WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF PTEROLEUM IN 1915

The following table is from figures prepared by the United States geological survey. The amount is in barrels of 42 gallons.

State or Country.	Quantity.	Pct. of World
California	86,591,535	20.28
Colorado	208,475	.05
Illinois	19,041,695	4.46
Indiana	875,758	.21
Kansas	2,823,487	.66
Kentucky	437,274	.10
Louisiana	18,191,539	4.26
New York	887,778	.21
Ohio	7,825,326	1.83
Oklahoma	97,915,243	22.94
Pennsylvania ..	7,838,705	1.84
Texas	24,942,701	5.84
West Virginia ..	9,264,798	2.17
Wyoming	4,245,525	1.00
Other states ...	14,265	
Total U. S....	281,104,104	65.85
Russia	68,548,062	16.06
Mexico	32,910,508	7.71
Dutch East Indies	12,386,808	2.90
Roumania	12,029,913	2.82
India	7,400,000	1.73
Galicia	4,158,899	.98
Japan-Formosa .	3,118,464	.73
Peru	2,487,251	.58
Germany	995,764	.23
Trinidad	750,000	.18
Argentina	516,120	.12
Egypt	221,768	.05
Canada	215,464	.05
Italy and other countries	49,548	.01
Total foreign .	145,788,569	34.15
Total of world .	426,892,673	100.00

TWO ESSENTIALS IN PROFITABLE DAIRY

As population increases, land advances in price, and dairying becomes more popular because the increased demand for milk, cream, cheese, butter and ice cream enables the well-managed dairy farm to pay a profit, even on high-priced land. As in any other productive enterprise, successful dairying depends upon two great principles — economical production, and the successful marketing of the products.

Economical production of dairy products depends primarily upon the cow and upon intelligent feeding, care and management. The unprofitable cow is a burden to the owner. One good cow often brings in more net profit than a dozen poor ones. The herd bull should be from a well bred sire and a high production dam, and only well bred heifer calves should be raised on the modern dairy farm. If a bull of first-class breeding does not merely keep cows, but makes the cows keep him. Such a dairyman may be expected to manage his farm so that he and his family can get both pleasure and profit therefrom.

Most people are interested in getting as much enjoyment out of their work as possible, yet comparatively few can devote all their time to pleasure seeking without thought of financial return. Some wealthy men have constructed beautiful buildings and placed fine cattle on their country places simply for pleasure and with little hope of ultimate profit. As a companion picture, the dairy experts of the department of agriculture have called attention recently to the genuine satisfaction that is felt by the truly successful dairyman whose well bred, well fed cows are sheltered by a well built modern dairy barn of moderate price, and whose business pays a fair profit on every invested dollar.

WELL KEPT FARM OF A. CHILBERG, A SHORT DISTANCE FROM WARREN

and good individuality costs too much, a number of neighbors may club together and buy a bull of better quality than any one of them alone could afford. In many localities bull associations have been formed to meet just such conditions. Dairying can never become highly profitable until the scrub bull is forever banished from our dairy farms. This includes the registered scrub.

If dairying is to provide either pleasure or profit, the unprofitable cow must be disposed of. The well bred, high producer that takes her place must be properly and economically fed and cared for. Cow testing associations have demonstrated that the feed of the dairy herd can sometimes be selected, balanced, and distributed among the individual cows in such a way as to decrease feed costs one-third and at the same time increase milk production.

No one should expect to derive either pleasure or profit from a scrub herd kept in a poorly lighted, unclean and fly-infested stable, or from a herd which obtains its chief sustenance from a nearby stack of wheat straw. Fortunately such conditions are rapidly disappearing and in some localities have entirely disappeared.

Economy of production, however, is only half of the dairyman's problem. The truly efficient manager of a dairy farm must furnish a first class product, then he must go a step further and get a price that corresponds to the quality of the article produced. High testing milk should bring a higher price than low testing milk, and it is not good policy to sell the former at a flat rate per hundred pounds, regardless of quality. High grade dairy products should always command a price in accordance with their quality.

If a dairyman's business is well conducted it becomes highly interesting and fairly profitable. The successful dairyman drives his business, the business does not drive him; he

GRAIN STANDARDS LAW IN EFFECT

The United States grain standards act, which gives the secretary of agriculture authority to establish, as soon as may be, official grain standards applicable to grain shipped in interstate or foreign commerce, became a law on August 11, 1916.

The act authorizes the secretary of agriculture to investigate the handling and grading of grain and to establish, as soon as may be, standards for corn, wheat, rye, oats, barley, flax seed and other grains. Not less than 90 days' public notice must be given in advance of the date on which any such standard becomes effective.

Whenever such standards are established for any grain, the act forbids the shipment or delivery for shipment, in interstate or foreign commerce originating in the United States, of any such grain which is sold, offered for sale, or consigned for sale by grade, unless it is inspected and graded by a licensed inspector, either at the place of shipment, at a point in transit, or at the destination. In case no licensed inspector is located either at the point of shipment or at the point of destination, the grain may be shipped without inspection, in which event either party to the transaction may refer any dispute as to the grade to the secretary of agriculture.

When grain shipped or delivered for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce is required to be inspected and graded by a licensed inspector, it is made unlawful for any person to represent that it is of a grade other than that stated in a certificate issued in compliance with the act.

The benefits which the act seeks to confer are described in the language used in the annual report of 1914 of the secretary of agriculture with particular reference to the establishment of standards for corn:

"* * * Grades for that grain * * *, if generally adopted and uniformly applied throughout the country, will simplify the relations between producers, dealers and consumers. Under these grades, fairly used, the grower or shipper of a superior quality of grain will be in a position to demand from the buyer the fair value to which the quality of his product entitled him. On the other hand, the producer of a product of inferior quality will receive a lower return.

"The beneficial influences upon agriculture of a uniform system of grading staple crop products will be very great through the financial incentive afforded the farmer to improve the quality of his product by the careful selection of varieties, skilful culture, and adequate and effective methods of harvesting, handling and protecting it while in his hands."

PACIFIC LUMBERMEN ADVANCE FIR PRICES

Meeting at Tacoma on September 29, the West Coast Lumbermen's Association advanced the price of fir lumber 50 cents on dimension and 50 cents to $1 on uppers, effective immediately. Returns from 88 mills show 55 mills with less than normal stocks in uppers; 25 with normal and only eight with stocks above normal. In dimension, 37 out of 88 show stocks below normal, 32 normal and 19 above normal.

STATE HIGHWAYS

The benefits to be derived from good roads is beyond dispute. The question before us is how to get them.

First of all revise our antiquated and conflicting road laws to meet modern requirements; create a state highway commission of successful business men that will inspire confidence and get us value for money expended.

The present members of the highway commission have too many duties to perform, and should be relieved of this responsibility. A highway commission consisting of, say, three members, could be appointed by the governor, and the governor might be made ex-officio chairman.

The highway commission should be men who serve without pay, but with power to hire a competent engineer and assume full responsibility for the success of a road program.

A very necessary step is to provide funds, which should be not less than one mill state tax levy, which along with available government and land grant funds would in a few years give us a good start on state highways.

I would first give attention to grading main trunk lines according to need and importance of each particular road and each road or proposed road should be classified as to its importance and taken up in rotation.

The Pacific Highway from Portland to Medford on both sides of the Willamette as far as Eugene and Columbia River Highway from Astoria to Idaho line are of equal importance, and the two most important projects in the state. Next would be from The Dalles to California; from Pacific Highway to Coos Bay and Tillamook, and later would connect every county seat and populous community with some trunk line.

A small sentiment is being cultivated in favor of the state's building individual farmer's lines to the railroad track first, and trunk lines later. This would be commencing backwards, would get nowhere and would directly benefit but a few at the expense of the many.

Multnomah county, which pays 38 per cent of the state taxes, and does not ask for a cent of state road funds, will never support such a program.

Hard surfacing is another problem, which will come later according to requirements. In this there is but one thing to consider; get the best for the money, but don't leave the decision to a paving promoter.

Some good pavements are patented. This is not in itself objectionable if the price is reasonable, besides it will be but a short time until the patent expires on our best type of patented pavement.

There are strong hopes also that the alleged cement trust will be busted some of these days when we will cease paying $2.40 per barrel for cement when the average selling price in the United States is 84 cents a barrel.

All we ask in Portland is, that highway funds be spent economically, and where it will do the greatest good to the greatest number, and that will be on trunk lines.—S. Benson in Oregon Voter.

AMERICA'S FIRST NEWSPAPER

America's first newspaper was published 226 years ago. This pioneer gazette of a continent which now supports nearly 30,000 publications was the project of Benjamin Harris of Boston, whose address was given as the London Coffee-House, and it was printed by Richard Pierce. The journal consisted of four pages, but only three of these were printed, one page being left blank so that personal messages might be written thereon. Each page was about 7 by 11 inches in size.

Benjamin Harris, the editor, referred to governmental and military matters in a way displeasing to the Boston authorities, who would seem to have been very thin of skin, and his journal was suppressed within 24 hours of the appearance of the first —and last—number. It was charged that Harris had printed "reflections of a very high nature," and he was forbidden to put "anything in print, without license first obtained from those appointed by the government to grant the same."

After the suppression of the Harris venture nearly fourteen years passed before another attempt was made to establish a newspaper on this side of the Atlantic. John Campbell, the postmaster of Boston, was the editor and proprietor of this sheet, which was called the Boston News-Letter. Campbell's paper was "printed by authority," and it existed for 72 years.

The first big "scoop" in American journalism was "pulled off" by the News-Letter in June, 1704, when a reporter was sent to write a "story" covering the execution of six pirates on Charles river. This pioneer reporter turned in an excellent story, and it filled nearly half of one issue of the paper. The feature of the article, however, was the prayer uttered by a minister on the scaffold, which was reproduced "as near as could be taken in writing in the great crowd."

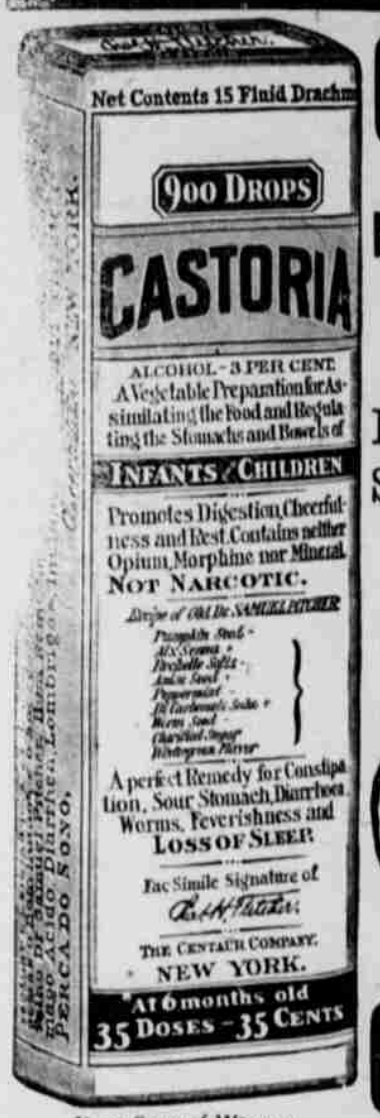
O. A. C. ISSUES USEFUL BULLETINS

The Oregon Agricultural College department of horticulture, has issued three very interesting bulletins on the variations of apples during the growing season and the anatomy of the apple. These bulletins will be sent free to any resident of Oregon who requests them. The horticultural division is making an exhaustive study of Oregon's fruits and the fruitgrower will find these bulletins filled with information which will give him ideas of fruit culture which will mean more money for his fruit crop. Write for these bulletins and you will appreciate what the O. A. C. is trying to do for the farmer in Oregon.

Mrs. Willis (at the ball game, as the pitcher and catcher hold a conference)—What are they talking about? Mr. Willis—About what to throw to the next batter. Mrs. Willis—But they aren't allowed to throw anything to him except the ball, are they?—Kansas City Star.

Found Out

We live in a world full of trouble and strife.
When your car undertakes to turn turtle,
It never occurs when you're out with your wife,
But when you're with Gladys and Myrtle. —Life.



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