

Hundreds of good shoes are now on sale. They will keep feet dry and wear satisfactorily.

Shoes Are Included in our Rummage Sale

There Are Fifteen Lots. All Are in
the Basement

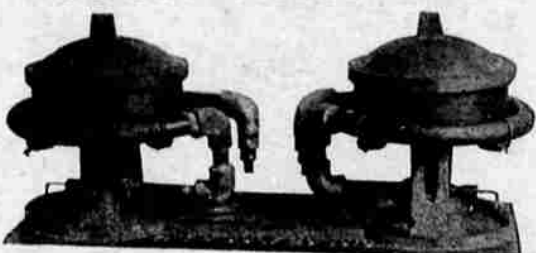
CHILDREN'S SHOES—Odds and ends of children's shoes are now on sale, per pair 50c	INFANTS' SHOES—Lace and button shoes for infants, sizes 5 to 8, at 95c	CHILDREN'S SHOES—Kid, patent leather and velvet shoes are on sale \$1.29
CHILDREN'S SHOES—Sizes 8½ to 11, good shoes for children, price per pair \$2.75	MISSES' SHOES—Gun metal, tan, kid and patent leather, sizes 11½ to 2 \$1.43	YOUTH'S SHOES—Lace shoes, sizes 9 to 13, price per pair \$1.48
BOYS' SHOES—Lace and button, tan and black, sizes 13½ to 7, per pair \$1.98	WOMEN'S OXFORDS AND SHOES—Odds and ends, mostly small sizes, oxfords and shoes, per pair 45c	WOMEN'S SHOES—Small size shoes and pumps, best grades, per pair \$1.00
WOMEN'S SHOES—Kid, and patent leather with leather and cloth tops, sizes 2½ to 8 \$1.48	WOMEN'S SHOES—Kid, and kid with patent tips, sizes 2½ to 8 per pair \$1.68	WOMEN'S SHOES—Sizes 5½ to 8, odds and ends of high grade shoes \$1.98
WOMEN'S SHOES—Odds and ends of high priced shoes, sizes 2½ to 5 \$1.98	MEN'S SHOES—Work shoes, tan and black, light weight, pr. \$2.25	MEN'S SHOES—Work shoes, tan and black, medium heavy, pr. \$2.48
MEN'S SHOES—Work and dress shoes, extra special values \$2.95	RUBBERS—Odds and ends of rubbers, sale price per pair 25c	

Remnants
Are Half
Price
Wednesdays
Watch for
Our
Wednesday
Specials

Hamilton's
THE POPULAR STORE FOR THE PEOPLE
VALUES for CASH WORTH WHILE

Deliveries
Leave Store
Morning 1st
8:30; 2nd
10:30; After-
noon 1st, 2;
2nd 4:30

COOK WITH GAS



Time, worry and labor saved by cooking with the Home Gas Maker. Light and cooking gas at cost of 3c an hour. Whiter and brighter light than electricity. Can be installed in any stove or range. Clean, safe, economical. Call 325 W. First St.

WEST COAST GAS CO.

ADVERTISE IN THE DEMOCRAT—IT PAYS

Willingness to Oblige

THE public has a right to some thing more than perfunctory service from those who supply telephone needs.

There is something more to a telephone service than merely placing at the disposal of the public adequate telephone equipment.

Courtesy, willingness to oblige and patience, under trying conditions on the part of telephone employees, promote friendly feeling and are essential to the best kind of telephone service.

Every Bell Telephone is a Long Distance Station

**THE PACIFIC TELEPHONE AND
TELEGRAPH COMPANY**

COST OF RAISING HOGS IN WILLAMETTE VALLEY

Prof. Potter, of O. A. C. Gave
Some Striking Suggestions
on the Subject.

Below will be found the address of Prof. Potter, of the O. A. C., on raising hogs in the Willamette Valley, one that made quite a hit among the large gathering of farmers at the cattle and hog banquet held yesterday afternoon:

Hogs in the Willamette valley are raised under such varied conditions that it would be impossible to give a set of figures which would cover all cases, nor would it be possible to give a set of figures which would strike an average for all these conditions. We can, however, give figures for cost of production under certain stated conditions, and then from these figures each individual farmer may make estimates as to his own cost of production. At the Agricultural College, Professor Samson, who has charge of our work with hogs has, for five years, been experimenting with the cost of raising hogs under Willamette valley conditions. Where grain is worth \$25 per ton and skim milk 25c per hundred pounds, we find the cost of production to be approximately \$6.25. Where no skim milk is used, by tankage or similar protein concentrates is used in place of the skim milk, the cost is slightly higher, our figures being \$6.40. Where no tankage or other protein supplement is used, the cost runs up rapidly, usually to 7c per pound or better, however, very few people are so out of date in their methods of hog production to try to raise them on grain alone.

During the year 1915 the average price of market hogs on the Portland market was \$7.42. This would mean that the average farm price in the Willamette valley was around \$6.75, varying with the distance from Portland. The average farm cost of feed during the past year has been possibly a little higher than the \$25 a ton quoted, so that on the average we must say allowing the full market value for all feeds, the cost of producing hogs at the present time just about the selling price.

Now let us stop for a moment and analyze the situation and not jump at the conclusion that there should be no more hogs raised until prices change. You will note that the price allowed on skim milk is 25c per hundred pounds. Very few hogs, however, are fed on skim milk purchased for the purpose. On the contrary, the hogs are produced by dairymen who have this skim milk available, and must find a market for it. Consequently if they fed it to hogs and by this method market it at 25c a hundred they are in most cases that much ahead, and would in no wise be justified in quitting the hog business and throwing away the skim milk, especially as there seems to be no other outlet for the surplus hog feeding. Some of it can be used for the raising of calves. Good heifer calves, the bulk of our dairy herds are of coarse grades, cannot be raised at any profit, and are much better knocked in the head they day they are born. Even the dairy heifers at present prices are not a very profitable investment, so that on the whole we believe the surplus skim milk is most profitably fed to hogs than used in any other way. Our conclusion would therefore be that under the present market conditions the dairyman can realize around 25c per hundred pounds for milk fed to hogs and under these conditions should have no reasonable grounds for feeling discouraged or desiring to quit. The man, however, who undertakes to raise hogs without the use of skim milk or some other waste products, in other words, who expects to put into these hogs nothing but marketable feed, supplemented with pasture on good cultivated land will find that present prices will not justify the continuing in the business. This brings me to a statement to which I hope you will all give your most careful attention. It is this: "There are no indications that hogs can be profitably raised in the state of Oregon now or at any time in the near future upon entirely marketable products without the use of a certain amount of feed which would otherwise be wasted." Now let us consider for a moment the effect of these propositions upon the supply of hogs in the Northwest. The dairymen of the state of Oregon with average cows can raise one-half of the calves and have skim milk enough left to raise at least one hog for each cow in the herd. There are probably close to 200,000 dairy cows in the state of Oregon at the present time. Some of these, however, are used in the condensery trade and in the city retail trade, so that possibly only 150,000 would be available for use in connection with hog pro-

duction. Even this number would justify the production of 150,000 hogs per annum, certainly no small amount and a larger number than the dairy districts are now producing. The dairy districts can therefore produce profitably even more hogs than they are producing at the present time, providing they are properly distributed. It must not be understood that this limits hog production entirely to the dairy districts for there are thousands of acres of grain, especially in Eastern Oregon, where there is a large amount of waste in the stubble and where by running hogs on the stubble after harvest they will yield a very nice profit at present market prices. There are over 800,000 acres of such grain, and by allowing one pig for every 10 acres of stubble we find that over 80,000 hogs per annum could be derived from this source.

Now let us go back for a moment and consider the case of the man who is trying to raise hogs on purely marketable products without the use of any dairy products or other waste materials; in other words, using grain and pasture as the basis of operations, supplementing them with tankage, oil meal, or other protein concentrates as his location may dictate. Let us assume that the price of hogs should go up to a point where there would be a profit in raising hogs under these conditions, and see what might result. If the average farmer can make a profit by turning his grain and pasture into hogs, what is to hinder all or approximately all of the grain and pasture in Oregon being used for hog production? There is being produced in the state of Oregon enough wheat and barley to raise about a million and a quarter hogs per annum, a number far in excess of what our market demands. In the meantime we cannot assume that all of the grain could be used for hog production without creating a shortage of grain and thus bringing about a rise in prices. We therefore are forced to the conclusion that whenever the comparative prices of hogs are such as to justify the turning of grain into hogs without the use of any waste or other products, one of two things must happen. Either the number of hogs will increase to a point of over-production and consequent reduction in price, or the price of grain will go up to such a point as to eliminate the profit. These are hard, cold, economic facts which cannot be avoided, and anyone who starts in the business without fully recognizing these is bound to be disappointed. The big boom in hog production in Oregon started along about the year 1910, and continued the next three or four years. In other words, hog production started at a time when the number of hogs throughout the United States was very low and when packers were obliged to pay a high price. The panic of 1907 had caused thousands of head of hogs to be thrown on the market, with the result that the following year showed a very great shortage. As soon as this shortage, however, was made up prices must of necessity return to a more nearly normal basis, and a normal basis is exactly what we are on at the present time. The trouble is that we are spoiled by several years' of abnormally high prices, and too many of us have built up a business on the assumption that these abnormally high prices will continue, which they cannot do. The time may come when prices are much lower than they are now, and on the contrary they may go to a point much higher than they are now, but one time or another the hog producers must not expect prices much different from what we are getting at the present time, which as previously stated means that hogs are to be produced in Oregon by the dairymen using skim milk in connection with their grain and pasture and by the grain producers of Eastern Oregon, using the hogs to clean up their stubble fields. The man who expects to raise hogs without the use of skim milk, stubble or other waste

CURE THAT DANDRUFF! and eradicate those pimples in the new, scientific way The Electric Prismatic Wave Generator

treatment applied at this shop is a sure cure for
**DANDRUFF PIMPLES BLACKHEADS
FALLING HAIR AND OTHER
FACIAL BLEMISHES**

This new electric treatment is beneficial not only to the area of local application, but to the entire body.

COME AND SEE IT

You can be treated in your home by lady operator

Albany Hotel Barber Shop
Second St., near Lyon Bell phone 198-J

will in the long run be doomed to disappointment, because as explained above, Oregon can by the use of these waste products produce all the hogs that the local markets can possibly take care of an anything beyond that is bound to result in over-production, or a raising of the price of feed.

CITY NEWS.

Use Home Flour—

People who believe in supporting home institutions should use home flour among other things. Albany has two first-class flour mills, whose brands stand high everywhere. No better bread is made than from their

Lamar Tooze Says—

Mr. Tooze says the Ford peace expedition cost Mr. Ford about \$500,000. Of this \$72,000 went for passage, \$30,000 for special services, \$50,000 for the trip across Germany. He said the trip did what it was expected to, attracted attention to peace and to enlist the aid of neutral countries.

A Weather Prophet—

Just before the cold weather began here, some one entered the room of Walter Patterson on First street and stole his underclothing. Immediately afterwards it became cold. Mr. Patterson thinks the fellow must have been a good weather prophet. Now that it is getting warmer he suggests that he return the clothing.

Well-lighted Windows Draw the Crowds

Electric lighting is the final touch in good window displays. Mazda "C" Electric lamps will flood your windows with brilliant light, advertising in a most appealing way both your goods and your store.

ATTRACT MORE CUSTOMERS WITH
ELECTRIC WINDOW LIGHTING

See your electrical dealer.

Oregon Power Co.

"Reliable Service"

Telephones 15 306 West Second St.

The Quick Way
and
The Safe Way
to
Chicago
and the EAST
is via
CALIFORNIA

The cost is but slightly higher via the Southern routes. The limit of tickets is longer allowing liberal stopovers.

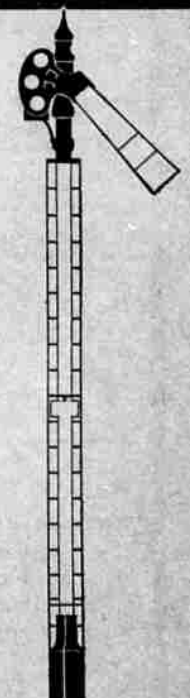
Four Trains Daily

from San Francisco to Chicago—Overland Limited—Pacific Limited—San Francisco Limited—Overland Express.

Through standard and tourist sleeping cars to Denver, Omaha, St. Louis, Kansas City and Chicago. Observation cars on all limited trains.

Ask your local agent or write John M. Scott, Gen. Pass. Agent, Portland, Ore.

**SOUTHERN PACIFIC
UNION PACIFIC**



Protected
All
The
Way
Ogden Route

BLUE BIRD

The place to get good home cooking. Eight orders for dinner, eight for supper. Order by number. Regular meals, 25c. Short orders 10 cents and up. Will open Saturday, Feb. 12, at 11:30.

**Blount &
Plummer**
309 Lyon St.

If you can't come send proxy.