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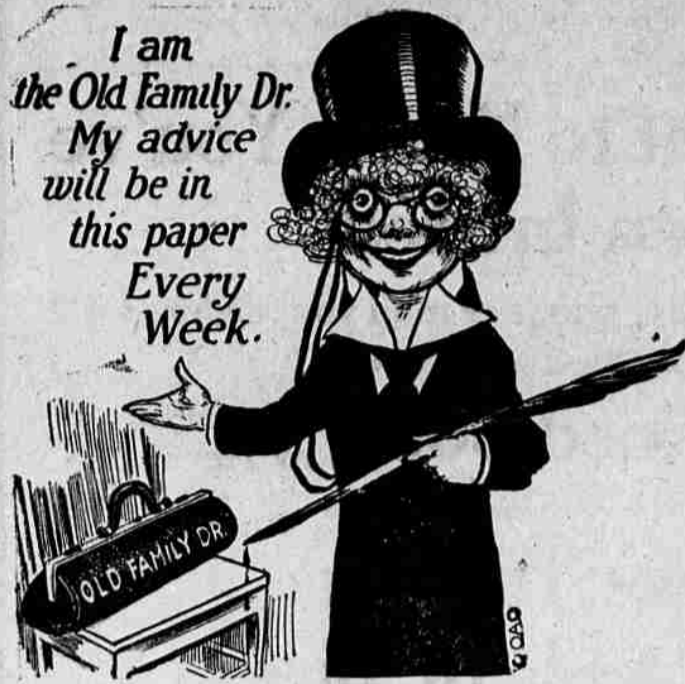
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## OBJECTIONS TO ONE-CROP PLAN

Seven objections to a one-crop system of agriculture are set forth in Circular No. 56 of the Office of the Secretary, which is a reprint of an address delivered by Bradford Knapp at a conference of southern bankers. The reasons why a one-crop system is unsafe are stated by Mr. Knapp to be as follows:

"First. Because the system depends upon market and crop conditions of the one crop alone. Failure of crop or failure of market alike bring serious disaster.

"Second. Because it does not provide for the maintenance of soil fertility.

"Third. Because it fails to provide for a sufficient live-stock industry to consume the waste products of the farm and make its waste lands productive.

"Fourth. Because it does not provide for a system of farm management under which labor, teams, and tools may be used to the fullest advantage.

"Fifth. Because it brings return in cash but once a year instead of turning the money over more than once a year.

"Sixth. Because it does not produce the necessary foods to supply the people upon the farm and keep them in health and strength.

"Seventh. It limits knowledge narrows citizenship, and does not foster home building, but does encourage commercial farming."

The remedy for these evils is diversification. Diversification, however, means something else than a change from growing cotton to growing something else. One Louisiana man, who believed that he was a convert to diversification, planted 500 acres of tomatoes. In other instances farmers turned from cotton to corn and had nothing else for sale in the fall. This, of course, is not diversification at all. The term is defined in the new circular as "an agricultural system through which the living of the people upon the farm is first produced and then a number of products suited to the soil, the climate, and the market conditions of the country are judiciously selected and made the main items of profit through sale in the great markets of the world, always keeping in mind the necessity for maintaining the fertility of the soil."

This is practically the same thing as "safe farming." The essentials for its attainment in the South are stated as follows:

"1. A home garden for every family on a farm.—From one-tenth of an acre to one-fourth or one-half an acre, well located, well-tilled and tended as carefully as any other crop on the farm, is what we mean by a home garden. It must be planted in rotation so as to have continuous crops, thus providing something for the family table as many days in the year as possible. To this should be added one-fourth of an acre of potatoes, either Irish or sweet potatoes, or both, to be used as food for the family. An acre of sorghum or cane should be produced to supply the family with syrup. On the subject of gardening, bulletins may be obtained from your agricultural colleges and from the Department of Agriculture.

"2. Produce enough corn to last the family and the livestock, with certainty, for one year, with a little excess for safety.

"3. Produce sufficient oats and

other small grain to supplement the corn as food for a year, with certainty. Remember these small grains conserve the soil in winter and provide some grazing for livestock.

"4. Produce the hay and forage crops necessary to supply the livestock on the farm for one year, not forgetting the winter and summer legumes, which not only produce hay but also enrich the soil.

"5. Produce the necessary meat for the family by increased attention to poultry and hogs. I say poultry and hogs because they can be increased most rapidly for meat production. Then farmers should plan gradually to increase, and improve through breeding, the cattle and other livestock, so as to consume the otherwise waste products and make our unprofitable or untillable lands productive. Every family should have at least two cows, so that one can be in milk all the time. We should set some standard to which to work. For a tenant farmer not less than one and preferably two cows; not less than 25 hens, preferably 50. A standard for the smallowner farmer would be not less than 50 and preferably 100 hens. All of this stock properly bred.

"6. When the living has been provided grow cotton for the main money crop. I have endeavored to lay down general principles rather than to specify particular crops. For example, in semiarid sections of Texas and Oklahoma the grain sorghums would naturally be substituted in place of the corn, and these, together with Sudan grass, would furnish forage. These same general principles apply to tobacco territory and rice territory."

To put this program into effect, two suggestions are made to the bankers and merchants in the cotton states:

1. That they conduct a campaign for a change in the conditions on which credit is extended to farmers, so that "safe farming" may be fostered and not discouraged.

2. To carry on an organized campaign for marketing surplus products as near home as possible. In one case in Louisiana a farmer had a carload of lespedeza hay. He had difficulty in disposing of it, but finally through the medium of the county agent, he sold it in a town 10 miles away to a livery stable keeper who had been in the habit of buying all his hay in Kansas and Colorado.

In South Carolina about a year ago a carload of hogs had to be sent to Richmond of Baltimore to be marketed, although \$20,000,000 worth of pork products were being brought into the state every year. Such conditions encourage farmers to persist in the hazardous plan of risking everything upon one crop. "Safe farming" may be best promoted by giving it financial credit and better marketing facilities.

### WHAT IS AN EGG?

Perhaps there are still country grocery-stores where "eggs is eggs," and you may pick your dozen eggs out of the basket according to your individual preference; but in the city eggs are various. An egg may be a "Near-by-hennery-brown" or only a "Fresh-check-good-to-choice." You buy the sort of egg you want with as strict care to its classification as in buying lumber or fruit. The New York egg-market, notes the Boston Advertiser, regularly lists twenty-one grades and recognizes many more. The twenty-one are:

- Near-by hennery, whites, fine to fancy.
- Near-by hennery, whites, ordinary to good.
- Gathered whites.
- Western gathered whites.
- Near-by hennery browns.
- Gathered browns and mixed, ordinary to fancy.
- Near-by refrigerator, whites.
- Fresh gathered, extra fine.
- Extra firsts.
- Firsts.
- Seconds.
- Thirds and poorer.
- Fresh dirties, No. 1.
- Fresh dirties, No. 2, and poorer.
- Fresh checks, good to choice.
- Fresh culls and inferior checks.
- Refrigerator, special marks, fancy.
- Refrigerator firsts.
- Refrigerator seconds.
- Refrigerator thirds and poorer.
- Refrigerator dirties.

## EAT A SQUARE MEAL AND NOT FEAR INDIGESTION

There are hundreds of people in La Grande who were not the least bit surprised when they read in the Observer that the La Grande Pharmacy is selling Mi-o-na on a guarantee to refund the money in case it did not relieve. This remarkable dyspepsia remedy will relieve the worst case of indigestion, headache, dizziness, or the general played-out condition that afflicts every one suffering with stomach trouble. Mi-o-na does not simply relieve, it aims to cure.

La Grande Pharmacy can tell you of many well known people in this city who this remedy has restored to health, often after they have tried many other methods of treatment with little or no benefit. No other dyspepsia remedy has made so large a percentage of cures as Mi-o-na. It is so large that La Grande Pharmacy stands ready to refund the price to any customer when it does not help.

The best kind of advertising is the praise of a pleased customer, and there are hundreds in La Grande today praising Mi-o-na because it does what it is advertised to do. A few months ago they could eat nothing without wondering what the result would be. Since using Mi-o-na, they eat what they want and when they want with no fear of suffering.—La Grande Pharmacy. 11-9-5

# ORANGES? YES

We are going to continue selling them by the peck. This sale has been so popular that we have ordered a fresh supply and you can still get those large Sunkist Oranges at 60c per peck. Just notice the size when buying oranges. Business is good, every day at Snodgrass.

PHONE 43

**J. G. Snodgrass Grocer**

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Today's Oddest Story. dug is the champion lost canine of the Cleveland, Feb. 22.—A. R. Rumsey, United States. "Perry has been lost chief commissioner of the lake car-185 times in 14 years," said Rumsey riers' association, is looking for his today. "It has cost me an average dog; Perry again. Rumsey says his of \$500 a year to get him back."

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