

AGRICULTURAL SHORT COURSE NEXT WEEK

Program of The Week Published For Benefit of Those Interested. Subjects Cover Entire Farm Industry of County. Agronomy, Animal Husbandry, Domestic Science

For the benefit of many who wish to attend the agricultural short course which opens next Monday morning, the program for the entire week is published below. By consulting this one may ascertain what day or evening any particular subject is to be taken up:

AGRONOMY PROGRAM.
For the Agronomy work, four hours per day would be required—preferably one hour in the morning, two hours in the afternoon, and one hour in the evening. Under this arrangement the following four courses in Agronomy and the daily subjects in each are proposed:

COURSE IN SOILS—The composition of soils; the important physical and chemical qualities of soils; the chief soil types of central Oregon—their qualities, use and handling; judging soils; alkali soils and their treatment; maintaining and improving soil fertility.

COURSE IN CROPS—Dry farming crops; growing the wheat crop; barley, oats, emmer and rye; field peas; alfalfa in rows; maintaining and improving soil fertility.

COURSE IN TILLAGE PRACTICES—Soil moisture; moisture conservation; dry farming tillage; soil plowing and harrows; handling irrigated lands.

COURSE IN EVENING LANTERN TALKS—Some college dry farming crops; machinery for the central Oregon farmer; the use and value of farm manures; modern agricultural education.

ANIMAL AND DAIRY HUSBANDRY.
Breeding, feeding and management of horses. Breeding, feeding and management of hogs. Breeding, feeding and management of sheep. Breeding, feeding and management of dairy cattle. Breeding, feeding and management of beef cattle. Butter making on the farm. Judging draft horses. Judging

hogs. Judging light horses and sheep. Judging dairy cattle. Judging beef cattle.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE COURSE.
Monday P. M.—Lecture—Care of the sick room. Mrs. Dolman. Demonstration—Hot Breads. Mrs. Calvin.

Tuesday A. M.—Demonstration—Cooking for the sick. Mrs. Dolman. Afternoon, Lecture—The growing girl. Mrs. Calvin. Demonstration—Miss Cowgill, home dressmaking.

Wednesday A. M.—Demonstration—New ways of using dried fruits. Mrs. Calvin. Afternoon, Lecture—Bandaging. Mrs. Dolman. Demonstration—Deserts.

Thursday A. M.—Demonstration—Food for the convalescent. Mrs. Dolman. Afternoon—Lecture—Emergencies. Mrs. Dolman. Demonstration—The use of canned food. Mrs. Calvin.

Friday A. M.—Demonstration Salads. Mrs. Dolman. Afternoon, Lecture—Feeding the school children. Mrs. Calvin. Demonstration—Meat Cookery. Mrs. Calvin.

Saturday A. M.—Demonstration—School luncheons. Mrs. Calvin. Afternoon, Demonstration—Cakes and cake making. Mrs. Dolman.

The above program will be varied to suit the wishes of the ladies in attendance at the meeting and each day from 15 to 30 minutes will be given to answering any questions that may have been placed in the question box. This question box will be answered at the close of the afternoon meeting.

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

THE WHITE FRONT LIVERY, FEED AND SALE STABLE
We have confined our business entirely to the White Front where we are prepared to care for our customers better than ever before.
HORSES FED FOR 20c. PER HEAD AND UP
Baled Hay and Grain for Sale at Market Prices. Good Hay in Stack \$4.50 Per Ton. Delivered in Burns, \$6.50 Per Ton

The 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 21-2c. Per Pound.

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BURNS, - OREGON

LATEST DEVELOPMENT LEAGUE NOTES

(From Our Portland Correspondent)
Leaving Portland the morning of Thursday, February 19, a special train will be run over the line of the Oregon Electric carrying a party of 125 or more boosters, representing practically every line of business in this section, to attend a great convention at Eugene for the purpose of stimulating interest in the "Buy-your-ticket-through-Oregon" movement which was inaugurated several weeks ago throughout the whole state. The train will probably stop at all the important towns en route for the purpose of taking on all who care to make the trip. The Eugene Commercial Club will make arrangements to entertain at least 1,000 delegates.

That the movement is already having a good effect is indicated by the statement by the Pacific Coast representative of the Pennsylvania Lines that probably 90 percent of the San Francisco travel in 1915 will include Oregon as a part of its itinerary. The convention at Eugene will be held for the purpose of laying plans to induce that travel to take advantage of stopover privileges in a great number of Oregon towns instead of in the one large city.

With a capital stock of \$641, the Corvallis Cannery, operated by the Benton County Growers' Association, did a business of \$85,000 in 1913. The establishment packed 17,850 cases of fruits and vegetables, making 38 carloads of 36,000 lbs each. Growers received approximately \$12,000 for raw material.

Out of a total Government appropriation of \$23,460,000 for carrying on reclamation work, Oregon receives \$1,220,185. Of this amount about \$500,000 will be expended on the West Umatilla project, nearly the same amount on the work jointly being carried on by the Government and state, and the balance will be allotted to the Klamath project.

The good roads excitement has invaded Polk County. The Dallas Commercial Club is making an effort to secure a bond issue of not less than \$600,000, with which, it is figured, practically all the cities of the county can be connected by a hard surface road.

The Santa Clara Potato Grower's Association of farmers near Eugene, has just sold three carloads of spuds at 80 cents per cwt. and are holding from 12 to 14 carloads for better prices. The association was organized for the purpose of developing better potatoes, for co-operation in fighting disease and insects and to aid its members in securing better prices.

Market Report.

Receipts for the week have been cattle 1276, calves 3, hogs 3403, sheep 6102.

Cattle liquidation liberal on Monday but very light the remainder of the week and outlet somewhat improved for limited quantities of choice light grain and hay fed steers and two loads at \$7.80 Monday featured. Bulk for six days sold \$7.25 and \$7.50 butcher stuff slow. Small supply of cows, bulls heifers etc. All prices steady at the close.

Swine trade had sensational rise this week. Prices jump from \$8.10 to \$8.40 and \$8.50. Bulk of light hogs sold \$8.15 and \$8.35 but several sales at the higher figures were made. An extreme short supply, eager demand for live hogs by killers all over the coast, severe cold weather East of the mountains scarcity of finished stock ready for shipment were the principal factors having an influence of the markets aviation.

Sheep house activities was in its first power Monday and Tuesday. Grain fed wether sales off cars at \$5.75 and ewes at \$4.65 featured. Lamb top was \$6.50 with a considerable quantity offered. Trade is weak for poor grade mutton but seems to run to fancy choice quality. Receipts have been about twenty percent less than for same period a week ago.

Tonawama tonight.

PLANTING, HARVESTING AND MARKETING PEAS

Most Profitable Method of Harvesting And Marketing is Feeding to Hogs. Estimated Produce \$1.00 Worth of Pork for Every Bushel of Peas and Leave Land in Fertile Condition

BY L. R. BREITHAUPT.

In former articles on field peas, it was brought out that the Golden Vine and Prussian Blue, except that these are sometimes sold under other names, are about all the varieties of field peas now obtainable commercially. Yields of these varieties on the Station have been given. They have been contrasted in yields with wheat under like dry land conditions. The broadcast method of seeding has been compared with the double row method. And the danger from frosts has been discussed. We will now take up the growing and disposal of the field pea crop, both on irrigated and dry lands, and with the two varieties already mentioned in mind, hoping, however, that before very long that the Experiment Station will have determined upon better varieties and that the seed will have been increased to such an extent as to give every one interested in the crop a start.

Field peas can be grown upon about any land in the County that will produce other spring crops. They should never be planted on land that overflows or becomes very wet at the surface because, being planted very early, they will drown out. Land that is to be planted to field peas should always be prepared in the fall. Spring plowing can scarcely be done in time to plant the crop when it should be planted and is a poor way to farm anyway. The man who plants any kind of a crop on spring plowing is always behind time and gets poor pay for his work because he gets small crops.

Owing to the lateness with which the Prussian Blue variety of field peas mature, it is not advisable for any one who has irrigated or otherwise cold land to plant them. On the cold types of land, the Golden Vine variety should be used, leaving the Prussian Blue for those having sandy or foothill soils of warmer nature, upon which this variety will do very well.

It is absolutely necessary that peas be planted early. The seed germinates at a low temperature and the peas grow during cool weather better than during hot weather. If the planting is made late the vines may not set pods at all because of the blasting of the flowers during hot weather; and they may not ripen the pods set because of being caught in a fall frost while yet green. Field peas should be planted during the fore part of April, never later than the twentieth of April.

From forty-five to sixty pounds of seed per acre is ample, forty-five pounds on dry land and sixty on the wet lands.

Planting should be done with the grain drill. Most drills do not crack the peas, though some do. If the drill cracks the peas, it should not be used but another drill obtained in some way. Cracked peas seldom grow. By closing up three of the holes of the drill and leaving two open etc, the peas can be placed in double rows about twenty eight inches apart. Planted in rows in this way, the peas can be cultivated if necessary to kill weeds or to maintain a mulch on the soil so that there will be as little loss of moisture by evaporation from the soil as possible. The conservation of the moisture so that the crop gets the full benefit from the moisture in the soil probably accounts for the better yields to be gotten with peas in rows than when drilled in all over the ground. Being in rows also aids in getting sunlight to the vines, thus bringing about a bushy growth with pods well distributed over the entire plant instead of just at the vine tip as in the case of the crowded thick seeding.

When the crop is to be fed to hogs, there is no worry about harvesting and threshing and kindred processes with all the expenses attached. The grain farmer pays out a high percentage of the value of his crop in threshing bills etc. Peas are harvested and turned into a high priced product easy of marketing by simply turning hogs in the patch. The hogs do a cleaner job than any harvesting implement that can ever be devised. They will produce about one bushel worth of pork for every bushel of peas in the field and leave the land in a good state of fertility. The best size hog is in the neighborhood of fifty pounds,

when turned upon the peas. Young hogs, and other animals too, make better gains in proportion to the amount of feed consumed than do old animals. A bunch of thrifty young hogs turned upon a pea patch will return more clear money to the dry land farmer, and the wet land farmer too no doubt, than he can obtain from most annual crops. From the time the pigs go on the peas until the time they are marketed, they should be given all they will eat. A pig should always have all he will eat, if he is to be a money making machine. Stunted pigs are always grown at a loss. A hog should weigh two hundred pounds at seven months of age and be in condition for the market. Farmers who grow hogs on starvation rations and market them at two or three years of age never know what it takes to produce such an agricultural monstrosity or it would never be done.

Following are the results of a hogging off test made with Golden Vine peas upon a dry tract of land. The peas were produced under summer fallow conditions. They probably yielded about thirteen bushels per acre. After finishing the pea patch they were finished up on cracked peas and wheat, two parts of peas to five of wheat, and the results are also given.

Number of pigs	15
Initial weight of pigs, lbs	789
Initial weight each pig lbs	52.61
Initial cost of pigs	\$88.15
Date turned on peas	July 27
Date taken off peas	Oct. 3
Weight when taken off, lbs	1535
Gain in weight from peas lbs	746
Number of acres of peas	4.25
Gain in pounds per acre	175.5
Value of peas per acre	\$16.32
Pounds of cracked peas consumed in finishing hogs	1036
Pounds of cracked wheat consumed finishing hogs	4024
Gain in weight of hogs, lbs	1194
Peas at three cents, wheat per hundred	\$1.75
Peas and wheat figured equal, per hundred	2.02
These hogs averaged just about two hundred pounds each, live weight, and were about seven months old. Fourteen of them weighed 278 pounds alive and dressed out 2575 pounds, a percentage of 93. Values are figured above at this rate. Such a high percentage of dressed meat is very rare and would hardly be believable without a look at the hogs. These hogs were pronounced by Mr. Hansen, manager of the Burns Packing Plant, as "The best hogs I have ever seen in quality of the meat and in the small amount of waste." They surely were solid meat of fine quality, showing well that as good pork can be grown here as from corn, and at a profit.	

In conclusion let it be said that peas are well adapted to the climate; that they are adapted to dry land conditions; that they can grow in competition with any other crop so far as yield is concerned; that they are of higher feeding value than the grains; that they enrich the soil upon which they grow; that there is a present market for the crop turned into hogs; and that the crop should be considered as one of the most, if not the most, important annual for this county.

How is Your Boiler?

It has been stated that a man's stomach is his boiler, his body is his engine and his mouth the fire box. Is your boiler (stomach) in good working order or is it so weak that it will not stand a full load and not able to supply the needed energy to your engine (body)? If you have any trouble with your stomach Chamberlain's Tablets will do you good. They strengthen and invigorate the stomach and enable it to do its work naturally. Many very remarkable cures of stomach trouble have been effected by them. For sale by all dealers.

Strayed—One red and white muley cow branded a script figure four or an oar lock on right side came to my place in Drewsey about three weeks ago. Owner please come prove property, and pay charges and for this adv. F. J. Upton.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF EXTENSION OF RAILROAD

President Farrell Says Oregon & Eastern Will be Extended West From Juntura as Far as Possible During Year. Expected to Reach Harney Valley Before The Work Ceases

The announcement of President Farrell of the O.-W. R. & N. that the Oregon & Eastern Railroad would be extended west from Juntura verifies the confident prediction of several local men that the line would be pushed to Harney Valley this year. Last Thursday's Portland Journal says:

Between \$5,500,000 and \$6,000,000 has been authorized by the directors of the Union Pacific system for improvements on the O.-W. R. & N. This covers almost exactly the amount asked for in the budget prepared by President J. D. Farrell and Vice President J. P. O'Brien and sent to New York on New Year's day.

This news was brought back to Portland today by Mr. Farrell himself, who has been in New York nearly three weeks in consultation with the directorate. The money is to be distributed in general improvement of the lines in Oregon and Washington. It does not include any expenditures that may be entailed by prospective new lines, for which special appropriations are to be made.

It does include, however, provision for the extension of the Central Oregon line, which is being built westward from Vale, and is now operated as far west as Juntura. This work, Mr. Farrell announced, will be pushed beyond Riverside as far as possible.

What is Your Income?

Only a few days left in which to file your income tax statement. Applications for blanks can be made to any bank or County Treasurer or to Milton A. Miller, Collector Internal Revenue, Portland, Oregon.

Penalty of \$20 to \$1000 for failure to file returns on or before March 1st. Fine not exceeding \$2000 or imprisonment not exceeding one year or both at the discretion of the court for making a false or fraudulent return.

Every person having a net income of \$3000 or over for calendar year (\$2500 for year 1913) must make a return; a single person is allowed an exemption of \$3000 and a married person \$4000. (For year 1913, March 1 to December 31, the exemption allowed is \$2500 or \$3333.33.)

All payments due on your income may be remitted at once or you can have until June 30 in which to pay. Payment must be by certified check, money order or draft. Personal checks cannot be accepted.

Partnerships as such are not required to make income returns, but the members comprising the firm providing their individual incomes reach \$3000 (\$2500 for 1913) or over are to make returns.

If in doubt regarding any part of the law regulations write for information to M. A. Miller, Collector, Portland Oregon.

For year 1913, the law operates only from March 1 to December 31 so the incomes, deductions and exemptions are figured accordingly.

The Best Cough Medicine.

"I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy every since I have been keeping house," says L. C. Hames, of Marbury, Ala. "I consider it one of the best remedies I ever used. My children have all taken it and it works like a charm. For colds and whooping cough it is excellent." For sale by all dealers.

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Sample Room In Connection, Reasonable Rates

BLUE MT. STAGE CO.
Daily Line, Burns and Prairie City
SCHEDULE:

LEAVE	ARRIVE
Burns	Canyon City 6:30 p.m.
Canyon City	Prairie City 7:00 a.m.
Prairie City	Burns 7:30 p.m.
Canyon City	Burns 7:00 p.m.

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.

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WELCOME PHARMACY
Is The Place to Trade
—WHY—
First: Promptness, accuracy and fair dealing.
Second: We carry a well assorted stock of Drugs, Chemicals and Druggist Sundries.
Third: We guarantee every article we sell to be just as represented or your money refunded.
If you are a customer of ours you know this. If not, become one and be convinced.
J. C. Welcome, Jr.