

Farmer, Stockman and Dairyman

Keeping Poultry Records—

The returns from poultry on the farm, for capital invested, are probably larger than the returns from any other farm enterprise.

The feed bill is necessarily small compared with the feed bill of the man running a commercial poultry farm.

It has been thought that the man who specialized in poultry could not compete with the farmer because of the advantage of the farm flock that utilizes feed which would otherwise be wasted.

This advantage certainly exists, but it is true that the commercial poultry man is buying high-priced feeds and making money. But he is doing this mainly by getting a higher production per hen.

If the man who gives all his time to his chickens can sell his product at the same price the farmer sells, and at the same time pay a high price for feed and make money because he gets more eggs per hen, is there not a possibility for even more money from farm production? There surely is, and it is mainly a question of keeping records. Find out how many eggs are being produced each year. Do not judge this by the sale of eggs but by the number actually gathered. The eggs used in the household sometimes amount to a great deal and the hens should have the credit. The same is true of poultry raised.

Keep a record of feed that is fed. This may be rather vague but a fairly good idea can be obtained.

A lot of other items of expense are hard to figure, but these two items will furnish information on what the hens are actually doing that will be worth while. After this information has been secured by properly kept records it is then time to consider changes that should be made to secure greater profit.

Linseed or Cottonseed Meal—

In making up a ration for dairy cows it is usually recommended that the cows be fed all the alfalfa or clover hay they will readily consume, and silage when available. To this should be added a grain mixture. A grain mixture often recommended is four parts, by weight, of corn chops; two parts wheat bran, and one part either cottonseed or linseed meal. This mixture is to be fed according to the quantity of milk produced. One pound of the mixture is sufficient for every four pounds of milk produced by a Holstein cow or for every three pounds produced by a Jersey.

A question often asked, whether linseed or cottonseed meal is preferable is answered by W. W. Swett, of the Missouri Agricultural College. At the present time linseed meal is retailing at \$79 a ton while cottonseed meal is \$68. The linseed meal contains a somewhat lower percentage of protein but a higher percentage of carbohydrates, or energy and fat-making nutrients. In total digestible nutrients they are almost identical, so that at

the foregoing prices each pound of total digestible nutrients costs 4.5 in linseed and 4.34 cents in cottonseed meal. The linseed meal is slightly laxative and cooling and even in small quantities acts as a conditioner or tonic to farm animals. It is of special value to a dairy cow in preparing her for calving. It tends to produce a soft butter and is a useful addition to the ration when butter is hard and tallowy. The relatively higher carbohydrate content of the linseed meal makes it useful when a ration is not particularly in protein but lacks carbohydrates. It is particularly valuable when alfalfa is fed without silage.

Cottonseed meal is valuable because it can be added to a ration containing a very low percentage of protein to bring the protein content up to requirements. It is the cheapest source of protein obtainable. In contrast to linseed meal it is constipating and must be fed with laxative feeds. Butter made from cows receiving large quantities of cottonseed meal is hard and tallowy and pale in color with poor flavor, except when the cottonseed meal is fed with silage. In addition, large quantities cause a poisoning to the animals receiving it. Such small quantities as are fed in the mixture recommended will do no harm whatever. The dairyman feeding a good mixed ration will do no harm in feeding small quantities of either one. It is not a bad plan to mix the two feeds half and half and feed the mixture. In general it may be said that linseed meal, when fed in quantities up to a pound a day, is slightly preferable to cottonseed meal, although it is slightly more expensive from the standpoint of protein furnished.

Pruning Berries—

The time will soon be at hand when considerable thought should be given to pruning the berry vines and canes. The exact time for this depends wholly on local conditions, but in all localities is done after all injurious frosts have passed. The main object in pruning these is to cut out all the small vines and canes, leaving only a few strong ones to bear fruit and to keep the rows open to facilitate cultivation and picking.

All berries which grow on canes, like raspberries and blackberries, should be cut back, so that the tops are not out of reach when picking, and thinned out to from five to six and seven canes, according to the age and vigor of the plant and the fertility of the soil. All the canes which have borne a crop of berries should be cut out and hauled away and burned.

Berries which grow on vines, like canberries and some varieties of blackberries, should be treated the same as the canes, only the vines are left a longer length. The old vines are removed from the trellis and those which are going to bear a crop of fruit are put in place. If only a few

canes or vines are left to each plant when they start to send up sprouts in the summertime and the tops of these clipped off when they have attained the right height the canes and vines produced will be more stocky and they will send out more branches. This method, however, is practiced by some growers and condemned by others, and must be solved by practice to the satisfaction of each grower.

Currants and gooseberries assume a bushy form and do not need much pruning, except to keep the bushes in proper form and cutting out the old branches which have borne a crop of fruit for three or four years. All broken and cracked branches should also be cut away.

Seed Potato Treatment—

"It pays to dip potatoes before planting" is almost the unanimous response of the farmers who have tried it thoroughly.

Dipping with mercuric chloride will control the scab, rhizoctonia and fungus diseases that have spores on the surface of the potato at planting time.

Directions: Dissolve 4 ounces of the crystals in two or three gallons of warm water and then dilute until it makes thirty gallons. Leave the potatoes in the solution 1 1/2 hours. The solution may be used for three or four dippings, but should then be discarded. The time each lot is left in the dip can be increased slightly, beginning with 1 1/2 hours, and increasing so that the fourth batch can remain in 2 hours.

The mercuric chloride, sometimes known as corrosive sublimate, is a deadly poison, so great care should be taken to keep it away from stock and children.

Don'ts.

Do not use metal containers or let the solution come into contact with metal as it will unite with it readily, attacking the metal, and weaken the solution. Wooden barrels or vats are very convenient and wooden buckets should be used.

Do not let the potatoes stay in the dip over time, as it may weaken the eye.

Don't cut the seed before dipping. The best results are obtained when dipped before cutting.

Don't put the potatoes in dirty sacks or where diseased potatoes have been, after dipping.

Springfield People Should Eat Pie Daily.

Pie is wholesome, combining both fruit and grain. Those who have trouble digesting pie should take ONE SPOONFUL simple buckthorn bark, glycerine, etc., as mixed in Adler-ika. This flushes the ENTIRE bowel tract, removes foul matter which poisoned your stomach for months and relieves ANY CASE sour stomach, gas or constipation and prevents appendicitis. Leaves stomach in condition to digest ANYTHING. M. M. Peery

Read the News for the news.

NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE ON EXECUTION IN FORECLOSURE.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an execution in foreclosure issued out of the circuit court of Lane County, Oregon, on the 11th day of March, 1919, in a suit wherein on the 10th day of March, 1919, in the above entitled court, Allen H. Wetzel and Maggie May Wetzel, plaintiffs, recovered judgment against the defendants, Edgar R. Shelley and J. G. Gustaff for the sum of \$361.10 with interest thereon from the 23d day of July, 1917, at the rate of six per cent per annum amounting to \$31.10, and \$40.00 attorney's fees, and the further sum of \$11.50 costs and disbursements, which judgment was enrolled and docketed in the Clerk's office of said court in said county on the 11th day of March, 1919, and said execution to me directed commanding me in the name of the State of Oregon, in order to satisfy said judgment, interest, attorney's fees, costs and disbursements and accruing costs to sell the following described real property, to-wit:

Beginning at a point 31.624 chains south and 35.92 chains east of the quarter section corner on the north line of section 29, township 13 S. R. 3 W., W. M., Lane County, Oregon, and running thence East 28.08 chains, thence South 5.38 chains to the middle of the County Road No. 269, thence along the middle of said road 8.53 degrees, 53 minutes West 6.20 chains, thence S. 24 degrees 25 minutes West 0.50 chains, thence West 22.56 chains, thence North 9.04 chains to the place of beginning, containing 23.30 acres of land in Sections 28 and 29 of said township and range in Lane County, Oregon, reserving herefrom a gateway to the County Road for the use of W. G. Wetzel, his heirs and assigns forever.

Now therefore, in the name of the State of Oregon, and in compliance with said execution and order of sale and in order to satisfy said judgment, interest, attorney's fees, costs and disbursements and accruing costs, I will on Saturday, the 19th day of April, 1919, at the hour of 1 o'clock in the afternoon of said day at the southwest door of the County Court House in Eugene, Lane County, Oregon, offer for sale and sell for cash, at public auction, subject to redemption as provided by law, all of the right, title, and interest of said defendants, Edgar R. Shelley and J. G. Gustaff, or any other person or persons claiming by, through, or under them, or any of them, in and to said mortgaged premises.

FRED G. STICKLES, Sheriff of Lane County, Ore.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION Department of the Interior.

U. S. Land Office at Roseburg, Ore. March 12, 1919.

Notice is hereby given that Frank L. McQueen, of Mabel, Oregon, who, on April 24, 1912, made Homestead Entry, Serial No. 67998, for the SW 1/4 NW 1/4 and E 1/4 NW 1/4, Section 20, Township 15 S., Range 1 E., Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five-year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before E. O. Immel, U. S. Commissioner, at his office, at Eugene, Oregon, on the 22nd day of April, 1919.

Claimant names as witnesses: G. W. Riggs, of Mabel, Oregon; H. M. Riggs, of Mabel, Oregon; Adolf Bell, of Mabel, Oregon; and William Black, of Marcola, Oregon.

W. H. CANON, Register.

SUMMONS

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for Lane County. Alma A. Jarvis, plaintiff, vs. Charles W. Jarvis, defendant.

To Charles W. Jarvis, the above-named defendant: In the name of the State of Oregon, you are hereby summoned and required to be and appear in the above entitled Court and suit and answer the complaint of the plaintiff filed herein against you within six weeks from the date of the first publication of this summons, March 21st, 1919, and if you so fail to answer said complaint within said time, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief prayed for, to-wit: for a decree dissolving the bonds of matrimony now existing by and between you and plaintiff, for the custody of the minor

children mentioned in said complaint, and for full relief. This summons is served upon you by publication in the Springfield News, a newspaper published in Springfield, Lane County, Oregon, and weekly, for six consecutive weeks, by order of Hon. G. F. Skippworth, Judge of the above Court; said order being made and entered of record March 18, 1919, directing the publication thereof.

The date of the first publication prescribed by said order is March 21, 1919, and last date May 3, 1919.

C. M. KISSINGER, Attorney for Plaintiff, Residence, Eugene, Oregon.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the County Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Lane administrator of the estate of Mary Ellen Bowerman, formerly Mary Ellen Crano. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified and required to present the same, properly verified, to Frank A. DePue, attorney for the estate, at his office in Springfield, Oregon, on or before six months from the date of this notice.

Dated at Springfield, Oregon, February 15, 1919.

WILLIAM WOOTEN, Administrator of the estate of Mary Ellen Bowerman, deceased.

WNI Install Furniture.

The Berry Piano Co., of this city, will very soon install a well selected line of furniture in their store building on Main street. Mr. Berry, appreciating the fact that Springfield is without a furniture store, and having arrived at that state of optimism regarding the future of the city to the extent that he will do and dare, has grasped opportunity by the forelock and will endeavor to supply the needs of the people of this and all surrounding communities in home furnishings. That success will attend his added venture is a mighty safe prediction.

\$100 Reward, \$100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists.

Only One Week More of COX & COX'S MONEY-RAISING SALE

The Greatest Bargain Events of the Season End on Saturday, March 29th

NEWER Merchandise is now arriving and we must make display room for it by offering you the remainder of our broken lines at prices that will clear them from our shelves. To put the finishing touch on the most successful sale we have ever conducted, we will slash prices still further on many articles that lack of space prevents us listing here. You had better get in quick during this last week of the sale and secure your share of these matchless bargains.

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