

# THE NEWS RECORD

(Twice-a-Week.)

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

Wallowa News, established March 3, 1899.

Published Wednesdays and Saturdays at Enterprise, Oregon, by

THE ENTERPRISE PRESS

Office East side Court House Square

Entered in the Enterprise postoffice as second-class matter.

SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1939.

Oregon, Washington, California, Idaho and the other western states are getting pretty shabby treatment in the new tariff bill in return for the big Republican majority they rolled up. Practically all the cuts in protection that protected are made on northwest products—wool, hides and lumber. And we are given nothing in return. New England, New York and Philadelphia demanded free hides, free coal and low duties on wool. They get everything they asked. The Prairie states asked for free lumber and they are given the next thing to it—the duty is cut in two. The Northwest is asking for compensatory lower duties on articles consumed but not raised or manufactured here, and like Olive Twist we can take it out in asking. No wonder the Atlantic coast papers think it is a good tariff bill.

## O'BRIEN ON WALLOWA COUNTY

In a recent number of the Chamber of Commerce Bulletin, Mr. J. P. O'Brien, vice president and general manager of the O. R. & N., toward whom the people of this county feel very kindly because of his active interest in securing the completion of the railroad into Wallowa valley, had an article on the relation of railroads and development in which he gave the following about our resources: "In the valley there are 120,000 acres of land susceptible of cultivation and in addition probably 50,000 acres of higher bench lands which are tillable. Respecting this section he says: "It is safe to say when fully developed there will be from 40,000 to 50,000 acres annually in wheat, some of which are capable of producing that cereal in its highest state of perfection. "Practically 40 per cent of the county is well timbered and needs only the means of transportation facilities to develop that industry. "The completion of the railroad will serve to give opportunity for the immediate and continued development of all these latent resources, and the population which now averages hardly more than one family of five people for each 1400 acres in the valley will have a steady growth."

Woodlark poisoned wheat. It kills the squirrels. Buy it at Burnaugh & Mayfield's.

During the spring every one would be benefitted by taking Foley's Kidney Remedy. It furnishes a needed tonic to the kidneys after the extra strain of winter, and it purifies the blood by stimulating the kidneys, and causing them to eliminate the impurities from it. Foley's Kidney Remedy imparts new life and vigor. Pleasant to take. Burnaugh & Mayfield.

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.

# L. Berland,

Dealer in  
Harness, Saddles, Chaps, Spurs, and Leather Goods of all descriptions.

I will fit you out with the best goods for the least money. When in need of anything in my line, call and inspect my stock before purchasing.

ENTERPRISE, OREGON

# ENTERPRISE MEAT MARKET

BEST OF MEATS ALWAYS ON HAND.

Highest Market Price for Pelts and Hides

PRICE & HOMAN PROPRIETORS

INDEPENDENT PHONE 20

I'd Rather Die, Doctor, than have my feet cut off," said M. L. Bingham, of Princeville, Ill. "But you'll die from gangrene (which has eaten away eight toes) if you don't," said all doctors. Instead he used Bucklen's Arnica Salve till wholly cured. Its cures of Eczema, Fever Sores, Bolls, Burns and Piles astounded the world. 25c. at all druggists.

## Feats That Never Happened.

A grotesque and foolish view of the west leads many who are not acquainted with that part of the country to perpetrate amusing blunders regarding the possibilities of the typical western weapons, the rifle and the six shooter. To shoot an animal's eye out at a hundred paces is a common feat in wild west literature. Sometimes it is done with a six shooter—in type, not anywhere else. Of course, no man can see the eye of an animal that far. I have had a good rifleman tell me he could cut off a robin's head at a hundred steps. The truth is that he could not see the head clearly that far. You read that the desperado Slade could with a six shooter at fifty or sixty steps hit a man in any button of his coat that he chose, but you may be sure that neither Slade nor any one else could do anything of the kind. Even trick and fancy shooting at its best could ever cover feats ascribed as matters of course to the average frontiersman by those devotees of frenzied fiction who never saw the frontier. —Outing Magazine.

## Eluding the Officers.

Here is an amusing description of one of Balzac's periods of impecuniosity. Mery, the poet, a great friend of Balzac, was an inveterate gambler and rarely left the card table before daybreak. His way lay past the Cafe de Paris, and for four consecutive mornings he had met Balzac strolling leisurely up and down dressed in a pantalon a pieder (trousers not terminating below the ankle, but with feet in them like stockings) and frock coat with velvet facings. The second morning Mery felt surprised at the coincidence; the third he was puzzled; the fourth he could hold out no longer and asked Balzac the reason of these nocturnal perambulations roundabout the same spot.

Balzac put his hand in his pocket and produced an almanac showing that the sun did not rise before 3:50. "I am being tracked by the officers of the tribunal de commerce and obliged to hide myself during the day, but at this hour I am free and can take a walk, for as long as the sun is not up they cannot arrest me."

## Milk on a Stick.

In winter time milk goes to the buy-or in a chunk instead of a quart, says a Glasgow paper. The people in Siberia buy their milk frozen, and for convenience it is allowed to freeze about a stick, which comes as a handle to carry it by. The milkman leaves one chunk or two chunks, as the case may be, at the houses of his customers. The children in Irkutsk, instead of crying for a drink of milk, cry for a bit of milk. The people in winter time do not say, "Be careful not to spill the milk," but "Be careful not to break the milk." Broken milk is better than spilled milk, though, because there is an opportunity to save the pieces. A quart of frozen milk on a stick is a very formidable weapon in the hand of an angry man or boy, as it is possible to knock a person down with it. Irkutsk people hang their milk on hooks instead of putting it in pans, though, of course, when warm spring weather comes on they have to use the pans or pails as the milk begins to melt and drop down the hooks.

We often wonder how any person can be persuaded into taking anything but Foley's Honey and Tar for coughs, colds and lung trouble. Do not be fooled into accepting "own make" or other substitutes. The genuine contains no harmful drugs and is in a yellow package. Burnaugh & Mayfield.

## WESLEY DUNCAN,

Stock Inspector for Wallowa County.

JOSEPH, OREGON

# Home Course In Modern Agriculture

## VIII.—Corn Growing

By C. V. GREGORY,

Agricultural Division, Iowa State College

Copyright, 1909, by American Press Association

SINCE corn is the principal crop grown over so large a section of the United States it is important that we learn as much as possible regarding the best methods of producing it. The average yield of corn in the United States in 1907 was only 23.7 bushels per acre. Many of the best farmers are able to obtain an average yield of sixty to seventy bushels per acre year after year. There is no secret in their methods. They are simple enough to be applied to every farm in the corn belt. There is no reason why the average yield per acre should not be fifty bushels or more instead of less

as that which the main field receives. The time for special treatment comes when the tassels begin to appear. We have already learned that inbreeding is weakening and that cross fertilization develops strength and vitality. In order to prevent inbreeding in the individual ear plot the tassels on every alternate row should be pulled out as soon as they appear. In order that these may be removed before they shed any pollen it will be necessary to go over the field every other day for a week after the first tassels start. At the same time any tassels from weak, barren or spindling stalks in the other rows should be removed. In this way only pollen from healthy, vigorous stalks is allowed to mature. Thus the ears on the detasseled rows, being cross fertilized and having only strong, healthy male parents, have a much better chance of producing large yields when planted than would ears picked from the general field.

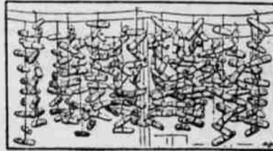


FIG. XV.—ONE OF THE BEST WAYS TO HANG UP SEED CORN.

ably the more important. We have already learned how the plant obtains food and water from the soil. The first step in preparing the soil for a corn crop, then, is to see that there is a plentiful supply of plant food on hand. This we can do by using barnyard manure liberally and by following a consistent system of rotation that will equalize the demands made on the soil and keep up the supply of nitrogen and humus.

The next point is to see that the soil is in such condition that the roots will have little difficulty in branching out to secure the needed plant food and water. Thorough plowing, disking and harrowing will make the soil fine and mellow, so that the roots will have little trouble in obtaining all the plant food they can use, provided it is there at all.

The water supply can be regulated to a considerable extent by the drainage and by keeping the surface loose to check evaporation. The temperature of the soil is also an important factor in hastening germination and early growth. Drainage, cultivation and the maintenance of a plentiful supply of humus will aid greatly in securing a warm seed bed by planting time.

With a warm, well prepared soil containing sufficient quantities of plant food and water the next question that comes up is regarding the kind of seed to put into that soil. Almost any kind of seed will grow and produce a fair crop under favorable conditions. What we are after, however, is not a fair crop, but an extra good one.

The seed of different strains of corn varies greatly in its ability to produce yields. In the spring of 1905 the Iowa experiment station gathered seed from nearly a hundred different sources and planted it on the station grounds. Under conditions that were as nearly alike as it was possible to make them the yields from the different strains varied from thirty-one to eighty bushels per acre. This variation shows that a large share of the improvement in corn production must come through the breeding of high yielding strains.

It is not safe to ship in seed corn from a distance. Corn is very sensitive to changes in climate and soil. To obtain the best results the work of breeding must be done for each locality and to some extent for each farm.

A method of improving seed corn that will surely result in some improvement and one that has simplicity to recommend it is that of selecting a number of the best ears each year and planting them in a field by themselves or in one corner of the main field. By selecting the best ears from this breeding plot each year to plant next year's breeding plot and using the rest of the good ears to plant in the main field some improvement can be effected. The weak point in this plan, however, is that the yielding power of an ear cannot be told from its appearance. Neither is it possible to prevent inbreeding by such a method.

To avoid these difficulties the "individual ear" plot has been devised. This should preferably be at least forty rods from the nearest cornfield. Where this is impossible a strip along the south side of a field of the same variety may be used. As the prevailing July and August winds are from the south, very little pollen from the main field will blow over on the breeding plot.

Each row in the individual ear plot is to be planted with the kernels from a single ear. As any fair sized ear will plant a row forty rods long, this is a convenient length for the plot. Select from 50 to 100 of the best ears you can find among your seed corn and plant them in as many rows across the plot. The work can be done with a planter if care is taken to clean the seed boxes out thoroughly each time across. The cultivator given to the plot should be the same

as that which the main field receives.

The time for special treatment comes when the tassels begin to appear. We have already learned that inbreeding is weakening and that cross fertilization develops strength and vitality. In order to prevent inbreeding in the individual ear plot the tassels on every alternate row should be pulled out as soon as they appear. In order that these may be removed before they shed any pollen it will be necessary to go over the field every other day for a week after the first tassels start. At the same time any tassels from weak, barren or spindling stalks in the other rows should be removed. In this way only pollen from healthy, vigorous stalks is allowed to mature. Thus the ears on the detasseled rows, being cross fertilized and having only strong, healthy male parents, have a much better chance of producing large yields when planted than would ears picked from the general field.

The most important point, however, is the selection of high yielding strains that is made possible by having the ears planted in individual rows. When harvesting time comes the produce of each row should be husked separately and weighed. It will be found that there is a great difference in yield. The highest yielding rows, provided the corn is of good quality, should furnish seed for next year's breeding plot. The rest of the good seed ears from the detasseled rows should be planted in a small field, known as the "multiplying plot." The best of the seed from this multiplying plot can be used to plant the general field and for sale.

By continuing this breeding process from year to year a strain of corn may be built up that will far outyield the ordinary corn of the neighborhood. In addition to the increase in yield which will result on your own farm, a trade in seed corn may be built up that will add materially to the year's profits. There are many variations in the plan of breeding here outlined, but the essential point in all of them is to select the best yielding individual ears and to prevent cross pollination as much as possible.

After the seed corn has been picked it should be stored in such a manner that it will pass through the winter uninjured. The hints in regard to seed storage as given in article No. 6 should be followed.

Some time toward the close of winter the corn should be tested. For a preliminary test a hundred kernels may be taken from as many ears in different parts of the room. If the corn has exceptionally strong vitality the kernels may all germinate. In case some of the kernels fail to grow or any considerable number show weak sprouts each ear should be tested separately in order that the weak ones may be discarded. The method of making this test has been described so many times in agricultural papers and bulletins that it will be unnecessary to give it in detail here. It simply consists in placing several kernels from each ear in a corresponding square in the germinating box. In this way the vitality of each ear may be readily determined.

Shortly before planting time the ears should be shelled and run through a seed corn grader to take out the butt and tip kernels and divide the rest into even grades. The next step is to block up the planter and run through a sample of each grade, changing plates until a set is found that will drop the required number of kernels practically every time. If this is done and well tested seed used a good stand will almost certainly result.

Avoid too deep planting. All that is necessary is to have the seed well covered with moist soil. If this can be done without putting it down more

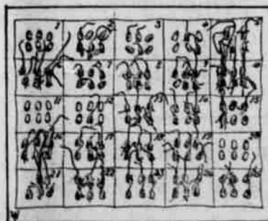


FIG. XVI.—A GERMINATION BOX SHOWING THE RESULTS OF AN INDIVIDUAL EAR TEST.

than an inch or two, so much the better. Since the plant cannot begin to digest and use the plant food of the soil and air until it has unfolded its leaves it is plain that the less soil it has to push through before it can spread out its leaves and get to work the sooner it will commence to grow. Deep planted seeds often so nearly exhaust the plant food in the endosperm before they reach the surface that they are never able to develop into strong, healthy plants.

After planting the aim should be to keep the soil in the same fine tilth it was in at planting time in order to provide large feeding ground for the roots and prevent the escape of capillary moisture.

## A Healing Salve for Burns, Chapped Hands and Sore Nipples.

As a healing salve for burns, sores, sore nipples and chapped hands Chamberlain's Salve is most excellent. It allays the pain of a burn almost instantly, and unless the injury is very severe, heals the parts without a scar. Price, 25 cents. For sale by Burnaugh & Mayfield.

## The Ball Players.

Martin, the little brother of Pitcher Ed Walsh, will be given a chance to display his idea of the national pastime with the Chicago Americans next spring.

Mr. Mendez, the Cuban pitcher, reported signed with Cincinnati, is said to be as black as a coal scuttle. Now some one will rise up and insist on drawing the color line.

Cleveland's Eastern league captures don't look to amount to much. Barger won thirteen and lost thirteen for Rochester, and Stanley won eleven and lost twenty-one for Montreal.

Manager Joe Cantillon of the Washington Americans says that when the Nationals meet the Detroiters in a two game series at San Antonio, Tex., he will send Burns and Johnson against the league champions.

Cincinnati's new college pitcher, Tom Cantwell, hails from Winchester, Va., and will not be of age until next year. He weighs 200 pounds and is six and a half feet high. He is now taking a postgraduate course at Georgetown university.

## Words to Freeze the Soul.

"Your son has Consumption. His case is hopeless." These appalling words were spoken to Geo. E. Bievens, a leading merchant of Springfield, N. C., by two expert doctors—one a lung specialist. Then was shown the wonderful power of Dr. King's New Discovery. "After three weeks use," writes Mr. Bievens, "he was as well as ever. I would not take all the money in the world for what it did for my boy." Infallible for Coughs and Colds, its safest, surest cure of desperate Lung diseases on earth, 50c and \$1.00. Guarantee satisfaction. Trial bottle free. All druggists.

## 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 24th 1891, made Homestead Entry No. 13222 Serial, No. 03269, for the North-east quarter of Section 34 Township 1 N., Range 46, East, Will. 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, Deimar 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 $\frac{1}{2}$  SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , NE $\frac{1}{4}$  SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , NW $\frac{1}{4}$  SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , 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. Oisen, Charles E. Van Pelt, Paul A. Harris, Floyd W. Hammack, of Lostine, Oregon, 58 $\frac{1}{2}$  F. C. Bramwell, Register.

## 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. 01290, for Lots 1 and 2, SW $\frac{1}{4}$  NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , NW $\frac{1}{4}$  SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , Section 3, 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 G. Holmes, Colonel F. Graves, Guy C. Horner, William P. Rankin, all of Lightning, Oregon.  
F. C. Bramwell, Register.

# MILLIONS OF MONEY

AT LOWEST RATES. ON EASIEST TERMS.

Wm. Miller & Brother,  
SUITE 204, Wallowa National Bank Building,  
Enterprise, Oregon.

# Red Front Livery and Feed Stable

First Class Accommodations  
Best of Hay and Grain

ONE BLOCK SOUTH OF  
HOTEL ENTERPRISE

BOSWELL & SON  
PROPRIETORS.

Did It Ever Occur To You That A

# Telephone in Your Home

Provides safety, convenience, economy and pleasure, and makes your home life complete? Its cost is little, its benefits are manifold.

Home Independent Telephone Co.

Covering Union and Wallowa Counties

# General Blacksmithing

Horseshoeing a Specialty

If you wish to buy a Hack, Buggy, Plow or Harrow remember handle a complete stock in this line and you will save money by purchasing of me.

S. E. Combes,

Enterprise, Oregon.

# MAIL AND PASSENGER STAGE LINE

Wallowa, Appleton, Flora to Paradise,  
MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; and

From Paradise, Flora and Appleton to Wallowa,  
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.

Good accommodations, courteous treatment and reasonable rates.  
Leaves Wallowa at 6 a. m.

E. W. SOUTHWICK, Proprietor.