

NEW HARDY STRAWBERRY

Strawberries in almost continuous supply from early summer until frost occurs are now a possibility for truckers and home gardeners in the Northern States. "Everbearing" varieties developed by growers in recent years from long-fruited plants of short-season types and from hybrids have passed a successful trial period, and now recommended by specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture for planting. The best varieties and culture practices—somewhat different from the culture of common strawberries—are described in a publication which has just appeared from the Department of Agriculture, Farmers' Bulletin 901, "Everbearing Strawberries."

Resistant to Disease

Besides their long fruiting season, some of the new varieties are very hardy and resistant to disease. The southern boundary of the territory in which the everbearing types can be grown most successfully is described by the specialists as the northern parts of Virginia, Kentucky, Arkansas, and Kansas. South of these limits points may be found where they will grow with some degree of success, it is said, but they are not definitely known to thrive there.

The two leading varieties of the everbearing types are the Progressive and the Suberb. The progressive has been found to withstand the winters of the Middle West better than most other varieties except the Dunlap, one of its parents. The Suberb also is harder than most varieties of strawberries. A remarkable characteristic of both is that if blooms are killed by the frost they soon flower again. This character makes them especially valuable for sections subject to late spring frosts, which often destroy the crop in ordinary sorts.

Bear Fruit Almost Continuously

It is explained that the new everbearing sorts, which are sometimes confused with other varieties showing abnormal behavior, differ in that they bear fruit under favorable conditions more or less continuously from the season of the ordinary varieties until frost. Certain varieties of the everbearing type which have been set for a year bear a fair crop during the regular strawberry season. For the period immediately after this early summer crop the amount of fruit obtained is small. In August, September, and October it becomes larger, and under favorable conditions the late summer and autumn yield may equal or exceed the early summer crop. They are not well adapted to sections having long droughts except when irrigation can be supplied.

Plants of the everbearing varieties should be set at the same time as those of other varieties—as soon as the ground is in condition in the spring. Growers of the Progressive and American varieties, which have rather small fruit, agree that a more fertile soil is required for them than for the ordinary sorts, in order to increase their size. Another reason for the need of a fertile soil is that this type of strawberry requires a larger supply of moisture than do the sorts which produce only plant growth after the early summer fruit crop.

If an object is needed to show in what light Germany regards neutral nations, and to verify her estimate of a treaty as a "scrap of paper" the fate of Norway is ample for the purpose. That nation, although adhering scrupulously to a policy of neutrality, has lost hundreds of ships by German submarines and mines, and not less than 5,000 lives with them. No one of the allied countries' navies have suffered to the extent that Norwegian shipping has suffered.

SCARCITY OF LIVE STOCK

For some time now it has been apparent to those who have given the matter thought, that the country is threatened with an alarming shortage in live stock—especially meat producing animals, though horses and mules are also showing a shortage.

When the war in Europe first began, it was suggested by our agricultural department that our farmers and stock raisers devote greater attention to increasing the number of meat animals. It was pointed out that the large foreign demand would make great inroads on our supply. This was the result but not all the result. The stimulated demand caused prices to soar to abnormal figures. These prices in turn caused all who had stock to push them onto the market at the earliest moment, with the result that thousands of head of stock went to the butchers when it should have been kept on the farms.

Stock buyers inform us that for the past years the average weight

of hogs especially declined, due to the fact that the heavy feeders have been practically exhausted and the lighter animals are being pushed onto the market.

At a meeting of food administrators of a number of states recently was the unanimous decision, after surveying the situation carefully, that a concerted effort must be made to increase the breeding hogs and cattle, and each state represented in the conference was given its per cent of increase to be attained.

But it is right at this point that the difficulty is encountered. The high prices have not only caused the immature animals to be sacrificed but thousands of valuable females have also been slaughtered which should have been kept on the farms. There is not a particle of doubt that the country is alarmingly short of breeders.

There is but one remedy. No owner of hogs or cattle should sell or kill females capable of reproducing their kind. This should be made an iron-clad rule on the farms and ranches of this country for some time to come. Certain it is that if the past, or even the present rate of consumption of females is continued for another twelve months, the country will face something little short of a meat famine.

We are a meat-eating race. But meat must be grown, and the animals must have dams. The only way to insure the supply is to conserve the females. This will have to be done, even at the risk of even higher prices than now prevail.

And as prices now range, this will be no sacrifice to the farmers, but rather a source of greater revenue, as all will see if they will look at the matter in the right light.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER

The week's opening market was confronted by a somewhat heavier offering than we have had for some weeks past, and all conditions seem to be about normal. There were about 3000 hogs and half as many cattle in the yards for Monday morning's market. It seemed in the opening that there was a chance for a break in the hog market and the cattle market seemed to be about 15 to 25 cents low on the good end, with 20 to 30 cents low on medium and thin stuff. There were heavy demands, however, and a large number of buyers in the yards, so that the days trading developed a stronger market in both the hog and cattle sections than was indicated in the early hours of trading. The afternoon trading seemed to be just about steady in the cattle section, with everything moving promptly, and the last half of the trading in the hog market was done on a basis of added strength. One load of hogs crossed the scales at 15.75, several loads at 15.60 and 15.65, but the bulk of the offering brought 15.60, while only a few straggling, poorly finished offerings went down as low as 15.40 and 15.50. We are leaving the quotations as given in the previous sales, but the market at this writing seems to be topping those quotations.

In the cattle department, the bulk of the good steers went at 10 cents. They were not equal, however, in quality to the steers which brought 10.25 a week ago, and there were no top steers offered in today's market. We figure the cattle market steady to 15 cents lower at the close of Monday's trading. The best cows in the lot, while probably not equal to those that brought the best prices last week, sold for 7.60, but the bulk of choice cows sold at 7.50.

Feeder stuff was somewhat eased off in price, with a limited demand, and canners and the poorer quality of killing stuff suffered on an average for the days trading about 20 to 25 cents. The following quotations were based on the morning's trade and are not up to what the afternoon's market would warrant: Cattle—Med. to choice steers, 9.75-10.25; Good to Med. Steers, 8.60-9.50; Com. to Good Steers, 7.00-8.40; Canners, 3.00-5.25; Bulls, 4.50-6.75; Calves, 7.00-10.00; Stockers and Feeders, 6.00-8.00. Hogs—Prime Heavy, 15.50-15.65; Pigs, 13.50-14.50; Bulk, 15.50.

There were no sheep offered to test that section of the market, and we are quoting at steady, the following prices: Western Lambs, 13.00-13.50; Valley lambs, 12.50-13.00; Yearlings, 12.00-12.50; Wethers, 11.75-12.25; Ewes, 8.00-10.00.

As a sample of American thrift we might mention that wool is now around one dollar a pound, yet this country maintains 25,000,000 dogs, at least 20,000,000 of which are utterly worthless. These twenty million brutes are hereditary enemies of the sheep, and are alone responsible for the inexcusable scarcity of the woolsies in this country.

SILVER CREEK ITEMS.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Johnson left last Sunday December 30, for southern California, where they go to spend the winter. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson formerly lived in California, they are going to San Joaquin Valley where they were married 45 years ago. Mr. Johnson says the sun shines 365 days out of the year there. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Dibble took them out to Bend. Mr. and Mrs. Ben Cain went as far as Portland with Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, from there they will go on to Walla Walla to look after property in that place.

There will be a dance at the Silver Creek Grange Hall January 18th for the benefit of the Red Cross, and all the money taken in will go to the Red Cross. Come one and all. Everyone is welcome.

CREAMERY HELPS FARMERS

The creamery at Grove City, Pa., operated under the management of the Dairy Division, Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, is cited in the bureau's annual report as an excellent example of the influence that a well-managed creamery has upon a locality. When it was opened, in 1915, it had only 54 patrons the first month, but at the close of the last fiscal year it had 579 patrons, from whom 378,000 pounds of butterfat were purchased during the year at a price well above that generally prevailing. In addition to the manufacture of 425,084 pounds of butter, the products included 139,585 pounds of cottage cheese, 1,504,025 pounds of condensed skim milk, and 5,441 pounds of casein.

WATER PERMITS ISSUED.

109 permits to appropriate water and 9 permits to construct reservoirs, including the irrigation of land aggregating 10,629 acres, and water supply for 3 municipalities, with an estimated cost totaling \$294,887.00 were issued by State Engineer John H. Lewis during the last quarter of the year 1917.

Eight permits were issued to Harney county and were secured by the following parties:

The Pacific Livestock Co., of Burns Oregon, to irrigate eighty-one acres from Indian Creek. To August Muller of Drewsey to irrigate five acres from Malheur River. To James E. Rounseville, of Denio to irrigate 520 acres from Cottonwood Creek. To Brunnhilde L. Bathrick to irrigate two hundred acres from Pueblo Slough. To May V. Hills to irrigate seven acres from neighboring springs. To Maude L. Rice to irrigate 109 acres from the Silvies River. To Veva Reynvaan of Burns to irrigate thirty-five acres from Poison creek. The total estimate cost of these projects is \$1,900.00

Only two permits were issued to Lake County to appropriate Oregon waters. These were secured by J. W. Nelson of Summer Lake to irrigate six hundred acres from Ana River, and C. E. Sherlock of Lakeview to irrigate one hundred fifty-five acres from Thomas Creek. The estimate cost of these projects aggregate \$5,000.00

In Klamath County only two parties secured permits for irrigation. These were A. A. Liskey of Midland to irrigate two hundred acres from Lower Klamath marsh, and R. C. Short of Klamath Falls, to irrigate six hundred acres from Meadow and Swan Lakes. These projects will be erected at an estimated cost of \$2,600.00

If, as Col. Lewis alleges the ordnance equipment of Pershing's army is "an outrage and a disgrace," somebody should be made to walk the plank. If an atom of personal feeling has been permitted to interfere with the protection of these men, the guilty parties should feel the avenging power of an outraged people. "Personal feelings" can have no place in the war program, and the party encumbered with them should be relegated in the hindmost seat in private life, if not to some place more secluded still.

A prominent editor of the country is out with a long editorial purporting to be an analysis of the female nature. That editor is either a fraud or the most foolhardy man alive. We contend that the female nature can't be analyzed. But if it can, and this editor has succeeded, then he will be a hunted man the balance of his days for telling on the women.

New York papers tell of an Italian who ate twenty eggs at one meal. That fellow is not only an alien enemy, but should be vigorously prosecuted for hoarding food supplies.

Help Put This Town on a SOLID FOUNDATION



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The difference between the Russian and German views of peace was that while Russia desired peace with Germany, the latter wanted peaceful possession of Russia. Such a little difference to mar the harmony!

OREGON'S METAL PRODUCTION IN 1917.

A preliminary estimate of the production of metals from Oregon mines in 1917, compiled by Charles G. Yale, of the San Francisco offices of the United States Geological Survey, shows a material decrease from that of 1916. The output of gold in 1916 valued at \$152,223, and the estimated output in 1917 is 115,697 ounces, was \$1,902,149, and the estimated output in 1917 is \$1,466,419, a decrease of \$435,760. The output of silver in 1916 was 231,342 ounces. The output of copper in 1916 was a decrease of 115,645 ounces in quantity, and of \$58,064 in value, 3,501,886 pounds, valued at \$381,144, and the estimated output in 1917 is 1,508,693 pounds, valued at \$410,349, a decrease of 1,993,247 pounds in quantity and of \$470,785 in value. A small quantity of lead was produced in 1916, but no production of this metal has been reported for 1917.

There are about a hundred productive mines in Oregon, and although two-thirds of them are placer mines, the larger part of the output of gold comes from the deep mines, and, of course, virtually all the output of the other metals. There were no important discoveries in any of the mining districts of Oregon in 1917, and no great increase in the output of any of the more productive properties. The entire output of ore from all the deep mines combined does not exceed 160,000 tons. Most of the placer mines are worked by the hydraulic system, but the three dredges now in use produce far more gold than all the other placer operations combined. The largest output of gold and other metals in 1917 came, as usual, from Baker County, which produces annually about 90 per cent of all the gold mined in the State, Josephine County is next in production.

HOLY FAMILY CHURCH (Catholic)

Cor Miller and C. Sta. Sunday High Mass at 10:30 o'clock. Week days Mass at 7 o'clock. Instructions for children Saturdays at 9 A. M. Rev. Father Francis, O. F. M. Rector.

NAZARENE CHURCH

Rev. Lyman Brough, Pastor. A cordial invitation is extended to you to attend our services. The hours of the service on the Sabbath are as follows: Preaching at 11 A. M. Sabbath School at 10 A. M. Young Peoples' meeting at 6:45 P. M. Song service at 7:30 P. M. Preaching at 8:00 P. M. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 P. M.

IN APPRECIATION

Of your past co-operation and friendship we extend to you the heartiest greetings of the season and wish you a year of health, wealth and happiness.

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