

ADVANTAGES OF FALL PLOWING STUBBLE LAND

Most Important Consideration on Dry Soil is Maximum Amount of Water For Use of Next Crop. Irrigation Farmer Wants Soil in Proper Physical Condition for Intended Crop

BY L. R. BREITHAUPT.
Aug. 25.

Just as soon as a crop is harvested, whether on dry land or irrigated land, the next consideration is how to handle the land for the following crop.

With the dry farmer, the most important consideration is the matter of handling the soil so as to get the maximum amount of water into it for the use of the next crop. With the irrigation farmer, the moisture problem is not so important, but his interest takes the form of getting the soil into proper physical condition to promote the growth of the plants he intends to grow.

In either case, fall plowing—good deep fall plowing—is probably the most beneficial operation that can be done. On the dry lands, fall plowing should be preceded by double disking. The disking is best done immediately after the crop is cut—even while the grain is in the shock—as at that time a considerable amount of moisture can usually be saved, the disking makes a mulch which holds what moisture the crop did not use instead of it being drawn out of the soil through the stubble and by natural evaporation from the soil. This practice of disking stubble is of benefit on irrigated lands also to the extent of it mixing the stubble with the soil, thus aiding in the decay of the straw when plowed under.

Fall plowing, left in the rough condition over winter, is the ideal condition for the dry land from the standpoint of increasing the moisture content. The loose and rough condition naturally facilitates the passage of water from the surface downward, whether the soil is frozen or unfrozen. It is a matter of common observation that fall plowed land does not freeze as much as other land, although, the fall plowing will usually be much better supplied with moisture in the spring than other land, and, since moisture

Queer Game Laws Are Cause of Infringements

The climatic conditions of the United States are too vast to arbitrarily place the country into but two divisions for game purposes, as has been done by the Biological Survey. However, there are numerous "exceptions" which in a way avoid some of the injustice forced on certain sections, but in the main little relief is afforded. There are also inconsistencies in the open and closed seasons of adjoining States. For instance the open season on sagehens in Nevada is from July 15 to October 2, while in Oregon it is from August 1 to September 1, and in California from September 1 to December 1. For waterfowl the open season begins in Nevada September 15, in Oregon October 1 and in California October 14. If the sportsmen of Modoc County, Cal., await the opening of the season for sagehens (As they usually do) the chances of getting a bird fit to eat are mighty slim while to wait until October 15 to kill a duck will make the season very short. Usually the ducks leave this valley early in the Fall, and the seasons are now fixed leave little time for the sportsman to enjoy the shooting.

It is doubtful if the law will be observed by many on account of its injustice. No doubt many young ducks have already been killed. It is well known that many sagehens were killed during the month of July, and unless an army of game wardens is employed to patrol the waters of Lake County ducks are likely to be treated likewise. By making the laws too stringent the opposite effect to the desired is almost certain to result.—Lakeview Examiner.

One-Year Courses at O. A. C.

College courses of one year each may now be had at the Oregon Agricultural College in agriculture, homemaking and dairying. While shortened and simplified to meet only the practical needs of scientific industry in these three lines, these courses are as comprehensive as they can be made and are entirely complete. Furthermore, they allow considerable choice in electing special courses for major work. The scientific features are the ones most curtailed, and a corresponding increase in the training is featured, students spending from one-third to one-half of their time in actual work. The courses are ideal for giving young men and women from the grammar schools an insight into scientific methods of the various industries, and for training them to make practical application of the science in their life work, which must be early begun. They are in no way a substitute for the regular degree work, nor are they preparatory to taking the degree work. But for girls and boys and men and women, who can afford but a year for special preparation they offer the best possible opportunity.

Catholic Church.

1. On Sundays and Holy days of obligation Holy Mass with sermon at 10 a. m.
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All other services, besides those mentioned above will be announced in church.
All invited and welcome to the divine services.
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Good Reason for His Enthusiasm.

When a man has suffered for several days with colic, diarrhoea or other form of bowel complaint and is then cured sound and well by one or two doses of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, as is often the case, it is but natural that he should be enthusiastic in his praise of the remedy, and especially is this the case of a severe attack when life is threatened. Try it when in need of such a remedy. It never fails. For sale by all dealers.

FARMING RECOGNIZED AS A BUSINESS NOW

Considered an Exacting Profession Demanding Fitness Which Every Man Does Not Possess. Other Characteristics Necessary are Health and Mechanical and Business Ability

The purchase of a farm usually results either from the conviction that a farm is a good investment or from the desire to be a farmer. With the first of these we are not at this time concerned. Suffice to say that farms and farm mortgages are recognized by a majority of the people as good investments.

Let us examine the second reason a little more fully—the desire to be a farmer. Just what does it take to make a farmer? The possession of bread fields, fat animals and fine buildings? No it takes a good deal more than these to make a farmer. While it has not always been considered so, farming is an exacting profession demanding fitness—fitness which every man does not possess. To say that there are a lot of men farming who have not displayed any special genius does not change the facts. As William Lighton has put it, "There are ditch diggers and senators who might swap places to the advantage of everybody concerned."

What are some of the requirements of a successful farmer? First of all he should be a man who loves the open, a man who takes joy in being in close touch with the earth. That is the main thing, then given this love for the soil, the more training and experience he has had the better. Other characteristics desirable are health and strength, mechanical and business ability. He must certainly have some training in the fundamentals of his profession.

Having agreed on the qualifications desirable in a farmer, let us now turn our attention to some of the advantages and disadvantages of farming. A well qualified farmer has a good opportunity of securing with a fair degree of certainty a comfortable home and a moderate surplus, which is as much or more than the other professions offer. Among the many advantages of farming the following stand out as being especially characteristic of that profession.

1. The amount of capital required for a start is not as great as in many of the other lines of business, yet farming offers opportunities for the judicious use of large amounts of money.
2. The safety of the investment is a factor which should receive consideration. The money invested in a farm and its equipment is a good deal more safe than if invested in some mercantile line.
3. The profits of farming are less subject to the effects of business depression than those of some other lines of business. In fact it is the crop yield more than any other factor which determines whether "times" are to be "good" or "bad".

4. The country is the natural home of man. The exercise incidental to country life develops a strong healthy physique. The sharing of common labor, the working together for a common end, teaches unselfishness, willing service, and promotes healthy family relations. The children find playmates in the colts and calves, which are much better companions than the urchins of the city streets.

5. It is a well recognized fact that the most valuable part of a person's education is that which he receives in the home. There is no place which offers such constant, varied and unconscious training of the eye, hand and mind as does the farm.

The disadvantages of farming may be considered under two heads:

1. Social. The country does not offer all of the social advantages which are open to city dwellers. Good churches and schools are not always available. During certain seasons of the year the work is confining, restricting still further the social pleasures.
2. Economical. The cash income is usually comparatively small, and there is no chance to gather together a large fortune. For those who wish to become millionaires the farm is not the place.

Just what should we expect from the farm? It should provide for a comfortable home, give fair opportunities for training and education, make provisions for old age and unforeseen contingencies, provide means for the enjoyment and some of the comforts and luxuries of life. If satisfaction is found in a full, pure and a useful life, then farming most certainly pays. If the measure of satisfaction of an educated man be bags of gold, then it is true that farming does not pay.—Exchange.

LATEST DEVELOPMENT LEAGUE NOTES

(From Our Portland Correspondent)

The United States Geological Survey, at Washington, D. C., has recently finished compiling the figures regarding Oregon's yield of gold, silver, copper and lead during 1913, and the statement shows an increase of more than 100 percent over the products of the previous year. The total yield was valued at \$1,746,402, in 1913, as compared with \$849,886 in 1912. Gold, silver and lead showed a marked increase, and copper and extraordinary falling off, the 1913 production of the latter metal being only 43,330 pounds as compared with 250,429 pounds the previous year.

In the production of gold Baker County led the procession with \$1,373,480; Malheur County was second with \$82,041 and Grant County third with \$63,652.

The gold output in these three counties in 1913 shows an increase of \$972,706. Josephine County led the state in the production of copper with 32,558, about 80 percent of the total yield. Lane County produced the most lead 59,204 pounds. There were fewer mines in operation in Oregon in 1913 than in the previous year, but the tonnage from the deep mines was materially enlarged while the placer mines, including one new dredge property, made a record year.

A recent report from San Francisco states that the last giant log in the colonnade surrounding the Oregon building for the Panama-Pacific Exposition has been put in place. The Oregon building is a reproduction of Parthenon, with great logs replacing the marble columns of original. Fifty logs surround the building representing the different kinds of trees found in the forests of this state. The last log put in place was a section of fir weighing 23 tons. Motion pictures of this event will be shown throughout Oregon by the Exposition commissioners for the state.

The O. W. R. & N. Co. has issued the premium list for the Corn Show, to be held at Walla Walla Washington, November 25-28. At that show competition will be open to everyone in the territory tributary to the company's lines in Oregon, Washington and Idaho. One person may compete for two or more prizes, but separate exhibits must be made for each entry, and all prize-winning exhibits are to become the property of the company and will be used for exhibition and seed purposes. Prize lists and entry blanks may be had by addressing: O. W. R. & N. Corn Show, 701 Wells-Fargo Building, Portland, Ore.

An International Irrigation Congress is to be held in Calgary Canada, October 5 to 9. It is a subject of nation wide importance and Oregon should be and probably will be, well represented.

The J. L. Lowe sawmill, formerly the Bunyard mill, above Harney, has a complete stock of rough and dressed lumber, shingles moulding, etc. Good road. Call by phone for rush orders.—J. L. Lowe. 27tf

THE PRICE WE PAY FOR THE EUROPEAN WAR

Millions of Men Now in The Armies Not Self-Supporting and Must be Fed Why Necessities of Life Are Costing More. Go Hungry to Feed the Warring Countries or Pay Price

Reno Journal: With prices of sugar, bacon, coal, oil, steel and many other articles advancing rapidly and startlingly the American people will realize soon what an infliction the European war will be especially if it shall continue long. Those who have material's to sell will doubtless get a good price for them, but that price will be the market price at which those of this country must buy for their own needs. Because there is a war in Europe all the people must pay from a third to a half more in the beginning and perhaps a larger fraction for their meats, flour, sugar, coal, oil, tobacco, etc.

The reason for such a state of affairs is two-fold. We are very heavy importers and the countries from which we should import are at war and are not producing and shipping. Again the war has turned millions of men into the armies where they are not self-supporting but must be fed. There is a double loss—a loss of production and a loss caused by an increased consumption of special materials.

Germany, from whom we import 188 millions of material, will send no more, perhaps for a year; the United Kingdom from whom we get nearly three hundred millions a year, will send no more; France, from whom we get 136 millions annually, will keep her products home.

The total imports to the United States each year is nearly two billions of dollars and our total exports nearly two and a half billions.

Germany annually imports from all points two and a half billions and much of it comes from this country. She exports two billions and much of it comes here, France imports one and a half billions and exports a billion and a quarter.

As to sugar this country imports 103 million dollars worth each year and exports less than \$2,000,000. When that sugar does not come in here there is a scarcity and the price goes up. We export three hundred millions in steel, and war takes steel so that the price goes up. We export 90 million in wheat; 50 million in flour, 50 million oats and corn; 65 millions in coal; 65 million in manufactured leather; 130 millions in oil, crude and refined; 115 million in hog products; 116 million in manufactures of wood and so on to a grand total of nearly two and a half billion.

What we have to export will go under a famine demand. We will go hungry to feed the warring Europeans or pay a bigger price to keep the food at home. We will have no relief through imports for Germany and Russia will be bottled up as to exports for this country. Germany can keep Russia bottled up on the Baltic, Turkey at the Dardanelles while the Pacific trade will languish. Our supplies from Germany besides much from France and the United Kingdom will be less than in normal years. This country, the only one at peace for all practical purposes must go on without what she will need in order to provide fuel for the war. The inhabitants of this country must bid against the war-made prices of Europe to keep food at home.

That we will be able to deliver what we sell seems practically assured, for it is the concern of those who buy to protect the carrying trade but the price that is paid abroad will be the measure of the price at home. Antwerp, the third most important harbor in the world, will be the insatiable mouth that will eat up in wastefulness what peaceful nations, have grown in toil and peace.

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For Sale.—Pure bred Rhode Island Red Cockerels; pen No. 1 \$2. No. 2, \$1.50.—J. H. Eichner, Buchanan, Oregon. 41.

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