

Boys of the Country Are Proving Great Aid in War



The boys of the United States are doing much to help the country in the war crisis. This picture shows men of tomorrow learning trades at New York's Vocational school. One is doing electric wiring in the shop.

Uncle Sam Becomes Teacher and Adviser to Every Home On Materials for Household

A new book just issued on "Materials for the Household" is of interest to every family. It was prepared by the bureau of standards in popular language to meet the need for reliable information for home use and will be especially welcome to all who desire to manage the home as efficiently as a modern office or shop. In this work Uncle Sam becomes teacher and adviser to every household. Interesting accounts are given of the great variety of materials used in building and furnishing the home and in the many minor industries and activities of the household.

The circular is practical and aims to stimulate interest in household materials (other than foods and drugs), to explain their desirable properties, and to aid in their intelligent selection, effective use, and preservation. A better utilization of materials will aid the efficient administration of the home and promote the health, comfort, and general well-being of the household. Home economics is of universal and permanent concern, and as its importance is more fully realized it will become a vital factor in national well-being, says Commerce Reports. The excellent instruction in the subject now given in high schools and colleges has begun a new era in home management. This circular is a contribution from the bureau of standards to the growing literature in this field.

Household materials are of added interest to the housewife and student from the fact that formerly many such materials were made up in the home. The making of soap, candles, yarns and fabrics, leather, sugar, alkali, wax, tallow, pens and inks formed an interesting group of the old-time household industries. In fact, most modern industries are the outgrowth of what were originally household industries. The modern factory has taken up these home industries, and already some social control over the quality, form and price of factory-made products is beginning to be felt through agencies such as the consumers' leagues, co-operative societies, publicity in the public press, misbranding laws, government control and the like.

Our National Songs.

The United States has three songs which serve on occasions as national songs, but by historic associations and common consent one stands first, observes a writer. This is the "Star-Spangled Banner," written in 1814 by Francis S. Key of Maryland, while the British were bombarding Fort Henry, near Baltimore, and when the Americans did not know at what moment the fort might be captured or the flag shot down. While it has never been officially adopted as a national song the circumstances under which it was written and its universal popular approval cause it to stand pre-eminent. The other songs of a national character, but not so stirring or so popular are "Hail Columbia," written by Joseph Hopkinson, in 1788, and "America," by Samuel F. Smith, a Baptist preacher and poet, in 1832. The "Star-Spangled Banner" easily holds first place.

Robert Burns Never Went To School, but Read and Wrote at Very Early Age

Robert Burns, the "patron saint" of Scotland, and undoubtedly one of the world's greatest poets, never went to school, relates London Tit-Bits. His father, although his income probably never exceeded the proverbial forty pounds a year, was a man of exceptional intelligence and a great reader, and the future poet of "The Cottar's Saturday Night" could himself read the Bible at an early age, and was writing verses when most boys are learning multiplication. It is quite possible that had Burns had great advantages instead of great reverses and hardships he would not have developed his peculiar gifts.

Perhaps the greatest of Lloyd-George's predecessors never went to school. This was Pitt the younger, the marvelous boy who talked on equal terms with the greatest men of his day at fourteen, and was prime minister at the age of twenty-four, when the average young man is just beginning to earn his bread and butter. But Pitt had the advantage of a home education which would put the best schools in the shade.

Should Cease Our Grumbling Because of Inconveniences

There should be a damper put on the grumbling disposition. Things cannot run smoothly in these harrowing days. Every one thinks that he could manage things to perfection, but if he had to confront the new set of conditions he would likely change his mind, asserts the Ohio State Journal. Here is an institution that is ordered to cut off light, heat and service, and yet we wonder because we are discommoded. There are new conditions confronting us whichever way we turn, and they all grow out of this horrid old war. They cannot be helped, though sometimes we think the situation might be improved, but we should not think the improvement should come all at once.

When we get used to our inconveniences they will seem easier, partly because they will be made lighter and partly because we will become more philosophical. But there is one suggestion which is that no one should permit the war conditions to stand in the way of a wise and thoughtful management of whatever interest he may control. The war adds duties to authority as well as to the people who bear the burdens.

Use Logging Cars.

In the serious shortage of railway cars which has existed during recent months the lumber companies, along with other concerns, have utilized every available resource to obtain transportation facilities. A large lumber company in Louisiana found a way out of the difficult situation by taking 50 of its logging cars from its logging roads and making them up into one long lumber train. By this unusual arrangement it was able to transport 1,500,000 feet of lumber in a single trainload. The effort was so successful that the train has made a number of trips to the North.

Cheerful Open Grate Is Most Inefficient Device Used in Heating a House.

The winter days call attention to the proper use of the grate fire by those who will try to help the country save coal. When the need of using fuel economically is as strong as it is now, writes Van H. Manning, director of the bureau of mines, department of the interior, we can say, twisting our words a bit, that the proper way to use the grate is to use it not at all. If we look at the open grate as merely a heating device, and know how small a proportion of the total heat in the fuel enters the room to be warmed, we must regard the open grate as probably the most inefficient of all the inefficient devices used in heating a house. The cheer and companionship of an open grate fire must not be charged against the heating bill, but to some other account.

Efficiency is always a ratio or fraction, and is what you get out compared with what you put in. Into the grate one puts fuel that has the ability to produce a large amount of heat, but the useful heat obtained from this fuel is relatively small. Most of the heat in the fuel goes racing up the chimney. In company with a large amount of air from the room, this air being replaced by cold air drawn in through cracks and crannies in the windward side of the house. As a device for drawing in cold air a grate is excellent, but it furnishes much more ventilation than is needed. Much less fuel, properly burned in a stove, would warm the house better.

BACK YARD POULTRY KEEPING

If the best results are to be expected from the flock, the hens must not be allowed to become overruled with lice or the house with mites. Usually there will be a place in the yard where the hens can dust themselves in the dry dirt. If such a place is not available, a box large enough (about two feet square) for the hens to get into it should be provided in the house and a quantity of dust such as ordinary road dust or fine dirt placed in it to allow the hens a place to dust themselves. A dust bath aids the hens in keeping lice in check and therefore adds to their comfort. Usually the lice are not present on the birds in sufficient number to prove particularly harmful. However, it is better to keep the hens as free as possible from this pest, and if they are not able to keep them in check by dusting themselves, other measures can be undertaken.

To rid the hens of lice, each one can be treated by placing small pinches of sodium fluoride, a material which can be obtained at most large drug stores, among the feathers next to the skin—one pinch on the head, one on the neck, two on the back, one on the breast, one below the vent, one at the base of the tail, one on either thigh, and one scattered on the underside of each wing when spread. Another method is to use a small quantity of blue ointment, a piece about as large as a pea on the skin one inch below the vent. If mercurial ointment is used instead of blue ointment, it should be diluted with an equal quantity of vaseline. Any of these methods will be found very effective in ridding the hens of lice and should be employed whenever the lice become troublesome. Two or three applications a year usually prove sufficient.

Mites are more troublesome and more harmful than lice. They do not live upon the birds like the lice, but during the day hide in the cracks and crevices of the roosts and walls of the house, and at night they come out and get upon the fowls. They suck the hen's blood, and if allowed to become plentiful—as they certainly will if not destroyed—will seriously affect her health, and consequently her ability to lay eggs. They may be eradicated by a few thorough applications of kerosene or some of the coal-tar products which are sold for this purpose, or crude petroleum, to the interior of the poultry house. The commercial coal-tar products are more expensive but retain their killing power longer, and they may be cheapened by reducing with an equal part of kerosene. Crude petroleum will spray better if thinned with one part of kerosene to four parts of the crude oil. Both the crude petroleum and the coal-tar products often contain foreign particles, so should be strained before attempting to spray. One must be sure that the spray reaches all of the cracks and crevices, giving especial attention to the roosts, dropping boards and nests.

How Men Laugh.

The far-seeing man with a sense of humor laughs in his throat in spasmodic little bursts. He looks before he leaps. He takes a good survey of a question before committing himself. Neither laughter nor speech escapes hastily. He lets them out judiciously.

STATE NEWS IN BRIEF.

W. B. Oldman, a specialist in diseases of grains, arrived in Baker recently from Portland and will begin a thorough investigation of the grain prospects in Baker county.

Warden Murphy, of the State penitentiary, stated recently that the prison bread used by the convicts is now and has been for some time manufactured with one-third potatoes.

Word was received at Eugene this week of the death of J. W. Morgan, Jr., Lane county boy who has been serving in the navy and who had been stationed at Mare Island. The cause of death was not given in the message.

The Southern Pacific company's home of the red cars, located at Beaverton, is employing women, who are helping to carry on the work vacated by young men joining the army. These women do their work carefully and are "making good."

Copies of an initiative petition, having for its purpose the ousting of the present members of the Public Service commission, by repealing the act providing for the election of such commissioners, have been filed with Secretary of State Olcott.

The Farmers' Union of Umatilla county has telegraphed the Oregon delegation in congress asking that the warehouse where the grain is actually turned over to the government, instead of a terminal city such as Portland or Spokane, be established as a primary market.

The United States road engineers at Portland have recommended to Washington that the 20-mile stretch of Pacific Highway between Salem and Aurora be developed as a postroad and State Highway Engineer Nunn believes that this means the work can go ahead on the road this year.

The Gold Hill cement plant, which has been shut down since the holidays, resumed operation Thursday with a short-handed crew. After a short run on cement it will make an extensive run on limestone fertilizer to meet the demand of the farmers before the state plant at Gold Hill will be in operation.

As further testimony to the mild, springlike weather that has prevailed during the winter season at Cottage Grove, J. L. Orr has found a patch of wild strawberries in full bloom. Undoubtedly the hillsides about the city are covered with the blooms, but it is not likely that any berries will be produced from them.

The old courthouse building, which has done service for Josephine county for nearly 30 years, is being torn down. The material will be used in the construction of bunkhouses and other buildings at the Collard & Moore chrome mines, near Takilma, and for buildings on the Barton & Griffin cinnabar mine on Diamond creek, Curry county.

Never in the history of Milton has winter wheat given promise of better returns at a corresponding time of the season than it does now. Last fall, owing to the late season, much grain was seeded in the dust and it seemed doubtful if all grain thus seeded would germinate. However, when rains did come they came copiously and the unusually warm winter was further conducive to growing grain. During the past few days a light covering of snow has fallen and this is also welcomed by farmers.

Rees R. Hall, of St. Helens, formerly deputy county clerk, has been appointed county clerk to succeed A. F. Barnett who resigned to accept a responsible position with a shipbuilding concern.

The temporary inter-county bridge over the Willamette river at Salem was reopened to traffic Saturday after being closed about a month. It was closed because of damage done by high water.

The authorities at Sherwood have taken guns and ammunition from several enemy aliens. Others are being watched and their guns will be taken as soon as the fact of their possession is established.

The deal for the logging over of the 2200-acre spruce tract west of North Bend, and south of Empire belonging to the Southern Oregon & Menasha Woodware company, which has been pending for several weeks, was closed Saturday following receipt of a telegram from Colonel Brice P. Disque to the effect that the Spruce board had entered into an agreement with the owners.

From samples of Victory bread taken to the office of Oregon's Food administrator at Portland, Saturday, one made with a 5 per cent substitution of potato for the wheat flour promises great possibilities. The baker making the experiment has found that this vegetable can be substituted to the extent of 15 per cent with very good results, but it is not believed practical to use the potato as a substitute for wheat flour in excess of 10 per cent.

War Recipes

Cut out the following recipes and paste them in your cook book to help you Hooverize. They have been thoroughly tested by instructors and special lecturers in the department of home economics at the University of Washington.

Baked Lima Beans—1 c dried lima beans, 1 pimiento, 3 tb olive oil or bacon fat, 1 small onion, ½ ts salt, 1 ts paprika. Soak the lima beans in one qt of cold water for several hours or over night. Drain off the water. Put the beans in an earthenware dish or covered casserole. Fry the thinly sliced onion and the pimiento cut in small pieces, in the oil or fat for five minutes. Add them to the beans. Add the salt, the paprika, and enough boiling water to cover the beans. Bake the mixture slowly until the beans are soft—about two hours. Add more water as it is needed. If the beans are cooked in boiling water after soaking in the cold water, they may be baked in one hour.

Green Pea Loaf—1 c dried green peas, 4 c cold water, 2 qt boiling water, ½ c soft, stale bread crumbs, ½ c milk, 1 ts salt, ½ ts pepper, ½ ts paprika, ½ ts grated onion, 1 egg, 3 tb fat—oleomargarine, beef drippings, or bacon fat. Soak the peas in cold water over night. Cook them in boiling water until they are soft. Rub them through a sieve. To one cup of this pea pulp add the bread crumbs, mild seasoning, egg (slightly beaten), and the melted fat. Turn the mixture into a small, greased bread pan. Set this pan into a second pan, containing water. Bake the mixture forty minutes, or until it is firm. Remove the loaf from the pan. Serve the loaf with plain cream sauce. One-half cup of cheese may be added to one and one-half cups of the sauce.

Hooverized Shrimp a la Newburg—1c shrimp, 2 tb oil (Mazola) or chicken fat, ½ ts salt, cayenne, 2 ts lemon juice, 2 ts cornstarch, ½ c milk, yolks of 2 eggs, 1 ts minced parsley, paprika, pepper. Cook shrimp three minutes in oil. Add seasonings and lemon juice and cook one minute. Remove shrimps and add flour and milk. Cook until thick. Add beaten yolks of eggs, parsley, and shrimp. Serve on buttered toast.

Shrimp Salad—1 c shrimps, 2-3 c finely cut celery, 1-3 c cooked salad dressing, lettuce leaves. Mix shrimp and celery together. Moisten with salad dressing, and serve on crisp lettuce leaves.

NORTHWEST MARKET REPORT

Wheat—Bulk basis for No. 1 grade: Hard White—Bluestem, Early Bart, Allen, Galgalus, Martin Amber, \$2.05. Soft White—Palouse bluestem, fortyfold, white valley, Gold Coin, White Russian, \$2.03. White club—Little club, Jenkins club, white hybrids, Sonora, \$2.01. Red Walla—Red Russian, red hybrids, Jones sife, Coppel, \$1.98. No. 2 grade, 3c less. No. 3 grade 6c less. Other grades handled by sample.

Flour—Patents, \$10. Millfeed—Net mill prices, car lots: Bran, \$30 per ton; shorts, \$32 per ton; middlings, \$39; mixed cars and less than carloads, 50c more; rolled barley, \$66@68; rolled oats, \$66.

Butter—Cubes, extras, 48c; prime firsts, 47½c. Jobbing prices: Prints, extras, 52c; cartons, 1c extra; butterfat, No. 1, 55c delivered.

Eggs—Ranch, current receipts, 48c; candled, 50c; select, 52c per dozen.

Poultry—Hens, 25½@26c; springs, 24; broilers, 29@30c; geese, 16@18c; turkeys, live, 24@25c; dressed, choice, 30c.

Veal—Fancy, 20c per pound. Pork—Fancy, 20½c per pound. Sack vegetables—Carrots, \$1.50 per sack; beets, \$1.50 @ 2.00; turnips, \$1.50; parsnips, \$1.50@2.00.

Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, \$1@1.25 per hundred; Yakimas, \$1.50; sweet potatoes, 5@5½c per pound.

Onions—Oregon, buying price, \$1.75 per hundred. Green Fruits—Apples, \$1@2.25; pears, \$2.25; cranberries, Eastern, \$17.50 per barrel.

February 7, 1918. Cattle—Med. to choice steers... \$10.35@11.00 Good to med. steers... 9.35@10.35 Com. to good steers... 7.75@ 9.25 Choice cows and heifers... 8.00@10.00 Com. to good cows and hf... 6.50@ 8.00 Canners... 4.00@ 6.00 Bulls... 5.00@ 7.50 Calves... 7.50@11.00 Stockers and feeders... 6.00@ 9.50

Hogs—Prime light hogs... \$16.20@16.40 Prime heavy hogs... 16.35@16.50 Pigs... 13.75@15.00 Bulk... 16.00@16.30

Sheep—Western lambs... \$15.00@15.50 Valley lambs... 14.50@15.00 Yearlings... 13.00@13.50 Wethers... 12.50@13.00 Ewes... 9.00@11.00