

Sandy Creamery Co.

Manufacturers of

Mountain Meadow Butter

Formerly Mt. Hood Butter.

Pure, Sweet, Clean.

FIRWOOD

Miss Anna Mack Kerrow of Portland spent Saturday night and Sunday with the Dixon family.

Pearl and Hazel Dixon have gone to Portland for a few weeks.

Willard Bosholm and Robert Smith were Portland visitors last Wednesday.

Ruth, Harold and Arnold Krebs spent Sunday afternoon with Mildred Bosholm and Justus Strowbridge.

Mrs. Howard Woods of Portland spent a week with her mother, Mrs. J. E. Sinclair.

Lula DeShazer is spending a week with her grandmother, Mrs. Viola Douglas, of Eagle Creek.

Mr. Withers is visiting in Portland this week.

W. L. Wilkins received a letter from Rex Smith who is in the Wallasey hospital in England. Rex's ankle is getting along nicely, he is able to walk with crutches.

Jennie DeShazer spent the week end with her uncle, J. G. DeShazer and family.

Firwood Graduation Exercises.

The graduation exercises were held at the school house Wednesday evening, June 6th. The graduates were Bernice Dixon, Josephine Dixon and Vernd Alt. All received diplomas the following is the program:

Song, "The Good old U.S.A." by the school.

Instrumental Solo, Bernice Dixon.

Vocal solo, "Missouri Waltz Song," Pearl Dixon.

Song, "Mill May," Mildred Bosholm.

Pearl Dixon, Ruth and Alton DeShazer.

Gladys Wilkins and Myrtle Hoppe.

Vocal Solo "Red Head" Hazel Dixon.

Class song, "Hail and Farewell," by the eight grade.

Mrs. Ed. Hart played instrumental while little Gladys Wilkins, dressed in class colors gave out the diplomas and Pearl Dixon and Mildred Bosholm gave out the flowers and the presents to the graduates.

Graduation address was delivered by W. J. Wirtz of Sandy.

The graduates were the recipients of many gifts and beautiful flowers.

Miss Lamoreaux, the teacher, presented each member of the class with a gold class pin.

Those who attended the graduation exercises from a distance were: Mr. and Mrs. Frank Dixon of Pleasant Home, Mr. and Mrs. Joel Iard and children of Kelso, Mrs. Edwards Clarence and Robert Edwards of Cottrell, Mr. and Mrs. Claude Dixon, Hazel Tomlinson and Jack Mache of Portland, Inez, Stella and Joe Dixon. Mrs. Howard woods of Portland.

CALVES UNPROFITABLE.

Consume More Food In Milk Than They Produce In Meat.

Veal calves from dairy cows generally lose money for their owners, and when these calves are kept until a year old the loss is even greater, is the information brought by cost account records of the Ohio agricultural experiment station for twenty-six herds. The milk used to grow these calves is often of more value as human food than the veal produced.

In the twenty-six dairy herds eighteen owners lost money on raising calves for veal. The average loss on 323 veals was about \$1.95 a head. The average loss on raising 361 calves in thirty herds studied was \$0.90 for the first year. Only five dairymen among the thirty raised calves at a profit.

When dairymen get a high price for milk they would be ahead by selling calves rather than raising such animals for veal or beef. The milk would bring a higher price for human food than the veal produced from it. Pure bred calves usually bring higher prices for breeding purposes, and in such cases it is profitable to raise them.

Union High School District No 2

Budget

To the Clerk of Union High School District No. 2, Clackamas County, Oregon:

Following is a statement of the estimated amount of money needed by the district during the fiscal year beginning on June 2, 1917, and ending on June 30, 1918. This budget is made in compliance with Section 217 of the School Laws of 1917, and includes the estimated amounts to be received from the county school fund, state school fund, special district tax and all other moneys of the district:

BUDGET ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES

Teachers' salaries.....	\$1890.00
Furniture.....	25.00
Apparatus and supplies, such as maps, chalk, erasers, stoves, curtains, etc.....	60.00
Flags.....	9.00
Janitor's wages.....	100.00
Clerk's salary.....	25.00
Postage and stationery.....	5.00
For the payment of bonded debt and interest thereon, issued under Sections 117, 144 to 148, and 222 of the School Laws of Oregon, 1917.	

Warrants and Interest.....	750.00
Total estimated amount of money to be expended for all purposes during the year.....	\$2874.00

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS

Cash now in the hands of the district clerk.....	38.17
Total estimated receipts, not including the money to be received from the tax which it is proposed to vote.....	\$1578.00

RECAPITULATION

Total estimated expenses for the year.....	\$2874.00
Total estimated receipts not including the tax to be voted.....	1578.00
Balance, amount to be raised by district tax.....	\$1296.00

The amount of money to be raised by this special tax is more than the amount raised by special school district tax in the year immediately preceding this, plus six per cent. It is necessary to raise this additional amount by special levy for the following reasons:

Decrease in valuation of Union High School District No. 2 from \$854,400.00 to \$717,461.42 increase in scholarships which makes it necessary to employ two teachers.

Dated this 21st day of May, 1917.

Paul R. Meinig
M. L. Wilkins
A. J. Morrison
Geo. B. Couper
W. Ganger
F. W. Canning

Board of Directors Union High School District No. 2.

Chas. Sharnke, Clerk Union High School District No. 2.

SWINE ON PASTURE.

Hogs Require Some Grain to Make Economical Gains.

Hogs on pasture require grain for greatest profits in pork production, but a full feed is not economical when pasture is plentiful and grain high priced. When corn alone is fed a limited ration is considerably cheaper because the forage crop takes the place of much of the grain.

Hogs fed all the grain they would eat made more rapid but less economical gains in feeding tests at the Ohio Agricultural Experiment station. They can be marketed sooner, however, which often is an advantage to farmers.

Some protein feed, such as tankage or skim milk, is recommended to be fed in small quantity along with corn and pasture to pigs weighing less than 100 pounds. Pork production is usually too expensive when such feeds are given to large hogs, especially if they are on such pasture as alfalfa, clover, rape or soy beans, all of which are high in protein.

SUMMONS

In the Circuit Court for the County of Clackamas, State of Oregon.

Clackamas County Bank, a corporation, Plaintiff.

vs

A. H. Lamn, Administrator of the Estate of Thomas Anderson, deceased; Bernt Anderson, Gustava Anderson, Hans Albert Anderson Tokerud, Agnes Anderson and Ruth Solveig Anderson, Defendants.

To Bernt Anderson, Gustava Anderson, Hans Albert Anderson Tokerud, Agnes Anderson and Ruth Solveig Anderson, Defendants.

In the name of the State of Oregon, you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you on or before the 14th day of July, 1917, and if you fail to do so, for want thereof, plaintiff will apply to the Court for relief demanded in said complaint, to-wit, for a decree that plaintiff have judgement against defendants, A. H. Lamn, as administrator of the Estate of John Anderson, Deceased, Bernt Anderson, Gustava Anderson, Hans Albert Anderson Tokerud, Agnes Anderson and Ruth Solveig Anderson, for the sum of Two Hundred Three and 30-100 (\$203.30) Dollars, with interest thereon at seven percent per annum from January 24, 1916, until paid, and for the further sum of Forty (\$40.00) Dollars attorneys fees, and for its costs and disbursements, and that the usual decree may be made for the sale of the following described premises by the Sheriff of Clackamas County, according to the usual practice of this Court, to-wit:

Beginning at the Quarter Section corner on the West boundary line of Section Eighteen (18) Township Two (2) South of Range Five (5) East of the Willamette Meridian; running thence south three hundred and seventy-eight and 7-10 (378.7) feet to the County Road as located and used at present, thence south east along said County Road about One Thousand and sixty-eight and 29-100 (1068.29) feet thence north easterly, four hundred and seventeen and 40-100 (417.40) feet, thence north westerly, eleven hundred and eighty and 01-100 (1180.01) feet to the place of beginning containing eight and 98-100 (8.98) acres, more or less, and that the purchaser shall be let into possession of said premises on production of the Sheriff's certificate of sale therefore, and that the defendants and all other persons, claiming under them, subsequent to the execution of the said mortgage upon the said premises, either as purchasers, incumbrancers or otherwise, shall be barred and foreclosed of all right, claim or equity of redemption unto the said premises and every part thereof, and for such other and further relief as to the court may seem meet and agreeable to equity.

HAMMOND & HAMMOND,

Attorneys for the Plaintiff.

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HEN RAISED CHICKS.

Mother Should Care For the Brood as Long as She Will Do So.

When chicks are raised in the natural way with hens fewer mistakes are liable to be made in the care of the chicks. Still, only in the season, when there is much bad weather, too much must not be left to the hen, because she cannot supply all the care that is needed. Many early hen hatched chicks are lost through failure to give them suitable quarters where they will have plenty of room and can take advantage of the sunshine. Small chicks are far better off indoors when the weather is not pleasant. Later on in the season or when the chicks are of some size running outside will be invigorating, but it is best to work on the safe side at all times and take no chances of chilling the chicks.

Sometimes the chicks from two hatches are given to one hen for raising, and this works nicely in warm weather, but do not try it until after the 1st of May, because in cool weather one hen cannot cover more than fifteen chicks right, and quite early in the season ten chicks are all a hen can look after.

Let the mother hen care for early chicks just as long as she will do so, and until the chicks are well feathered have some means of protecting them on cool nights. The proper ventilation of their house or coop, however, must always be watched carefully.

Chicks must be made to exercise freely at all times, and, except when there is a good range, a portion of the feed should be given in a litter.

WANT AND FOR SALE COLUMN

FOR SALE—Two good milch cows. I. H. Phipps, Boring, Oregon.

FOR SALE—80 acres on Sandy Ridge 30 acres in cultivation. Gunderson Bros. Boring, Oregon.

FOR SALE—Ten fresh cows. Will trade for beef cattle. G. P. HERZ, Boring, Oregon.

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FARM WANTED—Wanted to buy for cash, cheap, a farm from 40 to 160 acres, in the vicinity of Sandy, Oregon. Must be some part in cultivation and a bargain. Address, Box 16, Sandy, Oregon, giving price and full particulars in first letter.

FOR SALE—Top buggy and harness. Both are nearly new. OTTO MEINIC, Sandy, Oregon.

WEED OUT THE DRONES.

Proper Handling of Poultry Would Largely Increase Food Supply.

[Prepared by United States department of agriculture.]

Since poultry reach maturity quickly and since the quality and productiveness of breeding stock, therefore, may be improved by selection in a relatively short period, the raising of poultry furnishes one of the best opportunities for increasing the meat food supply of the country in an emergency like that now existing. This, coupled with the advantages to be gained by the exercise of greater care in poultry raising, was the thought in the minds of the federal and state agricultural specialists who met recently in St. Louis, when they stated that the poultry products of the United States could be doubled in a year. This means that if everybody in a position to help did his part \$600,000,000 worth of food would be added to the country's supply this year. This includes both meat for the table and eggs. Very few farmers practice a systematic plan of disposing of



Black Minorcas lay as many eggs as any other of the Mediterranean breeds when bred along proper lines. The weight of Minorca eggs averages thirty-two to thirty-six ounces per dozen. As table birds they are good, the flesh being tender and the flavor excellent. The bird pictured is a Rose Comb Black Minorca hen.

their fowls after they have ceased to be productive, although it is well known that fowls of the heavier breeds, such as the Plymouth Rocks, cease to produce a profitable number of eggs at the end of their second laying year and that this holds true of the lighter breeds, such as the Leghorns, at the end of their third laying year. Consequently if efforts were made to dispose of all females when their best laying days were over a large quantity of poultry meat would be placed on the market. All poorly developed chickens should likewise be culled out and used at meat. This way of disposing of unprofitable fowls would allow the farmer to feed his grain to younger and more productive fowls.

Caponizing the cockerels that are not intended for breeding purposes will not only increase their size, but will place a more desirable poultry meat on the market. Another practice that should be adopted more widely is that of fattening all chickens that are to be marketed before they leave the farm. This can be done easily by confining the birds for a week or ten days and feeding them a good fattening ration. They will come to market then in better condition, and the farmer will receive a profit for their added weight.

CHICKEN CHATTER.

Provide plenty of roomy, clean, well littered nests. Dirty nests cause dirty eggs, and dirty eggs spoil quickly. There should be a nest for every five hens. Gather the eggs twice a day during warm weather. Late hatched chicks, contrary to the general rule, are going to pay this year. But they must be well cared for. June hatched chicks should be given the range of fields not used by the older chicks and hens. It is a well known fact that fertile eggs do not keep as well as infertile ones. After the breeding season is over eliminate the rooster.

POULTRY AND EGGS

RATION FOR LAYING HENS.

Experiments Prove That Wheat Is Not Essential to Egg Production.

With wheat so high, poultrymen will be interested to learn that on the United States department of agriculture experiment farm excellent egg laying results were secured with a wheatless ration. Thirty Leghorn pullets to which this ration has been fed for one and one-half years produced an average of 147.3 eggs per hen for the pullet year. This compares favorably with egg yields secured on other rations containing wheat and therefore more expensive. This pen, moreover, during the first sixteen weeks of its second



The open pail used in the hen yard to water the fowls is a foolish and bungling method. Chickens are frequently drowned by falling into the bucket. Use a fountain that feeds from the bottom.

year has averaged 28.5 eggs per hen, 17.5 eggs per hen being produced in March.

The same wheatless ration has been fed since last November to a pen of Buff Orpington pullets, which have laid fifty-three eggs per hen in twenty weeks and hold the highest egg record of any of the large feeding pens of pullets at the farm this year. Two other pens, however, are less than one egg per hen behind this pen.

The ration used was as follows: Scratch mixture, two pounds of cracked corn and one pound of oats; dry mash, three pounds of cornmeal and one pound of beef scrap.

The scratch mixture was fed sparingly so that the hens ate about equal parts of this mixture and of the dry mash. The total grain consumption of feed for the year was fifty-two pounds, of which twenty-six pounds was scratch mixture. Throughout the year it took 4.6 pounds of feed to produce a dozen eggs.

This scratch mixture, with wheat \$2.57, cracked corn \$1.35 and oats 70 cents per bushel, is 40 cents per 100 pounds cheaper than the regular mixture of equal parts cracked corn, wheat and oats. Another mash, which is slightly cheaper than this one is made of 4 per cent each bran and middlings, 26 per cent best scrap and 61 per cent cornmeal.

If the wheat is omitted from the ration it is very essential to feed a considerable proportion of beef scrap in the mash, but with present prices beef scrap is one of the cheapest poultry feeds, considering its high protein content.

These experiments, the specialists say, prove that wheat is not essential in an egg laying ration and that excellent results can be secured by using corn and oats as a scratch mixture, provided this is fed with a good mash containing 25 per cent beef scrap.