

NOVEMBER 11, 1908.

ALFALFA FOR OREGON.

There is a good deal of milk in the ground that was not spilled and cried over, but it is there nevertheless. At certain seasons of the year the Thousand-Headed Kale pulls the milk out of Mother Earth and the cow pulls it out of the kale and puts it in the bucket. There is a period, however, during the summer when the cows go hungry and the milk languishes in the ground because there is no green thing to pull it out and coax the cow to fill the milk bucket.

Western Oregon is one of the best dairy sections of the union. With mild open winters in which kale flourishes and furnishes green succulent food, the dairy business thrives all the year around with the exception of a short period during the summer. During this period the land is out of commission, the cows barely subsist on the pasture fields and there is no profit for the farmer. Forty cent butter and a scarcity of good fresh milk is the evidence of a lack of green food.

What is needed in the valley is a forage crop that will utilize the soil and furnish green food and pasture during the dry season. Will alfalfa fill the bill? If alfalfa could be raised extensively and successfully it would change the face of nature and add immensely to the value of the farms in the Willamette Valley. It would increase the dairy products and the poultry products; it would cheapen the production of pork and beef and mutton. A good summer forage crop is the one thing needed.

Alfalfa has been grown for two thousand years in the Mediterranean region. A gentleman traveling over what was then regarded as land unfit for settlement in western Nebraska by reason of its aridity discovered a thrifty green alfalfa plant growing where no other green thing could be found for miles around. That was a demonstration that satisfied the gentleman and he purchased a large tract of land for a trifle. On the same land he has since fed fifty thousand sheep in one season on alfalfa. Alfalfa goes down into the depths of the soil for moisture and through wireless communication with the atmosphere brings down from above food which feeds the plant and enriches the soil.

Since 1891 the average of alfalfa in Kansas has increased from 24,388 to 615,000 in 1906. A recent bulletin from that state says of alfalfa: "The steer feeders of Kansas, Colorado and Nebraska would be lost without it." At the Kansas station it is stated: "A gain of 500 pounds of pork was made from a ton of alfalfa, and a little less than that amount of gain was made from an acre of alfalfa pasture." Again, "we found that 100 pounds of alfalfa hay saved 95 pounds of corn." Figuring on the basis of these experiments it is stated that "with green alfalfa producing ten tons per acre (20,000 pounds) it would produce 2000 pounds of pork, which, at 4 cents per pound, would be worth \$80 per acre."

Director Burkett of the Kansas station says: "By promoting the successful production of alfalfa the station has not only extended the domain of an imperial forage crop, but in so doing has discharged its own entire expense, and in addition has added millions of dollars to the wealth of the state."

At the Ontario Agricultural College in ten years 30 cuttings, yielding over 5 tons an acre, were made. An experiment showed its great soil enriching qualities. Wheat grown after alfalfa yielded 61.5 bushels per acre and after timothy and 42.1 bushels. In the two succeeding years the alfalfa sod produced 39.2 bushels of barley and 24 bushels corn, while the timothy sod produced 19.7 bushels barley and 17.2 bushels corn. The three crops on the alfalfa sod were worth about \$30, while those on the timothy sod were worth about \$5.8.

At the Oregon Agricultural College alfalfa has been growing successfully for three years, and tests are being made by the agronomists with different varieties to determine which will suit the conditions best in this state. The station men are glad at all times to answer questions in regard to its cultivation.

A few miles from Corvallis, Mr. W. H. Hamlin cut this year 200 tons of alfalfa hay. It yielded about 2 1/2 tons to the acre in two cuttings. Before seeding to alfalfa the land had been "cropped out." In fourteen years fourteen grain crops had been taken from the land, and Mr. Hamlin

explains that on richer land the yield is much heavier. He further explains that the oldest stand yields the best, showing that it takes several years on certain classes of soil for the alfalfa to make a good growth.

It looks as though an alfalfa campaign would be worth millions to this state. X.

EASILY DECIDED.

This Question Should be Answered Easily by Roseburg People.

Which is wiser—to have confidence in the opinions of your fellow-citizens, of people you know, or depend on statements made by utter strangers residing in far-away places? Read the following:

G. W. Bennett, Fowler St., near the Creek, Roseburg, Or., says: "I was more or less annoyed by kidney complaint ever since I left the army in 1865. I suffered everything from a steady, dull aching to excruciating twinges through the small of my back. I had to move around very carefully for a false step or awkward movement brought sharp twinges all through my body. The secretions from the kidneys were in a terrible condition, being dark in color, and after standing for a short time depositing a brick-dust-like sediment. Nothing gave me any permanent relief until I commenced using Doan's Kidney Pills, getting them at A. C. Marsters & Co's drug store. The contents of the first box so greatly benefited me that I continued taking them until entirely relieved. I am eighty-eight years old and can hardly expect to be cured completely, but when a remedy will bring relief to a person of my age and in a case of so long standing, what will it do in an ordinary case?"

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Forster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

MINERAL PRODUCTS OF 1907.

Values Show Enormous Growth—Coal and Iron 55 Per Cent of All.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—A bulletin of the United States Geological Survey says:

The value of the mineral products of the United States in 1907 reached the enormous total of \$2,069,289,196, surpassing the value of the same products in 1906 by \$165,282,162, or 8.63 per cent, that of 1905 by 27.33 per cent and of 1904 by 58.81 per cent. Both metallic and non-metallic products contributed to the gain.

Two minerals—coal and iron—are credited with approximately 55 per cent of the total for the country, and three more—copper, clay products and petroleum—furnish about 22 per cent of the whole. The minerals whose output in 1907 was valued at more than \$5,000,000 are listed in the following table:

Coal	\$614,798,898
Iron	529,058,000
Copper	173,799,399
Clay products	158,942,369
Petroleum	120,106,749
Gold	99,425,700
Stops	71,105,895
Cement	55,903,851
Natural gas	52,866,325
Lead	48,707,576
Silver	47,299,700
Zinc	26,401,910
Sand and gravel, etc.	15,242,092
Lime	12,619,512
Phosphate rock	10,653,558
Salt	7,439,551
Mineral waters	7,321,503
Zinc White	6,490,659
Slate	6,019,220
Sulphur	5,142,850

Rank of the States.

Pennsylvania, reporting mineral products valued at \$657,783,345, has no close rival for first place among the states, for Ohio, which is second, reports products valued at \$207,657,329, while the mineral products of Illinois, the state ranking third, were valued in 1907 at \$145,748,164. Fourth on the list is West Virginia, with mineral products, including coal, natural gas, and petroleum, valued at \$92,487,950. Colorado is fifth, with products valued at \$71,105,128, gold and coal furnishing more than 50 per cent of the value. Michigan is sixth, with products valued at \$70,973,929, more than 50 per cent of the value being in copper. New York, the seventh state, reports products valued at \$68,762,815, about 48 per cent of which is for pig iron. Montana is eighth on the list, with products valued at \$60,663,511, about 74 per cent being copper. The ninth is Arizona, with products valued at \$56,753,659; more than 90 per cent of which is for copper. California, with a long list of mineral products, among which gold and petroleum were produced to the greatest value,

is the tenth state, the mineral output for the year being valued at \$56,679,436.

Missouri, with products valued at \$53,129,431, and Alabama, whose products were valued at \$52,136,749, more than 90 per cent being for coal and iron; hold, respectively, eleventh and twelfth places.

MARRIED.

WATKINS-JAMES — At the residence of the groom's brother, in Castle Rock, Wash., Nov. 10, 1908, in the presence of immediate relatives and a few close friends, Benjamin E. Watkins, of Roseburg, and Mrs. Annie J. James, of Cosgrove, Wash.; Rev. Will J. Getty, of the M. E. church, of Castle Rock, officiating.

Mr. and Mrs. Watkins will reside in Roseburg, where they will be welcomed by a wide circle of friends. Many dainty and useful gifts in the nature of silverware and porcelain, tendered to them at their wedding, will serve as mementoes of the good wishes extended to them on the happy occasion.

KING HUMBERT'S BIRTHDAY.

ROME, Nov. 11.—Thirty-nine years ago today a son was born to Humbert I., second king of United Italy. Throughout the nation there was great rejoicing, and the spirit that was manifested then is being repeated today on the occasion of the anniversary of the birth of he who is now Victor Emmanuel III., Italy's beloved and wise ruler. All day congratulatory messages poured in upon His Majesty, and he was the recipient of many valuable and handsome gifts from all the royal families of Europe.

Victor Emanuel was the only son of Humbert I., and succeeded to the throne upon the tragic death of his royal father, who was assassinated by the Anarchist Bresci at Monza, July 29, 1900. He married, in 1896, Princess Helene, daughter of Nicholas, Prince of Montenegro, and has four children, Prince Humbert, the heir apparent, was born September 15, 1904.

Review printing always the best.

RACE MEETING

Thanksgiving Day
Thursday, Nov. 26

Races start at 2 o'clock sharp

- First Race, 1-4 mile dash, purse \$50.
 - Second Race, 3-8 mile dash, purse \$50.
 - Third Race, 1-2 mile dash, purse \$50.
- All races open for any horse, entrance fee 10 per cent of purse.

W. G. Winningham,
Lessee.

The Pressure of Laundry Work

—done at home is felt by the head of the house and all the family. Why not be relieved of it? Send all your work to this laundry and the result will be highly satisfactory. We use hot soap, pure water and a liberal amount of skill and good sense.

Shirts, collars, cuffs and starched goods are a specialty with us.

Watch for prices next week. Phone 791.

Roseburg
Steam
Laundry.

ROSEBURG MARKET.

Cereals.
WHEAT—90c @ \$1.00.
OATS—50c bushel.
HAY—Vetch, \$14 ton; grain, \$14 ton; alfalfa, \$13 @ \$15.
BARLEY—\$34 ton.

Livestock.
STEERS—Alive, 2 1/4 @ 3c.
COWS—Alive, fat, 2 @ 2 1/2 c.
VEAL—Dressed, 4 1/2 @ 5c.
HOGS—Dressed, 7c; alive, 5c.
SHEEP—3 1/2 c.
POULTRY—Mixed chickens, alive, 9 @ 10c; dressed, 12 1/2 c; geese, alive, 7 1/2 c each, or 7c lb; dressed, 12c; ducks, alive, 9 @ 10c; dressed, 13 @ 15c; turkeys, alive, 17c; dressed, 18 @ 20c.
BUTTER—Creamery, 37 1/2 @ lb; country, 30c lb.
EGGS—35c doz.
POTATOES—\$1.25 cwt.
WOOL—1 1/4 lb.
HONEY—15c lb.
CABBAGE—2c lb.
ONIONS—2c lb.
APPLES—1 1/4 c lb.
PEARS—1 1/4 c lb.
PRUNES—3 1/2 @ 4c lb.

PORTLAND MARKET.

Livestock Prices.
Following is the general range of values on stock rulling in the yards for late shipments:
HOGS—Best east-of-mountain, \$8.00 @ 9.10; ordinary, \$5.75; block-ers and China fats, \$5.00 @ 5.50; steers and feeders \$4.75 @ 5.00.
CATTLE—Select east-of-mountain steers, \$4.00; medium steers, \$3.75; best cows, \$3.00; medium cows, \$2.50 @ 2.75; stags, \$2.50 @ 3.00; bulls, \$1.75 @ 2.00.
SHEEP—Best wethers, \$3.50; ordinary wethers, \$3.25; lambs, \$3.00 @ 4.00; straight ewes, \$3.00; mixed lots, \$2.50 @ 2.75.
VEAL—Choice young calves, \$4.50; heavy and rough, \$3.50 @ 4.00.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.
BUTTER—Extra creamery, 35 @ 36c; fancy, 32 1/2 c; store, 20c.
BUTTER FAT—Delivery, f. o. b. Portland, Sweet cream, 34 1/2 c; sour, 32 1/2 c per lb.
POULTRY—Mixed chickens, 11c; hens, 11 1/2 c; roosters, old, 9 @ 10c; fryers, 11 1/2 c; broilers, 11 1/2 c; geese, spring, 8 @ 9c; turkeys, alive, 17 1/2 c; spring ducks, 14c; pigeons, squabs, \$2.00 @ 2.50 per doz; old, \$1.00; dressed poultry, 10 @ 11c lb. higher.
CHEESE—Full cream, flats, triplets and daites, 14 1/2 @ 15c; Young Americans, 15 1/2 @ 16c.
EGGS—Local best, 30 @ 37 1/2 c per doz; eastern, 25 @ 27 1/2 c; local storage, 25c.

Hops, Wool and Hides.
HOPS—1908 crop, choice 8 1/2 c; primes to choice, 7 1/2 @ 8c; prime, 7 @ 7 1/2 c; medium, 6 1/2 c lb.
WOOL—1908—Willamette Valley, 15c lb.
SHEEPSKINS—Shearing, 10 @ 15c each; short wool, 25 @ 40c; medium wool, 50 @ 1.00 each; long wool, 75 @ 1.25 each.
MOHAIR—1908—Nominal, 18 @ 19c.
TALLOW—Prime, per lb, 3 @ 4c; No. 2 and grades, 2 @ 2 1/2 c.
HIDES—Dry hides, 13 @ 14c lb; green, 6 @ 7c; bulls, green salt, 4 @ 5c lb; hips, 6 @ 7c; calves, 8 @ 10c per lb.

Grain, Flour and Hay.
WHEAT—buying price, new—Track, Portland—Club, 95; Blue-stem, 94c; fortyfold, 91 @ 92c; red, 87c; Willamette Valley, 90c.
HAY—Producer's price—New timothy, Willamette Valley, fancy, \$14 @ \$15; ordinary, \$12.50 @ 13; eastern Oregon, \$10.50; mixed \$11 @ 12; clover, 10c; grain, 11c; cheat, \$11; alfalfa, \$10 @ 11.
OATS—Producer's price—Track, No. 1 white, \$10 @ 10.50; gray, \$9 @ 9.50.

A supply of the new edition of the Oregon mining laws has just been received at this office. It includes everything to date in legal mining procedure. Copies only 40 cents each. TP

BUREAUS.

See our swell bureau in both full size and Princess, also splendid line of rockers in all the up-to-date styles. Complete line of all styles of furniture, carpets and rugs.

B. W. STRONG,
The Furniture Man.

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