

Bill Boards

Offer one of the big means of advertising, but they lack the ability to get into the homes of the buyers. That is where the Lane County News goes twice each week with its big budget of Springfield News. Tell your story of bargains in The News and get results.

Job Printing

The law requires that all butter offered for sale shall bear the name and address of the makea and weight of the package. Writing these by hand is too slow; get them printed on vegetable parchment with special non-oil ink. 100 for \$1; 200 for \$1.35; 500 \$2.40.

The letter head, envelope and statement are the means by which the business man visits his customers. Neat printing raises the estimate the recipient has of the business house. Let the News Printery work out a catchy letter head design for you.

The News has just designed an envelope with a concise resume of Springfield's advantages. There is ample space for the address and for the return card, and the extra cost is nominal

Linotyping for the Trade

The Lane County News

Springfield, Oregon

Mainly For the Farmers.

BEST PLACE FOR SILO
Silos should be located close to the animals to be fed from them, according to the Oregon Agricultural College plans. They should not be inside the barn since they take up a good deal of room and may give off offensive odors that will taint the milk. They would also be inconvenient to fill, and silos should be where they may most readily be filled. It requires about a quarter of a ton of ensilage daily to feed twelve cows each forty pounds a day, so that the silage should not have to be moved any further than is necessary.

HOW TO FEED DAIRY COWS
Many dairymen that wish to feed liberally go down the line and give each cow a bucketful of grain whether she is giving ten or forty pounds of milk, writes R. R. Graves, head of the O. A. C. Dairy department. In this way the high producer is likely to suffer while the low producer gets more than she needs, using the surplus to store fat on the body. Every animal should be fed according to what she produces. As general rule, if the cow fattens during the first two-thirds of her lactation period she is getting too much feed. If she produces heavily and falls

off in flesh she is probably getting too little. Cows using the average amount of feed require from 50 to 60 per cent of their feed for body maintenance, the remainder going to make milk.

O. A. C. HENS STILL LEAD.

O. A. C. White Leghorns first, Oregon's second and O. A. C. Barred Rocks fourth, is the report of the Panama-Pacific Exposition egg-laying contest for August 1. This is the same rank that the three College pens held at the time of the July report, but the leaders have increased their lead from 120 to 173, while the Rocks have cut down the lead of their nearest competitors from 36 to 9. These are the ranks of the three College pens among all breeds for the entire term of contest to date. Speaking of this phenomenal record the official report of the contest says: "The pen of White Leghorns from the Oregon College of Agriculture, also a pen of Barred Rocks and one produced by a cross between Leghorns and Plymouth Rocks, are three of the highest pens in the Egg Laying Contest. They have all been bred according to the methods used by Prof. James Dryden at the Oregon Agricultural College. He has learned

a great deal about breeding for egg production as the result of his many years of experimental work at the Oregon Agricultural College, and is to deliver an illustrated address during the week of the Panama-Pacific Poultry Show on the selection of layers and the result of his experiments at the Oregon Station." The crossbred hens still lead in individual term contest, and the first six places are all held by hens from Oregon, a Barred Rock of F. M. Sherman, Lebanon, being tied for third place with a record of 153 eggs, the two leaders, O. A. C. crosses, having a record of 156 each.

WHY COUNTRY DWELLERS DRIFTED INTO CITIES

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Aug. 23.—"The history of agriculture in America during the period under consideration leaves no doubt as to the cause of the migration in this country from the farm to the city," says President W. J. Kerr of the Oregon Agricultural College, speaking of the rise of agricultural education. "Through the wasteful, unscientific methods of agriculture, and the consequent impoverishment of soil fertility, there was a continual deterioration in farm crops and depreciation in the value of farm products. With rare exceptions, farm properties were heavily mortgaged, while in some sections many farms were

actually abandoned because of the inability of the owners to support their families and meet the burden of taxes and interest. Farm hours were long and hard, not only for the farmers themselves and their wives, but also for the children who were old enough to perform the simplest kinds of labor. The schools were small, ungraded, and poor, ill-adapted to the needs of the people. Even the rural churches, where there were any, were uninspirational, and offered little relief from the monotony of country life. In a word, the life of the farmer was characterized by constant, extreme physical drudgery, and by isolation and monotony.

"Is it any wonder, then, that the farmers themselves did not desire that their children should follow in the footsteps of their parents, but rather that they should engage in any kind of activity that might take them away from the farm, with its narrow, uninviting, unprogressive prospects; that their ambition was to have their sons and daughter follow vocations in which there would be a broader outlook, fairer prospects, greater happiness? The fact is that the greater opportunities for advancement found in city life, whether in the professions, in business, in the trades, or even in common labor, were the magnetic forces which irresistibility drew the farm youth cityward.

"Of course, the statements just made are not applicable alike to all parts of the country, or to all people engaged in agricultural pursuits in any part of the country, but unquestionably such conditions did prevail generally, and constituted the main reason for the tendency to leave the country for city occupations."

CAMP CREEK ITEMS

Camp Creek, Ore., Aug. 22.—Farmers in this vicinity are busy threshing their grain.

Dale Chase visited with relatives here this week.

J. A. Crabtree and J. K. Platts were Eugene visitors this week. Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Elliott and

family have gone to the Springs. They intend to be gone about a week.

Mrs. A. M. Brown was in Waterville on business Thursday.

SPECIAL PERMITS FOR MANY USES

Portland, Ore., August 20.—According to figures just compiled by the Forest Service, the Forest Supervisors connected with the Portland district, issued during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, permits for 589 different special uses on the National Forests of Oregon, Washington and Alaska.

In the National Forest Manual, special uses are defined as "all uses of National Forest lands" and resources permitted by the Secretary of Agriculture, except those specifically provided for in regulations covering water power, timber sales, timber settlement the free use of timber and grazing." These special uses are many and varied. A glance at the list shows such uses as boat-landings, residences, log chutes, railroads, dams, telephones, wagon roads, dairies, camp sites, flumes, ditches, stores, schools, churches, hotels, corrals, cabins, and the like. In the forests of Washington are a few uses somewhat unusual in nature—a water trolley on the Chelan Forest, an aerial tram on the Wenatchee Forest. In Oregon the special uses are still different—a slaughter house on the Cascade, signboards on the Deschutes, a brick kiln on the Minam, smelter and stamp mill on the Siskiyou and a cyanide plant on the Umpqua. Of the number of permits issued in Washington and Oregon for the year, 265 were free and 170 charge permits. To date, the Forest Service has issued in this District (Oregon, Washington and Alaska) 897

permits, all for special uses. One of the most recent uses of the National Forests is that under the Act of March 4, 1915, which authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture, upon such terms as he may deem proper, to allow the occupancy of National Forest lands for any period not exceeding 30 years where the lands are to be used for summer homes, hotels, stores or other structures needed for recreation or public convenience, the area used not to exceed 5 acres. Prior to the passage of this act, permits of this nature were issued but were revocable at the discretion of the department. Under the new law, a long term permit or lease more completely protects the interests of the permittee. An example of this kind of special use is to be found in T E S, R 7 E, on the Oregon National Forest, at the junction of Still Creek and Zigzag River, where there is quite a summer colony. The tract of land along these two streams has been surveyed and laid out in lots, varying in size from 66x125 feet to 84x99 feet. The permittees have built their homes and put in improvements. The Barlow road runs through this tract, and it is only three hours' ride by automobile from Portland.

East Portland is getting new bank and business men's club buildings.

Salem—Aug. 23.—Old Fair Grounds to be paved—unless some one remonstrates.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the County Surveyor of Lane County, Oregon has filed in the Office of the County Clerk for said County, his "Certificate of Completion" of work on County Road No. 56, in accordance with Contract with Roylance and Messenger, who have completed said work and any person, firm, or corporation having objections to file, to the completion of said work are hereby notified to do so within two weeks from the date of this Notice, in the office of the County Clerk.

Dated Aug. 7, 1915.
STACY M. RUSSELL,
County Clerk.

Made in Springfield

Patronize the Payroll of Your Home Town

The House of Quality

Where they serve Ice Cream Sundaes, and Ice Cold Drinks and the celebrated Loganberry juice.

Eggimann's Candy Kitchen

Springfield Bakery

Bread, Pies, Cakes, Cookies, etc. Wedding and Party Cakes a Specialty

S. Young, - Proprietor

IF YOU HAVE NEVER TRIED

THE SPRINGFIELD CREAMERY

CHAS. BARKMAN, Manager

Try it and be convinced that it pays to patronize home industries.

SPENDS ITS MONEY AT HOME

The Lane County News divided its expenditures last year, thus:
Supplies bought outside of Springfield, including paper and new machinery 20.4 p. c.
Supplies bought in Springfield, including rent, etc 19.1 p. c.
Payroll, entirely in Springfield 60.5 p. c.

80% Spent at Home

Watch this space for our next adv. : :
SPRINGFIELD FLOUR MILL

The Springfield Planing Mill Company

Manufacturers of SASH, DOORS, MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, TURNING, STAIR BUILDING, Extension Tables, Drop Leaf Tables, Breakfast Tables, Kitchen Cabinets, Cupboards, Saws, Step Ladders, Fruit Boxes, Berry Crates, Folding Clothes Racks.

ELECTRICITY

For light, heat and power.
"Made in Springfield."

Oregon Power Co.

WANTED
Another Springfield industry to place their card in this space.