

CORN CONTESTS DATES ARE SET

ONE SHOW AT PENDLETON DURING PRESENT YEAR.

O.W. Plans Extensive Contests to Improve the Corn Crop.

The Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation company purposes holding a corn show at Colfax, Wn. in the fall or early winter of 1913, open to farmers tributary to their lines in Washington and Northern Idaho, and

also at Pendleton, Oregon, for farmers tributary to their lines in Oregon. Cash prizes will be offered for the best acre of corn and the best ears of corn. The company believes that these shows will demonstrate the possibilities, the practicability and the profitableness of corn growing in the Pacific northwest, and that they will stimulate interest in diversified farming, dairying and stock raising. These shows will be the first of the kind to be undertaken in the Pacific northwest.

Among the reasons why the company is interested in the stimulation, encouragement and success of the more diversified system of farming, is the fact that such a system will not only maintain, but will greatly increase the productivity of the land. It will furnish a more continuous de-

mand for labor and divide the available labor over a longer period of time. Such a division of labor would be more profitable and satisfactory to both employer and employe. It would necessitate homes for more people on the land and lead logically to an increase of rural population; to more extensive and intelligent methods of soil cultivation, more careful selection of seed, better livestock, better social and business conditions.

There are a great variety of reasons why the corn crop is regarded as a most valuable factor in a system of diversified farming. It produces under average conditions, a larger measure of feed per acre of land and the labor involved than any other crop grown. It can be successfully and profitably grown under a wider range of climatic and soil conditions than any other crop. It is in every sense a cultivated crop and for this reason fits admirably in any system of crop rotation.

Following the breaking up of a grass, clover or alfalfa field, a well cultivated corn crop leaves the ground in first class condition for any of the small grains, such as wheat, oats or barley.

The corn plant possesses the happy characteristic of adapting itself to environment and conditions to a greater degree than any other of our economic plants, therefore, its area of successful and profitable growth has continuously extended and expanded from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Gulf of Mexico clear beyond the head waters of the Mississippi, varying its season of maturity from ninety days in the extreme northern sections to six months in the lower Mississippi valley and Gulf states.

Whether north or south, east or west, the profitableness of the crop seems to be more largely controlled by the farmer than is the case with any other farm product, while there are widely varying results found in every section; such as yields running from ten bushels per acre up to over one hundred bushels per acre. This difference seems to be a matter of seed selection, preparation of the land, careful planting and thorough cultivation. The widely varying yields seem to be due to these factors than to either soil or climatic conditions. In other words, the yield of corn per acre depends upon the manner in which the work is done rather than whether the corn field be located in the so-called corn belt on the hills of New England, the plains of Texas, or the fertile table lands of the Pacific northwest.

According to statistics gathered from all sources, the farm value per acre of the crop is greatest in those sections where artificial methods are necessary to overcome natural obstacles found in soil and climatic conditions.

In the year 1911, the average farm value per acre of the 50,000 acres of corn grown in Oregon and Washington is given at \$23.00 per acre, that of Alabama and Mississippi at \$13.50 per acre, that of Iowa and Missouri at \$18.00 per acre, that of Minnesota at \$19.00 per acre, that of Illinois at \$17.50 per acre, that of Virginia at \$16.00 per acre, that of Pennsylvania at \$28.00 per acre, that of Maine at \$39.00 per acre, that of Connecticut at \$40.00 per acre.

The average yield per acre in the year 1911 for the nine states in the North Atlantic group was 42 bushels per acre.

In the eight South Atlantic states, 29 bushels per acre.

The five north central states east of the Mississippi, which includes Indiana and Illinois, average 35 bushels per acre.

The seven north central states west of the Mississippi river, including Iowa and Kansas, averaged 23 bushels per acre, while Minnesota, the most northern of this group, averaged 33 bushels per acre, and Kansas, the most southern, only 14 1/2 bushels per acre.

The eight states of the south central group averaged 16 bushels per acre, while the average yield per acre of Idaho, Oregon and Washington was approximately 80 cents per bushel.

When one talks corn to an Oregon, Washington, or Idaho farmer, he usually makes the excuse for not growing corn, that the nights are too cold. It is a recognized fact that cool nights do exercise a marked influence in retarding the maturity of corn. To overcome this obstacle, it is necessary for the corn grower to secure first, a hardy, early maturing variety of corn. Practical experience has demonstrated that in a few years by proper seed selection this variety adapts itself to the cool nights to such a degree that the corn matures perfectly. Another aid to this early and perfect maturing is early preparation of the corn ground, deep plowing and then continuous cultivation until time of planting, which should be when the ground is warm and the weather conditions such that the corn will come up quickly and grow rapidly, after cultivation being shallow but continu-

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ous until after the corn has tasseled. With our fertile soil and long season between frosts as compared with some of the northern and New England states, it is entirely practicable to produce a larger yield per acre of better corn than they are able to do after an expenditure of \$3.00 to \$10.00 per acre for commercial fertilizer. In other words, while the obstacles to successful corn growing exist, they are much easier to overcome than are those found in other localities where experience has demonstrated corn to be one of their most profitable crops.

Skepticism regarding successful corn growing is perhaps less prevalent in the Pacific northwest today than it was in Minnesota thirty years ago. At that time the objectors said: "Minnesota is too far north, the growing season too short, the early maturing varieties of corn too small for us to compete with such states as Illinois, Indiana, Missouri and Kansas where corn grows naturally," but in the year 1912 Minnesota's 80,000,000 bushel corn crop was much more profitable to the growers than was their 45,000,000 bushel wheat crop.

Another fact clearly brought out by an investigation indicates that it is not necessary to curtail the wheat crop in order to produce a profitable crop of corn. In other words, a general introduction of corn and clover in rotation with wheat will in a few years more than double the cash value of farm products from any district. No argument is necessary to demonstrate that a diversified system of farming with livestock as a prominent factor in that system means a more reliable and continuous income to the farmer and more satisfactory business conditions, not only for the farmer but for every other line of business in the district.

Chronic Stomach Trouble Cured.

There is nothing more discouraging than a chronic disorder of the stomach, and it is not surprising that many suffer for years with such an ailment when a permanent cure is within their reach and may be had for a trifle. "About one year ago," says P. H. Beck of Wakelee, Mich. "I bought a package of Chamberlain's Tablets, and since using them I have felt perfectly well. I had previously used any number of different medicines, but none of them were of any lasting benefit." Sold by all dealers.

The Drama of London's Fog. There is a whole world of drama bound up in the chronicles of London's fog. This misty and mysterious visitant, far older than Gog or Magog, which used to visit the watches of the night when the metropolis barely lifted itself out of the surrounding marshes, has a fund of comedy as well as tragedy. Countless wanderers have been committed under its sheltering cloak, and women have been wayward children into boots torn from their mothers and wives from their husbands. London Standard.

The saddest words Of tongue or pen Are the old maid's "I wonder when?" -New York Mail

Wife (who is ill)—You will bury me by the side of my first husband, won't you, dear? Husband—With pleasure, darling.—Home Chat.

Grizzards—It is said that coal left exposed to the elements loses 10 per cent of its weight.

Briggs—I left some exposed, and there was a much greater loss than that.—Boston Transcript.

The Forty Year Test.

An article must have exceptional merit to survive for a period of forty years. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy was first offered to the public in 1872. From a small beginning it has grown in favor and popularity until it has attained a world wide reputation. You will find nothing better for a understand why it is a favorite after cough or cold. Try it and you will a period of more than forty years. It

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