

**WHY WASTE HUMAN EFFORT?**

By J. E. Waggoner, Service Bureau Manager.

The harvest which has just passed witnessed a greater lack of farm help than perhaps any harvest that we have known. The cry for farm laborers from the Northwest, megaphoned over the entire country, lost none of its intensity when heard at short range. Farmers boarded trains at the station offering \$3.00, \$3.50 per day and in some cases more for farm help. Their solicitations were met by the stare and dumb silence of the passengers.

At this point one is apt to ask "why." If such is the case, and there seems to be no doubt but that it is—the farm help problem growing greater year after year. There are many reasons for this—some are lured away from the farm by the attractions of the city, while others turn their backs to the farm because of the drudgery and long hours they are required to work on the ordinary farm. It is right and proper that the farmer should work long hours during certain seasons of the year in order to save the crop, but we find the largest percentage do not stop at this point, but pride themselves in early rising, saying nothing, however, of the work actually accomplished. We do not wish to discountenance early rising, but that in itself will not be productive of results. We often hear the old adage, "the early bird catches the worm"—this success was not necessarily due to early rising but to knowing where to go; in other words, the farmer should combine with early rising—early and careful planning.

Just recently the writer was on an Iowa farm where a new silo had been erected. It was discouraging to note that the silo had been built eight or ten feet from the side of the horse barn, in fact, it was 200 or 300 feet from the place where the silage was to be fed, viz: the cattle barn; in other words, a large percentage of the silage would have to be carried 200 or 300 feet during feeding time. The energy and time expended as a result of carelessly building the silo at this point can be placed on the "loss" side of the ledger. It is not infrequently the case that it takes fifteen or twenty minutes to carry the corn for feeding the horses, and even longer to feed the cows and other animals, but if the corn crib were properly located it would save two-thirds to three-fourths of this work.

By the proper arrangement of farm buildings hours of time and scores of miles of travel can be saved. It is much easier and usually takes no more time to unload a load of corn or grain in a crib or bin in the barn or hog house than it would to unload it at a corn crib standing several hundred feet from either.

If we were to visit a modern plant that is manufacturing machines for the farm or other machinery we would find that every casting and every part had a certain route through the works. The holes are bored or punched with one machine, it is then handed or delivered to the next machine where the milling or planing work is done; in other words, it passes from machine to machine until the article is completed. If the method practiced on many farms were in vogue in factories, either the price of machines would be higher or the factories would go out of business.

Conditions and methods have changed. The farmer now has at his disposal farm equipment which will enable him to reap greater profits from the area farmed if he spends part of his time planning the various operations than if the old methods were followed. He should no longer view his occupation in the light of a day-laborer, but from the angle of a business man. There is, perhaps, no occupation that requires any keener judgment and better management than to operate a farm successfully.

The scarcity of farm labor can be met, in a degree, by so planning operations and growing diversified crops as to distribute the work over a longer period. There is no question but that the farmers in the northwest in the wheat sections and the cotton farmers of the south will soon realize the importance and necessity, not only from the standpoint of its effect on the soil, but from the viewpoint of the laborer, to practice better and more complete rotations.

Data collected by the government shows that the yearly earnings per farm hand is almost directly proportional to the farm equipment used. The using of a larger number of farm machines and more power, and following better plans, including a proper rotation of crops, will help to solve the labor problem.

Fodder left in the shock will lose from 25 to 40 per cent of its feeding value, besides it is a bad practice to say the least to haul it in as needed during the cold winter days. Better plan to stack it if possible. To shred the fodder, you will find more economical than stacking.

It is usually a good practice to turn the cattle and other stock into the corn stalks for only a short time each day until they get accustomed to the change in the nature of the feed. See that they are provided with plenty of good water.

Better begin to look up the alfalfa crop. Every corn belt farmer should have at least ten acres of this valuable crop next year. You can't raise your protein any cheaper in any other way.

**Music on the Jump.**

Some years ago the Jones family had an old organ which had been discarded by the young people of the family, and they sold it to a German family living near by. A few days after the sale one of the little German girls came to the house and asked to see the young lady of the house. Upon her going to the door the little girl said, "Mother wants to know if you can come over this afternoon and teach Annie to play on the organ, as we are going to have company tomorrow?"—Brooklyn Eagle.

should fodder be shredded during a damp rainy day because it will absorb the moisture very rapidly, and if stored when in this condition is very apt to spoil. We have known of instances where shredded fodder has burned up caused by instantaneous combustion, due to the fact that it was shredded when too wet, or during a wet period of weather.

If you could stack your shredded fodder against one side of the barn, and provide a board roof for it, and at the same time have it convenient to where you expect to feed it, you would not lose a great deal by stacking it outdoors.

**STABLE MANURE**

Undoubtedly some stable manure has accumulated about the buildings during the rush of harvest, threshing, and corn picking. It is a good plan to get this out onto the field just as soon as possible. If there come a few nice days after corn husking you will find it advantageous to use this time cleaning up the yards.

If the stable manure is allowed to stand in piles during the winter months a great deal of its value is lost to be lost by heating. It is a common thing to see piles of stable manure steaming during the winter months. This is due to heat from the pile and if it were possible for us to see just what was taking place we would find that nitrogen was escaping. As nitrogen is one of the most important plant food elements, it is a good plan to follow methods of handling the manure so as not to lose it. An ordinary load of stable manure will contain about 10 pounds of nitrogen, which if bought on the market in a commercial form will cost 25 cents a pound. Not only is the nitrogen escaping, but the vegetable matter which is so important in many soils is being destroyed by burning.

The summer's accumulation of manure can be conveniently and profitably applied to winter wheat or to a meadow which we expect to put into corn next year. It is not advisable to apply manure at this time of the season on hillsides or where it is apt to be washed away. It is always advisable to apply fertilizer of this kind to the highest parts of the field.

It is very generally conceded that best returns are obtained from a light application from the fact that manure applied in this way is much easier incorporated with the soil than if spread in large quantities. The only practical way of applying manure uniformly is by the use of a manure spreader, and every farmer who raises stock should consider his farm equipment incomplete unless he has a manure spreader.

Yours very truly,  
I H C SERVICE BUREAU

**PROFESSOR P. C. HOLDEN**

Joins the I H C Service Bureau

Professor P. C. Holden, the well known authority on corn, enters the employment of the International Harvester company of America. His work will be in connection with the Service Bureau, and will be strictly educational in nature.

Professor Holden is one of the few men who now stand head and shoulders above all others in educational extension work. Our experiment stations have worked for years obtaining and collecting information along agricultural lines. The usual way of distributing this has been through bulletins and other publications, which method, although it is good, lacks the effectiveness of personal contact. In getting the facts to the farmer in an effective way is where the professor excels.

He received his early training in Michigan, later in Illinois, and developed his great extension work in the State of Iowa. It was due to his efforts that the first demonstration train was equipped and operated. He also has established county demonstration work on county poor farms, winter short courses, boys' corn clubs, and other forms of extension work which have helped greatly in the development of Iowa and in placing her high among agricultural states.

Through his efforts in corn the average increase for the period of the last eight years over the period of eight years previous, has been three bushels to the acre, thus adding millions to the wealth of Iowa.

Since the Service Bureau was organized two years ago, it has accomplished much in the field of agricultural education. It now has three demonstration farms in the south and two in the west; it has distributed good alfalfa seed in some sections of the corn belt; also published many booklets, prepared articles for the press, offered handsome prizes for the best yields of grain, has come in close contact with the rural schools, presented illustrated lectures to thousands of audiences, established fellowships and scholarships, and many other things for the advancement of agriculture.

The acquisition of Professor Holden will add greatly to the effectiveness of the Service Bureau work. Under his direction the educational work in the field will include the entire territory in which the company does business. Plans now include promoting of the growth of alfalfa throughout all sections in which it can be grown; also assisting as much as possible in the production of corn in the northwest.

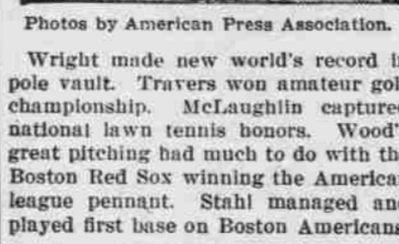
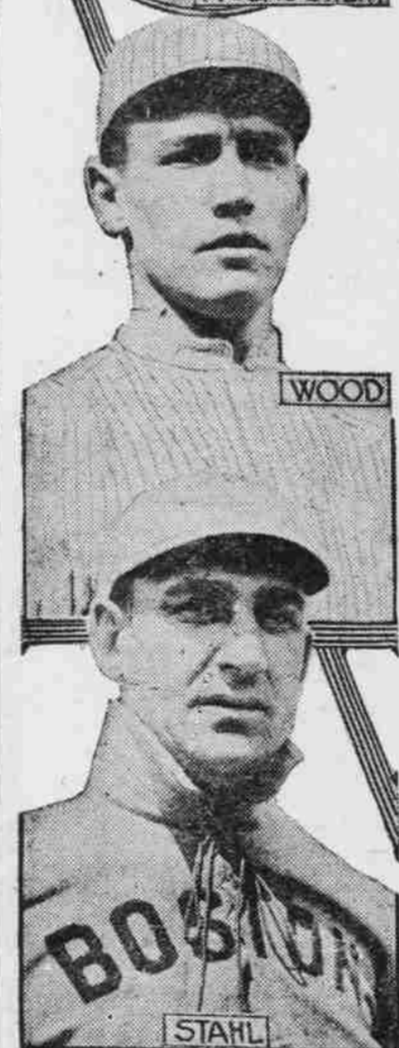
The company stands ready to assist in this work in an effective way, and to co-operate with all influences and forces working for the up-building of agriculture.

**Leibnitz and the Alchemists.**

Leibnitz, one of the great men of literature, who died in 1716, wished to join a society of alchemists who were prosecuting a search for the philosopher's stone. He compiled a letter from the writings of the most celebrated alchemists and sent it to the society. The letter consisted of the most obscure terms he could find, and he himself, he said, did not understand a word of it. Afraid to be thought ignorant, the society invited him to its meetings and made him secretary.

**MEN WHO HELPED**

**MAKE SPORT HISTORY.**



Photos by American Press Association.

Wright made new world's record in pole vault. Travers won amateur golf championship. McLaughlin captured national lawn tennis honors. Wood's great pitching had much to do with the Boston Red Sox winning the American league pennant. Stahl managed and played first base on Boston Americans.

**Callahan Has New Training Scheme.** Jimmy Callahan has a new scheme for preventing his recruits from throwing their arms out in the first week of spring training. The Sox manager says that during that time he is going to refuse to let any player wear a glove or mitt. He believes that if the men are obliged to catch the balls barehanded they will object to having any one hurl the sphere at them with much force in the throw.

**Basketballers Wear Numbers.** Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball association players are to wear numbers on their backs to aid spectators to identify the players during the contests.

**High Schools May Take Up Boxing.** Syracuse high schools may introduce boxing among athletics.

**He Could Walk.**

All are not soldiers who wear a uniform, as General Lew Wallace found out at Fort Douelson. He saw four soldiers carrying a fifth, who seemed to be wounded. "Can't that man walk without assistance?" asked Wallace. "Oh, no," said the men. "He is dying." Just then a shell exploded near by, and the four men dropped their burden and fled. The man who was supposed to be wounded leaped to his feet and ran even faster than the others.

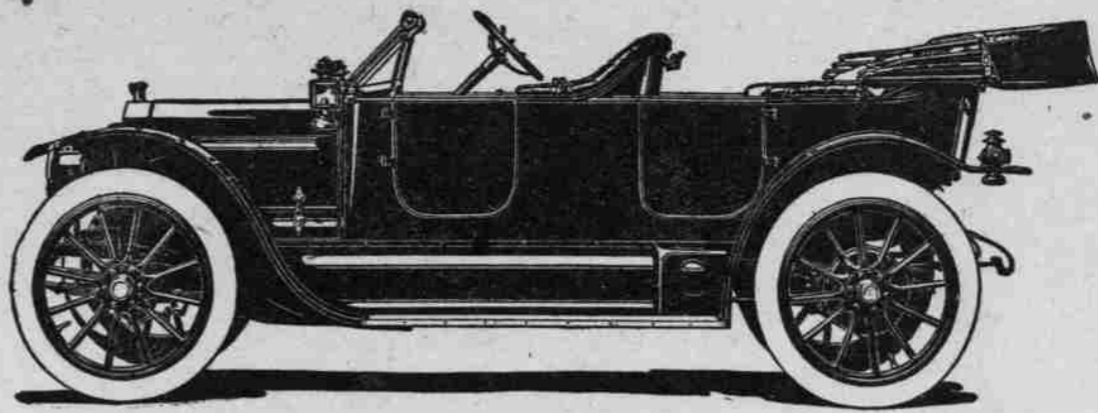
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The drunkard will have none of me.  
The heavy drinker says "no" when my name is mentioned.  
The man who craves rough--strong--whiskey passes me by.  
All this is as it should be---as I myself would wish it. I am not for them.

Cyrus Noble

W. J. Van Schuyver & Co., General Agents, Portland, Oregon

**MEASURING HAY IN STACK**

Reply to Andrew Wright, Sidewood, Sask.: "Will you please send me a formula for measuring hay in the stack?"

For obtaining the number of tons of hay in a stack, the first step is to measure the width and length with a tape line, and then what is known as the overthrow, that is, pass a tape line from the bottom of the stack on one side over to the bottom on the other side and divide this measurement which is called the overthrow by three, then multiply the length by the width, and this by one-third of the overthrow—this gives you the number of cubic feet in the stack. Of course, if the stack is different widths or different heights you will have to take the measurements in several places and obtain the average of these by adding them together and dividing by the number of measurements made.

The number of cubic feet of hay per ton varies considerably with the length of time that it has been stacked. With newly stacked hay it will take about 500 cubic feet to equal a ton. If it has been stacked for two to three months, from 350 to 400 cubic feet will equal a ton. After you have obtained the number of cubic feet in the stack, divide by the number of cubic feet in a ton, taking into consideration the length of time that the hay has been stacked.

**Snail Contests.**

The slowest races in the world are the snail contests held in certain parts of Germany at what we would call "county fairs." The winners are much esteemed and frequently fetch high prices.

**CORRESPONDENCE**

**JENNINGS LODGE**

Mrs. Curran, supervisor of the district, visited the schools at this place Monday. Mrs. Curran has had nine

years experience in the work and comes highly recommended to us and her first efforts are to have a Parent Teachers Circle to bring the patrons and parents in closer touch with the school work.

On Thursday evening the regular meeting of the Adult Bible class will be held and also plans to further perfect the evangelical organization.

On Sunday, January 12th, the Rev. H. E. Elder of the Evangelical Conference, was present at the services at Grace Chapel. On Sunday, January 26, the Evangelical church will open its doors to all church going people of this neighborhood to join with the Evangelical people to have a union Sunday School. The Sunday School has a good attendance but are in need of teachers. It is hoped other denominations will come and help to make this Sunday school one of the best rural schools in the state.

On January 23rd The Creation of the World and The Fall of Man will be illustrated with fine slides at the Chapel at 8 P. M. The admission will be free; a silver offering will be taken. Rev. C. S. Bergstrom will have charge of the affair.

Miss Esther Campbell, teacher of the primary grades underwent an operation at St. Vincent's hospital. Her physician reports she will be able to resume her school duties in a couple of weeks. Mrs. M. Hart has charge of the school work during Miss Campbell's illness.

Mrs. William Rose who returned about six weeks ago from the sanatorium at Salem, where she was mentally sick is not recovering as rapidly as her friends had wished.

Congratulations are being showered upon Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Sanders, January 13, 1913, a little daughter came to gladden the Sanders home, which is the first arrival in their family.

Miss Felix of Oak Grove, was a visitor at the H. C. Paintner home. The government dredge which has been doing work at Jennings bar for some months has returned to the Government Moorings.

Mrs. Jennie Jones was an over Sunday visitor at the G. D. Boardman home in Portland.

Alvin Reed will leave this week for his home at Mineral Point.

F. J. Spooner has about recovered from his injury he received sometime ago in Portland.

Mr. Jewett is having a well drilled at his chicken ranch at this place.

**Southern Pacific Railroad of Mexico**

traversing the states of SONORA - SINALOA - TEPEC - JALISCO. Gives Access to OPPORTUNITIES FOR WEALTH in Cattle, Farming, Mining, Timber. Let us list you for a copy of our new booklet soon to be published. H. LAWTON, G. P. A., Guaymas, Sonora, Mexico.

Mrs. William Cook entertained the Circle at her home Wednesday afternoon it being the hostess' birthday. A number of little gifts were left in remembrance of the occasion. Mrs. C. F. Clark, chairman of the State Playground Committee, last year spoke very interestingly for half an hour in behalf of parent-teachers association and a resolution was adopted to organize a parent-teacher circle at this place. Mrs. H. Roberts was appointed acting chairman and Mrs. A. F. Russell acting secretary; Mrs. Will Jacobs, Mrs. George Ostrom and Mrs. B. M. Hart appointed to look after the constitution and by-laws. The meeting to organize will be held on the evening of January 24 at the school house to which the fathers as well as the mothers and the patrons of the school are invited to attend.

The meeting of "The Circle" which is independent of the parent-teacher association will be held February 5 at the home of Mrs. Roberts.

**MOUNTAIN VIEW**

Old J is a truthful man; he never told a lie, but when it comes to farming he's way up in the sky. He farms in the day light on his little plot of sitting around. He farms during the day until his back is sore and stiff, but he farms harder in Beverton's grocery store but the things that he can raise is certainly immense. It only takes a little air and common sense. He took a onion seed home one night, a tiny little one, and that onion grew and grew and grew until it couldn't grow no more but the boys think it is still growing in Beverton's grocery store, but the strawberries that he can raise are so large that you could choke on them and when his chicks are hatched they are old enough to vote; he raises rhubarb like a log; asparagus like a rope and when it comes to digging spuds he's right there with the goods. He dug three hundred sacks one day sacked and sewed them and piled them in a row and when his work was done had time to do more for he wasn't working in Beverton's grocery store.

**NEEDY**  
Vernon, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Mitts, passed away Sunday morning with congestion of the lungs, after an illness of but a few hours. The little one was seven weeks and two days old. Interment was made Monday in Zion Cemetery at Canby.

The small children of Mrs. Stegman are quite ill with whooping cough.

J. E. Mitts who has been on the jury at Oregon City, was home Friday and returned Monday evening.

Another member who has been added to the list of the Needy subscribers is C. J. Cameron. This will bring him in touch with the rest of the neighborhood as well as the distant towns.

Mrs. Stuckey is still confined to her bed with bronchitis. Jesse Mitts made a business trip to Canby Wednesday.

Mrs. Mohr is improving. The children of Mr. Stauffers' who have been sick, are some better at present writing.

J. F. Mitts of Albany, attended the funeral of his nephew at Canby.