

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE PEOPLE PRESENT

Farmers' Day Program at Experiment Station Last Saturday Big Success. Prof. Scudder, President Kerr and Members of Board of Regents give Interesting and Encouraging Talks

Old and exploded as the idea is, people are still found who deny the value of the Agricultural College and Experiment Station as an aid to the farmer. It is true that experience is the best teacher, but it is also the dearest. The value of the Agricultural colleges, experiment stations and farm journals lies as much in the fact that they distribute knowledge, that they make possible the use of one person's experience by many others, as in the fact that the men who conduct them are able, by their superior knowledge to fathom the causes that produce certain results. The stations have equipment and can afford to experiment, and the new facts they acquire are given to the whole world.

The foregoing paragraph is taken from an editorial in a recent issue of the Rural Spirit and is most applicable in connection with what may be said of the Experiment Station in this Valley.

Nothing could have brought this more vividly to the attention of the farmers who assembled at the Station last Saturday to take part in the Farmers' Day program and look over the crops that are being tried out, especially after the damage of the night before. Prof. Scudder opened the discussions of the afternoon and pointed out in a few sentences the great advantage and benefit the Station has been not only during former years but particularly at the time when one is inclined to be discouraged.

The frost of the night before this meeting had done some damage to crops out in the Valley but inquiry brings out the fact that on the higher ground and along the edge of the Valley very little or no damage was done. As it was only a slight damage was done to real commercial crops. Some of the crops on the Station showed the effects and

others were hardly touched. In this Prof. Scudder found encouragement and showed conclusively that this Experiment Station was of the utmost importance as it showed just what varieties are best adapted to this country and this alone will save the farmers hundreds of dollars and much inconvenience.

Prof. Scudder urged active co-operation with the station and also a greater effort on the part of the farmers of the country in putting in more crops, cultivating larger acreages, using the crops and varieties that have proven best by experiments at the station. He says we can never get rid of the jack rabbits by a bounty or by poisoning but will simply have to plant some crop for the rabbit to eat until such time as we have the sage brush cleared and the country more fully developed when the rabbits and sage rat are going to be a thing of the past. He advocates certain varieties of grains, alfalfa, field peas and rape. All these have been tried out and found successful in all years and there is now no doubt that they will make good and may be depended upon to bring profitable crops under the most unusual conditions. He outlined a system of rotation that will bring the farmer a revenue each year and told of the success of such crops and rotation methods in other portions of eastern Oregon. He concluded by urging the farmer to devote a larger acreage to such crops and help in the development of the country. In all Prof. Scudder's talk was most encouraging and practical.

Prof. Reynolds, assistant to Prof. Potter of the animal husbandry department followed with a talk on hogs and hog management. He is an Eastern Oregon man who understands conditions to a great extent and seemed fully advised on the subject. His first utterance was to

raise hogs only when you had sufficient forage to finish them properly and to patronize the local packing plant. Don't go into the hog business without alfalfa and field peas in this country and further, don't feed whole grain as much of it will not be digested. This is the advice he gave on the subject. He also advised small flocks of sheep as a profitable investment for the farmer. This has been tried with success by several local farmers.

President Kerr of the Agricultural College gave a pleasant talk along the line of co-operation among the farmers and outlined the policy and purpose of the college and how it works with the farmer. President Kerr said the experiment stations were established to bring the institution closer to the farmer and give him instruction right on the ground. That was the mission of the college and it was the business of the instructors to assist in every way possible. He stated that last year 4178 students had instruction at the college, over 1500 of whom attended the full year. President Kerr urged those interested to take advantage of the college which is supported by the state and federal government. He enlarged on the magnitude of this big farming area and pointed out its possibilities when once brought under diversified farming such as had been outlined by others.

Walter Pierce, one of the board of regents, who resides in Union county and is a successful farmer and stock raiser, told the people that we didn't have a cinch on frosts in this country by any means. He cited an instance of only two years ago when a July frost ruined a magnificent wheat crop for him. He says the frost is a problem all over this northwest country and the thing to do is to secure the variety of seed that will stand the extreme cold of the section in which it is grown. Mr. Pearce was most encouraging in his remarks and brought out much laughter in his manner of expression.

Addison Bennett who has been coming to this country for several years at intervals in the interest of his news paper work, as did also Jefferson Myers, who is a new member of the board of regents and who is now making his first trip in the performance of his new duties. Mr. Myers is a conscientious man who wants to do good and is therefore taking a deep interest in the work of the college in every branch.

Wm. Hanley presided during the afternoon and introduced the speakers. He told of the early difficulties of the farmers of this section and the tremendous odds to overcome when the station was first established. Mr. Hanley also paid a tribute to the excellent work and perseverance of Supt. Breithaupt. Mr. Breithaupt was lauded by all the speakers in fact and the remarks of Prof. Scudder were most appreciative of his work and the people present showed they concurred with these remarks in every respect by the way they were received.

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CLEARING FIELDS OF GRIEVOUS WEED PESTS

College Expert Tells Need of Community Effort in Solving Problem More Costly Than all Other Taxes Combined. Clean Fallow, Row Crops, Iron Sulphate Spray and Grazing

(Continued from last week)

By H. D. Scudder, Agronomist, O. A. C.

Another method of very great value on the dry farming lands for practically any class of weeds is to seed a part of the farm in single drill rows three feet apart. This alfalfa may be cultivated as much as desired, and at the end of the first year the field will be clean of all weeds. This alfalfa, of course, may be harvested for either hay or seed or used as pasture for sheep and hogs. For either purpose it will give a more profitable crop than wheat, provided the highly prized strains of alfalfa are grown. We especially all recommend this crop for the dry farmer as a forage crop, however. It may be plowed up at the end of four years and then seeded on another field until it is gradually moved over the entire farm. It will leave the land free of weeds and with a tremendously increased fertility for the production of grain crops. The fields of alfalfa grown this way in different parts of Eastern Oregon have proved successful and superior to the wheat crops.

Another effective treatment of this weed which may be used in conjunction with the methods already named, especially where the weeds are very bad, is spraying with iron sulphate solution. The special advantage of this spray is that it may be applied to destroy the mustard as it grows right in the grain crop. The spray will not injure the grain but will destroy all species of mustard. To use this spray effectively on the grain fields, however, requires a weed spraying machine and a rather difficult operation and is not especially recommended. The other methods already named are the most desirable, as they all aim at cleaning the ground of the seeds which are the source of the weed crop.

Harrowing the young grain early in the spring is a practice quite widely followed at the present time in Eastern Oregon. In some cases the harrow is used shortly after the grain is sown in the fall, where the fall rains have caused a vigorous germination of weed seed. Harrowing after the grain is sown, whether done in the fall or in the spring after the grain is well advanced, is quite effective in destroying young weeds, provided it is done with judgment. It is quite easily possible to injure the young wheat with harrowing and thus do more harm than good, but where the young weeds are thick and not too far advanced in growth

th, where the soil crust is sufficiently mellow to work well with the harrow, and where the grain has been planted slightly more heavily to allow for harrowing, this practice is believed by most farmers to be a good one.

Decidedly one of the most desirable weed control methods is a band of sheep. Now that it has been demonstrated that alfalfa and field peas in rows can be successfully grown on the dry farming lands, a flock of sheep furnish one of the most profitable sources of the wheat farmer's revenue. Lambs can be grown and fattened on the alfalfa and field peas and the weeds. The salt bush, the young mustard, and even the Russian thistle and the tar weed, before they are too far advanced in growth are almost completely consumed by the sheep, and the animals thrive on them. Further, the sheep take the weeds from the fence rows and corners and from the steep, unplowed slopes, etc., turning them all into profit. Every Eastern Oregon farmer should have some field peas and a band of sheep.

Last, and perhaps the most important weed eradication method of all in Eastern Oregon, is the proper cultivation of the summer fallow. Probably the practice of summer fallowing the grain land alternate years arose partly at least from the necessity of destroying weeds. The summer fallow offers, of course, an almost ideal means of destroying weeds. It is unfortunate that while the practice of summer fallowing is almost universal on the dry farming lands, so few farmers take advantage of the ideal opportunity it offers for destroying weeds. Although the fallow is being a great deal better taken care of at present than it was six or eight years ago, yet a late plowed, uncultivated, weedy, summer fallow field is still a most common sight in Eastern Oregon. Letting the land lie idle every other year is altogether too costly a practice if every possible opportunity to destroy weeds and conserve moisture is not used. With the splendid weed killing machine which the Oregon dry farmer has now brought almost to perfection (the milder or bar weeder), it is possible to keep the summer fallow clean of weeds and in fine condition at comparatively small expense. Aside from weed destruction, the main object sought after in cultivating the summer fallow is to avoid pulverizing the surface soil too finely. Careful handling will leave a cloddy mulch on the surface which will not run together and crust over so badly during the winter after the grain is sown.

To destroy the weeds on the individual farm is not enough in itself alone. One foul piece of land may furnish the source of weed infection to thousands of acres around it. Hence, not only the farmer himself but his neighbors or even an entire district must fight against the weeds in an organized way.

1. Roadsides must be cleaned of weeds annually. This may be done profitably by the land owner himself, either by mowing and burning the weeds or, better yet, by plowing the roadsides and keeping them cultivated clean of weeds. Some of the most progressive Eastern Oregon farmers are already following this practice with satisfaction. It should be possible to organize the sentiment in a progressive district so that this practice would be followed universally. If there are individual farmers in a community who would not fall in line, it would be possible to do the work under county supervision through a tax, the roadsides being taken care of on the same basis as the

road itself is maintained. It might be possible for a county to own a weed sprayer and use the iron sulphate treatment on the roadside weeds. The efficiency of this method, however, would need to be thoroughly tested under Eastern Oregon conditions before it was undertaken on an extensive scale.

2. Where a farmer makes no effort to destroy weeds and his land becomes a source of infection to neighbors who are fighting the pests, it is possible to get action through the law, which permits the road supervisor to enforce the extermination of certain weed pests where the landowner refuses to take action. The weeds which it is the duty of the road supervisor to remove are the Russian thistle, the Canada thistle, the silver saltbush, the dagger cocklebur, and the tumbling mustard.

Until the organized effort of the community as well as the persistent effort of the individual farmer is given in following the general methods outlined above, the weed proposition will remain one of the most serious the Eastern Oregon farmer has to face and undoubtedly will steadily grow more menacing until a radically different type of farming will be required as the only way out.

Market Report.

The first of the week run of cattle began with a registration of 1000 head; Monday's market starting off briskly at about steady prices on steers, a carload of choice ones going at 7.00 for tops, others of a little less quality bringing 6.75; she stuff showed a weakness and closed at 10 to 15 cents off.

Hogs do not show any improvement in regard to the character of offerings; out of the 2700 received none were in prime shape. Market considered steady to a shade lower, tops bringing 7.40. Choice lambs no doubt would bring 6.50, ewes and wethers in proportion; 1700 changed hands Monday morning at an even price with last week.

Best Diarrhoea Remedy.

If you have ever used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy you know that it is a success. Sam F. Guin, Whately, Ala., writes, "I had measles and got caught out in the rain, and it settled in my stomach and bowels. I had an awful time, and had it not been for Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy I could not possibly have lived but a few hours longer, but thanks to this remedy, I am now well and strong." For sale by all dealers.

Warrant Call.

Notice is hereby given that there is money on hand to pay all general fund warrants registered prior to July 1, 1914; all road warrants registered prior to Oct. 1, 1914. Interest ceases July 14, 1915. R. A. MILLER, County Treasurer.

I hereby give notice that I will not be responsible for any debts or obligations by any transactions made by John A. Oard.—Mary A. Oard. Wilson's Creamery Butter at Hagey's.

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. Co. No. 4 (Fast Mail) leaving Portland 6:30 P. M., arriving at Baker 7:55 A. M. and No. 17 from east arriving Baker 6:50 A. M. No. 2 connects with No. 5 (Fast Mail) arriving at Baker 7:55 P. M. which picks up Pullman at Baker, arriving at Portland 7:00 A. M. Also with No. 18 at 10:45 P. M. for points East.

SENATOR CHAMBERLAIN VISITS THIS SECTION

Senior Senator Puts in Busy Day Here Meeting His Many Old Friends and Ascertaining Wishes of the People. Greeted by a Large Gathering of People in the Evening at Tonawama

Hon. Geo. E. Chamberlain, U. S. Senator for this state, spent Thursday in this city and met a large number of people. He is a good mixer and had a very pleasant visit with his many friends and supporters and found our people hospitable. It was unfortunate that his stay was so short as it had been advertised he would spend two or three days in this vicinity and would speak at Tonawama on Friday night, but upon finding he would have to leave Friday morning to keep other appointments he consented to meet with the people on Thursday evening.

Although but few people were in town, most of them being either in the harvest fields or out recreating, he was met by a large and representative crowd and gave them a very interesting talk on the subjects now before them. Senator Chamberlain complimented the country upon its progress and the development made since his last visit and was particularly pleased to note railroad prospects. His discussion of the irrigation problems of the Central Oregon section was of particular interest to our people and his advocacy of state and federal co-operation along this line of development met with approval. He deprecated the attitude of the big stock concerns throughout the Central Oregon territory in the matter of retarding development and settlement and suggested that the people stand together in their efforts to get the large land holdings broken up and settled.

Senator Chamberlain covered considerable of the recent beneficial legislation of congress and pointed out its advantages. He touched on the tariff bill, the new banking laws, etc. He discussed the attitude of the United States in the Mexican situation and upheld the policy of the president and our relations to the European countries now engaged

in war. Senator Chamberlain is close to the administration and speaks of matters in this connection with intelligence.

After the speaking a large number of the people came forward to speak to Senator Chamberlain and congratulated him. His talk was well received and those present enjoyed every word of it and followed with close attention. Many expressed themselves in this respect, telling him of their sympathy with his views and offering encouraging support in his efforts for the state and nation in his coming term of office.

Senator Chamberlain was met at Riverside Wednesday evening by J. F. Mahon and brought to his Anderson Valley home where he spent the night coming on to Burns the following day. They stopped frequently on the way in and visited different places and homes, arriving at the Experiment Station a little before noon where they were met by quite a delegation from this city. Senator Chamberlain expressed a desire to make a short inspection of the station field and was taken out in an auto accompanied by Supt. Breithaupt. He was then brought on in and after luncheon spent the afternoon in visiting the business houses and meeting with his friends. Jim Mahon introduced him to the large crowd that gathered at Tonawama the evening and on Friday morning early C. F. McKinney started with him for Prairie City where he caught the out going train at 10:15 for Baker.

Senator Chamberlain asked The Times-Herald to voice his pleasure in meeting with the people of this county and to say further that he was going to come back in the near future when he hoped to meet more people and also to find the railroad already penetrating this Valley, the irrigation

(Continued on page two)

Breakfast 5:30 to 9 Dinner 11:30 to 2
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Supper 5 to 8 Short orders at all hours

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HIGH GRADE FLOUR
"CREMO" THE FAMOUS BREAKFAST FOOD
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AT THE
WELCOME PHARMACY
Every Saturday at 3 P. M.
ONE ALUMINUM SET
Be sure and bring your coupons
—you may be the lucky one.....
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