Making the Little Farm Pay

By C. C. BOWSFIELD

WHETHER gardening is conducted for profit or merely for exercise and pleasure, one needs to do the right thing at the right time. It may be taken for granted that a majority of those who take up the work desire both profit and pleasure.

A common source of failure is sourness of the soil, which is found in some of the places that are almost wholly shaded during the months which intervene between the growing seasons and which also lack a free circulation of air. Wood ashes and slaked lime are good for this and are also a most excellent fertilizer. A peck of ashes well mixed with a wagon load of soil is the gardener's rule, but for small beds spade the ground deeply, and after breaking up the lumps and raking thoroughly scatter ashes or lime evenly over the surface until it is as white as after a light snowfall; then rake it well. This should be done before planting time or as soon as the ground can be worked. It is best to have the plowing done in the fall.

Success in the vegetable garden depends largely upon thorough and frequent tillage. The tillage should begin as soon as the plants can be seen and should be repeated at intervals of about one week throughout the season. Much labor will be saved by substituting a wheel hoe for the hand hoe for stirring the soil close about the plants while they are small and by using a horse for cultivating between the rows wherever there is sufficient space. If these methods are employed the most irksome features of vegetable gardening—the weeding and tedious hand tillage—will be eliminated.

As soon as the heavy frosts are over and the ground is tillable we may plant onions, lettuce, spinach, radishes, beets, parsnips, carrots, parsley and peas. The normal season for planting these crops is when the farmer is sowing his oats.

The warm season crops are subject to injury by frost and cannot safely be planted until the weather is comparatively warm. The different crops in this group, however, differ in respect to the intensity of heat they require. Thus sweet corn and string beans are usually planted early in May; lima beans, tomatoes, cucumbers, melons and squashes are planted from one to two weeks later, while sweet potatoes and eggplants should be kept in the hotbed until the last of May or the first week in June.

Lettuce can be grown successfully on poor soil, but only through the early spring and the late fall, as the ground becomes so hot that it will burn in the head, and then it is ruined for market. On rich land there is always a certain amount of moisture that remains in the soil, and then the evening dews help to keep the ground cool. Keep the land free from weeds.

Where garden peas and beans are grown earliness and tenderness are greatly desired as well as flavor. These qualities will be found where a good supply of nitrogen and phosphoric plant food is available. A suitable fertilizer for these crops is 600 pounds per acre carrying 4 per cent nitrogen, 8 per cent phosphoric acid and 10 per cent potash.

Tomatoes, corn and potatoes enjoy a medium long season of growth; therefore it is necessary that they have a sufficient supply of the correct food elements to satisfy their requirements throughout their growing season. The market demands a smoothly formed, solid, well colored tomato and juicy yet well filled corn.

Potato growers of the famous Aroostook district of Maine practice a three year rotation of corn, clover and potatoes. By this means it is evident that the organic matter of the soil is maintained. When the potatoes are planted it is the custom to apply as high as 1,500 to 2,000 pounds per acre of a fertilizer analyzing 4 per cent nitrogen, 6 per cent phosphoric acid and 10 per cent potash.

For Cows and Calves.

Strong brine thickened with soft soap makes a good mixture to rid cows and calves of lice.

A QUESTION OF BREEDING.

Pure bred chickens are all right, but the question is, Shall the farmer make feathers and fancy points of primary or secondary importance? It is not worth while to talk about fancy points unless the farmer can be shown that there is some connection between them and productive qualities. He is not concerned about such things, but he is concerned about supplying the market with poultry and eggs.

Eased Her Mind.

Mrs. Simpson-Jones wanted to become a suffragette, but her husband objected.

"But," she pleaded, "if you only knew what a lot one learns at their meetings—all about referendums and recalls and"—

"I've said no, and that ends it!" snapped Mr. Simpson-Jones. "If you women want to find things out why don't you follow the advice of St. Paul and ask your husbands? You women are such fools."

This was too much for Mrs. Simpson-Jones' long humbled spirit.

"That's just the trouble," she returned. "Women have been 'asking their husbands' for the last 2,000 years, and they're still fools."—New York Tribune.

Investigations which have been carried on of late into the habits of the stable or "horsefly"—the one that bites—seem to indicate that this particular fly is responsible for the spread of infantile paralysis among human beings and a disease closely resembling this which has been fatal to horses in some sections.

Farm and Garden

TREES AND FARM SUCCESS.

Exponent of New Agriculture Believes Another Eden Possible.

Restore the garden of Eden. Adam and Eve lived easily in the garden because it was full of harvest yielding trees, and the curse that fell upon man was the fact that he had to grow small stuff like grain and vegetables, the herbs of the field, by which means he ate bread in the sweat of his brow. The man who thinks this possible is Dr. J. Russell Smith, professor of industry in the Wharton school of finance and commerce, University of Pennsylvania, who told 500 of the leading pomologists of the country that the cost of living rests in their hands. He gave the American Pomological society some of the results of an 18,000 mile journey he has recently completed for the university, studying the possibility of a new agriculture.

"Trees are the great engines of food production," he said, "and we should at once begin their extensive utilization. Europe and Africa are showing us the way. Portugal has orchards of acorn bearing oak trees that are far more valuable than farms within forty miles of Philadelphia. The great trouble with the American pomologists is that they are too aristocratic. They have been too proud to think about feeding a pig, yet the pig feed problem is one of the big problems of America, for the pigs eat more than we do.

"There is evidence in both Europe and America to indicate that properly

TREES ARE THE GREAT ENGINES OF FOOD PRODUCTION.

selected and propagated oak trees can be made as productive of pig food as is corn and do it much more easily and for a great deal longer time. The suckers that arise from the stumps of two varieties of Pennsylvania oaks have produced good crops at the ages of three and seven years respectively. I have seen acorn orchards bearing well in Spain on rocky slopes so steep that the farmers only permitted the little pigs to go in, because the big ones might fall and break their necks.

"The tree offers the best means of utilizing rough and broken lands, also arid lands and in some cases the best of lands. Since we have learned how to breed plants we are now ready to develop as food for man or beast dozens of new crops which can easily double our productive area. At present harvest yielding trees cover but one-fiftieth of our productive area. Some of these possible crops are the walnuts, pecans, shagbarks, almonds, olives and dates for human food and the chestnut and persimmon for pigs and to a lesser extent for man, the honey locust bean, the mesquite bean (of the west) and the mulberry and the many varieties of oak for forage."

Appropriation For Hog Cholera.

The United States senate has passed a bill providing an emergency fund of $500,000 with which to fight hog cholera, which threatens the country with a pork famine. Senators from the middle western states said that if something is not done to stop the ravages of cholera the loss this year will aggregate $200,000,000.

It was pointed out that at least 90 per cent of the hog deaths in the United States come from cholera. It is the purpose of the department of agriculture, which asked for the passage of the bill, to fight the disease when first it breaks out in any place.

"From a practical standpoint," say experts of the department, "the important thing is to recognize hog cholera as soon as possible. Good serum may be depended upon to protect well hogs and even to cure a large percentage of those in the earliest stages of the disease, but it will not be of much avail when used upon hogs that are already visibly sick."

Care of Mares.

In mild weather mares must be kept in the open sheds outside, both day and night. Each mare should have a special place where it is tied to receive its grain feed. If fed from an ordinary trough the more vicious mares may kick the others and gobble most of the feed. Roughage may safely be fed from racks in the yard.

Massaged With Nettles.

Nettles are said to be an almost certain proof that man has lived on the spot. One British species, the so called Roman nettle, is said to be found only where the Romans have been. Coles, the seventeenth century herbalist, explains, "It grows both at the town of Lidde, by Romney, and in the streets of the town of Romney, in Kent, where Julius Caesar landed, with his souldiers, and abode there a certaine time, and for the growing of it in that place it is reported that the souldiers brought some of the seede with them and sowed it there for their use to rub and chafe their limbs when through extream cold they should be stiff and benumbed, being told before they came from home that the climate of Britain was so extream cold it was not to be endured without some friction."

Poured.

"I have poured every day this week at some function or other," remarked the vivacious girl.

"Well, well!" murmured the old gentleman who overheard her. "Now I know what is meant by the term 'a reigning belle.'"—St. Louis Republic.

Bessemer's Ill Luck.

Sir Henry Bessemer was one of those inventors that ill luck pursued and from whose clutches he finally escaped by indomitable perseverance. In 1883 the British government was losing $500,000 a year by the fraudulent misuse of embossed deed stamps. Bessemer rendered this impossible by the use of perforated dies which dated the stamps. He presented the invention to the government, which forgot its promise of a permanent appointment, but thanked him. His great invention in the manufacture of steel so impressed the ironmakers that they paid him $135,000 for licenses and "wanted their money back." He had forgotten the proportion of fools to wise men. It took him two years to render the process "foolproof," and he pressed his point home by the setting up of his factory in Sheffield.

Turned the Tables.

In his reminiscences Henry Holiday tells a story of a Londoner, "Romeo" Coates, who thought he was a born actor. Coates paid a large sum to be allowed to play Romeo at Drury Lane, where he appeared bedizened with jewels and was received with vociferous applause by a public who appreciated the joke. Some of the young men who were the favored associates of the prince regent concocted a practical joke at the expense of Coates. They got a sheet of the prince's note paper and sent him an invitation to dine at the pavilion. The prince got wind of the trick, and when Coates was ushered in and the jokers were looking to see his discomfiture he turned the tables on them by receiving his visitor with great politeness and giving him a place of honor.

Can't Drink a Bit.

When Young America scents a joke even the Humane society is not immune. A few days ago a boy rushed into a police station and demanded to see a Humane officer. He excitedly reported gross cruelty on the part of a driver. When he got his breath he explained that the man was watering his horse without removing the bit. "And why should he do that?" asked the officer. "Why," said Young America, "the horse can't drink a bit."—Indianapolis News.

The first step that should be followed in restoring the fertility of a run-down farm should be to increase the number of animals kept on the place. Cattle, sheep and hogs are better than none, but the dairy cow is the best fertility restorer of the lot. Every effort should be made to increase the manurial product of the farm. Another aid is to grow the clovers as green manures. After this a crop should be raised which will require clean cultivation and dispose of the weeds. Clover should be sowed again and plowed under or may be used as a meadow for one season and then plowed under with a cultivated crop following. As the soil becomes richer the clover crop will not have to be produced so often.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Burns, Oregon, June 10, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that George Pickelsimer, of Harney, Oregon, who, on July 1, 1909, made Homestead Entry, Serial No. 03252, for SW¼NE¼, NW¼SE¼ and Lots 2 and 3, Section 5, Township 24 South, Range 32 East, Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five-year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Register and Receiver, at Burns, Oregon, on the 18th day of July 1914.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Albert Wood, Otto Gesch, Frank Jackson, Fred Denstedt, all of Burns, Oregon.

WM. FARRE, Register

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE Burns, Oregon, May 11, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that Franklin Groff, whose post-office address is Burns, Oregon, did, on the 6th day of August, 1913, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 06927, to purchase the NW¼SW¼, Section 12, Township 21 S., Range 30 E., Willamette Meridian, and the timber thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisement, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and timber thereon have been appraised, the timber estimated 80,000 board feet at $1.00 per M., and the land $20.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 21st day of July, 1914, before Register and Receiver, at Burns, Oregon.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

WM. FARRE, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Lakeview, Oregon, May 12, 1914.

NOT COAL LAND

Notice is hereby given that Elizabeth Thorn, (mother and one of the heirs of Chas. Williams, Deceased) of Riley, Oregon, who on July 6th, 1909, made Homestead Entry, No. 02810, for S½ SE¼, Section 15 and NE¼; N½SE¼, Section 22, Township 25 South, Range 29 East, Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five-year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Chas. J. Stauffer, U. S. Commissioner, at Stauffer, Oregon, on the 24th day of June, 1914.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Stanley Gibson, Riley, Oregon. Lee Doten, George Manning, William Burgett, all of Egli, Oregon.

JAS. F. BURGESS, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Burns, Oregon, May 26, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that Edward R. Moon, of Burns, Oregon, who, on June 10, 1911, made Homestead Entry, No. 04836, for NW¼, Section 23, Township 23 S., Range 31 E., Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three-year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Register and Receiver, at Burns, Oregon, on the 13th day of July, 1914.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Nathanial Hanney, Charles Reed, Edd Eggleston, Chas Backhus, all of Burns, Oregon

WM. FARRE, Register

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE Burns, Oregon, May 28, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that George W. Johnson, of Riley, Oregon, who, on Dec. 24, 1909, made Homestead Entry, No. 04051, for NW¼, Section 10, Township 23 S., Range 35 E., Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Three-Year Proof to establish claim to the land above described before Register and Receiver, at Burns, Oregon, on the 14th day of July, 1914.

Claimant names as witnesses:

F. L. Willis, A. J. Johnson, Emmett Johnson, Walter Kessinger, all of Riley, Oregon.

WM. FARRE, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Yale, Oregon, May 12, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that Columbus Grove, of Denio, Oregon, who on August 15th, 1913, made Homestead Application No. 02822, (as amended) for N½NW¼, SE¼NW¼, Sec. 7; W½SW¼ Section 6, Township 41 S., Range 37 E. Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five-year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before M. J. O'Connor, U. S. Commissioner, at Denio Oregon, on the 22nd day of June, 1914.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Perry Boyd, Harrison Grove, Ralph Grove, Charles F. Holloway, all of Denio, Oregon.

BRUCE R. KESTER, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE. Burns, Oregon, May 9, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that William Allan, of Harney, Oregon, who, on June 25, 1910 made Desert-Land Entry, No. 04897, for S½SW¼, and SW¼SE¼, Section 28, Township 22 S., Range 32½ E. Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Register and Receiver at Burns, Oregon, on the 23rd day of June, 1914.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Allen Jones, of Burns, Oregon. Ira Mahon and I. L. Poulade both of Harney, Oregon. I. Hamilton, of Buchanan, Oregon.

WM. FARRE, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Burns, Oregon, June 8, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that Roscoe N. Hutchens, of Harney, Oregon, who, on November 26th, 1912, made Homestead Entry, Serial No. 06430, for NE¼, Section 4, Township 23 South, Range 32½ East, Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Register and Receiver, at Burns, Oregon, on the 9th day of July, 1914.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Sherman T. Smith and Henry C. Robinson, both of Harney, Oregon. Henry C. Busch, of Burns, Oregon. Fred Haines, of Harney, Oregon.

WM. FARRE, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE Burns, Oregon, May 18, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that Luterio Gilbert, of Beckley, Oregon, who, on July 1, 1907, and June 27, 1912, respectively made Homestead Entry No. 3168 (serial 02309) and No. 06187, for SE¼SW¼, Section 19; NE¼NW¼, W½NE¼, SE¼NE¼, Section 30; S½NW¼ and SW¼NE¼, Section 29, Township 31 S., Range 29 E., Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five-year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before C. E. Tulloch, U. S. Commissioner, at his office at Beckley, Oregon, on the 30th day of June, 1914.

Claimant names as witnesses:

John Robinson, of Burns, Oregon. Dave Crowe, Robert LaVoy and Joaquin Burdugo all of Beckley, Oregon.

WM. FARRE, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Burns, Oregon, May 18, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that David Crow, of Beckley, Oregon, who, on July 1, 1907 and July 1, 1909, respectively, made Homestead Entries Nos. 2167 (Serial 02308) and No. 03329, for S½SW¼, Section 15; E½NW¼; N½SW¼ and SW¼SW¼, Section 22, Township 31 South, Range 29 East, Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five-year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before C. E. Tulloch, U. S. Commissioner, at his office, at Beckley, Oregon, on the 30th day of June 1914.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Joquin Berdugo, Augustine Gilbert, Luterio Gilbert, Robert La Voy, all of Beckley, Oregon.

WM. FARRE, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Burns, Oregon, May 11, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that Anna Adelia Groff, whose post-office address is Burns, Oregon, did, on the 11th day of August, 1913, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 06935, to purchase the SE¼SW¼, Section 12, Township 21 S., Range 30 E., Willamette Meridian, and the timber thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878 and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisement, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and timber thereon have been appraised, the timber estimated 80,000 board feet at $1.00 per M, and the land $20.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 21st day of July, 1914, before Register and Receiver at Burns, Oregon.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

WM. FARRE, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE Burns, Oregon, June 8, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that Margaret M Briggs, of Harriman, Oregon, who, on October 18, 1910, made Homestead Entry, Serial No. 05122, for W½NE¼, SE¼NE¼, S½NW¼, NE¼SW¼ and N½SE¼, Section 26, Township 25 S., Range 35 E., Willamette Meridian has filed notice of intention to make Final three-year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Register and Receiver at Burns, Oregon, on the 17th day of July, 1914.

Claimant names as witnesses:

M. H. Murk, Frank Fister, Edward Jordan, all of Harriman, Oregon, Joseph Fichet of Waverly Oregon.

WM. FARRE, Register.

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County Court meets the first Wednesday in January, March, May, July, September and November.

HARNEY U. S. LAND OFFICE:

Register	Wm Farre
Receiver	Sam Mothershead

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Meetings of the Council every Second and Fourth Wednesd

Sumpter Valley Railway Co.

Arrival and Departure Of Trains

Departs	No. 2, Prairie	10:15 A. M.
	Sumpter	2:35 P. M.
Arrives	Baker	4:00 P. M.
Departs	No. 1, Baker	8:30 A. M.
	Sumpter	10:05 A. M.
Arrives	Prairie	2:10 P. M.

No. 1 Makes good connection with O.-W. R. & N. No. 10 leaving Portland 7:00 P. M. and No. 17 from east arriving Baker 6:50 A. M.

No 2 Connects with La Grande local 7:00 to La Grande, and No. 9 (fast Mail) picks up sleeper there arriving in Portland 7:00 A. M. Also with No. 18 at 10:45 P. M. for points East.

We do job printing.