

FOR AN IDEAL HOME

BUY YOUR HOME

In the Irrigated Lands at

HANFORD!

The small irrigated farm is the farm that is now in demand and will be in demand in the future. Why? In the first place it is the farm that affords the best opportunity for the enjoyment of life. No other kind of farm affords the convenience of nearby neighbors and schools and churches, trolley lines, telephones and daily mail. The tide is turned. City-tired people want irrigated farms. The demand is greater than the supply and the prices will go up as never before.

While the soil is practically uniform throughout the district, choicest locations are eagerly sought by those who first came.

WHERE TO BUY

In buying irrigated fruit land you will make no mistake if you get good soil in a good climate, where you have plenty of water for irrigation, good drainage and in a locality that has been proven to be good for fruit.

Soil experts, experienced fruit men, capitalists and men who have made a

lifelong study of irrigation have examined and approved of Hanford, and as an evidence of their faith have purchased land here.

Hanford is located in the center of a fruit belt that includes North Yakima, Wenatchee and Kennewick. Situated in the bend of the river 35 miles north of Kennewick on the west bank of the Columbia river, protected from excessive winds by the Saddle mountains on

the north, the Rattlesnake mountains on the south and west and the high bank of the Columbia river on the east, favored by a climate from two to three weeks earlier than other districts, the fruitgrower at Hanford is assured of success.

Don't delay until you have to pay \$400, \$500 or \$2000 an acre for your land, but get it now on the ground floor while you can still get irrigated land with all water rights at from \$200 to \$300 per acre, on terms of one-fourth down and the balance at the end of five years.

Mr. J. W. Fox, special agent, is registered at the Hotel St. George, and will be pleased to give any information or particulars that may be desired by parties who are interested in Hanford. He will leave Friday, April 17 at 4:30 p. m. with a party of prospective buyers who wish to see these lands.

SPENCER, FOX & GREGORY

WALLA WALLA, WASH.

GROWING ALFALFA SEED IN FRANCE

The following information in regard to the growing of alfalfa seed in France has been obtained by Consul General Robert P. Skinner, of Marseille, from official agricultural sources:

Alfalfa, commonly called luzerne in France, is grown very generally in this country. Seed for sowing is commonly obtained in the south of France. The type known commercially as luzerne of Provence is obtained in the departments of the Bouches du Rhone, Gard, Vaucluse, Drome and Ardeche; the luzernes of Pottou are obtained in the departments of Gers, Aude, Tarn, Sarthe, Vienne, Deux Sevres, and more or less throughout the old province of Anjou; also in a few departments in the north of France. It is unquestionably true, however, that the seed from Provence is superior to all other, yielding more generously and manifesting more resistance to all unfavorable conditions.

The same fields are utilized for growing the hay and the seed itself. In general, three crops of hay are cut from the same field, and sometimes in Provence a fourth crop, called the "regain," is gathered. As a rule the second crop is allowed to mature, although it sometimes happens that the third crop also is permitted to produce seed in warm regions, when the temperature is particularly favorable; that is to say, not too damp.

Sowing and Harvesting.

The seed is sown broadcast, and the growing crop requires no particular attention, whether it is intended to cut the grass before or after maturity. Alfalfa is never planted in rows for seed growing purposes.

The value of lands suitable for alfalfa growing ranges from 2000 to 3,000 francs per hectare (\$156 to \$234 per acre) in his part of France.

The crop is cut either by hand or with an ordinary mower, and the seed is thrashed out by means of special instruments resembling the wheat threshing machine. The cheapest type of "decuscuter," or classing and purifying machines, if offered for sale at \$17.37. It is claimed for it that it will eliminate stones, dust, all the cuscute, and nearly all the plantain seed, at the same time dividing the grain into two two classes, one containing only fine large grains and the other all the small grain. More elaborate devices

are offered for sale at from \$34.75 to \$96.50.

The wages paid to farm laborers where alfalfa is grown are usually three francs (58 cents) per day. The seed is thrashed by contract, the price varying between 8 and 100 kilos (\$1.54 to \$1.93 per 220 pounds) of seed yield.

Yield of Seed.

A wide difference of opinion prevails in regard to the average yield of seed per hectare (2.47 acres). One practical seed man places it at 500 kilos (1,102.3 pounds), while another states that the average is as much as 1000 kilos (2204.6 pounds). It is probably somewhere between these two figures. No special difficulties present themselves in this culture which are not met with in farming operations generally.

The most persistent enemy of the alfalfa farmer is the "cuscute" (genus cuscuta), commonly called in English "dodder of thyme." This parasite weed stifles the plant and causes its death. As a rule he cuscute and other weeds disappear annually after the first cutting, leaving the second, from which the seed is gathered, comparatively free from objectionable matter.

Finally, when the cuscute does mature with the alfalfa, it is eliminated in the "decuscuter" referred to. In certain regions prior to the second cutting a caterpillar, denominated the "negril," sometimes makes its appearance and devours the flowers before the seed has formed. Until now no efficacious means of fighting this pest has been found.

Damp localities are unfavorable to the production of alfalfa seed; when the plant bursts into flower, new shoots sprout at the base of the plant and the flower itself dries without maturing.

Prices and Exports to the United States.

The crop of seed is gathered in August, September and early in October, according to the region, though as a rule in September. After the field is cut the crop is dried, and then follows the thrashing and cleaning operations, which continue two or three months. The price received by the seed grower varies naturally with the year and the crop.

In 1907 dealers paid 150 francs per 100 kilos (\$28.95 per 220 pounds) to farmers, this particularly high price being due to the destruction of a large part of the seed crop by inundations. One informant states that three-fourths of the Provencal crop of 1907 was thus destroyed. In ordinary years when the crop is abundant farmers receive 110 to 115 francs per 100 kilos (\$21.23 to \$22.20 per 220 pounds). Exports of the crop of 1907 have been sold to American buyers who bought early at \$26.62 to \$30.36 per 220 pounds.

The declared value of exports

of alfalfa seed to the United States from the Marseille consular district in 1907 was \$18,866 against \$2,663 in 1906, and \$18,028 in 1905.

JESSE HART IS LOST.

Boy Mistaken for Cecil Brittain Has Disappeared.

Jesse Hart, the 10-year-old lad who was found some time ago at a railroad camp near Marshal, after an absence of two weeks or more, has disappeared again, says a report from Spokane, but this time he did not go on foot, however, says the Walla Walla Bulletin. He took as a means of more speedy travel, a wheel belonging to Albert Blitrick, son of Meat Inspector Otto Blitrick, so it is charged.

The mother of the child has no home, being a variety actress, and after the boy was returned to her she placed him in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Steelman at E 11 Short avenue, and he was attending school.

The lad reported to his hostess that he had found employment and that his new employer had furnished him with a wheel to ride, by way of explaining how he came by the wheel he was riding. Mrs. Steelman asked the boy to stop for lunch before going to his new work, but he thanked her, saying he would be given lunch at the place where he was to work.

Hotel St. George.

R. R. Wood, Portland; Benj. A. Gifford, The Dalles; E. H. Burke, Portland; J. Peters, Portland; F. A. Bowers, Lewiston; W. E. Millstead, Umatilla; Dr. D. H. Rand, Portland; L. H. Thoen, Walla Walla; R. D. Godfrey, Echo; F. S. McMahon, Portland; M. A. Maloney, Portland; E. J. Brown, Portland; W. R. Hunt, San Francisco; J. A. Payton, Walla Walla; W. F. Peters, St. Paul; J. J. Fanning, New York; J. A. Allison, Portland; Sam Lee, Portland; Dr. H. W. Coe, Portland; George M. Runyan, Seattle; J. C. Stone, Portland; S. R. Oldaker, Hermiston; Mark J. Sloman, Rochester; Clifton Cleaver, Prairie City; John Clancey, Portland; J. F. McNaught, Hermiston; Mrs. M. H. Gillette, Echo; R. R. Johnson, Echo; E. B. Jemison, Portland; W. E. Still, Portland; A. L. Lutz, Walla Walla; J. W. Fox, Walla Walla; John H. Wright and wife, St. Louis; E. A. Klippel and wife, Portland; J. E. Hawkins, Seattle; H. M. Ardue, Salt Lake; W. H. Daugherty, Portland; C. K. Avery, Chicago.

Mrs. Cassidy (at the zoo, looking at the giraffe)—An' phwy does the brute hov such a long neck?
Mr. Cassidy—"T" reach his head, av course.

DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the famous little liver pills. Sold by Tallman & Co.

\$50 will buy an Eldridge rotary sewing machine at Goodman Hardware Co.'s. This machine is equipped with ball bearing stand, light running, mission oak mirror finish. Guaranteed for 10 years.

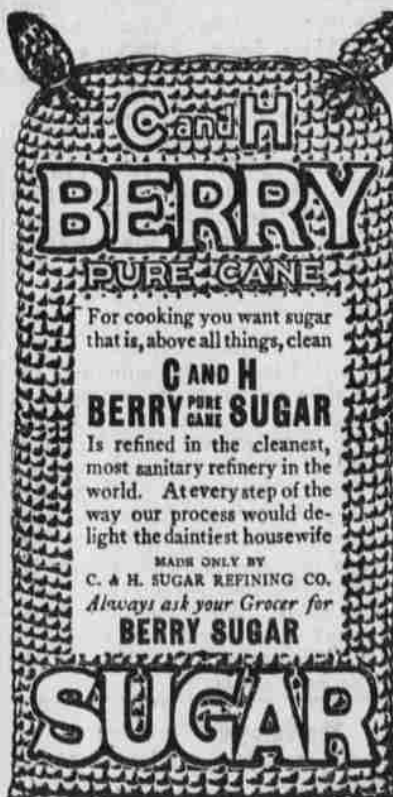
The Big 6

J. A. COBB, Prop.

Will open for business on or about April 15th. There'll be a store full of Bargains---Enough for all---Clothing, Shoes, Ladies and Gents Furnishings--- and the largest and best assortment of 5c, 10c and 15c goods that was ever on display in your city

205 EAST COURT STREET.

OPERA HOUSE BLOCK.



Phone Main 515.

THORNTON MUSIC CO

813 Main Street.

HIGH GRADE PIANOS and ORGANS
Columbia, Edison and Victor Talking Machines, Records, Cabinets and Musical Merchandise.

The East Oregonian is Eastern Oregon's representative paper. It leads and the people appreciate it and show it by their liberal patronage. It is the advertising medium of the section.

NET PROFITS

WHEN you advertise you expect to get something out of it—more than you put in it; if you don't, it's a losing game—and losing money is poor policy.

But—it's not how much an ad costs—it's how much profit it brings you.

Net profit---that's the main thing.!

ADVERTISING is not a magic art. All it is, is putting into print effective selling arguments a good salesman would use orally. Write those arguments in an attractive style—bring out the merits of a proposition so that the other fellow feels an instinctive desire to possess it—tell him why he should buy it and then finally satisfy him that the price is right.

To get the best results, cater to the largest number you can reach among those who make good wages and live well—people who can afford to buy what you have to sell.

The East Oregonian's readers are composed of that class who willingly pay 65 cents a month for it in preference to buying the cheaper papers. Net result—they are people who can afford to buy what you have to sell.

They are not penurious.

They are not paupers.

TEA

There is nothing that costs so little, both money and work, and that goes so far if it has the chance.

Your grocer returns your money if you don't like Schilling's Best; we pay him.