

Farmers Should Ascertain "How Many Cords of Wood in Gallon of Gas"

HOW MANY CORDS OF WOOD IN ONE GALLON OF GAS?

Perfect Condition of Machinery Necessary to Economize on Expense Account and Power.

TEST ALL FARM IMPLEMENTS

Every Machine Is a Liability, and Becomes an Investment After It Proves It Can Do Work.

By S. H. Small

There are few farmers or ranchers who cannot tell you how many miles their automobile is getting on a gallon of gasoline.

And there are also mighty few who can tell you how many cords of wood they are getting on a gallon of gasoline, or how many tons of ensilage or gallons of milk.

In the rush of American farmers toward the theory of power farming, it seems that one of the essentials has been overlooked—and that is, how much does it cost me?

This is no argument for the return to the old method of doing all of the jobs by hand, but it is an argument for the selection of the truly economical type of farm implement, as well as of gas engine or tractor.

TWENTY MILES TO GALLON

No automobile salesman ever overlooks the chance to say that his car will give 20 miles on a gallon of gasoline. The purchaser knows that all automobiles are made to ride in—just as all feed cutters are made to cut feed.

Some cars ride easier, are better looking, have certain features, just as some farm implements have patented features and do the work better than others.

But, when the selection of a wood-saw or ensilage cutter gets down to the point of explaining complicated mechanical features, it is well for the farmer to ask the salesman, "Is it an economical implement to run?"

EASY RUNNING FINAL TEST

If it is the chances are that there are few complicated parts to get out of the way, for an easy running implement will be so planned. That does not mean that ease in running is the only thing to go by, but it does mean that, all other things equal, it should be the final test.

Often, however, more gasoline is used than necessary because, through no fault of the manufacturer, the implement being used is not in perfect condition. No man would expect his automobile to run without oil, but many farm implements are expected to do this same thing. A dull saw blade uses up more time and money than the time and money necessary to sharpen it, for it not only works more slowly, but requires more power.

DETERMINE CONSUMPTION

If a tractor is used for power, it is well to determine just what the gasoline consumption is, as for some jobs the old gas engine will do just as well. Test your implements. Find out how much it costs to run. On big experimental farms, such as are operated by agricultural colleges, it has been often found out that it is cheaper to discard an efficient machine and buy a new one—and that the saving—the actual saving—in gasoline required to run it will pay for a new machine in a short time, as well as increase the production.

The test is exceedingly simple. Simply set aside a known amount of material, measure your gasoline at the start and see how much of it has been used.

IMPLEMENT LIABILITIES

Every implement on your farm is a liability. It becomes an investment

after it has proven it can do the work, and the dividends are the product that it turns out.

Make every implement on your farm an investment instead of a liability.

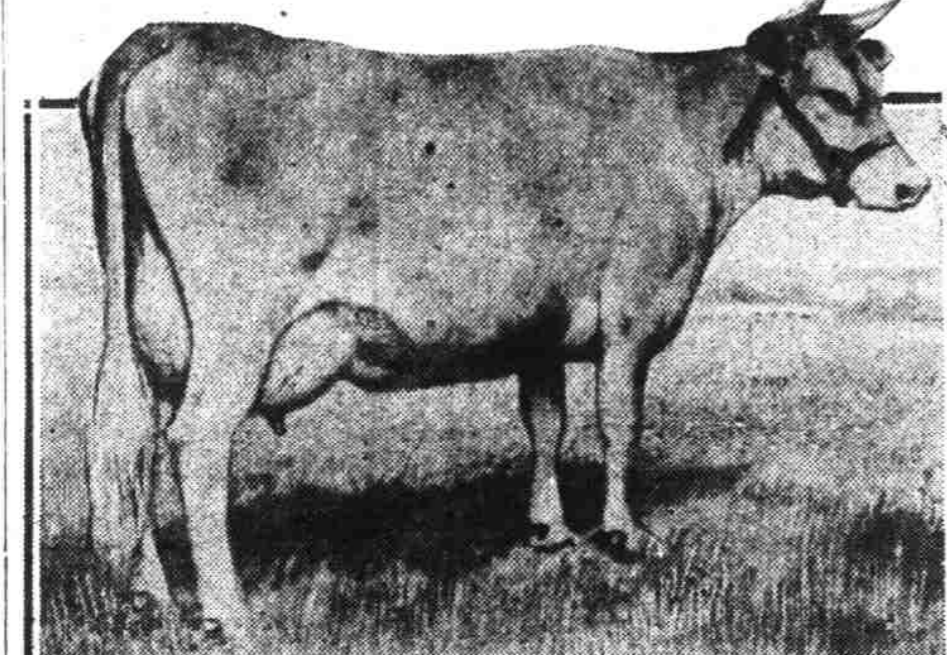
Investigate other implements. Just because you may have an ensilage cutter is no reason why you should not keep in touch with newer machines. It is not necessary to buy every one you learn about, but it is necessary to keep in touch with improvements.

Remember, too, that it is the old, established firm who keep, just as you should, in touch with improved machines. Likewise, it is the old-in-the-business house who can be trusted not to recommend to Northwest farmers anything that is not suited to the Northwest.

How many "hired hands" are there in a gallon? Why not test it and find it out?

Disease Attacks Potato Fields

Bend, Sept. 6.—Whether many of the potato fields in Central Oregon are effected with a disease akin to black leg is now under investigation by the Oregon agricultural college. Symptoms have been noticed of such a disease in many fields, and efforts are being made to determine its origin.



Tilly Alcantara, world's champion Holstein, which will visit Oregon at Pacific International Livestock Exposition; Vive la France, world's champion Jersey, owned and bred by Ovid Pickard of Marion county, which will be exhibited at the State Fair, Salem.

LACK OF UNIFORMITY IN HANDLING FRUIT HINDERS APPLE MEN

Professor Brown of Agricultural College Reports on Tour of Northwest Orchards.

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Sept. 6.—Lack of uniformity in methods of handling fruit in the Pacific Northwest, was one of the big things observed by W. S. Brown, professor of pomology, who has just completed a survey of the apple industry in Northern Oregon and Western Washington. Professor Brown included Hood River, the Walla Walla district, Spokane, Lake Chelan, Yakima, Wenatchee and Puyallup in his itinerary.

The immense size of the apple industry, especially in Washington, greatly impressed Professor Brown. He says that fully 9,000 cars of boxed apples are in prospect this year, with a value of \$15,000,000. Yakima expects to market 8,000 cars. Washington will grow more apples this year than any other state in the union, not excepting New York.

Lack of uniformity in methods of handling fruit was quite noticeable. The Wenatchee associations use mechanical graders, such as the Cutler and the Price, while in the Yakima district these machines have been discarded in favor

TWO WORLD'S CHAMPION COWS



Tilly Alcantara, world's champion Holstein, which will visit Oregon at Pacific International Livestock Exposition; Vive la France, world's champion Jersey, owned and bred by Ovid Pickard of Marion county, which will be exhibited at the State Fair, Salem.

MOTORS SUPPLANT HORSES ON FARMS

Department of Agriculture Figures Show That Price of Horses Not Advanced.

The department of agriculture reports the farm price of horses per head on July 15 as \$127. This figure, which is close to the monthly average this year to date, shows a fairly steady drop from the level of prices in recent years, as shown by the following averages (per head):

1919	.....	\$125.00	1914	.....	\$135.16
1918	.....	130.68	1913	.....	142.08
1917	.....	132.58	1912	.....	140.41
1916	.....	130.83	1911	.....	141.33
1915	.....	130.75	1910	.....	146.58

The horse is the only important item of farm output that has not materially advanced in price in recent years. His present farm price of \$127 compares with a high in 1910 of \$154. His numbers have varied little, increasing since 1910 from about 21,000,000 to 21,500,000—after a gain of over 5,000,000 in the preceding decade. Yet during the interval since 1910 there has occurred not only the marked advance in price of feedstuffs but also the war buying of horses which caused export of nearly 1,500,000 horses in the three years to June 30, 1917, as against a former yearly average of only about 25,000.

No more significant testimony could be had of the expansion of the automobile and the tractor in the past few years.

To Try Out Machine For Use of Sulphur

For several years horticulturists of California and other states have used flowers of sulphur for sprays in the form of powder. The machine most commonly used for making these applications is a powder spray or blower. This same machine, it is believed, may be used quite effectively for distributing sulphur on alfalfa fields.

Arrangements have been made to have one of these machines shipped to the Deschutes county farm bureau for demonstration purposes. These machines, it is hoped, will prove very satisfactory.

Nearly every advertiser on the farm pages issues a catalogue containing valuable information to farmers. Answer these advertisements—always mentioning the farm pages of The Journal.

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UNCLE SAM WILL EDUCATE FARMER

Giant Exhibit Planned for State Fair by Department of Agriculture.

Salem, Sept. 6.—With the view of acquainting farmers with its activities and aiding them in their investigations, the United States department of agriculture has made arrangements for putting on display a giant exhibit at the state fair, which will open here September 22. A. H. Lea, secretary of the fair board, announced today.

To list everything that will be included in the exhibit would mean the cataloguing of hundreds of items. Here are a few of the subjects to be treated: Bureau of animal husbandry—Poultry raising, meat inspection, silo construction, dairy buildings, sheep buildings, methods of combating animal diseases. BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY—Corn production, seed corn and breed-

ing, cereals, forage crops, fruit growing, home improvements.

Bureau of chemistry—Plant dust explosions, farm treatment of hides, enforcement of food and drugs act, destruction of adulterated foods, vegetable drying, use of flour substitutes.

States relations service—Extension work with men, women, boys and girls, from the national, state county and community standpoint; making available on the farm the facts that they are developed in scientific research.

Bureau of entomology—Destructive insects and methods of combating them; weevil-proof granary; insecticides, fungicides and spraying equipments.

FOREST SERVICE

Land erosion through deforestation, woodland improvement, forest fire effects and prevention; recreation in the national forests; growing windbreaks; fence-post treating, good and bad lumbering, timber scales in the national-forest, box testing, wood waste and utilization.

Biological survey—Migratory birds, for farming, destructive birds, beneficial birds, rabbits, destructive rodents and predatory animals.

Bureau of public roads—Picturesque American highways, roadside treatment, farm drainage, farm buildings, road construction and relocation, planning farmsteads.

Bureau of Markets—Parcel post and grading of fruits and vegetables, city marketing and storage of the same products, grain grading demonstrations in the important grain producing states.

Bureau of soils—Soils best adapted for cotton, truck crops, wheat, fruit and

other products; representative soils of the United States, with some of local importance; methods of soil analysis and soil surveys; fertilizers.

Weather bureau—Meteorological data, phenomena and instruments; installation of lightning rods.

DIVISIONS OF PUBLICATIONS

Farmers' bulletins explaining and illustrating all phases of the department's work. Selections may be made from the samples on display.

The exhibit material consists of models illustrating various activities; enlarged pictures, charts and diagrams and miscellaneous samples and objects. Three types of installation—on panels, in cabinets and on tables—give the exhibit a new and entirely distinct appearance. Representatives of the department will be with the exhibit to give visitors any explanations that may be desired.

Inland Northwest Seed Crop for Year Drops Below Normal

Spokane, Wash., Sept. 6.—Decreased acreage, drought and insect pests have combined to make the 1919 field seed crop of the Northwest far below normal, according to Spokane seed dealers.

Blue grass, red clover, alfalfa, orchard and meadow grass are reported light and it is predicted prices will rise. A production of from 50 to 75 per

cent of the normal bean and pea crop is attributed to the high guarantee on wheat, which has caused farmers to neglect planting the less certain crops.

"According to reports from government inspectors, the Willamette valley, normally producing from 200 to 300 cars of red clover, will ship only five or six this season," said John Anderson of the Inland Seed company. "Dry weather and the activities of the clover borer have caused the slump. The corn crop of the Inland Empire is good, and cabbage, carrots, parsnips and other root crop seeds will be normal. Only a 50 per cent crop of peas is expected."

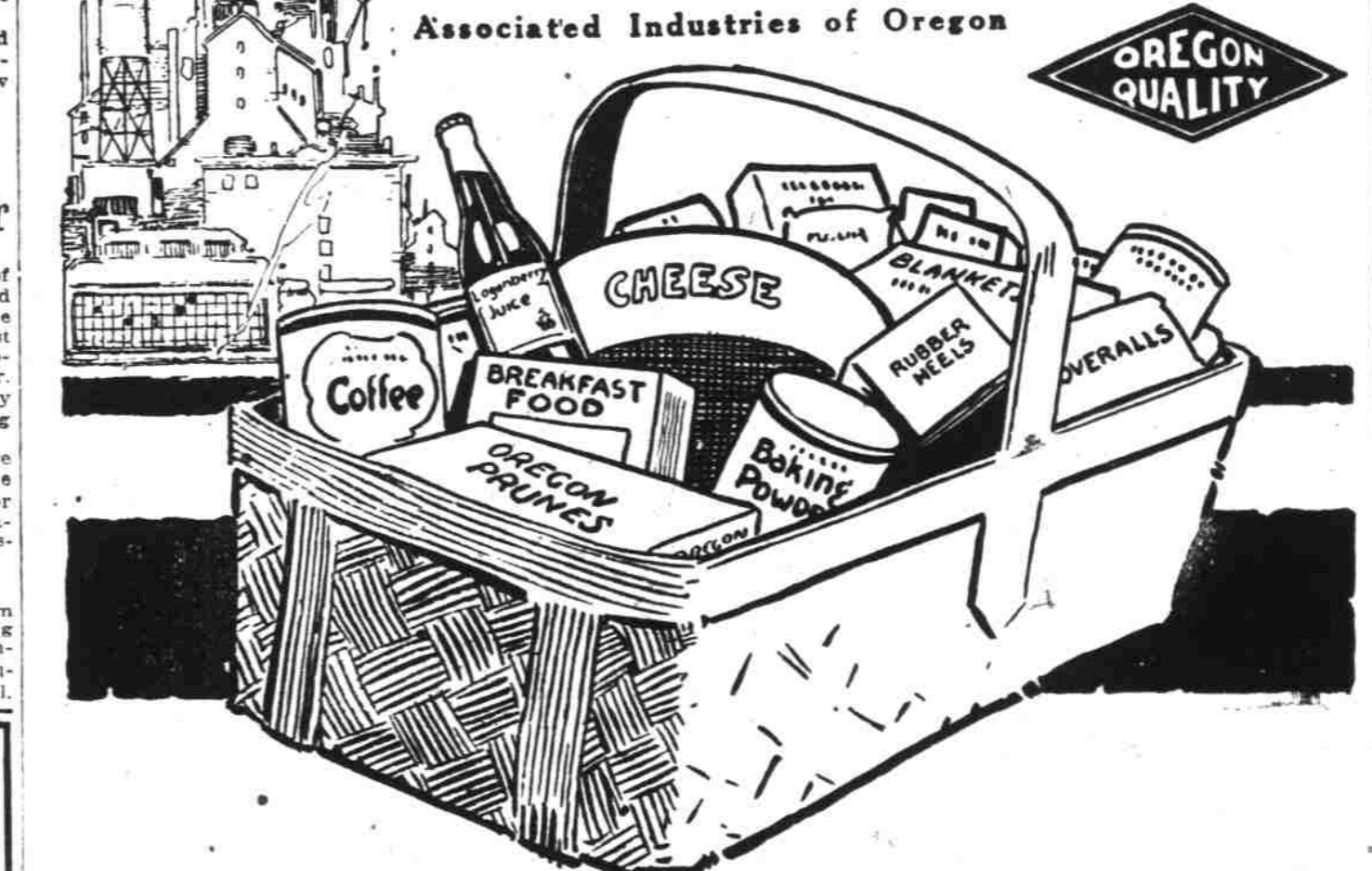
Read the advertisements on the farm pages of The Journal. When answering advertisements always mention the farm pages.

When Oregon Goes to Market

WHEN YOU BUY—

YOU can purchase goods made elsewhere and send a part of your money to other sections to be distributed in payrolls for the benefit of those communities. Or you can insist on Oregon Made Products and your money—all of it—will remain in Oregon to increase the output of Oregon factories; to make bigger payrolls for Oregon; to build more homes and better schools in Oregon.

Which are you buying?



Increased crops at NO increased cost



Ditches increase your crops. Bigger and better crops are sure to come when you drain your wet land or irrigate your dry land or terrace your hillside. The Simplex Ditcher works so rapidly and economically that one man wrote us that his Simplex dug a mile of ditch in a day. Isn't that some record? If we didn't get letters like that from many men, we'd say it was unusual, but as it is we say "you, too, can expect such results."

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Please send me fully illustrated catalogue as described above. Name Address

Oregon State Fair

Salem, Sept. 22-27

Government's Giant War and Agricultural Exhibit

composed of trophies captured on European battlefields by American soldiers, and exhibits from the agricultural, naval and war departments, will be on exhibition for the first time.

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