

Farmer, Stockman and Dairyman

Potatoes Must Be Graded—

Potatoes having to be graded according to specifications of the U. S. grade No. 1 and 2 sold as such on the market, are a new factor in potato marketing, says N. S. Robb, County Agricultural Agent.

Dealers in general, continued the county agent, believe that the new grading system will work satisfactorily in time, as it offers the following advantages to the grower, dealer and consumer.

It provides a standard basis of value, determined by size and quality, upon which growers and dealers can buy and sell potatoes at their real worth. A higher price will be paid if buyers are certain of quality. Sorting and grading are necessary to do this, however.

The producing reputation of a potato section can be established more easily through systematic grading. All small unmarketable potatoes which have only a value as stock feed will be kept on the farm.

It cannot be expected that all of the benefits derived from the use of these grades will be apparent at once. However, the movement has met with great favor among the larger dealers.

A recent government ruling brings potatoes under the Pure Food and Drug Act, and provides that potatoes must be graded according to government standard before they will be admitted to interstate trade. This ruling affects local dealers here, but affects the local grower only indirectly, according to the county agent.

Information received at the above office says the Food Administration has issued an order prohibiting dealers from offering for sale shipped potatoes not graded.

The following are the specifications for the No. 1 grade in general potatoes:

Shall consist of sound potatoes, all being of the same variety, which are free from dirt, frost, injury or second growth, cuts, scab, blight, and dry rot. They shall not be smaller in diameter than 1 1/4 inches. Five per cent may be undersize and 3% below the other requirements.

Second growth and disease are the two drawbacks for the local growers, according to Mr. Robb, but he believes closer planting of seed in rows will eliminate the second growth somewhat. In all the certified seed produced by some twenty growers in the county, and who have treated the seed, there is not enough scab to cause any trouble.

If these practices are continued, says the county agent, grading will help the reputation of this section as a potato producing section, he believes, and will mean better markets and prices.

Growing Corn—

The corn plant will produce the largest amount of feed per acre of any plant grown.

It is the best and cheapest feed to make a balanced ration with alfalfa.

Corn and corn only will supply the necessary carbohydrates to make an economically balanced ration with clover, alfalfa, mixed hay, vetch or mill feed.

Corn silage is the best, most economical milk-making stimulant known to the dairy industry.

It is one of the best crops to grow in rotation with grain, grass and root crops.

It will profitably utilize a larger measure of stable manure than any other crop.

When the ground is properly prepared and the crop cultivated as it should be, it is more profitable and satisfactory in cleaning a field from weeds than summer-fallow.

It is the best, most economical and satisfactory crop to grow for a green feed to supplement dry pastures in July, August and September.

An acre of corn will produce more and better silage than any other crop. Good, well-grown, properly cured corn silage, to the amount of one-half the daily ration, is one of the best known feeds for dairy cows, young growing stock or fattening steers.

It has been successfully and practically demonstrated that corn can be grown in every county in the Pacific Northwest.

West of the Cascades—Deep plowing, a liberal amount of stable manure and thorough tillage will overcome the effect of cold nights.

A medium-sized, early maturing variety will give better results than any of the larger varieties. Here it is of even greater importance to secure acclimated seed than in the irrigated valleys. For a grain crop or for hogging off, the Flint, either white or yellow, Minnesota 23 or Minnesota King, will give better results than the larger sorts; for silage, Minnesota 13, Pride of the North, the Walla Walla White Dent or any of the Dent varieties that have been grown west of the mountains for a number of years.

The more stable manure, the more corn; the best time to apply the ma-

nure is in the fall or winter. The more thoroughly it is mixed with the soil by discing or harrowing before plowing the better.

Get the ground in good tilth, mellow and warm before planting; harrow within a week after planting and harrow again every week until the corn is four or five inches high, then give shallow cultivation every week or ten days until the corn has tasseled. If for a grain crop, cut and shock as soon as the kernels are well glazed. When husked store in narrow slatted cribs or in a barn loft.

For best results for grain, plant in hills 42 inches apart each way and only two kernels in a hill.

For silage, three kernels to the hill if it is rich ground.

Sweet corn may be used for green feed to supplement pasture during dry weather or for early fall feeding, but is not as good for silage as a Dent or Flint variety.

Completes Threshing Survey—

The threshing report of Lane county, as requested by the government, has been completed by N. S. Robb, County Agricultural Agent, and forwarded to the Department of Agriculture.

The report shows that in 1918 there was 19,193 acres of wheat planted, as compared with 15,000 in 1917. The yield of grain for 1918 was 199,500 bushels as compared with 190,072 in 1917.

These reports were collected from fifty-four threshermen over the county who were furnished books by the U. S. Department of Agriculture through the local county agent, and contained reports of over 1,800 farmers.

The following other reports have been asked for by the government and obtained by the County Agricultural Agent during the year: Farm Survey of crops and livestock of all farms in the county taken in February; survey of farm machinery price of all kinds in 1918; report on extent of use of nitrate fertilizers in the county; survey of farm labor shortage in the county.

These reports have taken some time and not as much time as otherwise could be given to local work on this account, said Mr. Robb.

The request for increased winter wheat acreage is going to show up fine in Lane county, believes Mr. Robb. The county was asked for a 15% increase of winter wheat by the government, and this will be exceeded this year. This makes a very good showing for the Lane county wheat growers, continued Mr. Robb.

Why All One Kind?

The type of farming followed by a community often gives it wide advertising. Certain communities are known because they produce certain products. Persons wishing to purchase those products will go to those communities to get them. A farmer within a community who is not following the same type of farming as his neighbors is losing an opportunity to profit by the community advertising.

This is particularly true in livestock production. Any one wishing to purchase pure-bred animals would much prefer to go to a district where the majority of the farmers are producing pure-bred stock of the kind which he is seeking. He knows that if he cannot obtain what he wants from one farmer, others in the same community will have it. Buyers for stock are obtained more readily in such communities than in the case of the isolated breeder who is not profiting by the community advertising.

Efforts of the entire community can be combined towards the development of a particular type of farming. All will require the same supplies, the same type of implements, and the same kind of labor. This affords opportunity for co-operation in purchasing supplies, obtaining buyers for products, and in advancing in many ways the interest of the community for the benefit of all.

Number Acres Tilled Big Factor—

Size of business is a prominent factor in determining a farmer's income. Seldom does a man make a big thing from a small business. A store with a patronage of 50 families could not expect to make as much as a store which has a patronage from 500 smaller families. The man who hauls grain for 1¢ per bushel receives pay according to the amount of grain he hauls. But in one case the amount of grain is limited to 2,500 bushels, and in the other it is limited to 7,500 bushels, the first man will receive \$25 and the second \$75. The man who gets \$25 per month must either be content with that or hunt more work. If he seeks the latter, he is increasing the size of his business.

This same principle may be applied to farming. Contrary to a belief which is more or less prevalent, investigation of size of farm and crop

yields shows that in many cases the larger yields are received on fairly large farms. This applies to types of farming that are similar. It means that the man with a few acres is receiving no greater yield than men who are farming a larger number of acres.

As a rule the cost per acre is less on large than on small farms. But assume that the cost per acre be the same and the yield be the same, but in one case one man farms 150 acres and in the other case one man farms 50 acres. There is a difference in size of business, and we would expect a difference in income.

This is illustrated on seven Colorado farms of 320 acres each. The crop acres vary from 68 to 205. Two of these farms have the same amount of livestock, and yet on the first farm one man is producing 68 acres of crops and on the second one man is producing 130 acres of crops. The difference in the income on these two farms is more than \$200.

There is a reason why farmers succeed and fail. A study of the farm business will usually reveal the cause.

Fat Cows Pay Better—

Cows that freshen with a good supply of fat will put the fat back into the milk pail, while those that freshen poor will require part of the energy of their feed to put fat on their bodies. It is a mistake to permit a cow to freshen in poor flesh. Give her 5 or 6 pounds of grain, some silage or kale, with plenty of hay, for a month or six weeks before she freshens. Care should be taken not to give her too much heating feeds, such as barley and corn, just before she freshens. The following feeding plans are suggestive:

Up to one week of calving, 6 pounds of grain mixture consisting of rolled oats 2 parts, bran 3, oil meal 1, and beet pulp 4, by weight; corn silage or kale, 30 to 40 pounds; and plenty of hay.

Last week before calving, bran mash, or grain mixture of bran and rolled oats, silage or kale, and plenty of hay, with warm water to drink.

First week after calving, bran mash till milk is good, kale lightly, and plenty of hay.

After first week replace bran with grain mixture at rate of 1 pound per day, after which increase grain mixture one-half pound per day until ration equals 1 pound grain for each 4 pounds milk; increase silage slowly; plenty of hay.

To get best results, drafts and cold floor against udder of fresh cow must be avoided.

Easy to Farm on Paper—

It is easy to grow fifty bushels of oats on paper. It is a fairly simple matter to sell a thousand dollars worth of fruit and vegetables on paper. Likewise, if we forget that there are such things as hail storms, hot winds, hog cholera, flooded markets, etc., one can almost hear the dollar jingle if he counts them ahead of time on paper.

Figuring and planning on future possibilities is essential. It is a good thing to do, but after it is all over with, when the year has passed, it is of considerably more importance to check up and see if you did actually make any money. If you lost, how much did you lose?

Just as you have a rule for measuring hay, or as the housewife has a recipe for making a cake, there is a formula for figuring the net worth, and actual gain or loss. Thus: to determine the net worth, (1) add the values of all resources, which include land, equipment, livestock, feed, supplies, growing crops, cash and bills receivable; (2) add the values of all liabilities, which include mortgages, bills you owe, etc.; (3) subtract total liabilities from total resources. The remainder is net worth.

To determine gain or loss, take the difference between net worth at the beginning of the year and net worth at the end of the year.

This is the simplest form of farm bookkeeping. It shows results.

Corn, King of Money Crops—

The average per acre yield of corn in the United States is less than 26 bushels—not half a crop.

Good seed is the greatest cause of the poor yield of corn.

Just one small eight-ounce ear of corn added to each hill will raise the average. In the United States to 52 bushels per acre, double the yield and value of the crop and add about \$1,700,000,000 to its total value.

Corn, from a standpoint of acreage yield and value, exceeds every other crop.

Wherever corn is grown you find high priced land and prosperous people.

No other crop can replace corn, but corn can readily take the place of any other grain crop.

There are greater possibilities for improvement, yield and quality of corn than any other crop!

SCHOOL DISTRICT BUDGET

Charter No. 8941.

Reserve District No. 12

To the Clerk of District No. 19, Lane County, Oregon:

Following is a statement of the estimated amount of money needed by the district during the fiscal year beginning on June 17, 1918, and ending on June 30, 1919. This budget is made in compliance with section 217 of the Oregon School Laws of 1917, and includes the estimated amount to be received from the County School Fund, Special District Tax and all other moneys of the district.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES.
Teachers' salaries \$13,072.50
Furniture 50.00
Apparatus and supplies 200.00
Library books and text books 75.00
Flags 25.00
Repairs 200.00
Improving grounds 75.00
Playground equipment 20.00
Janitor's wages 1,300.00
Janitor's supplies 300.00
Fuel 400.00
Light 50.00
Water 150.00
Clerk salary 175.00
Postage and stationery 100.00
Telephones 100.00
Insurance 300.00
Miscellaneous 300.00

Bonds and interest thereon, issued under Sections 117, 144 to 148, and 422 of the School Laws of Oregon for 1917 1,700.00

Total \$18,587.50

Total estimated amount of money to be expended for all purposes during the year \$18,587.50

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.
From County School Fund for the coming year \$ 5,747.00
From State School Fund 1,081.93
Cash now in the hands of the District Clerk None
Cash now in the hands of the County Treasurer belonging to the district None
Estimated amount to be received from all other sources during the year 100.00

Total estimated receipts, not including the money to be received from the tax which it is proposed to vote \$ 6,928.92

Total estimated expenses for the year \$18,587.50

Total estimated receipts not including the tax to be voted 6,928.92

Balance amount to be raised by district tax \$11,658.58
(Signed), R. A. WASHBURN, WELBY STEVENS, J. E. RICHMOND,

Board of Directors of District No. 19, Dated November 18, 1918.

CITATION.
In the County Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Lane.

In the matter of the estate of Sarah C. Brothers, deceased.

To Wm. A. Tait, Charles C. Bishop, Robert H. Bishop, Alice Rogers and Harvey Rogers, her husband, Greeting:

In the name of the State of Oregon you are hereby cited and required to appear in the County Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Lane, at the court room thereof, at Eugene, in the County of Lane, on Thursday, the 2nd day of January, 1919, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause, if any you have, why an order of sale should not be made for the sale of the real property belonging to said estate in accordance with the petition of the Administrator of said estate on file herein, said real estate being described as the N. E. 1/4 of the N. W. 1/4 and the west 1/4 of the N. W. 1/4 of the N. E. 1/4 of Sec. 14, Tp. 18 S., R. 2 west of the W. M., in Lane county, Oregon, excepting 25 acres thereof heretofore sold to Bertha M. Paddock.

REPORT OF CONDITION OF THE

First National Bank

At Springfield, in the State of Oregon, at the close of business on November 1, 1918.

RESOURCES

Loans and discounts, including rediscounts	\$102,966.85
Total loans	\$102,966.85
Foreign bills of exchange or drafts sold with indorsement of this bank	\$454.42
Overdrafts, secured, None; unsecured, \$454.42 (par value)	454.42
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation	6,250.00
U. S. bonds and certificates of indebtedness owned and unpledged	1,500.00
Liberty Loan Bonds, 3 1/2, 4, and 4 1/2 per cent, unpledged	650.00
Liberty Loan Bonds, 3 1/2, 4, and 4 1/2 per cent, pledged to secure State or other deposits	1,000.00
Payments actually made on Liberty 4 1/2% bonds of the Fourth Liberty Loan owned	1,650.00
Bonds (other than U. S. bonds) pledged to secure postal savings deposits	4,500.00
Bonds and securities pledged as collateral for State, or other deposits (postal excluded) or bills payable	4,000.00
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged	36,979.91
Total bonds, securities, etc., other than U. S.	\$ 45,479.91
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent of subscription)	850.00
Value of banking house, owned and unincumbered	8,082.61
Equity in banking house	8,082.61
Furniture and fixtures	2,300.00
Real estate owned other than banking house	12,987.60
Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank	11,617.15
Cash in vault and net amounts due from national banks	24,557.17
Checks on other banks in the same city or town as reporting bank	510.64
Total of items	25,067.81
Checks on banks located outside of city or town of reporting bank and other cash items	550.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer	312.50
Total	\$220,068.88

LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in	25,000.00
Surplus fund	3,500.00
Undivided profits	\$ 5,565.52
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	3,168.97
Circulating notes outstanding	2,396.55
Individual deposits subject to check	6,250.00
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days (other than for money borrowed)	151,714.37
Cashier's checks outstanding	674.54
State, county, or other municipal deposits secured by pledge of assets of this bank	1,423.60
Total of demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to reserve	7,893.08
Certificates of deposit (other than for money borrowed)	161,705.59
Postal savings deposits	19,098.15
Total of time deposits subject to reserve	2,043.59
Cash letters of credit and travelers' checks outstanding	21,141.74
Total	75.00
Total	\$220,068.88

State of Oregon, County of Lane, ss.:
I, L. G. Hulin, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
L. G. HULIN, Cashier.

CORRECT—Attest: CHAS. L. SCOTT, J. F. SMITH, L. K. PAGE, Directors.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of November, 1918.

FRANK A. DEPUÉ, Notary Public.

My commission expires January 13, 1920.

and one acre conveyed for school purposes, and excepting such rights and privileges as the S. P. Co. may have by virtue of deeds recorded at pages 495 and 587 of Vol. 73 of the Deed Records of Lane county, Oregon, and excepting same rights of Fischer Bros.

Witness, the Hon. H. L. Bown, Judge of the County Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Lane and the Seal of said Court here affixed, this 18th day of November, 1918.

(Seal), Attest: STACY M. RUSSELL, Clerk.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING TO FIX TAX LEVY.

Notice is hereby given that there will be a special meeting of the taxpayers of School District No. 19 on Friday evening, November 29, 1918, at 7:30 p. m., for the purpose of fixing the annual levy of a Special Tax, and to consider such other matters as may properly come before the meeting.

Said meeting shall be held at the High School Building on Mill street.

(Signed) B. A. WASHBURN, Chairman of Board of Directors.

JOHN E. EDWARDS, Clerk.

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DEALERS

Chambers Hdw. Co., Eugene, Ore.

J. W. Quackenbush & Son, Eugene, Oregon.

Thompson Hdw. Co., Eugene, Ore.

Monroe Hardware Company, Eugene, Oregon.

Ax Billy Department Store, Eugene, Oregon.