

Mainly For the Farmers.

U. OF O. POTATO BULLETIN IS READY FOR GROWERS

A bulletin that makes suggestions to Oregon farmers about marketing their potatoes more successfully has just been issued by the University of Oregon school of commerce. Co-operation among growers is advised as one means of bettering conditions that often in recent potato years have been none too good for the producer.

The facts in the bulletin have been gathered from all over the world and make up a broad survey of the potato industry. United States stands third from the bottom in yield per acre; Belgium produces 200 bushels more an acre than this country; Germany doubles the American yield per acre; Germany, with a total acreage less than that of Texas, plants about 5,000,000 more acres than the entire United States. The bulletin calls attention to heavy importations by the United States from abroad. Low cost of fertilizers, rotation of crops and low wages in Germany are partly responsible for German success.

The question of competition is taken up, and it is shown that Bermuda potatoes, for instance, bring an average of \$1.44 a bushel, whereas Oregon's average price is 58 cents. It is shown that Japan has driven the United States out of the potato supplying market in the Philippine Islands. Byproducts from the potato are taken up and facts regarding the manufacture of starch, alcohol and stock food are submitted.

POTATO SEED TREATMENT CHEAP CROP INSURANCE

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Mar. 25.—"In taking up the matter of seed treatment for disease control, several questions present themselves for consideration," according to F. D. Bailey, research assistant in Plant Pathology, Oregon Agricultural College. "This being the time when many growers are especially interested, the following recommendations are submitted in answer to queries that are constantly recurring:

"Diseases that can be controlled entirely or largely by proper treating and inspection of seed at cutting are, common scab, rhizoctonia, blackleg and the two fungus wilts. This of course with the understanding that the soil to be used has not produced crops with any of these diseases in recent years and has had no other chance to become diseased.

"Tubers that are bruised, cracked or discolored, or show a brown ring when the stem end is cut across should be sorted out and discarded from the seed. In case scab is the principal trouble for which seed is to be treated, it will be quite satisfactory to use the formaldehyde treatment:

"One pint formalin in 30 gallons water, soaking seed with sacks or crates for two hours, and then drying seed thoroughly. This should preferably be done immediately before planting; however, if it is desirable to start sprouts before planting it will be necessary to give the treatment somewhat earlier. Care should be taken not to re-infect the tubers by placing them back in the same storage place unless it, too, is disinfected. In any case, at the present state of experimental evidences it is advisable to treat before cutting.

"A substance that is more satisfactory than formalin in that it is effective against rhizoctonia as well as scab is mercuric chloride (corrosive sublimate.) This poisonous substance may be secured in the form of white crystals from the large drug companies, the smaller stores generally carrying it only in tablet form. This should be used in 1 to 1000 dilution or about 4 ounces in 30 gallons of water where the crystals are used. If the tablets are used the directions should be followed. In making this up for the use the amount to be used should be carefully weighed out and dissolved in a small quantity of hot water. This must be done in a clean wooden or porcelain container and after diluting it must be handled in the same way, since it reacts with metals. The treatment from this point is the same as with formaldehyde, except that tubers should be soaked 1½ hours. It should also be borne in mind that this substance is poisonous so should be

kept away from small children or stock.

"Either solution may be used several times (not to exceed four.) The formaldehyde loses strength on standing and the mercuric chloride gradually deteriorates when it becomes dirty. A gas treatment with formalin may be used where large quantities of potatoes are to be treated but requires special precautions, details of which will be furnished parties interested on application to the department of Plant Pathology at O. A. C."

The last report, issued by the Government, upon the vacant public lands of the United States shows that the area unappropriated and unreserved cover a total of 665,891,029 acres, of which 486,686,632 acres is unsurveyed. Of this latter figure, 367,963,823 acres represents vacant lands in Alaska.

Potato growers problems are not solved by starting a starch factory on paper.

W.C. T. U. COLUMN.

The Student Vote

Wisconsin liquor men are trying to bar college students from voting at municipal elections and have introduced a bill to that effect in the legislature. It is found that a majority of students vote dry, and near-dry results of the last election in the city of Madison greatly alarmed the local brewing interests. "In practice," says the Daily Cardinal, college paper of Madison, "this bill would deprive the student of his ballot. The law would prevent him from voting in the college town where he lived and circumstances would prevent him from voting in the place where the law ironically gave him the right to vote. An ignorant, morally-debauched hobo can cast a ballot in Madison, if he has been in Wisconsin for one year and been a resident of the precinct for ten days. Yet this bill would deprive the relatively intelligent student voter of the right to vote on the same terms."

In the legislature of Minnesota, also, a bill of similar intent is pending.

What the Brewers Believe.

A circular letter sent out by "Malt," 18 Broadway, New York City, contains this significant warning to the brewing trade: "Women suffrage in the State of New York, which is now freely predicted, will, it is greatly feared, place the State in the prohibition column in a few years. This would kill the malt-making industry of the United States

New York's Commissioner of Excise, in his report to the state legislature, says that since the passage of the law limiting saloons to one to every 750 of population, 1,018 saloons have quit business and 407 towns have voted dry.

The Progressive party of Michigan at its state convention declared for state and national prohibition.

The nation that drinks the least will win.—Kaiser Wilhelm. Resist alcohol as you would the enemy.—Lord Kitchener.

Made an Anthem of It.

It is pleasant to hear that the stern business of drilling has its light side, as well as most other things. In a certain territorial regiment, not many miles from London, one of the newest recruits was waiting his turn on parade to be inspected.

Presently to him came the youthful officer in charge. He has what is known as the varsity accent.

The officer stopped and inspected. Then: "Ha, ha, no shave," he said. "He, he, no razor," replied the new recruit blithely, thinking that he had met a sociable soul with a pleasant way of reprimanding.

The result was, of course, disastrous to the recruit. But now, when the regiment is marching and "Tiperary" is getting a little overdone, the monotony is varied by the front section calling out in full-throated unison, "Ha, ha, no shave," which is instantly replied to from the back with a stentorian roar of "He, he, no razor!"—London Daily Mirror.

Oregon City—After long struggle, Main street to be paved with bitulthic two-inch wearing surface on a concrete base.

Out of the Joke Book

Done by Deputy.

At a marriage service performed in a little country church when the minister said in solemn tones, "Wilt thou have this man to be thy wedded husband, etc.?" Instead of the woman answering for herself, a gruff man's voice answered, "I will!"

The minister looked up, very He repeated the sentence, and again the same gruff voice answered, "I will!"

Again the minister looked up, when a man seated at the end of the first row said, "She's deaf, parson, an' I'm answerin' for her!"

Already Provided.

Mrs. Naggs has a reputation for meanness. One day, while ordering some meat to be delivered later on, she ordered two cents' worth of cat's meat for puss. She lived a considerable distance from the shop, and just as the messenger was leaving with the order Mrs. Naggs' maid appeared, and in a state of breathlessness exclaimed, "Has missis' meat gone yet?"

"Just going," replied the assistant.

"Oh, thank goodness I am in time!" she exclaimed. You must not send the cat's meat; the cat has just caught a bird."

Made a Hit.

A commercial traveler had most eloquent, his most persuasive for nearly an hour to a shrewd old Yorkshire business man. The old fellow seemed convinced and pleased, and the traveler thought he had his fish landed. But the Yorkshire man said:

"There's ma lad, Jock. Ah'd laike him to hear what yo have to say. Will ye coom this afternoon?"

"Certainly, sir, with pleasure," replied the traveler heartily, and at the hour appointed

presented himself again for the interview with father and son. Again he went over the points of the articles he had to sell—forcibly, eloquently, persuasively. Never had he acquitted himself of a finer "selling talk."

When he had finished the old Yorkshire man turned to his son and said enthusiastically: "Do you hear that, Jock? Well, now, that's the way I want ye to sell our goods on the road."

In Time of War.

The German Ambassador, Count von Bernstorff, said at a luncheon at Jacob H. Schiff's cottage at Seabright:

"To blame Germany for this war shows an ignorance of well-politk as excessive as the broker's ignorance of art.

"A banker said to a broker: 'I want you to come and spend the week-end with me in the country. I want to show you a Murillo, a Bouguereau and a Tintoretto that I bought last week.'

"Why, man, what a fool you are," said the broker, 'to buy foreign cars in war time! Don't you know you'll never be able to get new parts?'

A minister of a Scotch parish was called in to effect a reconciliation between a fisherman and his wife. After using all the arguments at his command to convince the husband that it was unmanly to strike his wife, he concluded:

"You know, David, that the woman is the weaker vessel."

"Weel, then," said David sulkily, "if she's the weaker vessel she should carry the less sail."

Not at the Front.

A professor of the university, who is very popular among the students, was entertaining a group of them at his residence one night. Taking down a magnificent sword that hung over

I RULE FOR THE REAL TOBACCO CHEW

AND YOU'LL FIND IT TO BE YOUR MOST POPULAR DECISION



THE UMPIRE EXPLAINS TO THE GOOD JUDGE

GO right to your dealer and get a pouch of "Right-Cut" —the Real Tobacco Chew.

It will give you better satisfaction than the old kind and last you longer and taste better.

It's a new blend of mellow, sappy leaf —seasoned and sweetened just enough.



Take a very small chew—less than one-quarter the old size. It will be more satisfying than a mouthful of ordinary tobacco. Just nibble on it until you find the strength chew that suits you. Tuck it away. Then let it rest. See how easily and evenly the real tobacco taste comes, how it satisfies without grinding, how much less you have to spit, how few chews you take to be tobacco satisfied. That's why it is *The Real Tobacco Chew*. That's why it costs less in the end.

It is a ready chew, cut fine and short shred so that you can't have to grind on it with your teeth. Grinding ordinary tobacco makes you spit too much.

The taste of pure, rich tobacco does not need to be covered up with molasses and licorice. Notice how the salt brings out the rich tobacco taste in "Right-Cut."

One small chew takes the place of two big chews of the old kind.

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Wonderful Exhibits From All Lands Show the World's Best Progress

From Beginning to End Magnificent Panama-Pacific International Exposition Will Abound With Superb Educational and Entertainment Features.

By HAMILTON WRIGHT.

THE construction of the vast Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco was 95 per cent completed three months before the opening day, on Feb. 20, 1915. The early installation of thousands of tons of rare and costly exhibits from all parts of the globe and the participation of forty of the world's great countries have assured a celebration that will be unrivaled in its splendor, magnitude, interest and comprehensiveness.

From its opening until its close, on Dec. 4, 1915, the Exposition will abound with original features collected at an expenditure of many millions of dollars. It will present a cross section of human achievement. The Panama canal is today open and doing business on a far vaster scale than was predicted for it, and the Exposition, which celebrates the opening of the canal, is today revealed as the greatest manifestation of national achievement in American history. Here will be a neutral ground where even nations engaged in warfare will display on a scale never before equaled their progress in the arts, industries and sciences of peace.

Within three months before the opening of the Exposition as many as 2,000 tons of consignments had reached San

Francisco in a single day, and, far in advance of its opening, the Exposition had created an unprecedented interest throughout the world, and its opening was eagerly awaited.

In keen competitive exhibits there will be presented more than 80,000 single exhibits and groups of related exhibits portraying the results of the world's best efforts in recent years.

This wonderful Exposition, presented at an outlay of more than \$60,000,000, celebrates a contemporaneous achievement, the building of the Panama canal, and all exhibits that are entered for competitive award will be those that have been originated or produced since the great Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis ten years ago. The possible exception to this rule will be where earlier exhibits are shown to illustrate the evolution of the processes of manufacture—as, for example, a display of a model of the first cotton gin in connection with the marvelous equipment into which it has evolved.

Many of the displays will be especially adapted to study by the delegates to great national and international congresses and conventions, of which more than 300, embracing almost every phase of human activity, have voted to meet in San Francisco in 1915. Delegates to the congresses interested in social progress and wel-

fare work will, for example, see in the Palace of Mines an exhibit three-fourths of an acre in extent, illustrating the manner in which the largest steel corporation in the world is caring for and plans to still further advance the welfare of its employees. In the Palace of Education they will be interested in a great United States government exhibit.

The great war in no way has diminished the prospect of attendance at the Exposition, and thousands of Americans will for the first time enjoy the educative trip across their native land. After the outbreak of the conflict the number of conventions deciding to meet in San Francisco proportionately increased. One of the most important of the assemblages will be the international engineering congress, at which its distinguished chairman, Colonel George W. Goethals, will preside.

The foreign participation will be notable. The nations are not attempting to show everything that they produce, but will lay especial emphasis upon those products in which they excel. In the Danish display, for example, will be shown products of the Royal Danish porcelain factory at Copenhagen. Japan in her exhaustive exhibit will display priceless works of art, loaned by direction of the imperial household and many of which could not be duplicated. From Italy will be shown historic paintings of the old masters, hitherto never exhibited in America in the originals. From China there have reached San Francisco selections of exhibits collected under the supervision of the governors of the Chinese provinces. Rare silks and satins, carvings, inlay work in the precious metals, exhibits of the transportation methods employed in the old China and the modern methods used in the awakening republic will be shown.

New Zealand will make a marvelous exhibit of its rare woods, of its fescues, of its superb scenic charms. A large number of rare giant tree ferns from New Zealand will be found growing on the Exposition grounds.

The Argentine Republic early set aside a larger sum than any ever appropriated by a foreign nation for representation in an American exposition. The modern cities of Argentina, the schools, churches, libraries, the great live stock and agricultural interests will be extensively portrayed, and the mutual interests of South America and North America will be emphasized in almost every conceivable manner. From South Africa will be shown diamond exhibits and methods of extraction. The magnificent Canadian displays will review not only the widely known agricultural wealth, but will illustrate the scenic charms of the great Dominion, of snow clad mountain peaks, of far-reaching forest, of inland lakes in chains of silver and rushing mountain streams.



"THE END OF THE TRAIL," PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION, SAN FRANCISCO, 1915.

This photograph shows James Earle Fraser's superb piece of statuary, "The End of the Trail," at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. More than 800 beautiful sculptures are shown at the Exposition, the works of famous sculptors of the day. In addition to the sculptures shown out of doors, thousands of beautiful works of art are presented in the great Palace of Fine Arts.

the fireplace, he brandished it about, exclaiming: "Never will I forget the day I

drew this blade for the first time!"

"Where did you draw it, sir?" an awe-struck freshman asked. "At a raffle," said the professor.

A Smart Skipper. Owing to the shallowness of a certain harbor the ships trading to and from it have to be built with a light draft. Commenting on this fact one day a facetious individual remarked to the skipper of a steamer:

"I reckon, captain, you would think nothing of running your ship across a meadow on a dewy night?"

"Nothing at all," came the reply. "Though, to make sure, I might send a man ahead with a watering can."

What He Needed. The physician pondered the case for a few minutes before he ventured an opinion.

"I think your husband needs a rest more than anything else," he said at last. "If he could be convinced of that—"

"But he absolutely refuses to listen to me, doctor."

"Well," returned the physician, thoughtfully, that's a step in the right direction."

Diplomatic Rebuke. A well-known Western Senator recently visited a barber shop where the barber, failing to recognize his patron, was very talkative. He ventured on all the timely topics of the day, and, although the Senator did not apparently enter into the spirit of the conversation very keenly the tonsorial artist's enthusiasm was not visibly dampened.

Finally he asked: "Have you ever been in here before?"

"Once," said the Senator. "Strange that I don't recall your face."

"Not at all," the Senator assured him. "It altered greatly in healing."

Not Behindhand. The judge looked at the prisoner keenly for a few moments and then said:

"It strikes me forcibly I have seen your face before."

"That's where I always wear it," replied the prisoner sullenly. Then the court laughed and it took some time to restore order.

Well Balanced. "I don't quite see the point of that remark of yours," said the grocer, as he tied up the package of sugar.

"What remark was that?" asked the customer. "You just remarked that some men had an offhand way of doing things, and you wished I was one."

"Yes; I wished to remind you that your hand was on the sugar when you weighed it."