

A Few Choice Farms

out of three hundred and fifty we have listed in the Willamette valley

240 acres, well improved and in cultivation, 1% mile west of Monmouth, Oregon. Price \$65 per acre. Terms

56% acres, 3% miles north-west of Independence; all in cultivation; Al buildings. A snap at \$5600,

8% acres, in high state of cultivation; good improvements and plenof fruit; 11/4 miles west of Monmouth. Price \$2500.

10 acres well improved land; 3 acres orchard and berries, balance in crop; good water, good buildings, good fences, 2 miles northwest of Monmouth. Price \$2500.

35 acres, 1 mile north of Monmouth; fine black soil, small house and large barn; plenty of water. Price \$85 per acre.

Branch Office Hotel Monmouth

Monmouth, Oregon

The Willamette Valley Company

Light, Power & Water at Very Reasonable Rates Company of the contract of the

WATER RATES-(Water by meter applies to residences only.) Residence rate on meter applies to customers only who pay \$2,00 and over at the rate of 200 per 1,000 gallons; minimum \$1,00 per m

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER RATE-

Residence, 15 cents per K. W.

Business houses, 25 cents per drop and 5 cents per K. W. Power, rates on application.

OFFICE AT WATERWORKS PHONE MAIN 41

A non-intoxicant, pure and refreshing bevera . I lowed from choice malt and hops. Those who

pronounce it absolutely the best mild, non-intoxicating drink on the market. Ask your druggist for it. Also for sale at the local soft drink establishments. For prices write

Salem Brewery Association

HAUSER BROS. SALEM, Props. of Salem Gun Store OREGON

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Send for Catalogue of Base Ball Uniforms

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Do You Feel This Way? A HOME COURSE IN AGRICULTURE

XII-Selection and Care of Farm Machinery By C. V. GREGORY

Agricultural Division Iowa State College

ser type of furrow opener is prefer-

planters, however, is the drop. If you

orn carefully so that the kernels are all about the same size the edge drop

plates will give a more even stand

han will the round hole drop. Plant-

ers in which the plates are turned by

used only to open the shoe are surer

to drop every time than those in

which all the work is done by the

There are two haying implements

er and the rake. Be sure to pick a wide cut mower. Six feet is a good

width. The extra draft amounts to

tittle, and considerable time will be

Where much hay is made the old

way of raking in bunches and pitch-

ing it on to the wagon by hand is too

slow and laborious. A much better

plan is to rake the hay into windrows

with a side delivery rake and gather

it up with a hay londer. Where the

hay is put in the barn a set of double

harpoon forks will make short work

of the unloading. If it is to be stacked

ome form of stacker will save a great

The most important harvesting ma-

thine is the self binder. The binder is

FIG. XXIV—LOADING THE MANURE SPREAL-ER DIRECT FROM THE BARN WITH A LIT-TER CARRIEL.

the most complicated machine on the

farm and the one most likely to get

out of order. In buying a binder sim-

plicity of construction, ease of adjust-

ment and handiness of oiling are im-

portant points to look after. A tongue

truck is an attachment that should go

with every binder. This is the only

means of eliminating side draft that

has yet been discovered. A tongue

sore shoulders and necks on the horses

Where much stock is kept the corn

binder is a necessary implement. By

cutting a large share of the corn and

using it as fodder or silage much feed

is saved that would otherwise be wast-

ing in the field the greater part of this

feed is wasted. The shocked fodder

may profitably be run through a shred-

der before feeding. This will husk the

corn and leave the stalks in the best

One of the most important of the

miscellaneous implements is the wind-

mill. No farmer can afford to pump

water for his stock by hand when the

wind will do it for nothing after the

mill has once been put up. In erecting windmill be sure that it is put on a

high enough tower so that surrounding trees or buildings will not cut off the wind. A mill which is geared back so that the wheel makes three revolutions or so to one stroke of the pump

will run in a lighter wind than will

the straight geared type. A three legged tower is just as strong as a

A machine that is almost indispensable on a stock farm is the gasoline engine. The original cost of these engines is reasonable, and the amount required for fuel and repairs is small.

feed can be cheaply and easily pre-

churn and washing machine. It may also replace the windmill as a source

In selecting a gasoline engine be

sure to get one large enough to do the

required work easily, remembering at

the same time that where much light

work is to be done a small engine

will do it with much less gasoline

than will be used by a large one.

This objection to a large engine can

be overcome to a large extent by so

arranging the work that several light

machines may be run at the same

time. The most reliable type of en-

gine is the four cycle, in which there are two revolutions of the flywheel to

one explosion. The water system of

cooling is the most efficient, though

air cooled engines are all right for

Another necessary machine of the

Not only does this save a great deal

en quantity of manure. There should

be little wood in a manure spreader,

of power for pumping.

light work.

four and considerably cheaper.

shape to be fed or used for bedding.

About 40 per cent of the

at harvest time.

saved in going over the field.

deal of hard work.

FIE methods of farming followed able to the disk, since the latter is today are made possible only by the use of modern labor hard to guide. The essential point in saving machinery. The farm are in the habit of grading your seed and of today needs brains more than muscles. The ability to handle a comdiented machine successfully is more calcultie than the power to do a hard tay's manual labor.

With the coming of improved may a chain from the axle and the wire binery the problem of what to buy and what to get along without has besome a serious one. The farmer has nore money tied up in machinery than n any one thing besides his land. liaving too much machinery is nearly that are absolutely essential, the mowis bad as having too little. What is needed in a wise selection.

It is always well to do a little figuring before buying a new machine. Dividing the cost of the implement by the number of years it may be reasonably expected to last will give the amount that must be charged to depreciation each year. Add to this an allowance for repairs, storage and each year's share of the interest, and you will have the yearly cost of the machine. A little further figuring will show whether the benefit received from it in a year will warrant this

Machinery may be roughly divided into five classes—tillage, planting, haying, harvesting and miscellaneous. Of the many tillage implements there are some that are absolutely necessary on any farm. Among these are the plows. For the farmer on a quarter section a stateen inch riding plow will be all that is needed for the field work. In addition it may be well to have a cheap walking plow for plowing the garden, turning out potatoes and for use in case of an emergency. A gang plow requires too many horses to be practicable on the average 160 acre farm. On larger farms, where plenty of horses are available, a gang plow will save the time of an extra man. It is a good plan to have the plow suppiled with two or three moldboards of different slants. A steep moldboard pulverizes the soil more and for this reason is a good thing to use on stubble land. On clover sod, however, a longer moldboard should be used in order to lessen the draft.

One of the most important tillage implements is the disk. No other machine will pulverize the soil so quickly or thoroughly. The use of a tongue ment-under the rear end of the truck is rather expensive, but so are tongue is of considerable advantage in taking the weight off the horses' necks. Solld wheel disks pulverize the ground more thoroughly than spaders or cutaways.

A good harrow is a necessity on any farm. The flexible type is be hollows and rides over trash better feeding value of the corn plant is in than will a solld frame harrow. Spring tooth harrows, rollers and weeders all have their special uses, but can hardly be said to be necessary on the average quarter section.

Next in order come the cultivators and there are so many styles of these that choosing is a difficult matter. The most important part of the cultivator is the shovels. A happy medium is struck in the six shovel type. shovels on this can be run deep

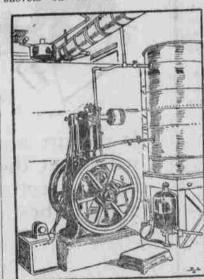


FIG. XXIII-A HANDY TYPE OF GASOLINE

enough to loosen the soll well the first two times over the field and can later be set shallow enough to avoid serious injury to the spreading roots. If you are in the corn business extensively enough to afford two sets of cultivators it is well to have special surface machines for the last two cultivations. Some companies make surface blades which can be attached in place of the shovels when so desired. In the hands of a careful man the two row cultivator does good and rapid work.

First in the line of planting machines come the seeders. While costing a little more at first, there is no better implement for sowing small cut through cornstalks and other stock farm is the manure spreader. and at a uniform depth. The result- of work, but it also applies the maing evenness of stand will cause an nure more evenly and will cover a increased crop sufficient to pay the greater amount of ground with a giventire cost of the drill in a year or

In selecting a corn planter the run- since it rots out quickly.

H. Hirschberg, Pres. A. Nelson, Vice Pres. C. W. Irvine, Cash.

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