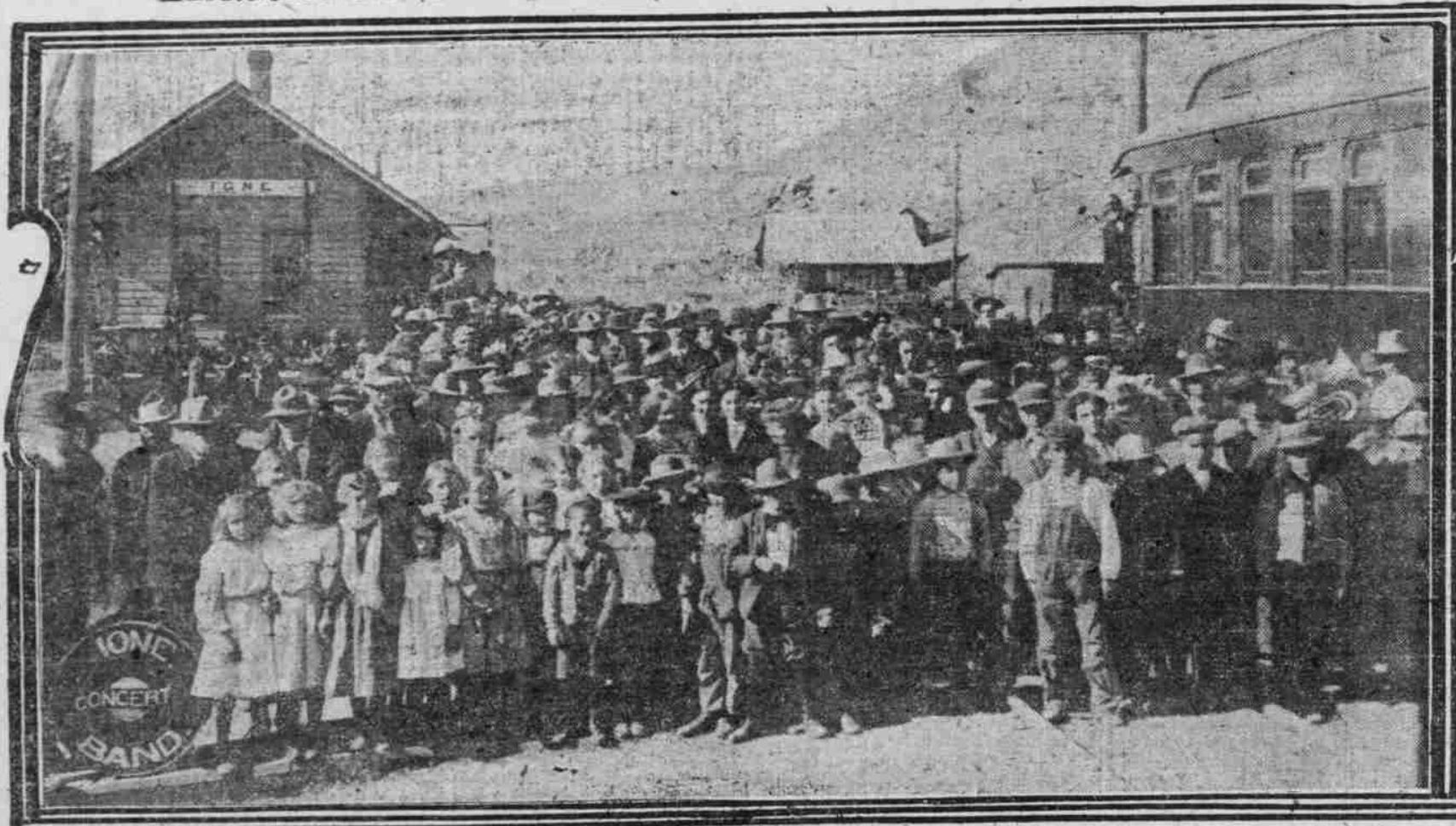


SCIENTIFIC FARMING IS MAKING GAINS

Lecturers on Demonstration Train Find Eastern Oregon People Eager to Learn.



DEMONSTRATION TRAIN AT HEPPNER



AUDIENCE AND BAND AT JONE. A. A. MORSE, ON CAR PLATFORM.

TWO thousand one hundred and forty persons were reached by the speakers who visited Morrow, Sherman and Gilliam Counties last week on the seventh demonstration train sent out by the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company, in conjunction with the Agricultural College.

These figures do not quite equal those representing the attendance at the demonstrations in the same localities one year ago, and in both instances exhibits of farming utensils, products and stock, that have proved strong attractions in other sections, were absent. Last year the farmers were promised an exhibit train the next time. This promise would have been fulfilled but for several unforeseen circumstances, one of which was the death of Mr. Harriman. This year the work of demonstration was confined wholly to lectures and stereoscopic views, and the train was simply a means of conveying the lecturers from town to town.

Morrow, Gilliam and Sherman Counties were selected because of the scant grain crops produced there this year. This fall, off in yield was due to inadequate rains, and the prime purpose of the demonstration was to instruct the farmers how to conserve moisture and utilize their lands to the best advantage in dry years and also to show them what could be done to increase their yields and prosperity in normal years.

This year the falling off in attendance was undoubtedly of those who last year came simply out of curiosity, and the persons who listened to the instruction offered by the lecturers were in a state of earnestness that impelled them in some instances to stand for three hours at a stretch listening to the information carried to their doors by men who have made a study of advanced methods in farming.

The general scheme of cultivation urged by the instructors of the Oregon Agricultural College calls for a rotation of crops and the dispersing with summer fallowing, or the lying idle of plowed land during every other year.

Inasmuch as forage crops are most strongly recommended as rotators, the plan calls for stock to harvest the forage. Therefore, lectures on stock were included, as well as on several side lines of industry in general farming, such as poultry-raising, dairying and the growing of fruit for home and neighborhood consumption.

The evening lectures were explanatory of the stereoscopic views, the photographs for which were taken at the Agricultural College. The slides included views of the college buildings, implements employed, stock raised, barns, poultry houses and other features incident to the use of scientific methods. Orchards in different stages of growth and proper methods of pruning were illustrated.

In the lectures the farmers were told that the 50,000 acres of land under cultivation in the three counties could be doubled in area and that the average production of 10 bushels of wheat to the acre could be increased to 20.

The farmers were told that most of them were attempting to cultivate too large an acreage. Smaller farms and more diversified farming were advocated.

With the rainfall eight to 10 inches, the land, they say, should grow crops two years in succession and lie fallow the third summer.

Last year the lecturers on the train visited this section advocated dry farming and the raising of more stock. Last week's trip demonstrated the value of these lectures. It was not reasonable to expect that one series of lectures would overturn old ideas throughout the entire community, but what was sought then was the man here and there willing to experiment. It was realized that a few farmers making a success of new methods would do more to spread the propaganda than scores of lectures. The methods advocated last year have been tried by a few, at least, in every section visited, cautiously perhaps, but the heaven is known to be working, because farmers who came to the speakers on the last trip, told of their efforts and asked for further advice.

Last year the use of certain implements in advanced methods of soil tillage was advocated. Then these implements were unknown in the community. Now the implements, themselves, such as the sub-soil plow, the pressed drill, the alfalfa renovator and the double cut-away, are to be found in use, and also on sale by numerous dealers in the counties visited.

In the three counties individual farm holdings run as high as 30,000 acres; 15 per cent of the farms are from 2000 to 5000 acres in extent and 50 per cent are from 800 to 1000 acres. It was argued by the lecturers that large farms are conducive to lax cultivation. The combined harvesters were condemned as a symbol of destructive farming; that the individual holdings should be reduced till the population is increased ten-fold.

Advocating these measures for a better prosperity, the lecturers last week traveled 320 miles and visited seven towns. In each of these seven towns either daylight or both daylight and evening lectures were given and the number attracted was as follows:

Jone, 300; Heppner, day 175, evening 400; Clem, 85; Condon, day 250, evening 225; Grass Valley, 85; Moro, day 100, evening 200; Wasco, 300. The train made its first stops in Morrow County, Tuesday.

In Morrow County the portion most affected by the lack of rainfall is in the northern portion. From the breaks of the Columbia River, where some of the land produced only a sack of wheat to the acre, the yield increased southward. In the vicinity of Jone, where land has produced 12 to 15 bushels, the yield this year on some farms was not more than assured that just as much wheat could be produced after a corn crop as after summer-fallowing if the methods utilized were proper. They were told how field peas could be sown weeks ahead of any other crop and would utilize moisture that otherwise would be wasted; that field peas or dry-farmed alfalfa would restore nitrogen to the soil; that kaffir corn or potatoes could be grown profitably as rotators. And after the subject of crop

rotation the one of livestock naturally followed.

"Rotation with forage crops requires livestock," said Professor Schender, "Produce hogs and cattle for market by feeding them your kaffir corn, field peas and other rotators and at the same time put humus into the soil, thereby conserving the moisture, restoring the exhausted elements and cleaning your land." Get Montana dry land seed and Canadian field peas. Study the question. Send to the Dry Farming Congress at Denver for its bulletins."

The Jone district seems to be an ideal locality for poultry raising. Farmers who grow chickens as side lines and then in come producers. Without an exclusive poultry ranch in the district, Jone has the distinction of shipping more eggs than any other point on the O. R. & N. system. Approximately 1500 cases of eggs go out of Jone annually, representing an annual revenue to that community of \$14,000 a year.

Jone, with its 400 or 500 people, is far from backward in general appearance. It has a fine school building, churches and municipal electric lights and waterworks. A combined plant, operated by steam, runs the dynamo that furnishes the lights and operates the pump that forces water to a reservoir 185 feet above the town. Hydrants with 80 pounds pressure to the line give fire protection. The people are by no means discouraged over crop failures and they are willing to try experiments.

J. A. Waters, for instance, is growing spineless cactus on a small scale. He obtained 50 "valbs" from California, which he planted last July. Each one has put forth several new alabs, each of the new ones capable of producing others. At these cost 50 cents each in California, some local Colonel Sellers has figured that if Waters holds the increase and plants judiciously he should be worth \$20,000 in 1911 at the rate of 50 cents a sack for his spineless cactus.

The O. A. C. scientists, however, do not go into ecstasies over spineless cactus. They say it will revert to the thorny variety and that hungry cattle will break out of a field of spineless cactus to get into a field of Canadian peas.

Heppner, although lean in crops this year, is closer to the mountains and gets a better rainfall than the northern portion of the county. It is not dependent solely on crops either, for an important wool growing and stock raising country is tributary to it. Businessmen there say that the local financial situation is not bad in spite of the fact that the year has produced only a third of the normal wheat crop. The demonstration train attracted attention in Heppner and so great was the interest that it was necessary to give two productions of the illustrated lectures in the evening. Many waited outside for the second series who had not been able to secure even standing room during the first.

Heppner farmers are in an unusually good position to learn of scientific farming for a farm conducted on those principles lies right at the town's door. This ranch, comprising 1500 acres, is a half mile down the valley from town. It is owned by Minor Brothers, and is the home of that

firm's famous herd of shorthorn cattle. W. O. Minor, who is in charge of the place, exhibited 30 varieties of grasses at the state fair, all of which he grew on the farm. Next he will exhibit 50 varieties. He has proved to doubters that sorghum, kaffir corn and sweet corn can be grown successfully in that locality. One tract of about one acre in extent produces \$100 worth of sweet corn every year.

In spite of adverse crop conditions Condon presents numerous indications of advancement. A new county high school building has just been completed at a cost of \$15,000; the city has a waterworks its own that cost \$65,000; a private company has recently improved the electric lighting plant until it is one of the best for its size in the state. Condon also boasts a big flouring mill that is running night and day and a saddle factory that manufactures for the consumer and has built up a trade extending to every state on the Pacific Coast and which is filling orders received from New York, Colorado, New Mexico and Alberta.

Grass Valley, reached Thursday morning, gave the demonstration train of last year the largest turn-out of the trip, but the former record was not maintained this time.

In the town itself, talk of soil tillage, stockraising, horticulture and poultry husbandry has given way to railway discussion, for here are located the headquarters for the construction and engineering forces of the Harriman road now building up the Deschutes. The town is congested with railway construction freight and with laborers, other coming from or going to the many camps in the canyon. The streets are lined with cheap restaurants that cater to the ever moving crowd of workmen.

In Sherman County the farms gave this year more nearly an average yield. Then too, there have been recent rains and the farmers have learned to plow after rain falls and conserve the moisture thereby for the next year. The 85 persons who found time to listen to the morning lectures were men in most instances who were engaged in farming and who were seeking to improve their condition.

Moro, the stop for the afternoon and evening, is destined to become the vict-

ing point for hundreds of farmers from Eastern Oregon, for here the state has established the Eastern Oregon Dry Farming Substation. A demonstration farm of 230 acres is now being improved on the outskirts of the town.

This site was secured under the terms of the Legislative enactment that provides for a maintenance fund of \$250,000, when duplicated by the Government, for a demonstration farm, provided with equipment by some Eastern Oregon county.

Every county in Eastern Oregon was an applicant for the location of this farm and Sherman County won for the reason that the site offered presented the best general elements, such as soil, topography, rainfall, climate and so on. The farm provides average conditions typical of those in Eastern Oregon and as the geographical center of the present big wheat growing district of the central portion of the state and having rail transportation, was looked upon as the most accessible. The land and equipment, provided by Sherman County, will cost \$20,000.

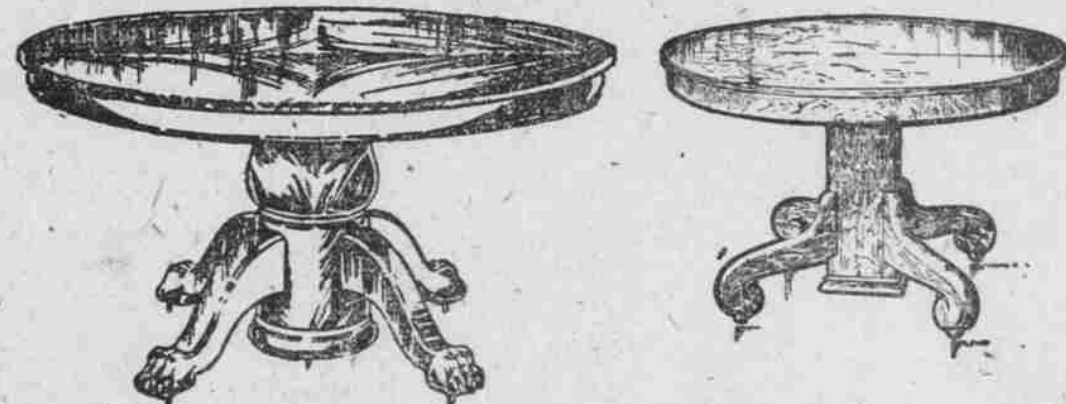
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Already 600 plots have been surveyed and the methods of soil cultivation in the growing of different grains, grasses and fruits will be shown side by side. Model dairying and poultry and stock raising will be shown and fine stock will be kept for inspection.

Extraordinary Values

It will pay you to walk down to the corner of Second and Morrison streets this week and look carefully at our show windows. You will see a few of the many extraordinary bargains that we are offering, true representatives of the strength and purchasing power of this house. A power that enables us to offer standard goods of all kinds at retail prices which would mean wholesale figures to most dealers. Our stock is the largest in the city, it is the most varied, it is the most carefully selected and it is the most moderately priced. We can save you money on every household necessity.

Round Pedestal Dining Tables



We have just unloaded a car of these handsome Dining Tables, which we will sell at prices that cannot be duplicated elsewhere. Here are two extra specials: Regular \$28.50 quarter-sawn oak 6-foot pedestal extension Table, with hand-polish finish and large, handsome claw feet; workmanship and finish we guarantee. This week only.....\$17.50 Regular \$18.00 solid oak 6-foot Pedestal Table, of superior Eastern manufacture. Workmanship and finish first-class in every respect. This week only.....\$11.50

Heaters

Old dingy heaters will spoil the appearance of any room, and while enormous fuel consumers don't give the proper amount of heat. We carry full lines of the celebrated Garland and Stewart heaters, unsurpassed for warmth and appearance. The prices range from \$2 upwards.



Buffets

We have made reductions on our line of buffets that will compel your attention if you need one. Look at our window and note that buffet with large French plate glass mirror at \$11.00.

Then look at the others, differently priced, but all excellent bargains.

Henry Jennings & Sons

The Home of Good Furniture

Corner Second and Morrison Streets

hogs into Condon. He had let the hogs clean their own living until time to fatten and had then fed them 40 sacks of wheat. The 40 sacks of wheat sold for \$72 in Condon and the 40 sacks represented by the hogs sold for \$135. The hogs were fattened on his own place and their original cost was therefore nominal.

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Next year the first demonstration will be given on this farm, but it will necessarily be of grains and grasses. In the subsequent years, as the farm reaches a higher stage of development, the demonstration will be more general in character. It is planned to hold farming congresses on the farm and probably the farmers of each locality will be invited to visit the place at certain periods when the conditions typical of their district can best be produced. While the demonstration train was at Moro, D. O. Lively, the manager of the Portland Union Stock yards, offered Manager Umberger a

pen of pigs for demonstration purposes. Wasco, another prosperous town of Sherman County, is also interested by reason of its proximity to the demonstration farm, in the success of that enterprise. The farmers in the vicinity are grasping the ideas advanced and they brought to the train exhibits of some of their efforts in that particular. One farmer showed a bundle of alfalfa from a field near Wasco where the alfalfa stands showed high, but has been grown without irrigation. The man who lives on the place even hauls water for his home use.

Here also are found instances of profitable cultivation of small tracts. One farmer on a quarter section has lived comfortably for years and has raised a family of four children and has given them a college education. Another man on a half section has accumulated such a competence that he now spends his winters in California. It is said that on the ridge between Wasco and the Deschutes River and bounded by the Columbia on the north are 45 farms owned by men who have retired from the proceeds from their lands. Fifteen owners of farms in this section are said to live in Portland.

Wasco has two flouring mills and substantial brick business buildings.

The demonstration train idea, now carried out for the seventh time, was first put into force in the Northwest by R. E. Miller, general freight and passenger agent of the O. R. & N. and Southern Pacific and he personally accompanied four of the trains. Important business called Mr. Miller East last week and he was not with train No. 7. This train was in charge of A. A. Morse, special representative of the freight department, who presided at all the meetings and introduced the speakers. The lecturers were Dr. James Willycombe, director of the Oregon Experiment Station; Professor C. A. Cole, horticulturist; Professor James Dryden, poultryman; husbandman; Professor H. B. Seaton, agronomist; Professor C. E. Bradley, chemist; Professor R. L. Kent, dairy husbandman; Byron Hunter, of the Government bureau of agriculture, and D. O. Lively, manager of the Portland Union Stock yards.

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Chickering

Will Be Used by John J. Blackmore

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Tickets for Sale at Eilers.

Chickering Pianos sold on the Coast exclusively by



The House of Highest Quality, 353 Washington Street, At Park (8th) Street, 40 Western Stores.