

WALLOWA NATIONAL BANK
 INTERESTS
 SATURDAY

THE NEWS-RECORD

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SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1939.

The passing within the span of one day of two "fathers in Israel" like Wm. K. Stubblefield and Thomas Terry gives us pause to stop and consider their long and useful lives. Both had passed by several years the four-score milestones. Mr. Terry was not so well known here, coming in his extreme old age, but he had spent his long life in noble work, and was a man of prominence in an Eastern state. "Uncle Billy" Stubblefield, as he was familiarly called, was a pioneer of this county, yet was what is usually considered an old man when he came here a quarter of a century ago. But possessed of a magnificent physique, he did more of the hard, pioneering work than most of the young men, and at 80 years was driving the stage through storm and cold to Chico, never missing a trip and never reported late. And before he came here he had done more work than the ordinary man does in a lifetime. The following tribute was paid Mr. Stubblefield in the La Grande Observer by one who knew him: "His moral and physical development was all that nature, and the highest sense of personal honor could make it. He belonged to that old school of manhood, when every promise was kept and every duty performed. He was tender as he was strong, and simple as he was true—He's ally without deceit and without pretense. As a pioneer and frontiersman, he was thoughtful, tender and brave—a manly and courageous man."

A Pleasant Physic.

When you want a pleasant physic give Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets a trial. They are mild and gentle in their action and always produce a pleasant cathartic effect. Call at Burnaugh & Mayfield's drug store for a free sample.

Highest market price paid in cash for live chickens at Enterprise Meat Market. Price & Homan.

PUBLIC AUCTION

I will offer at public auction on my farm 3 1/2 miles west of Enterprise, on Tuesday, March 30, beginning at 10 a. m. sharp, the following described property: 22 horses, consisting of 4 1400-lb. Bay mares, all in foal; 1 3-year-old Bay filly, in foal; match span mares, 1300-lb., both in foal; 2 1200-lb. mares in foal; 1 mare, in foal, with colt by side; 5 yearlings, one a Coach; 5 2-year-olds, one a Coach; 1 3-year-old. Two milk cows with calves. One high grade Jersey, 1 half-blood Jersey, 1 full blood Jersey bull. Nine head of hogs, consisting of eight thoroughbred Poland China sows, and 1 full-blood Duroc Jersey boar. Farm implements and household goods, 3 sets of team harness, 1 2-horse power chopper, 1 hay stacker, 1 cook stove, 2 heaters, 2 farm wagons and other articles too numerous to mention. Terms: Sums

under \$10 cash; over \$10 six months time on approved note. Free hot lunch. W. C. EADS, Owner. H. B. Davidhler, Auctioneer.

I will sell at public sale at my farm, 4 miles southwest of Enterprise, 3-4 mile southwest of Alder, Friday, April 2, beginning at 9:30 a. m., the following described property: 11 head of horses, consisting of 1 large brown mare, 8 years old; one chunky bay mare, 8 years old; black mare, 10 years old; grey mare, 4 years old; bay mare, coming 2; gelding, 10 years old; bay gelding, coming 4, and his full brother coming 2; bay gelding, coming 2, and his full brother, coming 1; sorrel saddle and driver, 8 years old. Three good milk cows, all giving milk; 3 steer calves, 1 part Jersey heifer calf, 2 yearling heifers; 40 head of hogs. Several have fine pigs, about 35 pigs already. Three sets of double work harness, Bain wagon, 1 1/2, double tire on hind wheels, nearly new De Laval cream separator, a few tools, boy's saddle, tables, chairs, 2 rockers, stands, good heating stove, dishes, almost new cider mill and other articles too numerous to mention. Terms: 6 months time on all sums over \$10 with 8 per cent interest, good approved security; 2 per cent discount for cash. \$10 and under cash. Come early and inspect stock. If you want bargains, come. MARION L. HARRIS.

Three miles southwest of Enterprise, Wednesday, March 31, beginning at 10 a. m. sharp. The following articles will be offered: Inviolable Universal steel range, 2 heating stoves, kitchen safe, dish cupboard, extension table, fall-leaf table, kitchen treasure, stand tables, 12 chairs, several rockers, variety of dishes and kitchen utensils, tin and granite ware, canned fruit and empty jars, keg vinegar, tubs and wringer, several iron bedsteads, springs, a match, wardrobe, desk and bookcase, commode with glass, brand new sewing machine, emery sickle grinder, small tools, chains, Champion mower and hay rake, 16-inch Oliver chilled plow with jointer and extra points, 2 section steel harrow, Iron Age cultivator, Cohoon grass seeder, 3-inch heavy wide-tire half-truck Studebaker wagon, Mitchell hack, 100 fence posts, saddle and bridles, 2 good sets double harness, hay rack, 1 heifer, soon fresh; yearling Jersey heifer, 2-year-old mare, six dozen chickens. Terms: All sums under \$10 cash; on all above a credit of 12 months will be given on approved bankable notes drawing 10 per cent; 5 per cent discount for cash.

R. D. SANFORD.

A Religious Author's Statement.

Rev. Joseph H. Fesperman, Salisbury, N. C., who is the author of several books, writes: "For several years I was afflicted with kidney trouble and last winter I was suddenly stricken with a severe pain in my kidneys and was confined to bed eight days unable to get up without assistance. My urine contained a thick, white sediment and I passed same frequently day and night. I commenced taking Foley's Kidney Remedy and the pain gradually abated and finally ceased and my urine became normal. I cheerfully recommend Foley's Kidney Remedy."

For dyspepsia, indigestion and loss of appetite take Levy's Oregon Grape Compound. Sold and guaranteed by Burnaugh & Mayfield, Enterprise, Oregon.

W. B. APPLIGATE, Notary Public.

Collections made, Real Estate bought and sold and all business matters attended to. Call on or write me. PARADISE, OREGON.

Home Course In Modern Agriculture

VII.—The Selection of Seed

By C. V. GREGORY,

Agricultural Division, Iowa State College

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ONE of the most important factors in crop production is the selection of seed. This is important not only in producing a large yield, but also in obtaining a product of the highest quality.

The use of the fanning mill as a means of sorting out the heaviest, plumpest grains was spoken of in the previous article. The importance of this means of seed selection cannot be too greatly emphasized.

One of the principal reasons for selecting the largest grains for seed is that they contain so much more food for the young plant. This enables it to make a strong, vigorous start.

Such plants have more vitality, grow faster and produce larger yields than plants from shriveled seeds, which have a struggle for existence from the time they germinate. Another reason for selecting plump seed is that the resulting crop is likely to be of better quality and will thus bring a higher price when sold. The old law of "like produces like" applies to plants as well as to animals. One of the surest ways of bringing about improvement is by using parents of the desired type year after year.

Selecting seed according to size by screening out the small grains is not

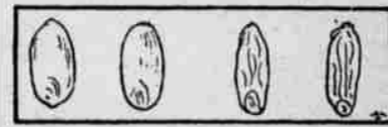


FIG. XIII—GOOD AND BAD TYPES OF SEED WHEAT. (Note the shriveled, shrunken condition of the kernels to the right.)

enough. Some of the largest grains are shriveled and light in weight. The only way to separate these is to use plenty of wind in the fanning mill so as to blow them over. Such grains are all right for feed, but are entirely out of place in the seed bin. This method of selection is especially important in the case of wheat, as it separates the hard from the soft grains to some extent, since the soft ones are lighter. Hardness is an important factor to look after, since a hard wheat is much more valuable for milling purposes, making a larger amount of high grade flour.

If the most value is to be obtained from the selection of seed some definite plan of improvement must be followed. By a little care a variety of wheat or oats may be so bred up as to increase the yield from ten to twenty bushels per acre. The work is a small item as compared with the benefits.

In starting the work of breeding the variety which does best in your particular locality should be selected. Go into the field just before harvest time and select forty or fifty of the best heads. In doing this the size and plumpness of the grain and the length of the head should be considered. This latter point has a great deal to do with the yield, since a long head often contains twice as much grain as a shorter one. The character of the straw is also important. It should be straight and strong, with no tendency to rust, as a weak straw or one that is badly rusted cannot hold up a heavy head of grain. Another point to notice is the stooling—that is, the number of stalks that grow up from one seed.

When the required number of such heads have been found they should be put away in a dry place until spring, when they should be thrashed out separately and planted in a little plot in the garden. The seed from each head should be sown in a row by itself. The rows should be about four inches apart and the plants the same distance apart in the row.

As harvest time comes on a great difference in these rows will be noticed. Some will be badly affected with rust. Some will have weak straw and will go down badly. Some will have short heads containing but a few grains each. A few of the rows will contain plants and heads of the type you are looking for. Select the best heads from these rows to plant in next year's plot.

The second year, if the first year's selection was properly carried on, considerable improvement will be observed. This year the seed from each of the strongest rows should be saved in bulk after sorting out any heads that are not of the required type. The seed from each of these rows is to be planted in a little plot by itself the following spring.

Notes on these plots regarding the strength of straw, amount of stooling and resistance to rust should be carefully kept. The main point to be considered, however, is the yield. The grain from each of the plots should be weighed and the preference given to the heaviest yielders. Seed from five or six of the best producing plots may then be saved for larger plots the fourth year. The yield of these, together with the quality of grain and strength of straw, will determine which strain is to be selected for field use.

A factor which often cuts off as much as 10 per cent from the yield of small grain is smut. Unlike rust, the treatment of this disease comes more under the head of preparation of the seed than that of selection. It may be

well, however, to give a brief outline of the methods of prevention here.

Smut is a fungous growth—that is, a low form of plant which lives on other plants. It usually attacks the heads of small grain, filling the place where the kernels should be with a black, worthless mass. The black dust of which this mass is made up is comprised largely of spores, which correspond to seeds of higher plants. These spores become scattered over the seed in thrashing and storing. In the spring, when the grain sprouts, the smut spore germinates also and sends a tiny thread up through the stem to the head, where it develops into the familiar smut ball. Often these smut balls are inside of a hull that appears perfectly sound from the outside, so that the damage from smut is much greater than would appear from simply glancing over the field.

Any method of treatment which will destroy the smut spores on the grain will prove effective, although the smut which is scattered in the field sometimes infects the plants the next year. When rotation is practiced, however, this is seldom the case, as the oat smut will not attack corn, nor will corn smut grow on oats.

The selection of seed corn is even more important than the selection of small grain, since so much less corn is required to plant an acre, thus permitting of much more careful choice. The most important point to be considered in the selection of seed ears is maturity. An ear that is not entirely mature will be light, the kernels will be loose on the cob and have a dull, chaffy appearance, and the germs will be shrunken and the back of the kernels wrinkled.

Such corn should not be selected for seed because the amount of food material stored in the kernel is too small to give the young sprout much of a start. The germ is also likely to be weak from being frozen while still in the immature, watery condition. The fact that an ear is not entirely ripe indicates, too, that it belongs to a variety just a little late for the locality.

Ears that are not entirely ripe are not nearly so valuable for seed as riper, sounder ones, even if the latter are not so large. By selecting only ears of this early maturing type a strain of corn can soon be developed which can be depended upon to ripen in the particular locality in which it is grown.

Since the size of the crop depends to a considerable extent on the size of the ear the seed ears selected should be as large as is consistent with early maturity. Mere size of ear is not enough, however. The ears should be well proportioned and not too big around for their length, since ears of this sort are late in maturing and slow to dry out. The size of an ear should be made up of corn instead of cob. This means deep kernels and a relatively small cob.

There must also be the largest possible amount of corn in proportion to

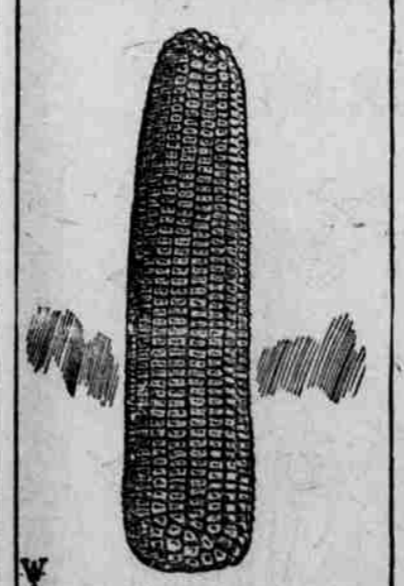


FIG. XIV—A SPLENDID TYPE OF SEED EAR, the cob. To secure this the ear should be well filled out at butt and tip and fairly uniform in size from end to end. The kernels should be so firm on the ear that it cannot be twisted in the hands. There should be no spaces between the kernels next to the cob, nor should the spaces between the tops of the kernels be too great. They should not be packed together too tightly at this latter point, however, as this hinders rapid drying out. The rows should be straight and the kernels of uniform size.

In starting out to select ears of the desired type the work can be done much more quickly if the corn is laid out on a table or bench. Then by taking an ear for a sample which most nearly represents your ideal you can go over the entire lot and quickly pick out the ears that are most like it. The point of selecting ears of a uniform type is an important one, as only in this way can the corn grower hope to make improvement from year to year. The methods of breeding corn to secure increased yield will be taken up in detail in the next article.

Stiff Neck.
 Stiff neck is caused by rheumatism of the muscles of the neck. It is usually confined to the back of the neck and one side. While it is often quite painful, quick relief may be had by applying Chamberlain's Liniment. Not one case of rheumatism in ten requires internal treatment. When there is no fever and no swelling as in muscular and chronic rheumatism, Chamberlain's Liniment will accomplish more than any internal treatment. For sale by Burnaugh & Mayfield.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
 Department of the Interior,
 U. S. Land Office at La Grande, Oregon, February 15, 1909.
 Notice is hereby given that Charles B. Horner, of Lightning, Oregon, who, on July 21, 1904, made Homestead Entry No. 13723-Serial, No. 01200, for Lots 1 and 2, SW 1/4 NE 1/4, NW 1/4 SE 1/4, Section 1, Township 3 North, Range 49 East, Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before D. W. Sheahan, U. S. Commissioner, at Enterprise, Oregon, on the 5th day of April, 1909.
 Claimant names as witnesses: Charles C. Holmes, Colonel F. Graves, Guy C. Horner, William P. Rankin, all of Lightning, Oregon.
 F. C. Bramwell, Register.

Nature's Remedy.
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NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
 Department of the Interior,
 U. S. Land Office at La Grande, Oregon, February 15, 1909.
 Notice is hereby given that Ezekiel F. Sargeant, of Enterprise, Oregon, who on October 21st 1905, made Homestead Entry No. 13322 Serial, No. 03269, for the North-east quarter of Section 34, Township 1 N., Range 46, East, Willamette Meridian has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before D. W. Sheahan, U. S. Commissioner, at his office in Enterprise, Oregon, on the 6th day of April, 1909.
 Claimant names as witnesses: Harry N. Vaughan, Elmer J. Jewell, Delmar Sargeant and Lora E. Allen, all of Enterprise, Oregon.
 F. C. Bramwell, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
 Department of the Interior,
 U. S. Land Office at La Grande, Oregon, March 16, 1909.
 Notice is hereby given that Henry W. Downs, of Lostine, Oregon, who on July 28, 1903, made Homestead Entry No. 13161-Serial, No. 03999, for W 1/2 SW 1/4, NE 1/4 SW 1/4, NW 1/4 SE 1/4, Section 10, Township 2 South, Range 43 East, Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Five Year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before D. W. Sheahan, U. S. Commissioner, at Enterprise, Oregon, on the 26th day of April, 1909.
 Claimant names as witnesses: L. O. S. Olson, Charles E. Van Pelt, Paul A. Harris, Floyd W. Hammack, of Lostine, Oregon, 5876
 F. C. Bramwell, Register.

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