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Cannot  
Learn  
Poultry-Raising  
From a Book

There is only one right way to learn how to raise poultry, and make it pay from the start, and that is to learn from experts who have been through it all.

This is exactly the kind of instruction the International Correspondence Schools offer you. This is NOT a book scheme, but a home Course of practical lessons, representing the lifelong experience of the most successful poultry raisers in the world.

The Course includes everything pertaining to successful poultry raising: How to select most profitable breeds; feeding; marketing eggs and poultry for profit; natural and artificial brooding; natural and artificial incubation; laying hens; combination plant; poultry appliances; enemies of poultry; diseases of poultry; poultry houses and management; turkeys; water fowls; squabs; etc., etc.

What makes the Course particularly valuable is the fact that the I. C. S. is associated with the largest poultry farm in the world—the celebrated Rancocas Farm, at Brown's Mills, In-the-Pines, N. J., famous for its fine Rancocas Leghorns and D. Y-OLD-CHIX, and where 30,000 eggs are marketed every week.

The I. C. S. has spent thousands of dollars in preparing this Course—the only one of its kind—a Course that you can master and apply in your own home, whether you live in the city, suburbs, or country, and that equips you to handle a few hens or manage a large poultry farm. This Course will help you just as the many other I. C. S. Courses have helped thousands of men and women in other walks of life.

The attached coupon will bring you descriptive circular of this great Poultry-Raising Course. Fill it in and mail it today.

International Correspondence Schools  
Box 463 Eugene, Oregon

Please send no fee, and without further obligation on my part, circular describing the Poultry-Raising Course.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

St. & No. \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

### FIRST CAR OF HOGS FROM LANE BRINGS BIG PRICE

Some of the Animals Brought 10 Cents Per Hundred More Than Any Offered in Yards That Day.

The first experiment in co-operative marketing of hogs, tried by the Lane county Pomona Grange, has proved to be a greater success than anticipated and plans are being made to make regular carload shipments from the several stations along the two railroads in this county to Portland.

The first carload was shipped

Wednesday night and the entire shipment was sold Thursday to the Union Meat company at the Portland stock yards within a few hours after the arrival of the of the shipment at the yards. Some of the hogs in the shipment brought the highest price paid that day. The best in the shipment brought 10 cents a hundred pounds more than any other hogs on sale. There were 68 hogs in the shipment and the shippers received from \$5.25 to \$6.60 a hundred pounds for them, the entire carload netting the raisers over \$800.

C. J. Hurd and R. B. Coglon,

county agriculturist, accompanied the shipment to Portland. Both are enthusiastic over the success of the plan of co-operative marketing, and believe that a great future lies in store for the raisers of hogs in Lane county by disposing of them in this manner.

Each man's hogs in the shipment were graded at the stockyards according to quality, and of course those in the best condition received the highest price. The fact that the best animals in the shipment were sold for 10 cents a hundred higher than any other hogs in the market that day indicates that the stock raised in Lane county is among the best in the state. Those sent by Bryce Kerr, Ira Gates and V. R. Sly received the top price. All were corn fed, which indicates that this is the best method of fattening hogs for the market. Some of the others were poorly fattened, and their condition is responsible for the lower price received for them.

The cost of shipment of the car from Eugene to Portland was 53 cents a hundred pounds, but it would have been lower had a full-sized car been available. The one used was of the single-deck type, but with a double-deck car in which a greater number of animals could be loaded the freight charge would perhaps have been about 34 cents a hundred, probably not greater than 40 cents at any time.

"The low-priced hogs were under-sized and poorly fattened," said Mr. Coglon. "No hog should be offered for shipment under 175 pounds to bring the best prices. The Portland stock yards pay as high a price for hogs of good quality as any stockyards in the country, the chief cause of low prices being the poor quality of hogs offered.

There has been complaint that the prices paid by the Portland yards do not compare with those paid in eastern cities, but quality counts, and when ever there are animals of the quality of those in this shipment that received the highest market price Thursday, the raisers will find that the price paid by the Portland yards equals those of any other yards."

Another shipment will be made from here about the middle of next week. Those who had hogs in the first carload are as follows: Bryce Kerr, T. O. Green, M. Marquis, V. R. Sly, W. R. Roarick, J. V. Fleck, Joseph Liles, C. A. Gates, Ira Gates, James Ordville and H. H. Powers.

### Discussing the Price of Hops

To the editor of the Springfield News: Concerning the hop industry and the brewery interest and the drink habit, let us say in regard to the present low market, for hops, where it is claimed by hop buyers and others that "prohibition is the cause of hops' low price, therefore the country is going a glimmering."

But, let it be asked, what was the cause of the price of hops when it was sold for a dollar a bale and some good hops were sold for a dollar a wagon load for horse bedding, and this in the time when all breweries and saloons were running in "full blast!"

The true answer is, the moneyed speculator who is shrewd and dishonest enough to "know how to farm the farmers and hop raisers," understands how to bear down the market until they get all that is gettable, then fill up the market and "rake off" the big profit, leaving the producer "in the soup." Between the producer and the consumer there is ever "a skunk in the wood pile," and the skunk gives the farmer to understand that he is hungry and wants a chicken, while the capitalist gives the producer to know that he knows how to get not only one chicken so to speak, but the whole roast.

It should never be worth less than two cents a pound to the picker for picking hops and never less than 12 cents per pound for the grower including all his expenses, which, in a good hop season might net him, after paying honest wages, 2 cents per pound. But, and here comes that stubborn conjunction, but, the unearned, increment, the capitalist skunk, never sells hops less than 20 cents and some times 20, 40 and 50 cents per pound. No it is not because of prohibition that the present price for hops, or any thing else is lank. But the money shark makes another opportunity in the state

going dry to rekindle the dying embers of his oft pretences.

There is now and will be more potential demand for hops in the United States than ever before, not in the brewery business, for it has none nor has had for years, and the hop buyer knows it. The brewers have long since quit using hops and barley malt in making beer, and have substituted clover, shaved corn cobs lalled fir leaves and stems, Paris green, tobacco and a few other nasturms some of them a habit forming ingredient. I am a prohibitionist so to speak, but not more so than the man who makes modern beer, wine and modern whiskey! (And the exclamation point intimates either wonder, surprise or admiration.) Beer, that is good beer is made from barley brew, hops and yeast. I have been in the city on a hot afternoon and would have given 25 cents for a drink of cool beer, when at the same time there were saloons on all sides with slop called beer at 5 cents per glass. I for a drink of the great poet Burns' beer from the keg where: "Willie brewed a peck o' malt."

It is my honest belief that you can take one thousand dollars and with it cannot buy one glass of honest whiskey in all the United States out side of the distillers, and then it would not be real good whiskey unless in the barrel for at least four years. I know of no prohibitionist greater than the saloon-keeper! He has done more for prohibition than all the talk of the clergy and all the books and pamphlets published against him. The keeper of the bar where T. L. Arthur wrote "Ten Nights in a Bar Room" did more for prohibition than the author. He out Arthured, Arthur!

Yes, the liquor interests have blame for states going dry!

In conclusion it may be asked what becomes of the thousands of bales of hops raised in Oregon, California, Wisconsin, Michigan, New York and a few other states where a miner culture is given?

They are used extensively for raising bread, and as an ingredient in medicines in poultices, and no paris plaster can be a good one unless hops is one of the ingredients. Hops are good to make the insomnia sleep, and are good for many other uses, and besides raising bread if they could be used for raising the mortgage on a farm. There would be no greater market, it would be extant.

JAMES INMAN.

### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Department of the Interior  
U. S. Land Office at Roseburg, Oregon, October 28, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that Albert F. Tullock, of Vida, Oregon, who, on November 1, 1911, made Homestead Entry, Serial No. 07639, for the NE 1/4

of NE 1/4 of Section 34, Township 16S, Range 2E, Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Three-year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before I. P. Hewitt, U. S. Commissioner, at his office, at Eugene, Oregon, on the 13th day of December, 1915.

Claimant names as witnesses: Carey W. Thompson, of Vida, Oregon; Ed. Leffer, of Vida, Oregon; Ben Minney, of Vida, Oregon; Lambert Smith, Vida, Oregon.

J. M. UPTON, Register.

### TOWN OF SPRINGFIELD

#### ESTIMATE OF MONEY TO BE RAISED BY TAXATION

The Common Council of the Town of Springfield has made the following estimate of the moneys to be raised by taxation during the ensuing year, and the purpose for which said moneys will be needed:

GENERAL FUND	
Police Dept. 2 police	\$1320.00
Extra police	50.00
Salaries, Recorder	600.00
Treasurer	480.00
Attorney	400.00
	\$2,850.00

Water	1400.00
Light	2400.00
General expense and Supplies	1000.00
	\$4,800.00

STREET IMPROVEMENT FUND	
Engineer	200.00
Street improvement	2500.00
	\$2,700.00

SEWER FUND	
Sewer improvement	350.00
PUBLIC LIBRARY FUND	
Library Fund	300.00
Interest on bonds and outstanding warrants	7,000.00
	\$18,000.00

Probable receipts of the Town from sources other than the tax on real and personal property	\$ 762.00
The indebtedness of the Town, which is drawing interest, and which is not secured by liens upon real estate under the Bancroft act, is as follows:	
General improvement bonds	\$100,000
Sewer bonds	16,000
Second-street Bridge bonds	3,000
Outstanding warrants (approximately)	30,000
Total	\$149,000

The balance on hand in the funds of the Town Dec. 1, 1915, is \$ 00  
The Common Council has designated Monday evening, November 29, 1915, at 7:30 o'clock at the City Hall, as the time and place for a public hearing and discussion of the said proposed tax levy.

HERBERT E. WALKER, Recorder.

### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

(Department of the Interior.)  
U. S. Land Office at Roseburg, Oregon, October 11, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that Sandford Leach, of Vida, Oregon, who, on July 5, 1910, made Homestead Entry, Serial No. 06435, for the S 1/2 of NE 1/4 of Section 3, Township 17S, Range 3E, Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Five-year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before I. P. Hewitt, U. S. Commissioner, at his office, at Eugene, Oregon, on the 26th day of November, 1915.

Claimant names as witnesses: William A. Cox, of Eugene, Oregon; Isabel Jolly, of Eugene, Oregon; Milo Thompson, of Vida, Oregon; Joseph Waitfield, Vida, Oregon.

J. M. UPTON, Register.

# Made in Springfield

Patronize the Payroll of Your Home Town

## The House of Quality

A Fine Line of Box Goods, Fresh Made, Put up to Your Order. Hot Drinks, Ice Cream and Soda Water.

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

## BALED HAY \$10.00 PER TON

BAKORE KNOXALL  
For good values. For good bread. Use Bakore and Knoxall Flour. All kinds of Feed cheap. Will do feed chopping for \$1.50 a ton.  
SPRINGFIELD FLOUR MILLS

## The Springfield Planing Mill Company

Manufacturers of SASH, DOORS, MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, TURNING, STAIR BUILDING, Extension Tables, Drop Leaf Tables, Breakfast Tables, Kitchen Cabinets, Cupboards, Safes, Step Ladders, Fruit Boxes, Perry 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.

# 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.

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

# The Lane County News

Springfield, Oregon