At the Churches
 are poorly farmed and there is a great area of fde land
A subdivision of large tracts and a greater pumber 1 sublivision of large tracts and a greater number of
practical farmers sthis sections greatest need.
Sugar bects will inaugurate an cra of intensive farm-
ing for which water is as imperative as it is for fruit raising. Hence it well hasten irriagation. The profits, whith
not large, justify the capital and cnergy expended. II fact, sugar beets are the one crop the producer can figury
on in advanee for known results, An acre properly earee
for will vield o known averame, for will yield a known average for which the market is
waiting with a known prive. There is none of the gamble
for micertain market that attends other products.
The net profits of growing sugar bects is given in bul
letins bv the department of agricalture as anvwhere from \$10 to $\% 50$ an acre. One average of threc states shows
net profit of $\$ 27.74$ per acre. The Colorado papers con
tain long lists of those who netted from $\$ 100$ to $\$ 200$ an nain long lists of those who netted from $\$ 100$ to $\$ 200$ a
acre, slowing that the profits depend, as in other crops
upon the individual.




 farmers can use. It is a most excellent cettle, sheep and
hog food when batanced with alfalfa. cover or gnain. It is
csent essentially a fattening food. It is relished by dairy cattle,
producing an excellent flow of milk. It is equaliy valuproducing an excellent flow of milk. It is equaly valu-
ahle as food for hogs and sheep. Henee the beet sugar mate the valley so diversified in its products that pros-
perity will permanently abide here After extended experiments in the growing of sugar
beets in the Rogue River vallev. G. W. Shaw, chemist of the O. A. C., in bulletin No. 59 , dated Deecmber, 1899. remarks
There
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## To The Citizens of Medford




## John A. Perl UNDERTAKEE Laty Aestount as s, Batuwers

