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The Official Paper of Harney County  
has the largest circulation and is one of  
the best advertising mediums in Eastern  
Oregon.

The Great Harney Country  
Covers an area of 6,428,800 acres of  
land, 4,634,951 acres yet vacant subject  
to entry under the public land laws of  
the United States.

## Y FARMING DOCTRINE

### Reports of Prof. Shaw's Address at Dry Farm Congress

## METHODS USED, CROPS GROWN

### Very Practical Suggestions That Should be in Consideration and Trial by Local Farmers-- Methods That Promise Success--The Equipment.

The Times-Herald has received  
the text of Prof. Thomas  
Shaw's address given before  
the dry farm congress at Spokane  
and prints a portion of

The problem of dry farming is  
the greatest problem that con-  
fronts the people of the West to-  
day. Its magnitude exceeds all  
other problems combined. In  
the West it is the mining in-  
dustry. In the East it is the  
mining industry. In the West  
it is the mining industry. In the  
East it is the mining industry.

The Conservation Congress  
held at St. Paul, many  
of the features were dwelt  
upon by the various speakers.  
The most important subject  
discussed was never once  
mentioned. The reference here  
is to the proper conservation of  
the soil. In other words, it  
may be spoken of as the  
conservation of the precipitation  
falls upon the semi-arid  
country. It is a period of  
growth, that is, a period  
of the months of April,  
May and July. The value  
of moisture that falls during  
the months if properly con-  
served is worth more than the  
value of all other material in-  
combined. The advocates of  
dry farming then may well  
be surprised when they think of  
the magnitude of the work which  
they are trying to further.

The discussion of this great  
problem in the plan followed, will  
be outlined as follows: (1)  
The methods of dry farming the suc-  
cessful which have been proved;  
(2) The methods that are likely to  
be proved; (3) The methods that are  
likely to be proved; (4) The methods  
that are likely to be proved; (5) The  
methods that are likely to be proved;

The experience of the past season  
has confirmed the view, that  
it is hazardous to try to grow a  
crop of grain on the bench lands  
of Montana when these have  
been plowed in the spring  
and the crops sown the same  
season. If the season should  
prove moist a good crop may re-  
sult, but if it should prove very  
dry it will assuredly fail, and the  
failure may be complete. The  
growing of crops thus in the dry  
country, is in a sense a sort of  
gamble. There is always an  
element of uncertainty in it  
which should not be risked. The  
season cannot be forecasted,  
whence the wisdom of preparing  
the land the previous year for  
the crop of the next season.

If, however the farmer feels  
that he must incur the hazard,  
some crops may be grown more  
surely than others in a dry sea-  
son. One of these is durum  
wheat, a second is spelt, and a  
third is flax. The flax crop can  
be grown with more certainty on  
spring plowed land than any  
other. But when the attempt is  
made to grow it thus, it should  
be sown early. It should be  
sown on a well prepared bed and  
judiciously harrowed at the right  
stage in the growth of the  
plants.

While it is an assured fact that  
a cereal crop on the bench will  
give at least a fair return after  
summer-fallow properly manag-  
ed, provided the crop has been  
sown in season and properly  
cared for, it would seem reason-  
able to suppose that lands de-  
voted to the growing of a cultivated  
crop could also be followed by

cereal crops that would give a  
fair return to the grower. This  
conclusion is based on the fact  
that as far as concerns the cul-  
tivation of the soil, the process is  
not greatly different from that  
employed when cultivating the  
summer fallow. In both instan-  
ces the cultivation will be clean  
or at least it ought to be, and in  
both cases the soil is stirred with  
no little frequency. Thus far,  
therefore, the two processes are  
almost identical.

But there is a marked differ-  
ence in one respect, no crop is  
grown on the summer fallow, and  
therefore, no moisture is taken  
from the soil in that way. A  
crop is grown in the other in-  
stance, and while it is being  
grown, it is so far taking mois-  
ture out of the soil. How much  
moisture will thus be taken will  
depend somewhat on the nature  
of the crop. It follows, there-  
fore, that after a cultivated crop  
there will be less moisture left  
in the soil than after a summer  
fallow. The opponents of this  
theory of growing crops, object,  
that because they take moisture  
from the soil while they are be-  
ing grown, in the semi-arid  
country, there will not be enough  
left to assure a fair crop of grain  
coming after a cultivated crop.

The great reliance for forage  
will be alfalfa. The farmer in  
the dry country must depend  
more on alfalfa for hay than any  
other crop. Happily it can be  
grown and successfully in all or  
nearly all the bench land country  
that is susceptible of cultivation.  
On our demonstration farms in  
Montana, the failure to get a  
stand of alfalfa were fewer than  
with any other crop. In nearly  
every instance the crop was  
grown on spring-plowed land. In  
nearly every instance, the crop  
came up and grew successfully.  
In some instances where there  
was not enough of moisture to  
start the seed, it came up weeks  
later. At Chinook, on a sandy  
loam soil, alfalfa, sown in the  
spring gave two cuttings to the  
lower ground, the rainfall was  
but 3.95 inches from April 1st to  
September 1st. The land was  
spring plowed. At Chester alf-  
alfa sown late in May, has given  
a splendid stand on some new  
fallow land. From one to one  
and one-half tons may be grown  
per acre per year, and in moist  
seasons even larger crops will be  
obtained.

What has been said, prepares  
the way for what is to be said  
regarding rotation. It will be  
clearly apparent, therefrom that  
a part of the land should be fol-  
lowed every year, that a part  
will be devoted to cultivated  
crops, and that a part will be  
devoted to the growing of alfalfa  
and pasture. The most profit-  
able rotation will grow winter  
wheat and on the summer-fal-  
lowed land and spring crops on the  
cultivated land. Cultivated crops  
will be grown after winter wheat,  
the ground being plowed in the  
fall, the summer fallow will fol-  
low the spring cereals. By this  
system two crops can be grown  
in three years, whenever it is  
possible to grow cultivated crops  
with reasonable success. The alfalfa  
will furnish a crop more  
or less every year, and after a  
time this land may be broken  
and cultivated. The alfalfa will  
renew the land, not only by en-  
riching it but also by supplying  
it with humus every few years,  
the alfalfa would be grown on  
a different portion of the farm,  
but a change should not be made  
until a stand had been secured  
on other land. The proportion  
of the cultivated land growing  
crops should about equal that of  
the summer-fallowed land, to  
properly carry out this rotation,  
but of course this may be mod-  
ified.

From what has been said it  
will be very evident that a man  
that settles on bench land in the  
spring and breaks up sod land  
with the expectation that he will  
get a crop, may be sorely disap-  
pointed. His crops may almost  
completely fail. In the autumn  
he may be left without any sup-  
port. In the spring he should  
break up land and he should con-  
tinue breaking as long as the  
work can be done with a reason-  
able amount of labor and ex-  
pense. But he should not try to  
grow a large area of spring crop.  
He should rather devote his ener-

gies to the growing of a cultivated  
crop could also be followed by

## EXTEND RAILROAD WEST

### Toward This Valley From Vale says The Malheur Enterprise

## ENGINEER APPLYS FOR 27 MILES

### Construction Engineer Puts in Application to O. S. L. Directors Who are Said to be Favorable--Would Mean Building of Harriman Trans-Oregon Line.

Railroad building at this time  
looks more promising than ever  
before. A few days ago Con-  
struction Engineer D. H. Ashton,  
of the local construction office,  
sent into headquarters of the  
Oregon Short Line system at Salt  
Lake City an application for the  
construction of an extension of  
27 miles of road bed and track  
from Vale on west, says the Vale  
Enterprise.

This matter will be taken up  
shortly at the directors' meeting  
along with other proposed exten-  
sions to be made early next year.  
It will be remembered that last  
month the stockholders of the  
Oregon Short Line voted an in-  
crease of \$72,500,000 to the road's  
capital stock, making a total cap-  
italization of \$100,000,000. It is  
the plans of the Short Line  
people to use a large part of this  
money in the construction of the  
proposed extension from Vale  
across the state.

When asked whether he  
thought the application for the  
extension would be granted,  
Engineer Ashton only smiled and  
replied that he was not allowed  
to say. But the smile was one of  
satisfaction and easily a reply  
that everything was most favor-  
able for the beginning of con-  
struction work on the Harriman  
trans-Oregon line in the spring  
from this point. It was also  
gathered that as soon as the 27-  
mile extension was completed  
further appropriations would be  
made to carry on the road across  
the state to meet the Deschutes  
line.

All this is verified by the pres-  
ence in Vale this week of Right-  
of-way Agent H. B. Thompson  
of the O. S. L. headquarters at  
Salt Lake City. Mr. Thompson,  
who secures and closes all titles  
to right-of-way wherever the  
Short Line is to build extensions,  
has been working on right-of-  
way here and put in the past few  
days among the record books in  
the county clerk's office.

Mr. Thompson states that  
right-of-ways are being closed  
very satisfactorily in many cases  
but that a few ranchers are bound  
to obstruct railroad construction  
by demanding exorbitant prices  
for their right-of-way. He has  
almost come to the conclusion  
that ranchers in this vicinity are  
not in favor of railroads.

## CHANGE IN RECLAMATION SERVICE.

Gossip is rife in local recla-  
mation circles over the rumor that  
reorganization of that service  
with a view to greater efficiency  
and greater economy has been  
begun by Secretary of the Inter-  
ior Richard A. Ballinger. This  
story originated evidently in  
Washington and its significance  
has particularly quite a stir in official-  
dom, created among the en-  
gineers connected with the ir-  
rigation projects being built by  
Uncle Sam, says the Boise States-  
man.

It is rumored that within a  
short time Frederick H. Newell,  
director of the reclamation ser-  
vice, will resign to make way for  
an army engineer. It has been  
determined to bring this branch  
of the interior department under

## INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

(Portland Correspondence.)  
Salem will play host to the con-  
vention of the Oregon Develop-  
ment League, which will be held  
at the Capital City November 28,  
29 and 30. Invitations are be-  
ing prepared by Secretary Chap-  
man of the League and will be  
sent out soon to the various Ore-  
gon commercial bodies having  
membership in the parent body.  
The coming meeting promises  
to be attended by a large num-  
ber of delegates from every part  
of the state. The Oregon devel-  
opment League has accomplished  
a great deal in bringing the dif-  
ferent sections of the state to  
realize the common interest  
that binds them all together and  
this splendid organization prom-  
ises to accomplish much more in  
advancing the interests of the  
commonwealth as a whole.

A program that offers much of  
interest has been arranged.  
Salem people are going to hand  
out a brand of hospitality un-  
surpassed anywhere for the en-  
joyment of delegates in atten-  
dance. A big banquet will be  
the closing feature of the session.  
Automobile rides and visits to  
state institutions are planned.  
Medford scored during the  
past week when a car of yellow  
Newtown apples, entered by that  
city, carried off first prize at the  
Canadian National Apple Show  
at Vancouver, B. C. The same  
exhibit won third prize in the  
sweepstakes contest, despite the  
many exhibits entered by Cana-  
dian apple growers and those of  
Northwest states. This showing  
is a splendid one and indicates  
that Southern Oregon fruit will  
offer keen competition at Spo-  
kane, as well as at the Portland  
apple show.

Real estate men of the state  
plan a federation whose objects  
are to protect the members and  
bring about a better understand-  
ing between the buying and sell-  
ing public. There are between  
4,000 and 5,000 persons engaged  
in selling real estate in Oregon  
and it is thought an association  
would be an highly effective  
machine for advancing the inter-  
ests of realty men throughout  
the state, as well as aiding the  
development of the whole com-  
monwealth.

Oregon fir will be used for the  
decks of the world's largest  
steamship, the keel for which  
has been laid at Stettin, Germany.  
The ship Omega has reached the  
harbor for the lumber required,  
which is 2,000,000 feet. The  
new liner will be operated be-  
tween America and Europe by  
the Hamburg-American line and  
will have a speed of 22 knots.  
She will be of 45,000 tons gross  
register, with a length of 880  
feet, beam 96 feet, and will have  
accommodations for 5,000 pas-  
sengers.

Dates of the Fifth Annual  
Rose Festival have been fixed by  
the management for the week  
beginning June 5, 1911. Next  
year's Festival, say the officials,  
will be the most splendid in the  
history of the city. New fea-  
tures are being planned and  
next year's show will undoubtedly  
outdo anything of the kind  
heretofore held.

Job printing--The Times-Herald

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A First Class Bar in Connection

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Prairie City to Burns. Vale to Burns  
Burns to Diamond Burns to Venator  
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GENERAL MERCHANDISE  
**BEST GOODS AT  
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Complete line of  
Groceries and Dry Goods  
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Represents That Which is Truited and Reliable, and Handle Successfully all Sorts of Real Estate Business. We are  
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Talk Your Real Estate Matters Over With Us. Your Business Will Be Strictly Confidential. We Know Our Busi-  
ness, Attend To Our Business and Want Your Business.  
**FIRST DOOR SOUTH OF HARNEY COUNTY NATIONAL BANK** BURNS OREGON

(Continued on page 4)