

MAKING THE LITTLE FARM PAY

By C. C. BOWSFIELD

PERSONS operating land for profit need to study such questions as these:

What commodities are easiest to produce and sell in nearby markets? What line of production is the soil adapted to?

Suppose there are good cash markets at hand, which crops or products are the best? What line of produce will distribute labor most evenly through the year? What practical arrangement is to keep a hired man for every dozen dairy cows and to have such a diversity of work in summer and winter as will keep help profitably employed through the year as well as at milking time. A poultry plant balances the problem nicely. Twenty-four cows are too many for a place of fifty to sixty acres. It is not the best kind of thing to allow cattle to roam at will on a large pasture. It is more profitable to give them merely a few acres of range that may afford pasture through the spring and June and depend on the cultivated land to raise most of their food.

As a rule pastures become dry in summer and the supply of milk can be kept up without slugs, hay or silage crops. By the 1st of July a farmer should have vetch, alfalfa or a combination like oats and peas. An excellent kind of summer feed is produced by sowing rye and clover in the fall. This can be cut for hay in June. There ought to be corn silage all the year around for any kind of cattle, but particularly for dairy animals.

With a well managed little dairy like the owner can clear \$100 to \$150 a month above the cost of labor and the rental value of the land. The produce may be handled in the form of cream and butter, and this system gives a large supply of skimmed milk for pigs and poultry. The dairy should pay at the least \$1,200 a year, besides paying all the wages and other operating expenses, and \$900 ought to be made in hogs and \$900 in poultry, besides something from vegetables and fruit.

With cows or poultry as the basis of a business, furnishing a regular income, additional money is to be made from a variety of products, including potatoes, onions, berries and large fruits. The farmer needs to give attention to details. He should know which articles pay best and which distribute the labor of his men most evenly. There must be a well balanced program. It is of the greatest importance to learn how reasonably large profits may be gained on a moderate investment of capital and labor. The farmer ought to get out of the rut, if he is in one, and familiarize himself with the conditions which govern his business.

If one asks a farmer which crop pays him best it probably will turn out that he does not know. As a matter of fact a crop of apples, potatoes, onions or grain does not always pay a satisfactory profit, although at times any one of them makes a big return. There are few farmers who will deny that the apple orchard is the most profitable acreage on the farm, but even here the profit might be doubled if the farmer would give more attention to the management of his orchard, keeping the soil cultivated, pruning and spraying the trees, adding fertility to the soil and selling to the best advantage.

A farm cannot be profitable unless it pays interest on its cost, pays for all work done, whether by the farmer himself or by his sons or hired men, and in addition a sum for the farmer's benefit, depending upon the season and the business capacity of the owner.

Where the farm is very small or the labor question is difficult to handle it will be best to drop the cows and substitute a less laborious kind of agriculture. If all the work is to be performed by members of the family and poultry, fruit, vegetables and flowers are the best products.

If the tract is not more than twenty acres it will hardly pay to undertake anything in the line of dairying, but a place of ten acres is ample for quite a large poultry plant, a garden and an orchard.

GARDENS IN CITY ASSET TO HEALTH

Bring Joy and Pleasure to Careworn Men and Women.

MANY PROVE PROFITABLE.

Cultivated Plots Furnish Ideal Place to Bring Up Children—Makes Them Stronger Physically and More Intelligent—Exercise of the Best Sort.

Home, farm and garden—three words which touch every chord of the human heart. Farming has brought joy and health to many careworn men and women who have lost their health in a vain effort to keep the pace with the ever rushing tide of commercial life in great cities, says the Chicago Tribune.

If everybody who is advised to do so were to go to the farm the cities would soon be greatly depopulated and the country districts turned into a veritable garden city. Since this, for one reason or another, is not at all likely the next best thing for the city man to do is to bring the farm to the city. This he can do by buying a hoe, rake, spade, shovel and fork and using them to convert his back yard or nearby vacant lots into gardens.

Farming in the city can be made practicable and profitable. It can be converted into a moral and an economic force. It can be made a potential factor in preserving practical sanitary conditions in and about the homes in the cities, especially the homes in the poorer sections.

It can be used to raise the social and ethical standards of a community.



Photo © by American Press Association.

CHILDREN WORKING IN CITY GARDENS.

thereby awakening an active and earnest interest in social betterment. It increases the value of real estate, strengthens home ties and stimulates civic pride.

When it is desired to farm vacant lots or convert back yards and back lots into gardens it is necessary to keep them free from garbage, tin cans, etc. This materially adds to the standards of a community.

It lessens the breeding places of disease carrying vermin. Tin cans, when lying about such localities, usually contain more or less water. They furnish an ideal breeding place for the mosquito. No disease disturbs physical efficiency more than malaria. Get rid of tin cans in the back yard and vacant lot and you have removed a great and common source of malaria.

It seems that every one must realize the influence for good which such an institution exercises. It stimulates bonds of friendly interest between neighbors by showing them that they have a common cause. It stimulates back yard conversation among neighbors over line fences, thereby breaking down and completely annihilating otherwise useless and chilly conventionalities.

It makes people real neighbors, and stimulates that sort of friendship which endureth even unto the end.

When a city man has a garden to care for as soon as his day's work is over he hurries home, dons his garden clothes and spends his spare moments working among his beds of vegetables and flowers. After his evening meal nothing is more ideal than to spend the twilight hours roaming among his flowers.

To utilize effectively and efficiently the back yard and vacant lots for gardening purposes, it is all important that proper regard for garden planning should be had.

It is just as necessary that the plans when once adopted should be carefully followed. Nothing succeeds without regard to order, and especially is this true with regard to successful farming. Gardening is nothing but farming on a small scale.

"PRINORE" AND "STANDARD"

Prineville Flour

Hotel Oregon

PRINEVILLE

NEWLY FURNISHED

Beds 50 and 75 Cents

FREE BATHS

Meals, 25 Cents; Home Cooking

G. W. LIPPINCOTT, Manager

We Lead the Meat Trade



In supplying a prime quality of beef, veal, mutton, lamb, pork and fresh poultry. There is a flavor, a juicy tenderness and sweetness about our meats which stamps their quality as perfection. These are the finest meats that ever were sent to a table—delicious, tempting, nourishing meat. Our mild cured hams and bacon have made a great reputation for us, while the moderate prices we ask assure us of the continued patronage of our old customers.

City Meat Market

Sheriff's Sale on Execution in Foreclosure.

By virtue of an execution and order of sale issued out of the circuit court for Crook county, state of Oregon, upon a judgment rendered in said court on the 5th day of May, 1913, in a suit wherein S. C. Caldwell was plaintiff and John W. Usher was defendant, in favor of the above named plaintiff and against the above named defendant, for the sum of \$395.85, with interest thereon from the 20th day of March, 1913, at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, and \$50.00 attorney's fees and the further sum of \$12.00 costs, which judgment was enrolled and docketed in the clerk's office of said court in said county, on the 12th day of May, 1913, and commanding me to sell, in the manner provided by law, the following described real property, to-wit:

Lots 4-5, blk 1; lots 12-20, blk 2; lots 1-20, blk 3; lots 6-12, blk 4; lots 5-22, blk 5; lot 18, blk 6; lots 4-13, blk 7; lots 4-9, blk 8; lots 4-11, blk 9; lots 5-12, blk 10; lots 1-2, blk 11; lots 1-14, blk 12; lots 8-14, blk 13; lots 13-14, blk 14; lots 7-13, blk 15, of the town of Harper in Crook county, Oregon. Notice is hereby given that I have levied upon and I will on

Saturday, the 26th day of July, 1913, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon at the front door of the courthouse in Prineville, Oregon, sell to the highest bidder for cash, all the right, title and interest the defendant, John W. Usher, had in and to the above described real property on the 5th day of May, 1913, to satisfy said judgment, interest, costs and accruing costs. Said sale subject to redemption as provided by law.

Date of first publication June 26th, 1913.

FRANK ELKINS, Sheriff of Crook county, Oregon.

L. O. O. F. Lodge meets every Tuesday night.

Strangers welcome. GEO. NOBLE, N. G.; BERT BARNES, V. G.; T. L. COON, Sec.; C. B. DIXON, Treas.

Crook County Journal, county official paper. \$1.50 a year.

Notice for Publication.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Burns, Oregon, May 2, 1913.

Notice is hereby given that Ferdinand M. Smith whose postoffice address is Paulina, Oregon, did, on the 10th day of April, 1913, file in this office sworn statement and application No. 06673, to purchase the $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ section 24 and $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ section 25, township 18 south, range 25 east, Willamette Meridian, and the timber thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and timber thereon have been appraised, in the aggregate \$350.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 30th day of July, 1913, before T. E. J. Duffy, U. S. Commissioner, at his office at Prineville, Oregon.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

S-S-10tp WM. FARRE, Register.

Notice for Publication.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at The Dalles, Ore., June 28th, 1913.

Notice is hereby given that Warren Libby of Held, Oregon, who, on Feb. 18th, 1910, made Homestead Entry No. 06650 and on Dec. 27th, 1910, made additional Homestead Entry No. 07867 for $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ section 9, $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ section 8 and $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ section 17, township 19 south, range 19 east, Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three-year proof to establish claim to the land above described before A. S. Fogg, U. S. Commissioner, at Hamston, Oregon, on the 11th day of August, 1913.

Claimant names as witnesses: Paul Held, William H. Burchdorf, Lloyd Baker, Walter M. Smith, all of Held, Oregon.

H. FRANK WOODCOCK, Register.

For fine Oak Refrigerators see A. H. Lippman & Co. 6 12

Sheriff's Sale

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Crook County:

The W. F. King Co., a Corporation, Plaintiff,

vs. Irwin D. Bassy, Ethel Bassy, J. K. Macpherson and Abel Cudo, Defendants.

To the sheriff of Crook county, greeting: Whereas, on the 5th day of May, 1913, in the above named court, a judgment was rendered in favor of the above named plaintiff and against the above named defendants for the sum of eight hundred dollars, with interest thereon from the 31st day of January, 1911, at the rate of ten per cent per annum, and eighty dollars attorney's fees, and the further sum of twenty-nine dollars and costs, which judgment was enrolled and docketed in the clerk's office of said court in said county, on the 22d day of May, 1913.

And, whereas, it was further ordered and decreed by the court that the $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ sec 4, $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ sec 4, $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ sec 9, $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ sec 14 S. R. 14 E. W. M., in Crook county, Oregon, I have levied upon, and I will on

Saturday, August 16, 1913,

at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, at the north front door of the court house in Prineville, Oregon, sell to the highest bidder for cash, all the right, title and interest the said defendants had in and to the above described real property, to satisfy said judgment, interest, attorney fees, costs and accruing costs. Said sale subject to redemption as provided by law.

First publication July 17, 1913.

FRANK ELKINS, Sheriff of Crook County, Oregon.

By W. E. Van Allen, Deputy.

Sheriff's Sale

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Crook County:

The W. F. King Co., a Corporation, Plaintiff,

vs. John Ferguson, Margaret Ferguson and the Lone Pine Trading Co., a Corporation, Defendants.

To the sheriff of Crook county, greeting: Whereas, on the 5th day of May, 1913, in the above named court, a judgment was rendered in favor of the above named plaintiff and against the above named defendants, for the sum of eight hundred dollars, with interest thereon from the 31st day of January, 1911, at the rate of ten per cent per annum, and ninety dollars attorney's fees, and the further sum of eighteen dollars as costs, which judgment was enrolled and docketed in the clerk's office of said court in said county, on the 9th day of May, 1913.

And, whereas, it was further ordered and decreed by the court that lots 1, 2, 3, $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ sec 4, $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ sec 4, $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ sec 14 S. R. 14 E. W. M., in Crook county, Oregon, I have levied upon and I will on

Saturday, August 16, 1913,

at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, at the north front door of the court house in Prineville, Oregon, sell to the highest bidder for cash, all the right, title and interest the said defendants had in and to the above described real property, to satisfy said judgment, interest, attorney's fees, costs and accruing costs. Said sale subject to redemption as provided by law.

First publication July 17, 1913.

FRANK ELKINS, Sheriff of Crook County, Oregon.

By W. E. Van Allen, Deputy.

Notice of Sheriff's Sale

In the Circuit Court for the State of Oregon for Crook County:

William Baldwin, Plaintiff,

vs. J. H. Bean, Defendant.

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of an execution and order of sale of mortgaged real estate, issued out of the circuit court of the state of Oregon for Crook county, on the 7th day of July, 1913, in a suit in said court wherein William Baldwin was plaintiff and the said J. H. Bean was defendant, and wherein a judgment was rendered in favor of said plaintiff and against said defendant for the sum of two thousand dollars, with interest thereon at the rate of eight per cent per annum from the 9th day of May, 1910, and for the further sum of two hundred dollars as attorney's fees, and for the further sum of ten dollars as costs, and wherein an order of sale of the hereinafter described mortgaged real estate was made, directing that the hereinafter described real estate be sold to satisfy said judgment, attorneys fees and costs, and to me direct, ed and commanding me so to do, I have levied upon, and will on

Saturday, the 16th day of August, 1913,

at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the front door of the court house in the city of Prineville, Crook county, state of Oregon, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, all the right, title and interest the said defendant, J. H. Bean, had on the said 9th day of May, 1910, in and to the following described premises, to-wit:

The northeast quarter of section thirty-five, in township fifteen south, of range fourteen east of the Willamette meridian, in Crook county, state of Oregon, together with the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging, to satisfy said judgment, attorney's fees and costs and accruing costs. This notice is published for four full weeks in five consecutive issues of the Crook County Journal, commencing with the issue of July 10th, 1913, and ending with the issue of August 14th, 1913.

Dated and published first time July 10th, 1913.

FRANK ELKINS, Sheriff of Crook County, State of Oregon.

Sheriff's Sale on Attachment Execution.

Whereas, on the 21st day of May, 1913, by consideration of the circuit court of the state of Oregon, for Crook county, the First National Bank of Portland, a corporation, recovered a judgment against D. V. Mackintosh for the sum of \$974.00 and interest thereon from the 21st day of May, 1913, at the rate of 10 per cent per annum and the sum of \$80.00 attorney's fees and \$17.00 costs and disbursements, in which judgment it was further ordered by the court that the property attached in said action be sold for the satisfaction of said judgment, in the manner provided by law, which judgment was enrolled and docketed in the clerk's office of said court on the 22d day of May, 1913, commanding me to sell the following described real property to-wit:

The $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ sec of section 30, township 17, S. R. 12 E. W. M., and the $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ sec of section 26, township 17, S. R. 12 E. W. M., and the $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ sec of section 30, township 17, S. R. 12 E. W. M., all in Crook county, Oregon.

Notice is hereby given that I will, on Saturday, the 26th day of July, 1913, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the front door of the court house, in Prineville, Oregon, sell to the highest bidder for cash, all the right, title and interest the said D. V. Mackintosh had in and to the above described real property on the 21st day of May, 1913, to satisfy the judgment, costs and accruing costs.

Said sale subject to redemption as provided by law.

First publication, June 26, 1913.

FRANK ELKINS, Sheriff of Crook County, Oregon.

FARM ADVICE IN RIME.

Ye right plowmen, bear in mind Your labor is for future hours. Advance, spare not, nor look behind! Plow deep and straight with all your powers. —Horns.

A good way to invest the surplus from the farm is to put it back into the farm. The farm bank never gets shaky. The man at the head of it may get shaky, but the farm is all right.—Farm Journal.

DESTRUCTIVE APPLE BLOTCH.

Disease That Costs Thousands of Dollars to Fruit Growers Each Year.

Apple blotch is the most destructive fruit disease in Kansas, causing thousands of dollars' loss every year. It can be almost entirely prevented on the first year, even in badly infested orchards, says D. E. Lewis, who is assistant in horticulture at the Kansas Agricultural college at Manhattan, Kan.

It is impossible to control blotch after it has gained entrance to the fruit. So blotch can be seen at the time of the first spraying, but if the spores are present on the twigs in cankers it means you will have blotch on the fruit unless it is sprayed. Blotch is not visible to the naked eye for two or three weeks after it has entered the fruit.

The solution used in spraying for this fungous disease is bordeaux mixture. This is made from three pounds

SAVES WASTE OF FODDER.

This Movable Manger Can Be Made to Pay For Itself in One Season.

Here is a portable manger that one farmer has found very beneficial in feeding hay, fodder and other roughage about the farm. Of course it saves waste resulting from feeding on the ground. In one season this manger will pay for itself in feed that is saved.



MANGER THAT CAN BE MOVED. [From the Iowa Homestead.]

If it can be made of oak boards so much the better, as it will last much longer.

The runners are 2 by 8 inch stuff, fourteen feet long, shaped at the ends like a sled runner. Six inches from each end is a 2 by 8 three feet long, set inside the runners. A third 2 by 8 is spiked inside the runners at center. On top of end and center braces are nailed 2 by 4's flat side down.

In each corner a 2 by 4 upright $\frac{1}{2}$ feet high is made stationary, also one at center of each side. Three four-inch boards are nailed to the uprights. Holes are bored in the ends of the runners and heavy wire inserted to which singletree is attached whenever it is desired to move the rack about on the farm.—Iowa Homestead.

Making a Hog Climb.

Farm and Fireside gives a farmer's account of a discovery which enables him to load hogs easily on to a wagon. He says:

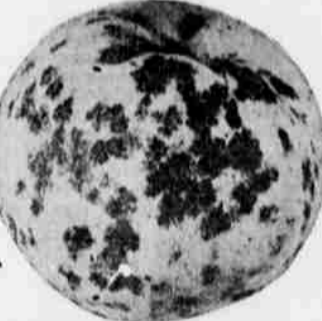
"One of the best labor saving devices that I have used is a bushel basket over the head of a hog when loading. Place the basket over the hog's head and back him into the chute. The hog will continue to back and is very quickly and easily loaded."

ALL AROUND THE FARM.

Cover crops must be used to prevent the loss of plant food. Don't forget the weeds that are getting ready to go to seed along the roadside.

It is a mistake to keep a nondescript bull simply because he cost a little money. The tool which usually follows the plow in the course of tillage is the harrow.

From the time corn tassels out until it becomes ripe it increases its dry matter fivefold. Manure is one of the byproducts of the dairy farmer, and it represents a decided profit.—Farm Progress.



Photograph by Missouri state fruit experiment station.

APPLE BLOTCH.

of copper sulphate, four pounds of lime and fifty gallons of water. It is important that all the copper sulphate be mixed with one-half of the water and all the lime with the other one-half and these two dilute solutions allowed to run together at the same time into the tank. Bordeaux solution made in any other way is less effective and may be even injurious to the fruit.

The first application should be three weeks after the petals fall, the second two weeks after the first; the third, in bad cases, will be required about four to six weeks after the petals fall, and the fourth eight to ten weeks after the petals fall, or at the time of spraying for the second brood of the codling moth. In mild cases the second application may be applied from three to four weeks after the first, and the third may be omitted. Bordeaux mixture must not be used during wet weather. If the weather is damp at the regular time of spraying apply lime and sulphur and spray with the bordeaux as soon as the weather becomes settled.