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They are another Oregon product, manufactured in Portland, and are I believe as good as can be found any where for the price.

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Makes you feel better than a good, square meal. Meat is three-fourths of the whole, and we sell the best.

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WAR ODDITIES.

The Russians have perfected a form of wire entanglement that is impenetrable unless the enemy uses axes as well as wire cutters.

The Germans are so hard pressed for metal, a Paris paper reports, they now take the brass spikes from helmets left in the trenches.

The British soldiers' slang for death is "going west," and London papers are trying to find out its origin, but antiquarians, philologists and literary men have been unsuccessful in explaining it.

All penalties imposed by Belgian court martials against Belgian soldiers are postponed until after the war so the soldier may redeem himself by heroic conduct and get a pardon.

A German prisoner in England wrote home to Hamburg that his surroundings could hardly be better in the beautiful fuhlsbuettel; the sanitary arrangements could hardly be better on Brauer Street, and that their doctor "outchicka old Dr. Eisenbart." The censors passed the letter, which was a joke on them, because fuhlsbuettel is German slang for jail, Brauer Street formerly was the location for homeless poor, and "Dr. Eisenbart" means quack.

German shells passing over the head sound like a Paris tube railway train coming into a station, and as the missiles screech the French soldiers joke, calling out the names of the stations. Four stations had been called the other day when a shell burst six feet away. "I thought it was Pere Lachaise that time, sir," sang out a soldier to the lieutenant. Pere Lachaise is the name of a station, and also a famous cemetery.

Semi-official announcement is made that Switzerland will fight if her food is stopped, neutrality or no neutrality.

The Council of Hamburg has appropriated \$3,000,000 with which to

who wanted to wed before the bridegroom went to the front.

The British government has agreed to have quartermasters and paymasters of the United States army act as neutral wardens to British prisoners of war in Germany if the latter consents.

A volunteer movement has been started among German boys to do without the sausage they usually take to school for lunch and eat only black bread.

Austrian reports say an aeroplane daily takes food to the fortress of Przemysl, which has been besieged by Russians for four months, and it is said can hold out three months longer.

With only 250,000 population, Newfoundland will give 5000 troops to Great Britain.

The bakers of Baden may make cakes and tarts only on Sundays; their loaves consist of 60 per cent rye, 20 per cent wheat and 10 per cent potato flour; must be kept 24 hours after baked as a preventative against indigestion, and must be neither too light nor too heavy. Otherwise \$375 fine and imprisonment up to six months.

Many French authors, poets and dramatists are serving as simple soldiers. Henri Bernstein, dramatist, is a gunner; Marcel Prevost, poet, artilleryman; Etienne Rey, author, Robert de Flors, playwright, and Reynoldo Hahn are also at the front.

SMALL GRAINS AND ALFALFA FOR HOGS.

The growing of swine and the production of pork are industries that today are claiming increasing attention throughout the Northwest. Experiments with grain which may take the place of corn for feeding purposes are of the greatest interest to farmers in this region, because the small grains are often

flavor. Considerable study in the United States has been made of the value of barley as pig feed, and the results have shown that it compares very favorably with corn, but has a feeding somewhat below that of wheat. What this grain may lack in feeding value, however, is more than supplied in its effect on the carcass. As a high-grade pig feed it far surpasses any other grain, and this fact makes possible the production of pork of the first quality in regions where barley is produced abundantly. Ground or rolled barley is best fed in combination with wheat middlings, skim milk, roots, alfalfa, etc.

Value of Rye.

Rye meal ranks a little below corn and about equal to barley meal as a feed for swine. Rye produces satisfactory pork, especially when it is fed with other grains. It is an extremely heavy, concentrated feed and will usually give best results when fed not to exceed one-third of a ration. In many sections rye is much esteemed as pasture, especially where the soils are rather light, and in such instances "hogging off" proves profitable.

Alfalfa Pasture and Hay.

Since economical pork production depends largely upon the consumption of a great deal of cheaply grown feed, the pasture should be managed so that the forage produced will be clean, tender, and palatable. Many successful hog raisers prefer to use such crops as alfalfa and clover for both pasture and hay at the same time. The number of hogs generally turned into the field is so limited that the usual crops of hay are made.

The newer irrigated sections have thousands of acres in alfalfa which may be utilized to great advantage by pasturing with hogs. Alfalfa, while adapted to the same territory as clover, has a much wider range of usefulness, for it succeeds with less rainfall and on lighter soils than clover. Where the land is to be used continuously for hog pasture for a number of years, alfalfa easily stands first. An acre of alfalfa will keep from 15 to 20 pigs during the summer, and with grain in addition will make very profitable gains and a high quality of pork.

Alfalfa hay is often used for feeding hogs in the dry lot. It may be fed whole, chopped, or ground. The results of five years' work at the Nebraska Station indicate that for fattening hogs the way to feed alfalfa hay most satisfactorily is without grinding or chopping. While the cost of producing pork may be reduced materially by the use of alfalfa hay or alfalfa pasture, it is desirable to feed grain or other concentrated feed in addition. Alfalfa is too one-sided for a ration unless supplemented with grain. Mature hogs, however, are maintained in apparently satisfactory condition on alfalfa alone.

Amount of Grain Fed With Pasture.

Hog growers differ quite widely regarding the quality of grain that should be fed while on pasture. Some feed a full grain ration; that is, all the hog will consume. Others feed a medium ration, one that is equal to about 2 or 3 per cent of the live weight of the hog. Still others prefer a light ration, one that is equal to about 1 per cent of the live weight of the hog. No definite rule can be laid down, as the amount of grain which should be fed with green pasture depends upon (1) the price of the grain, (2) the amount and quality of the pasture, and (3) the age at which the hogs are to be marketed. However, the feeding of 2 pounds of grain per day for each 100 pounds of live weight will usually give satisfactory results.

When the supplemental grain ration is expensive there is great temptation to place the hogs upon an exclusive pasture ration. This seldom pays, because it takes as much concentrated feed in the end and sometimes more, to fit hogs for market which have been on a pasture diet as is required for hogs fed grain while on pasture; however, mature breeding stock, or hogs which are nearly grown, can be carried on good pasture until cheap concentrated feed can be supplied.

Hogs feeding upon alfalfa require slightly less concentrated feed than pasture. When a farmer has more hogs than his pasture is capable of supporting, it will be more economical to feed a full grain ration, for the more grain a hog consumes the less he will feed upon the pasture. To finish hogs for market when 7 to 9 months old it is necessary to give them about all the feed they will consume in addition to pasture in order to make them reach the weight demanded by the market, 170 to 225 pounds.

Hogs that are to be marketed when 10 to 12 months old can be maintained on pasture combined with a light grain ration during the grazing season and fattened later. Slow daily gains will result, but most of the growth will be made from cheaply grown forage.

Crops for Hogging Off.

In the regions where the small grain and alfalfa flourish it is also possible to provide crops that may be hogged off during sev-

eral months of the busy season. The crops generally used for this purpose are wheat, field peas, corn, and barley. By supplementing well managed pasture with the proper grain rations and utilizing the ability of the hog to harvest grain crops for himself, the average cost of producing pork in the Northwestern States may be materially reduced.

REPORT ON RANGE DESTROYING RODENTS.

February 15, 1915.

The district forester at Portland, Oregon, announces that a report recently completed upon a study made last summer and fall to determine the amount of damage done by rodents, notably the pocket gopher. The study was made by the Biological Survey, and the area chosen for the investigation was upon the Ochoco National Forest in central Oregon. The facts brought out by the study are somewhat startling.

It has been known to the Forest Service for some years that certain areas had the appearance of being overgrazed (but it was not until a more intensive study of the area was made that suspicion turned toward the pocket gopher so frequently seen in those localities. As a result of the study of the ways of these little animals, it is safe to say that on many areas 50 per cent of the grazing value of the range is destroyed by their work.

This destruction is brought about in three ways: First, by the actual food which they consume or store away, which consists of the roots of various grasses and forage plants. In one store room alone over 1000 bulbs of the melica or bulb grass were found. Second, the mounds of earth thrown out by the gopher cover considerable forage. This may appear of small consequence, but each mound will average a square foot in size. On one area there was found an average of 8,890 mounds to the acre. This means that one-fourth of each acre was rendered valueless. Third, their system of burrowing countless runways fully undermines the ground, increases the friability of the soil, destroys the root systems of the plants above, and when stock in bands passes over the ground, it is as badly torn up as if it had been plowed.

After having ascertained these facts, the agent of the Biological Survey set about a method of combating the pests. Pieces of sweet potato, seasoned with a preparation of sugar and strychnine, were placed in the gopher runways by means of a long pointed stick. In going over the area a second time, it was found that from 95 to 100 per cent of the gophers were poisoned the first round. Those that survived the first dose of poison would throw up fresh mounds and could be easily detected and poisoned on the second round.

SPECIAL ELECTION.

State Capitol, Salem, Ore., February 21.—(Special).—A special election to be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November for the purpose of considering measures enacted by the recent legislative session was authorized by a bill that went through both houses early this morning.

The bill does not provide for an election unless the referendum is invoked against any of the measures passed by this session. The sum of \$12,000 is appropriated by the state for that purpose. It is estimated that the cost of a special election will approximate \$100,000, but the balance of the fund must be met by the various counties.

Friends of the prohibition measure were particularly interested to have the bill passed, as they fear a referendum will be applied. The law becomes effective January 1, 1916, concurrently with the prohibition amendment to the constitution adopted by the people last fall. Had the special election not been authorized and the bill referred, it could not have been voted upon by the people until the election in November, 1916, and the prohibition amendment would have been in effect without a law to make it operative.

Any other legislation passed by this session also can be referred in the regular manner and voted upon next November under provisions of this bill, which was fathered by Senator Day.

Believing Salonika was still in Turkey, the Canadian authorities held up as war contraband seven carloads of flour shipped from Kenora, Ont., to that place, which has been in Greece since the last Balkan war.

The French cabinet has decided to establish at St. Maurice a national school at which mutilated soldiers will be taught trades.

The average Russian soldier, a war writer declares, speaks of death as "going to America, the undeveloped country."



"THE END OF THE TRAIL," PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION, SAN FRANCISCO, 1915.

This photograph shows James Earle Fraser's superb piece of statuary, "The End of the Trail," at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. More than 800 beautiful sculptures are shown at the Exposition, the works of famous sculptors of the day. In addition to the sculptures shown out of doors, thousands of beautiful works of art are presented in the great Palace of Fine Arts.

buy food, etc., so the city will be prepared for what happens, and has appointed a committee to make the purchase.

Each South African farmer will give one pound of ostrich feathers to the British and Belgian relief funds.

The Belgians have found that powdered glass, forming a layer between two moderately thin steel plates, is a better protection in stopping bullets than a thick plate of steel, and are using this method in armoring motor cars.

The French are unwilling to be considered frivolous. Mlle. Polaire, who appeared in New York as "the ugliest woman in the world," was singing a French version of "Your King and Country Want You" and dancing the tango with a man in English khaki uniform, when the audience forced her to stop.

English regiments have organized football clubs and arranged for a regular schedule of games to be played behind the lines for a cup offered by Lawrence Cotton, sporting chairman of the famous Blackburn Rovers club.

To help in the distribution of bread tickets in Berlin, house owners must furnish lists of occupants of their houses or be fined \$42 or serve six months in prison.

Dutch ship owners will paint the name on the sides of every cargo and passenger vessel in big letters, and have the name illuminated at night above decks, so German war vessels will have no excuse for making a mistake.

The aristocracy of Belgium, mostly now in England, is in such straits that a relief committee had to purchase marriage licenses and rings for 60 couples in the highest society

grown in abundance and form the basis of all rations. A great amount of wheat, barley, and rye is fed in the form of mill products, and is of course ground. In common practice, also, these grains are ground more generally than corn, as they are usually much harder. The greater liability of these small grains to pass through the animal undigested shows the correctness of such practice.

Best Results With Wheat.

Chief among the small grains is wheat, and it appears to be the food best adapted for long-continued hog feeding. The advisability of feeding wheat or any other grain, however, depends upon market prices and economic conditions. It could hardly be regarded as economical to use wheat as stock feed at the high prices now prevailing. A bushel of wheat properly fed to reasonably well-bred hogs should produce approximately 13 pounds of gain in weight. The results of a number of feeding tests show that there is comparatively little difference in feeding value between wheat and corn for swine.

In comparing various rations in which corn, wheat, and rye were fed alone or in combination with each other, it was found that dry, ground wheat gave the greatest returns and required the least amount of grain to make 100 pounds of gain. Wheat should be ground and mixed with some supplement, such as tankage, peas, or soy-bean meal. The results obtained from a number of tests have proved this to be a good practice.

Barley Produces Best Pork.

In Great Britain and northern Europe barley takes the place of corn for pork production, leading all grains in producing pork of fine quality, both as to hardness and