, earning their grub?

Can you name five or six of the best breeds of hens and describe the outstanding qualities of each?

Do turkeys, ducks or geese possess any advantages over hens?
Under what circumstances might this be so?

How long does it take to hatch a hen's egg, a duck egg, a goose egg, a turkey egg?

Do you sell more eggs than you eat?

How many eggs did you sell last year?

Did you calculate the average price? Do you know what your hens cost to feed?

Which sells for the most—a Plymouth Rock, a Leghorn, a Brahma? A goose, turkey or duck—per pound? Whose fault is it if the hens are not laying?

Are you calculating on having laying hens next winter?

Do you know that hens can be made to lay under scientific conditions and that "chance" doesn't make poultry-keeping profitable?

Has the hen as much right to complain of her housing, feeding or medical care as you have about not getting more eggs?
Reverse this question. Does the hen feel cheap?

Seventy-four per cent of an egg is water. Do you expect eggs from thirsty hens? Nix.

Fifteen per cent of an egg is protein. Protein is the food that makes muscle and lean meat. Hens get protein from worms, bugs, insects, grasshoppers and meat scraps. Can your hens get enough of those summer and winter? You can't have sausage if you have no meat to grind up, eh?

Rabbits, squirrels, buttermilk and butchers' offal make good egg-producing diet.

An egg is ten per cent fat. Fat is made from starch. Grain, especially corn, is rich in starch.

An egg is one per cent mineral matter, mostly lime. This forms shell. See that the hens get enough. Can't sell soft shell eggs, can you?