

SANDY NEWS

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M. A. Deaton, Fred L. Proctor,
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J. D. Brehaut, - - Editor.

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"For Sandy Always."



Our Town's Liberality.

Within a few hours on Friday last there was collected on the streets of Sandy the sum of two hundred dollars for the benefit of the Red Cross society of America. This is indeed a splendid showing and speaks volumes for the generosity and liberality of the citizens of the town.

As a matter of fact, when the cause for which funds are being sought is a just and worthy one, when the people are assured that these same funds will reach their proper destination, the response in this town has always been hearty and spontaneous.

The Red Cross Society is the greatest organization in existence today for the relief of pain and suffering. Our citizens know and appreciated this fact and, furthermore, gave proof of that appreciation by going deeply into their pocket-books for its support.

That Cabbage Maggot

Many of the citizens of Sandy are reporting the fact that a small white-maggot is destroying the cabbages and radishes and the following bulletin issued by the Oregon Agricultural College will be timely and useful.

"The adult of the cabbage maggot is a small, brown, hump-backed fly, a little more than about one-half the size of a house fly. These flies deposit eggs on the soil about the roots of the cabbage and radish. These eggs hatch in from about twenty to thirty-six hours into a small maggot, which bores its way into the roots of the plants.

Screening of the permanent radish beds and of the cabbage seed beds so as to prevent the adult fly getting in to deposit eggs is the most satisfactory method of control. Regular window screen is excellent, or one may use a coarse grade of cheese cloth, running about 16 threads to the inch. The screen should be supported over a frame and all the edges wrapped on to the soil so as to make them fly proof.

For cabbage plants already set out but not yet infested there is nothing better than the tarred felt discs. These should be cut about two inches across, with a slit running to the center. About 25 of them may be placed in a pile and a-pike nailed down through the center to form a hole through which the center of the plant should run. These are placed about the plant and patted down close to

the soil. Where the discs cannot easily be obtained, and in case of radishes where it is not possible to screen, use tobacco dust. A small amount of this material dusted on the soil around the plant will serve to repel the fly and prevent the eggs being deposited. As tobacco dust is quite expensive it may be mixed with an equal amount of wood ashes, air slacked lime or some similar dust.

For plants already affected, there is nothing that is really satisfactory, but the following emulsion will kill many egg-and maggots:

Crude carbolic acid.....one pint
Fish oil Soap.....1 pound
Water.....1 gallon

Cut the soap in fine shavings and dissolve in boiling water. Remove from the fire and add slowly the crude carbolic acid, stirring vigorously. Continue the stirring until the emulsion is formed. To one part of this stock emulsion add 40 parts of water. This weak solution can be poured along the rows of cabbage plants. This emulsion will prevent infection by the maggot if used at 8-day intervals."

Cities Helping Farmers.

Some eastern cities are setting a good example of organizing bureaus to send men out to help farmers in their labor shortage.

Railroads and manufacturers are also helping the campaign to save the crops by giving some of their men vacations to work on farms.

Counties and cities establish bureaus to enroll men and women who have had experience at farm labor and then to direct them to where needed.

A census is taken through the mails to develop labor shortage and with this information laborers are placed to advantage.

To avert a farm labor famine one of the railroads has placed at the disposal of the farmers twenty-five per cent of its section hands.

Another road has granted free transportation to a city bureau of business men organized to supply laborers on the land.

All this co-operation will help meet the situation resulting from the European war that shuts off labor supply from abroad.

But at the best this system which should be adopted in every state will only partially solve the problem.

Many millions of dollars will be lost if we do not get additional labor supply.

Keep in mind the fact that the billion of dollars loaned to our allies will be spent right here in this country in the purchase of supplies for their armies and civilian population. This will mean increased activity for every line of business from the factory to the farmer. It will also mean that the millions that have been hoarded up will be put in circulation and each person will be directly benefited by it. Men of brains will see the significance of these facts, but the croaker, of course, will keep on croaking until the devil gets him.

There is an insistent and growing demand all over the country for government regulation of the price of all food-stuffs. That demand calls for a guaranteed minimum price which will protect the farmer or the producer, and a maximum price at which products may be retailed. In this manner the producer will be encouraged to greater efforts, the consumer will be protected against extortion, and the price juggling middle men and speculating baby robbers will be put out of business.

Two important things in this life you should do—buy a government bond and pay up your subscription.

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; Bert Anderson, Gustava Anderson, Hans Albert Anderson Tokerud, Agnes Anderson and Ruth Solveig Anderson, Defendants.

To Bert 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 judgment against defendants, A. H. Lamn, as administrator of the Estate of John Anderson, deceased, Bert 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 (1189.01) 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.
First publication, May 31, 1917.
Last publication, July 12, 1917.

Notice to Creditors.

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

In the matter of the estate of
Erza C. Truman, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that the Honorable H. S. Anderson, County Judge of Clackamas County, Oregon, did on the 16th day of June, 1917 appoint Eliza J. Truman, executrix of the Last Will and Testament of the said Erza C. Truman, deceased, and notice is hereby given to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased, Erza C. Truman, to present them, verified as required by law, to C. D. Purcell, Attorney, Sandy, Oregon within six months after the first publication of this notice.

Signed Eliza J. Truman, executrix of the Last Will and Testament of Erza C. Truman, deceased.
C. D. Purcell, Attorney for the Executrix.

First publication June 21st, 1917.
Last publication, July 19th, 1917.

Time of Planting Corn.

May 4 to 17 has been the most profitable date during eleven years for planting corn at the Ohio experiment station at Wooster. Yields have been greater from corn planted in this period than from plantings made either earlier or later. The ears of the late planted corn have generally been small and immature.

WANT AND FOR SALE COLUMN

FOR SALE—Two male and two female Grade Polin China pigs sired by King Jumbo, Registered. Ten dollars each. Kale plants 50cts per thousand.
J. H. Reyenge, Boring Route 1.

FOR SALE—Two small horses, apply I. W. Kyjer, Marmot, Oregon.
j. 13, 21.

Seed Potatoes Wanted.

Burbanks preferred. Will pay cash or trade grain for them.

Write to the "Sandy News."

For Sale or Trade.

Twenty-five thousand Shingles. Will sell or trade for hay or grain.

SANDY LIVERY BARN.

Will not sell any ice this summer. Gruener's confectionery.

FOR SALE—Two good milk 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,
j 13.

FA M 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

Expand the Corn Acreage.

Corn is the leading feed and feed crop of the United States in geographic range of production, acreage and quantity of product. The vital importance of a large acreage of this crop properly cared for, therefore, is obvious. Because of the prices obtained for the last crop and the world demand for this grain its profitability to the American farmer during the approaching season is clear. Conditions now warrant the planting of the largest acreage of this crop which it is possible to handle effectively.

Although fall is the proper time for breaking sod for corn, there are many unproductive and foul meadows and indifferent pastures in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and the middle Atlantic and northeastern states that under existing conditions can be broken now to advantage and planted to corn. The resulting reduction of hay and pasture would be more than replaced by the corn stover, ensilage and grain produced.

Potatoes and Vegetables.

Seed potatoes should be conserved by planting on the best lands available for them and planning for thorough tillage and protection of the crop against disease and insect pests. Potatoes can be grown most advantageously near the centers of population in the northern states, where transportation cost may be reduced to a minimum. This crop is capable of quick and large increase of production when conditions are favorable.

The duty of the individual farmer at this time is to increase his production, particularly of food crops. If he has control of tillable land not in use or money lying idle or labor unemployed he should extend his operations so as to employ these resources to the fullest extent. This does not mean that he should rob his land, waste his capital or expend his labor fruitlessly, but that by wise planning and earnest effort he should turn out a greater quantity of food crops than ever before. He will not lose by it, and he will perform an important service in supporting his country in the task that lies before it.

Going to Extremes.

"I tell you what," said Gotham, entertaining his western cousin, "everything is so high here it's almost impossible to keep a house going."

"Well," replied the cousin, "the winds are so high out our way it's almost impossible to keep a house from going."
—Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph.

MONEY IN HOG RAISING.

Next to Poultry Swine Are Most Profitable of Farm Animals.

The meat supply of the country can be increased more quickly by the hog route than by any other. The country's need to augment its supply is great, but prevailing high prices alone should be sufficient inducement to farmers to raise more hogs. The prospect of success never was brighter. The high prices ruling in all markets show that the demand for pork is in excess of the supply.

Hogs fit into the modern scheme of farming on nearly every farm and are one of the most important animals to raise both for meat and for money. They require less labor, less equipment and less capital, make greater gains per hundred pounds of concentrates fed, reproduce themselves faster and in greater numbers and give a quicker "turn over" of money than any other animal, except poultry.

The hog has no rival as a consumer of byproducts, and but for him numerous unmarketable materials might be wasted. Kitchen refuse not only from farms, but also from hotels and restaurants, when cooked before feeding makes an excellent diet.

The value of skim milk as a hog feed is known on every farm, though not always fully appreciated. In the neighborhood of large dairies pork production is a very prominent and lucrative supplement to the dairy industry.

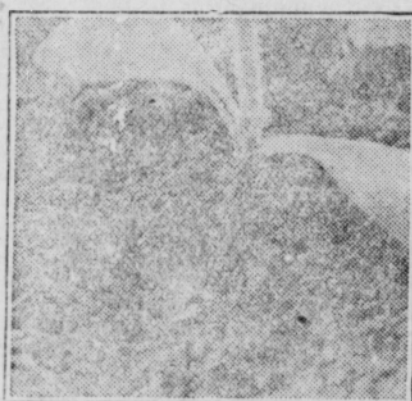
The hog is also a large factor in cheapening the production of beef. Hogs following steers have in many cases increased the profit per steer by from \$6 to \$9. But hogs should not be allowed to follow dairy cattle unless the cattle are known to be free of tuberculosis, owing to the disease danger.

KILLING CUTWORMS.

An Effective Remedy Is Poisoned and Sweetened Bait.

Few are the gardeners who are so fortunate as never to have seen their young plants destroyed by cutworms.

It is perfectly possible to destroy these pests, however. A common and effective remedy is the poisoned bait, which is mixed and applied as follows: Take a bushel of dry bran, add a pound of white arsenic or paris green



CUTWORM AT WORK.

and mix it thoroughly into mash with eight gallons of water, in which has been stirred a half gallon of sorghum or other cheap molasses. (Arsenic and paris green are deadly poisons, handle them with great care.) This amount will be sufficient for the treatment of about four or five acres of cultivated crops. After the mash has stood for several hours, scatter it in lumps about the size of a marble over the fields where the injury is beginning to appear and about the bases of the plants set out. Apply late in the day so as to place the poison about the plants before night, which is the time when the cutworms are active. Apply a second time if necessary. Keep children, live stock and chickens away from this bait.

Planting Small Potatoes.

Not many years ago I had seventy barrels of potatoes, all about the size of a small hen's egg, writes a New York farmer in American Agriculturist. The buyer did not want these, so I sorted out a load, and they were planted in the field with others. The small potatoes were bushelled up at digging time and the best sorted out for big seed. These potatoes will weigh planted June 12. The field of two acres yielded 300 bushels to the acre. I prefer a potato of normal size, cut the potatoes into four pieces. When whole potatoes are planted they start earlier than the cut ones.

Dairy Stable Floors.

Only concrete floors should be permitted in a dairy barn. They cost more, perhaps, ordinarily, but they are the cheapest in the long run. For one thing, they make it possible to save some of the liquid manure, a very valuable item.