

The Times-Herald.

BURNS, HARNEY COUNTY, OREGON, NOVEMBER 29, 1913

COUNTY OF HARNEY
The Biggest County In The State
Of Oregon, Best In The West

CITY OF BURNS

The Biggest City In The Biggest
County In The State Of Oregon

LIVESTOCK SHOW BE OF UNUSUAL SCOPE

to be Made From All Over The Union and Services of Most Famous Livestock Judges to Take Care of Classes. Dr. Kerr Confers With The Secretary of Agriculture

(Portland Correspondent)
Over the West, and
of the Middle West,
come reports of in-
hibitors at the Inter-
vestock Exposition to
the Portland Union
December 8-13.
from Wisconsin, Hol-
and Arizona, Herefords
horns from Montana
on a dress parade by
fancy livestock from
federal colleges of Cali-
fornia, Washington and
Stump's herd of Jer-
sey Monmouth, Oregon,
the grand champion
of the United States at
the show in Chicago was
to be entered, and the
minor and Dunn Short-
also on this circuit.
ies of sheep from the
minent flocks of the
will also be shown.
position officials have
mate in securing the
some of the most fa-
stock judges in the
ake care of the classes.
all the men selected
judges at the Inter-
vestock Exposition or
al Dairy Show at Chi-
fall are noted for ex-
ability and fairness,
and booster clubs all
northwest are enthusi-
siring up interest in
full special car parties
ed from a number of
of Eastern and Central
it is expected that
all over the country
advantage of the re-
road rates.
part of the Junction City
just published, proves

that the industry has been a suc-
cess in every way. The cream-
ery was organized eleven months
ago and during that time 84,000
pounds of butter has been made,
about 5,000 pounds of which has
been used by the farmers them-
selves. The remainder sold for
\$25,094, buttermilk for \$273 and
cream for \$587, making a total of
\$26,054. Of this amount the farm-
ers received \$22,240, less 1 cent
per pound for running expenses.
The average price paid for butter
during the last eleven months
was 34 cents per pound, and the
farmers received \$1,200 more
than if they had sold their prod-
ucts to private creameries.

President W. J. Kerr, of the
Oregon Agricultural College, has
recently been in conference with
the Secretary of Agriculture and
other officials at Washington re-
garding larger co-operation by
the Government with the state
in its agricultural work; and has
been assured that the depart-
ment of farm management will
contribute money for the promo-
tion of boy's and girl's clubs
throughout the state and also to
co-operate with the college in
every way for the extension of
agricultural education. Presi-
dent Kerr was much interested
in the bureau of marketing and
has asked that the department
send experts to Oregon to show
how to get better markets and
better prices for farm products.

At a recent meeting, in Port-
land, of representatives of the
Willamette Valley Exposition
Association, it was determined
to make the San Francisco ex-
hibit in the nature of a diversif-
ied farm display. It is expected
this will require a space not less

than 20 x 100 feet and that
sufficient material will be pro-
vided to occupy a similar area in
the Oregon state building.

RESOLUTIONS

Hall of Burns Lodge, A. F. &
A. M., Burns, Oregon:

Whereas, It has pleased the
Grand Architect of the Universe
to remove from our midst
our beloved brother, Henry E.
Thompson, who departed this
life Thursday, October 2, 1913,
touched by His finger and he
peacefully sleeps,

Whereas, In his death the
state has lost a conscientious and
patriotic citizen, and native son;
the community an active and
charitable fellow-worker and
friend; the Lodge a worthy and
loyal member within the square
and compass of the work, and
the family a devoted husband
and father.

Therefore, be it Resolved:
That the sympathy of this Lodge
be extended to the family and
relatives of our deceased brother
and they are tenderly counseled
to look beyond the Urn to the
resurrection morn in the hope of
a blessed immortality.

Be it further Resolved: That
the Lodge room be suitably
draped for a period of thirty
days; these resolutions spread
upon the records; a copy furnish-
ed the family, and to the local
press for publication.

A. W. GOWAN,
WM. FARRE,
JOHN W. SAYER,
Committee.

Market Report.

Receipts for last week at the
Portland Union Stock Yards were
Cattle 1190, Calves 65, Hogs 4328,
sheep 6862.

A large proportion of the
week's cattle business has been
on a lower basis, due to the gen-
eral inferiority of the stuff mar-
keted, when an occasional prime
load of steers or cows appeared
in the yards, order buyers snap-
ped them up quickly at top prices.
A steer sale Monday at \$7.75 and
a load or two at \$7.40 and \$7.50 is
an example, but the bulk of sales
were at \$7.00 and \$7.25. The
poorest lot of cows and heifers
seen here for weeks caused the
session to drag. Killers are sim-
ply over supplied on poor beef
quality. Other butcher lines
were steady.

The hog market faltered on
Tuesday when the trade weaken-
ed about ten cents, but during
the remainder of the period \$8.00
proved to be a substantial price
basis for choice light weight
swine. A big volume of business
was transacted Monday and
Wednesday. Monday had the
second largest single day's run
of the year, but live pork outlet
seems to be broad enough to ab-
sorb liquidation to date.

The sheep house furnished
some excitement Monday when a
few decks of fancy lambs sold at
\$6.00, a new record for the sea-
son, other varieties brought \$5.50
and \$5.75. Nothing sensational
visited the mutton division, as
most of the transactions consist-
ed of medium grade ewes selling
\$3.65 and \$3.75. Prime ewes sold
at \$4.00. Best yearlings are con-
sidered steady at \$4.75 and \$4.90;
old sheep \$4.50.

Declare War on Colds.

A crusade of education which
aims "that common colds may be-
come uncommon within the next
generation" has been begun by
prominent New York physicians.
Here is a list of "don'ts" which
the doctors say will prevent the
annual visitation of the cold:
"Don't sit in a draughty car."
"Don't sleep in hot rooms."
"Don't avoid the fresh air."
"Don't stuff yourself at meal
time. Over-eating reduces your
resistance."

To which we would add—when
you take a cold get rid of it as
quickly as possible. To accom-
plish that you will find Chamber-
lain's Cough Remedy most ex-
cellent. Sold by all dealers.

Patrons of the A. K. Richard-
son general merchandise store
are in luck. The boys have ar-
ranged to give away a handsome
7-piece breakfast set to patrons
showing by a coupon that they
have traded to the amount of
\$25. Ask them about it. 441f

SOIL TYPES FOUND ON EXPERIMENT STATION

A Word From Supt. Breithaupt Anent Conditions on The Station Tract. Advantages Gained on Some Soils By Harrowing Grain After it is Well Started to Establish Moisture

By L. R. BREITHAUPT.

That there is an advantage to
be gained on some soils and un-
der some conditions by harrow-
ing grain after it is well started
in the spring in order to establish
a moisture conserving mulch
around the stools of the grain
was pretty well established by
the following results from a test
on this point:

Turkey Red Wheat not har-
rowed per acre.....17.17
Turkey Red wheat harrow-
ed, bu. per acre.....23.00

The harrowing was done with
the Eureka weeder an implement
that works much the same as
the ordinary spike tooth harrow
but does better work for the rea-
son that the teeth do not drag
out the young plants quite so
much. Ordinarily the spike
tooth harrow is good enough,
where the land is free from
brush. The teeth should be given
a good angle to the rear so as
not to dig up the plants. Har-
rowing should be done as early
in the spring as possible after
drying weather begins and the
plants have become strong
enough to stand the treatment
without being torn out or cover-
ed up. Harrowing like other
farm operations, must be done
with judgment. Done at the
wrong time, in the wrong way,
or on soil that will not stand it,
more damage than good may re-
sult.

Harrowing is usually done on
winter wheat only. Rye, barley
and oats are more easily torn out
with the harrow. However, es-
pecially where there is a thick
stand, it is often of advantage
to harrow these crops lightly. It
is out of the question to recom-
mend a treatment that will do
for all soils and conditions. A
farmer trying such things as har-
rowing wheat in the spring should
always use his best judgment
in the matter and then leave a
strip or two thru the field as a
check on the benefit or harm he
has done. In this way he can be
more certain of what to do the
following year. If you don't be-
lieve harrowing will do any good,
try a strip anyway to prove it.
If you think it will do good, leave
a strip to see if you were right.

The Experiment Station is con-
stantly held up before the minds
of both the old and new comers
to this country, by a certain per-
cent of our citizens, as a piece of
"sub-irrigated" land sometimes
termed as the best in the country.
As a matter of fact, there are
various conditions of soil and
moisture conditions to be found
on the Experiment Station. We
have some "sub-irrigated" land.
I will give an idea of the value of
this in comparison with the other
types we have in the results ob-
tained from tests on the differ-
ent moisture conditions to be
found here. Also have land that
is not sub-irrigated but that can
be made to form a union of the
moisture descending from above
with that which rises from below
from a surface flow of water at a
depth of eleven feet. Water in
the right kind of soil will in about
one year's time rise to a height
of eight feet or more. By sum-
mer following long enough to
wet down the remaining two or
three feet, the land becomes
moist all the way down and plant
roots can then pass through
moist soil for from four feet or

more according to the root
system developed by the particu-
lar plant. Results from this
condition will also be given.

Beside the two types already
described there is on the ex-
periment station a body of land
comprising over half of the
acreage that is as dry as ever
land was as far as any assistance
that crops growing upon it can
get from the surface flow of
water twelve feet below. I
presume this sounds strange to
the reader of the description
given of the type which we are
able to connect up with the water
from below by summer fallow-
ing. There is a difference, how-
ever, in the formation of the two
types that makes a mighty dif-
ference in the moisture condi-
tions.

I have said that, in certain
soils, that the moisture would
rise from below to a height of
eight or more feet in the space
of approximately one year's time.
And I will also say that in other
soils the moisture will never rise
to such a height. Underlying
and extending down to the sur-
face flow in the first instance, is
a fine textured subsoil. Under
the dry land just above the sur-
face flow of water is a coarse
sandy formation. In order for a
soil to raise water by capillary
action, it must be of fine texture,
or at least contain considerable
fine material such as clay and
silt in its makeup. Coarse sand
and gravel will not lift water by
capillary action to any useful
height. This can be proven by
use of glass tubes filled with
these materials mentioned and
placed in a shallow pan of water.

Here are the yields from field
tests on the types of soil de-
scribed:

Turkey Red wheat:
On sub-irrigated land, bu.
per acre.....8.96
On land connected by
summer following, bu.
per acre.....48.17
On dry land, bu. per acre 16.61

Now I do not want to leave
the impression that sub-irrigated
land is not good. There is good
sub-irrigated land, most of it is
good, and there are thousands of
acres of it in Harney Valley that
is good. In fact it is the poorest
kind of argument to object to
the Experiment Station having
a little of this kind of land be-
cause it would not have soil re-
presentative of a great part of
Harney county if it had none of
this. The point is that this par-
ticular sub-irrigated land of
which we have heard so much
from people most of whom have
never seen the Experiment
Station tract or taken the trouble
to allow anyone to show them
the soil by means of the soil
augur, is the poorest land we
have to contend with. I have
other results to show this which
anyone can have by inquiring.

Another point is that the re-
sults which are being published
as Dry Land results are taken
from yields obtained from that
land which I have described as
dry. And, unless otherwise
specified, results that are pub-
lished will be from this type of
land. Such results should be
possible any where in the county
where good dry farming methods
are practiced, and, since we re-
cord less rain and more frosts
than does a great part of the

county, they may be bettered in
many places. Especially can
they be bettered by the man who
has land which can be connect-
ed up by one year's summer fallow
and thus obtain the aid from the
surface flow water.

Don't you think, Mr. Reader,
that it takes a little patience to
have people forever telling one
that the Experiment Station is
"sub-irrigated" and then refus-
ing almost to a man to come out
and allow themselves to be shown
the true conditions on the plea
that they haven't time. Why
must we be forced to listen to
those who know not of what they
speak? Why allow the county to
be "knocked" by people saying
that the Experiment Station is
the best land in the county?

Choosing the Right Present.

Are you in doubt about a cer-
tain present? The Youth's
Companion has proved to be one
of the best that can be chosen.
Perhaps you have not seen it late-
ly, and are not quite sure. Then
let us send you a sample copy or
two. Suppose you ask for the
issues containing the opening
chapters of Arthur Stanwood
Pier's fine serial story of life in
a boys' school—"His Father's
Son." If you look the paper over
carefully, bearing in mind that
there are fifty-two such numbers
for a year's subscription of \$2.00,
we are sure you will say that
a better present could not be
chosen, whether for a young per-
son or for an entire family.

For the year's subscription of
\$2.00 there is included a copy of
The Companion Practical Home
Calendar for 1914, and all the is-
sues for the remaining weeks of
this year, dating from the time
the subscription is received.

If you ask for sample copies
we will send with them the An-
nouncement for 1914.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION,
144 Berkeley St., Boston, MASS.
New Subscriptions Received at
at this Office.

Use of Grade Stallions Causes Heavy Losses

Oregon Agricultural College,
Corvallis, Ore.—That Oregon
horsemen annually lose almost
\$1,000,000 by their failure to
breed to pure bred stallions is a
fact recently brought out by the
investigations of Professor E. L.
Potter, head of the Agricultural
College Livestock department.
Conservative estimates place the
value of each colt sired by a
grade or mongrel stallion at \$40
less than the value of a colt sired
by a pure bred stallion. As there
are about 20,000 colts whose sires
are not pure bred, the annual
loss to the growers of horses in
Oregon is \$800,000.

On the other hand, the service
fee for the grade or mongrel
stallion averages only \$3 less
than the fee for pure bred
service. This effects a saving of
\$60,000 annually. By deducting
this sum from the \$800,000 lost
through mongrel breeding, the
net loss is found to be \$740,000
annually.

According to the reports col-
lected by Professor Potter, there
are about 50,000 colts foaled an-
nually in the state. Of this num-
ber 30,000 are from pure bred
sires and 20,000 from grade and
mongrel sires. The average value,
at five years of age, of each colt
from the pure bred sire, is from
\$160 to \$200, depending quality.
The value of each colt from the
grade or mongrel sire is from
\$120 to \$160 with a considerable
number under the \$100 figure.

These estimates are based on
the present dull market prices
and the difference in prices be-
tween the poorer and the better
breed classes becomes greater as
values rise.

Although it is true that in some
localities pure bred sires are not
available, it is far more generally
true that there is not sufficient
demand for the service that is
available. In other words, it
seems that the purchase of more
pure bred stallions is not so im-
portant as more patronage for
those already owned in the state.

A. K. Richardson asks a chance
to figure on your winter supply
of goods. Will meet prices of
any outside house. Give him
your order and get his prices be-
fore purchasing.

COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL FOOTBALL GAME GOOD

First Game Between Classmen Results In a Single Touchdown for Each. Sophomores Rather Light for Op- ponents But Strength About Even. Accident Mars Closing of Game

The foot ball game between
the Sophomore Class and the
combined Freshman, Junior and
Senior classes of the High School
staged at the ball ground on
Thanksgiving day resulted in a
draw.

As this was the first foot ball
game pulled off in Burns in re-
cent years, it attracted much at-
tention and a large and enthus-
iastic crowd was in attendance.
The roster sections were features
in themselves. The Sophomores,
located on the west side and
decked out in class colors and
armed with cowbells, horns and
other paraphernalia, were an im-
posing spectacle. The Freshmen
Juniors and Seniors on the op-
posite side were no less gorgeously
attired, and if possible were more
noisy than the Sophomores. Each
individual player was the recipi-
ent of prolonged cheering. Every
good play was the signal for a
fresh outbreak of cheering. It is
reported that the people of
the quiet little town of Har-
ney were somewhat excited on
hearing the distant Rah Rahs,
thinking that the Plutes had
again taken to the warpath as in
the dreaded times of long ago,
but their gravest fears were dis-
pelled when they were told that
it was only the yells of the en-
thusiastic rooters at a modern
football game.

The all class team won the toss
and decided to defend the south
goal. Blackmer, of the Sopho-
mores, kicked off to his oppo-
nents who returned a few yards
and the game was on in earnest.
The all stars circled the end for
short gains but soon lost the ball
on downs.

The Sophomores also failed to
make yardage and Blackmer fell
back for a punt. Miller, the
Sophomore center, made a wild
toss, the ball going over Black-
mer's head for a great loss of
yardage. This was the first
break in the game for the Sopho-

mores were somewhat unnerved
and the ball was soon in posses-
sion of their opponents who began
a steady march toward the goal.
Hagey, by a brilliant 15 yard run,
carried the ball across for a touch-
down. Hagey failed to kick goal.
Score at end of first quarter:
All-Stars 6, Sophs 0.

The second quarter was some-
what similar to the first, the ball
being in the Sophomores territory
most of the time. Smith, with
Hagey and Voegtly putting up
very good interference succeed-
ed in circling the end for several
good gains which brought them
to the Sophs 5 yard line. Here
the Sophs put up a stonewall de-
fense and gained the ball on
downs and putting out of danger.
This half was all in favor of the
All-Stars, and was featured by
the running of Smith. How-
ever, Skeins and Leonard of the
Sophs tackled well, thus head-
ing off several prospective touch-
downs.

The Sophs came back strong
in the second half, with renewed
energy and a few trick plays.
The leading play was a feint end
run by left half Foley who passed
the ball to Swain, the big Soph
end who got away for a specta-
cular run and a big gain. The
play completely fooled the All-
Stars and would have resulted
in a touch down had it not been
for the speed of Fred Smith, who
overtook Swain and brought him
down on the yard line. The
Sophs had a good chance to
score at this point but misunder-
stood signals resulted in a loss
on three successive downs.

The fourth quarter began with
Sophomores still on the aggressive.

The successful trick play was
again brought into use and Swain
made a brilliant 40 yard run be-
fore he was downed on the 3 yard
line. Here Swain was switched
into the backfield and bucked the
line for 2 yards. The next down

(Continued on page two.)

THE BURNS HOTEL
DELL DIBBLE, Prop.
Centrally Located, Good Clean
Rooms, Comfortable Rooms,
Clean and Sanitary Beds
Class Bar In Connection. Give Me A Call

**THE WHITE FRONT
FEEDERY, FEED AND SALE
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We have confined our business entirely to the
White Front where we are prepared to care
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HAY FED FOR 20c. PER HEAD AND UP
Dried Hay and Grain for Sale at Market
Prices. Good Hay, in Stack \$4.50 Per Ton.
Delivered in Burns, \$6.50 Per Ton
Burns-Vale Stage Line
36-Hour Schedule from Railroad
Close Connections Made With Trains East.
Comfortable Conveyances for Passengers.
Fare, \$10. Careful Attention and Prompt
Delivery of Express and Freight Entrusted
to Our Care. Freight 2 1-2c. Per Pound.

J. McKinnon & Son
BURNS, - OREGON

**HOWARD H. CUSTIS
Veterinarian**
Graduate of University of Pennsylvania
JOHN DAY, OREGON
Diseases of Horses, Cattle and all other Animals

THE FRENCH HOTEL
DAVID NEWMAN, Prop.
Strictly First Class. Splendid
Service, Fine Accommodations,
Commercial Headquarters
Sample Room In Connection, Reasonable Rates

BLUE MT. STAGE CO.
Daily Line, Burns and Prairie City
SCHEDULE:
LEAVE ARRIVE
Burns.....6 a m Canyon City.....6:30 p m
Canyon City.....7 a m Prairie City.....10 a m
Prairie City.....2:30 p m
Canyon City.....7 p m Burns.....12 noon
Fare, Burns-Prairie City,\$ 6.00
Round Trip,11.00
Express Rates 2 1-2 Cents, Prairie to Burns
PLEASANT, SCENIC ROUTE ALL THE WAY
L. WOLDENBERG, Prop.

IT IS IMPORTANT
That you vaccinate your calves for Black Leg
early, as the loss of one calf will more than
pay for vaccination of the whole herd. We
have fresh vaccine on hand. Phone orders to
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WELCOME PHARMACY

Raw Furs, Hides and Pelts Bought
I pay highest cash prices for all kinds of Raw Furs, Hides and
Pelts. Notify me either by mail or telephone if you have any
quantity and I will come after them. Am prepared to advance
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Address, L. L. NOONCHESTER
Office in building south Burns hotel on street leading to
court house—old Masonic building—Burns, Oregon