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OREGON NEWS NOTES OF GENERAL INTEREST

Events Occurring Throughout the State During the Past Week.

Klamath Project Work to Continue.
Klamath Falls.—Maney Bros. & Co., of Boise, Idaho, have been awarded the contract for the construction of the Poe valley canal of the Klamath project and also the Nuss Lake and Griffith laterals. The work of building the canal into Poe valley will require a large force for several months and will provide water for 300 acres of land. The two smaller laterals will deliver water to approximately 2000 acres.

Falls City Wants Mill.
Falls City.—A well-attended mass meeting was held to arrange for the purchase of a mill site and log pond in this city for the Falls City Lumber company. The proposition is to offer all inducements possible to the company to locate their sawmill here, now that mill No. 1 has been destroyed by fire.

ACCEPTANCES ARE RUSHED

Filings Show 49 Republicans Have Accepted, 31 Democrats.

Salem.—Candidates for republican state offices are apparently more eager to accept the nominations which have been tendered them than are democratic nominees, as so far out of 54 republican nominations which have been filed with the secretary of state, 49 of the nominees have accepted, while out of the 53 democratic nominations filed only 31 have accepted. The law allows acceptances to be filed as late as October 5, so there is still plenty of time but in the main the republican candidates have rushed their acceptances.

On the prohibition ticket all the candidates for state offices have accepted with the exception of two presidential electors and a candidate for representative in congress from the third district, which is composed of Multnomah county. One independent progressive has been nominated so far, but as yet has filed no acceptance.

Coos Bay to Elect Commissioners.
Marshfield.—Five commissioners of the Port of Coos Bay were elected Tuesday to take the place of those who went out of commission through a decision of the supreme court of Oregon. The newly-elected commissioners are authorized to spend \$500,000 on the inner harbor.

THE ADVANTAGES OF STACKING GRAIN

Losses That Could Have Been Prevented—An Aid in Preparing for Next Year.

By Prof. Thos. Shaw.

The crop of small grains in the Northwestern states the present year is unusually good. In fact, it is in a sense phenomenal. It is exceedingly important to all concerned that this crop shall be saved. If possible, not one bushel of it should be lost. The hazard is very considerable that the farmers may not be fully able to properly take care of this great crop. It is fitting, therefore, that everything in reason should be done to save this bountiful crop.

Much of the grain grown in the Dakotas and Montana in 1911 was lost. The loss resulted from the inability of the farmers to get the grain thrashed in time. The outcome was that snow fell on the shocks in the field and on the flax lying in the sheaf, with the result that all of the grain was greatly damaged and much of it was a total loss. This loss might have been prevented had the farmer stacked their grain. The harvest of 1911 was late, especially in regard to the flax crop and as a result much was buried under the snow while lying in the sheaf. This loss might have been avoided by stacking of flax as soon as it was dry. The flax crop of 1912 will also be late, and in order to



PROF. THOS. SHAW
Soil Expert and Scientific Farmer

save the crop it ought to be stacked as soon as it is dry.

If it was not possible to get the comparatively light crop of 1911 thrashed on time, it is a foregone conclusion that the bumper crop of 1912 will fare worse in that respect. It will be simply a physical impossibility to thrash all the grain grown in 1912 when it should be thrashed, if the thrashing is done in season. If however, the crop is properly stacked, the farmer may thrash it at his leisure, even during the winter season. His crop is practically safe as soon as it is stacked, let the weather be what it will be. The farmer may then not only thrash his grain at his own pleasure when labor is more plentiful and cheaper than if he thrashed his grain at the usual season.

The objections that are usually urged to stacking grain are, that it involves more labor than thrashing from the shock. That is true, but when the thrasher cannot come until much of the grain is lost, as it stands in the shock from shelling and other causes, the loss far more than offsets the advantage from thrashing the grain from the shock. It is morally certain that the present season, the thrasher cannot overtake the work when it ought to be done. If, therefore, loss is to be prevented, much of the grain will have to be stacked.

The advantages from stacking much or all of the grain includes

the following: (1) It insures the crop from loss by birds, by undue shelling, by hail and snow, and also by rain, should the weather prove showery. (2) It enables the farmer to dice his land soon as the shocks have been removed and to plow it later, thus putting it in good condition for growing of crops next year. In this way the moisture now in the ground may be so conserved as to make practically sure a crop in 1913.

It does not require great skill to stack, but, of course, experience is necessary to insure perfection in stacking grain. The method to be followed is in outline as follows: A tier of sheaves should be laid after the fashion followed in building a round shock. This tier should be as wide as the bottom of the stack and in circular form. The stacker then begins in the center of the stack to lay the next tier. The sheaves of this tier lap over one another so as to make the center the highest part, the lap being less towards the outside of the stack. The butts of the last tier of sheaves should extend beyond the sheaves of the first tier. Each succeeding tier is laid similarly, gradually increasing the height of the stack relatively in the center and gradually swelling the diameter by the overlapping of the butts until the height of about 10 feet is reached. A few tiers then follow of an equal circumference, and then the stack shrinks in diameter with each succeeding tier, keeping the center high until the last tier of sheaves is laid. The narrowing of the stacks is brought about by not permitting the sheaves of each tier last laid to extend so far out as those of the preceding tier.

The stack should not have a diameter more than will enable the men on the stack to work without discomfort. The one who lays the sheaves usually treads on each as he lays it. The sheaves should be pitched onto the stack from the wagon on different sides of the same. If all are pitched on from the one side the stack will settle most on the opposite side, hence the stack will naturally tip to that side. The top covering should be of some material that will readily turn rain. For this purpose there is nothing better than slough hay or Kentucky blue grass. If kept high in the center and properly spread, it does not take much for each stack. The stack should not be so wide that it will call for the work of more than two men to build it. One takes the sheaves as they are thrown onto the stack from the wagon and pitches them to the stacker.

The stacking ought to be done as soon as the grain is dry. It may be necessary to delay, however, until the grain is all cut; that is, it may be necessary to delay stacking each kind of grain until that kind is all cut.

It is ready to stack in a few days after it is cut. The number of days called for to leave the grain in the shock will decrease with the increasing ripeness in the grain. When building the stacks they should be arranged with an eye to convenience in thrashing. The aim should be to so place them that they could be thrown to the machine from two sides, having an opening between the two tiers of stacks in which the machine could be moved forward from time to time.

To allow the crop to waste after it has been grown is nothing short of a crime.

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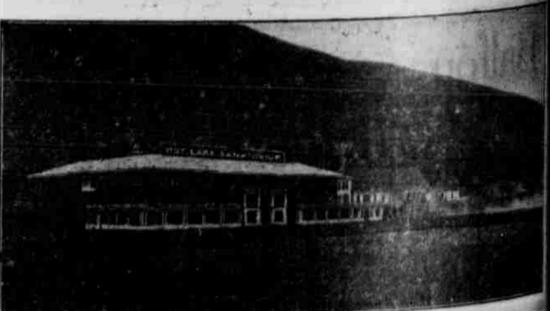
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