

Farmer, Stockman and Dairyman

The Higher Agriculture

He asked her if she'd marry him and live upon a farm (He'd studied agriculture at a college); And thus the maiden quizzed him (though she'd done her best to charm): "Are you sure you have sufficient farming knowledge?"

"Do you know that modern farmers do not farm their farms these days in the rustic manner formerly employed?"

Are you going to be a hayseed or a modern rube who plays Golf and tennis, and who's not by chores annoyed?"

"Will you have the kitchen garden spaded up and smoothed and packed And marked for tennis—big enough for doubles?"

Will you plant a nine-hole golf course where the hay was mowed and stacked

In the days when farmer's lives were full of troubles?"

"Oh, I'll gladly be your milkmaid where machines milk all the cows!"

Be your housewife where the servants cook with gas!

I'd just love to be a farmerette and watch the tractor plows

Turn the golf greens for another crop of grass!"

"Where the hired men are caddies, that's the kind of farm for mine! Where the one-hoss shay's a lovely limousine!"

If you mean that kind of farm, dear, name the day, for I am thine!" (But, alas! the youth had vanished from the scene!)

—Stanley R. Hoffland.

Wheat Figures For December

The commercial stocks of wheat reported in a survey made by the Department of Agriculture for December 1, 1918, amounted to 219,434,832 bushels. These holdings, by 10,669 firms—elevators, warehouses, grain mills, and wholesale dealers—were more than twice as large as the stocks held by the same firms a year earlier, the actual percentage being 206.1 per cent of the 1917 stocks. The figures refer to stocks actually reported and do not represent the commercial stocks of the country, nor do they include stocks on farms.

The commercial visible supply figures, as published by the Chicago Board of Trade for the nearest date (Nov. 30, 1918) show 121,561,000 bushels of wheat as against 21,031,000 bushels a year ago. Corresponding Bradstreet figures for 1918 show 131,584,000 bushels as against 29,663,000 bushels for 1917. As compared with the same date of last year, these figures, as well as those obtained by the more extensive survey, show a very great relative increase in commercial stocks of wheat on December 1, 1918.

The commercial stocks of other cereals reported for December 1, 1918, according to the department statement, were as follows: Corn, 13,193,789 bushels; oats, 61,670,351 bushels; barley, 74,400,787 bushels; rye, 13,936,910 bushels. These stocks represent the following percentages of the corresponding stocks on December 1, 1917: Corn, 129.0 per cent; oats, 94.6 per cent; barley, 110.8 per cent; rye, 154.2 per cent.

The commercial stocks of flour and corn meal, as reported for the survey, were: Wheat flour, white, 6,397,490 barrels; whole wheat and graham flour, 133,189 barrels; rye flour, 266,107 barrels; corn flour, 51,676,911 lbs.; corn meal, 72,825,916 lbs.; buckwheat flour, 13,548,309 lbs.; mixed flour, 28,623,397 lbs. These stocks represent the following percentages of the stocks on hand a year ago: Wheat flour, white, 170.4 per cent; whole wheat and graham flour, 249.1 per cent; rye flour, 215.8 per cent; corn meal, 227.8 per cent; buckwheat flour, 220.4 per cent; mixed flour, 343.5 per cent.

Elevators, warehouses, and wholesale dealers reported stocks of beans amounting to 7,285,713 bushels, while wholesale grocers and warehouses reported the following commodities and in the amounts indicated: Rice, 49,998,810 pounds; rolled oats, 80,489,666 pounds; canned salmon, 96,893,624 pounds; canned tomatoes, 245,489,204 pounds; canned corn, 111,336,010 pounds; sugar, 164,356,634 pounds. These stocks represent the following percentages of the corresponding stocks on hand December 1, 1917: Beans, 154.5 per cent; rice, 62.6 per cent; rolled oats, 165.7 per cent; canned salmon, 94.3 per cent; canned tomatoes, 140.3 per cent; canned corn, 133.5 per cent; sugar, 125 per cent.

Stocks of condensed and evaporated milk were reported by condenseries, cold storages, warehouses, and wholesale grocers, as follows: Condensed milk, 49,878,129 pounds; evaporated milk, 146,757,968 pounds. The holdings of condensed milk reported for December 1, 1918, represented 119.7 per cent of the stocks held by the same firms a year earlier, while the holdings of evaporated milk represented 72.8 per cent of the December, 1917, stock.

What Do You Want To Do About Potatoes?

The Burbank potato is doomed under the new grading system for interstate shipments. This works a hardship on Lane County growers more than in the counties in other sections. Why?

Other sections generally grow an ovel potato or the Netted Gem. They sack and grade the potato crop and some even go so far as to sell their crop under a name such as "Red River," "Early Ohio," etc.

Better cultural methods are used and seed is planted closer, which tends to influence size. The day of the great big potato is gone, too, it seems.

What are we to do? Find out what the markets want and grow those varieties. If certified seed makes good grow certified seed. But every farmer can't grow certified seed any more than it is possible for every stockman to become a pure bred livestock raiser. Will the White Rose make good? It's some dark horse. We doubt it. As long as there is a premium paid for them, though, that is what the market wants, and that is what we must grow.

After we find out what variety we need, then comes the association. What do you want to do to help the potato industry? Commence talking potato grower's association.

Vaccination Pays For Sheep

It has been definitely determined by the Colorado Experiment Station that Hemorrhagic Septicemia is responsible for the loss of a large number of sheep in the western states.

Vaccination seems to be the only method of control.

After the vaccination of some 5775 sheep in Colorado only 10 died after vaccination as compared to the loss of 119 before.

This disease has appeared in this county and was first brought to the attention of local stockmen in 1916 by the county agent. Over 5,000 sheep have been vaccinated in the county during the past two years with very good results.

The disease may appear at any time especially during the winter and spring. Stockmen should be on the lookout and prepared to vaccinate at first appearance of H. S. for both sheep and cattle.

Increase Hog Profits by Using Pure Bred Boars

The shortcut to the production of hogs of excellent feeding qualities is by the use of a pure bred boar. The market wants meaty porkers, well finished, uniform in type, quality and conformation.

The record price is paid for hogs that carry the blood of a good strong pure bred boar. The pure bred exists for the purpose of improving grade livestock.

Pigs from a good boar mature and finish quicker. If you want size at an early age use a good strong boar.

A good boar is a good sire.

From a prolific strain.

Is an easy feeder and matures early. Has a large bone, short wide head, deep sides, plenty of length, strong arched back, deep wide hams, good width, deep broad chest and good breed color.

Lane county needs more and better pure bred boars. It pays in the long run. Begin the new year right. Keep only pure bred boars.

Rheumatism in Hogs

This disease or trouble is again bothering hogs in Lane county. Last year the trouble was somewhat general. The following treatment as recommended seemed to check the ailment satisfactorily:

Place hogs on dry dirt floor with clean dry bedding. Give one heaping tablespoonful of epsom salts per hundred pounds live weight every three days until three doses have been given.

The disease is caused from over feeding and cold, damp quarters.

Less Wool Used in November

Manufacturers used 13,000,000 pounds less wool in November than in October, 1918, November figures being 47,000,000 pounds, grease equivalent, compared to 60,000,000 pounds in October. Stocks of wool consumed in pounds, by classes, as given by the Bureau of Markets, United States Department of Agriculture, were: Grease, 28,283,416; scoured, 8,366,464; and pulled, 1,632,843. The report shows Massachusetts leading in wool consumed in November, followed in order by Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, New Jersey, New York, New Hampshire, Ohio, Connecticut, and Maine.

Mole Skins Higher Than Ever

The price being paid for mole skins is now quoted at from five to 50 cents apiece.

The skins are prime from now on until May it is a good time to get the boys busy. Buy them a trap and let them see what they can do.

During 1917 a boy north of Springfield sold over \$100 worth of pelts. Another boy in the Santa Clara district sold over \$25 worth in 1918.

"Did the postman leave any letters, Mary?"

"Nothing but a post card, ma'am."

"Who is it from, Mary?"

"And do you think I'd read it, ma'am?" asked the girl, with an injured air.

"Perhaps not. But anyone who sends me a message on a post-card is either stupid or impertinent."

"You'll excuse me, ma'am," returned the girl, loftily; "but that's a nice way to be talkin' about your own mother."

"Might I ask how my three-act drama is coming, sir? Has it been accepted?" questioned the young dramatist eagerly.

"The three members of my reading committee have read it," replied the great manager loftily, "and think it will do with one act cut out."

"I am glad to hear it is no worse, sir," said its author, breathing a sigh of relief.

"But," continued the manager, "unfortunately each one wants to strike out a different act."

"What are you doing at a trousers sale, Mrs. Newgirl? Women aren't wearing trousers."

"Not yet. But still—well, anyhow, I'm just looking around."

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NO EXPRESSION IN THE EYES

Quite as Much in Those of Glass as in the Natural Ones, Is Recent Assertion.

A writer in the London Chronicle asserts that the human eye never changes its expression, and no doubt he is correct in that assertion. We may take it for granted, if he is just a writer, that he never discovered this for himself, but is merely recording a fact that has been demonstrated by scientific observers. The eye apparently expresses a variety of emotions, and writers as a class are continually recording these changing expressions with all the adjectival wealth they can command. The heroes, heroines and villains of fiction are always registering emotions with their eyes, and when you read the convincing descriptions you simply have to believe them. What is more, any day at the movies you can see the heroes, heroines and villains actually performing these stunts with their eyes. You don't have to take the words of authors for it; the movie actors furnish the Q. E. D.

So what is the use of contradicting facts that are universally recognized? Most of us meet and talk with several dozens of persons every day, and we pass hundreds of others in the streets. If you observe the eyes of any of those persons you cannot fail to note that they reveal one or another mental or emotional state. The eyes are cold, indifferent, questioning, melancholy, petulant, mirthful, mildly amused or what not, as the case may be. They also reflect boldness, timidity, self-assurance, diffidence, coquetry, and a variety of dominant temperamental attributes.

However, we are told that the eyes never behave in any such fashion, and we are forced to believe it. The eyes themselves are incapable of emotional change. Novelists are always having eyes "flash with rage" and all that sort of thing, and most of us are convinced that we have frequently seen eyes flash. But no rage or emotion of any sort can change the glistening of the eye. The flashing or glistening of the eye depends wholly upon reflected light. That light is reflected from two places, the pupil and the white, and neither of these brightnesses is governed by the mental or emotional state. The effect of the changing expressions of the eye is really given by the various flexing of the muscles in the flesh surrounding the eye and by the eyelids. The flashing effect is undoubtedly produced by a wider opening of the lids, which exposes more of the white for light reflection. In a "twinkling" eye it is not the eye but the lids and the surrounding muscles that really twinkle. As a matter of fact, a first-class glass eye would appear to be just as expressive emotionally as a natural eye.—F. H. Young, in Providence Journal.

Out in New Mexico even public signs come direct to the point. They do not waste any time in wondering how the reader will feel about it.

In a garage at Albuquerque is posted: "Don't smoke around the tank! If your life isn't worth anything, gasoline is!"

The teacher of the class in physiology put to Tommy this question: "How many ribs have you?" "I don't know, ma'am," said Tommy, squirming at the very thought. "I am so awful ticklish I never could count 'em."

"Have you ever tried to love your enemies?"

"Yes," answered the slow-speaking man. "I have tried. But I never got a real enemy to reciprocate my affections with any degree of reliability."

First Author: Now that the war is over, how long do you think it will take for the literary market to settle down to a normal?

Second Author: Almost immediately. Why, I have already started in on a sex novel.

News of the Air

Although the development of aviation for war purposes is now on the decline, aviation news items are still of interest because of the many important uses for which aircraft are available; and for this reason we submit the following items:

Recently on a single day—December 31st—Lieut. T. C. Rodman of the U. S. Marine Corps, at Pensacola, Fla., made airplane flights, with 11 passengers, totaling 900 miles, and this became the winner of the cash prize of \$1,000 for the longest, single-day flight of the year 1918.

The world's airplane altitude record was broken at Martlesham, England, on Jan. 3rd, 1919, by Capt. Lang, R.A.F., with Lieut. Bowers as passenger, when in 66 minutes and 15 seconds they reached a height of 30,500 feet, at which point the engine stopped because of a lack of fuel. The previous airplane altitude record was made on September 18, 1918, near Canton, Ohio, by Capt. R. W. Schroeder, who at that time succeeded in reaching a height of 28,900 feet.

It is reported that, among the airplanes which are being surrendered by Germany under the terms of the armistice, there are a number of new machines of a type which, the Germans claim, would have given them control of the air if the war had continued. These machines contain Bavarian motors, of a hitherto se-

FORMER RESIDENT DIES AT EUGENE

Clarence Green Passes Away At the Age of 31 Years. Well Known Here

The death of Clarence H. Green in Eugene on Monday caused his many friends here much sadness. Mr. Green was well known here having resided here several years prior to his moving to Eugene. While in Springfield Mr. Green made many friends, always having a smile and a word of cheer for everyone. After moving to Eugene Mr. Green conducted a restaurant on Willamette street near Fifth avenue.

Mr. Green became ill the middle of last week but thought it was only a cold. On Saturday the family were quarantined for influenza. Sunday Mr. Green seemed much better but on Monday he took a sudden turn for the worse and he died at 3:25 o'clock on Monday afternoon.

The deceased was a member of the First Baptist Church of Eugene and also of the Mason and I. O. O. F. lodges. The deceased is survived by a wife and two children, Nadeen and Roland, his parents, Mr. and Mrs. P.

W. Green, of this city, and two brothers, Edward Green, of La Porte, Indiana and Earl Green, of Portland. Mrs. Green was taken to the hospital shortly before Mr. Green's body was taken to the undertaking parlors. She was suffering from a nervous breakdown.

General Biddle said at a London garden party:

"The doughboy in France has a lot of trouble with the French language. A doughboy sat on a bench in the Tuilleries Gardens one day and thumbed a French phrasebook discontentedly.

"This here book," he growled, "don't tell you what you want to say at all. It tells you how to say the uncle of your mother is sixty-five years old, or the sister of your wife has bought a cow, or the umbrella of your neighbor is in the attic, but I don't want to say nothing of that kind.

"What I'm after," said the doughboy, "is a book that tells you how to say: 'Your face is familiar—ain't we met before?' or 'Gee, them eyes!' or 'Little girl, you sure do look out o' sight in that swimmin' suit.'"

Magistrate: You can take your choice—twenty-one shillings or ten days.

Prisoner (still in a foggy condition): I'll take the money, your worship.



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cret design, which are said to generate 30 horsepower more than the powerful Mercedes motors. There is also reported to be in connection with these planes, a new method of storing gasoline which prevents it from burning during flight. While the improvements pointed out in connection with these machines are important, they do not seem to be sufficient—especially in view of the surprises in airplane construction which the Allies were preparing for the Central Powers when hostilities ceased—to justify the German idea that these burning during flight. While the improvements pointed out in connection with these machines are important, it is just another bad German guess.