

CONTINUATION OF CROP REPORT SHOWS WHAT SOIL CAN RAISE

Results Of Experiments With Forage, Roots and Cereals Conducted on Dry-land at the Branch Station During The Year 1919.

The results obtained from the dry-land alfalfa were very good considering the dry, frosty season. The yield from a plot containing half an acre of baltic alfalfa seeded in rows 28 inches apart follows:

First cutting.....	840 lb
Second cutting.....	2580 lb
Total	3420 lb

Which is at the rate of 3.4 tons per acre. The above plot was to have been saved for seed but was injured to such an extent by the frost that it was finally cut for hay.

The yield from four acres of alfalfa seeded in rows 28 inches apart is as follows:

First cutting.....	2000 lb
Second cutting.....	9460 lb
Third cutting.....	7800 lb
Total	19260 lb

Or 2.4 tons per acre. The yield from a five acre tract seeded in the same manner averaged 1.5 tons per acre for two cuttings. This area of land underlaid with hardpan varying in depth from 16 inches on the north to 4 feet on the south and explains the failure of the third crop.

Alfalfa for Seed Production

The station has quite an area of land that contains a rather high percentage of white alkali (sodium sulfate), together with some spots of black alkali (sodium carbonate). This type is representative of several sections of the county, so in 1914, 4 1/2 acres were seeded to Baltic alfalfa in rows 28 inches apart, with the idea of seed production. It had been proven by experiment that it was impossible to farm this type of soil with cereal crops and break even.

Due to the hard frost of May 31, the first crop was cut for hay, the total yield being 880 pounds. The second crop was saved for seed and threshed out 300 pounds of first class seed from 2.3 tons of straw.

Baltic alfalfa seed finds a ready market at 40c per pound and figuring the alfalfa straw at 03.00 per ton

The station has quite an area of land that contains a rather high percentage of white alkali (sodium sulfate), together with some spots of black alkali (sodium carbonate). This type is representative of several sections of the county, so in 1914, 4 1/2 acres were seeded to Baltic alfalfa in rows 28 inches apart, with the idea of seed production. It had been proven by experiment that it was impossible to farm this type of soil with cereal crops and break even.

Due to the hard frost of May 31, the first crop was cut for hay, the total yield being 880 pounds. The second crop was saved for seed and threshed out 300 pounds of first class seed from 2.3 tons of straw.

Baltic alfalfa seed finds a ready market at 40c per pound and figuring the alfalfa straw at 03.00 per ton

The station has quite an area of land that contains a rather high percentage of white alkali (sodium sulfate), together with some spots of black alkali (sodium carbonate). This type is representative of several sections of the county, so in 1914, 4 1/2 acres were seeded to Baltic alfalfa in rows 28 inches apart, with the idea of seed production. It had been proven by experiment that it was impossible to farm this type of soil with cereal crops and break even.

Due to the hard frost of May 31, the first crop was cut for hay, the total yield being 880 pounds. The second crop was saved for seed and threshed out 300 pounds of first class seed from 2.3 tons of straw.

Baltic alfalfa seed finds a ready market at 40c per pound and figuring the alfalfa straw at 03.00 per ton

Crop Sequence	1919 Crop	Yield Bu. per A.
Fallow-Peas-Oats	Sixty day oats	8.6
Wheat Continuous	Early baart wheat	6.1
Fallow-Peas-Wheat	Carleton peas	1.0
Fallow-Peas-Oats	Carleton peas	0.7
Fallow-Wheat-Peas	Earley baart wheat	2.1
Fallow-Wheat-Peas	Fallow	0.0
Fallow-Wheat	Early baart wheat	7.3
Fallow-Wheat-Peas	Carleton peas	0.0*
Fallow-Peas-Wheat	Early baart wheat	3.3
Fallow-Oats-Peas	Sixty day oats	2.0
Peas-Wheat-Potatoes	Early baart wheat	3.1
Wheat Continuous	Early baart wheat	3.1
Wheat-Peas	Carleton peas	0.0*

*Failed (Red spider) Drought, frost and sagerats materially reduced the yield.

Cereal Increase Fields, Dry-land

The northern half of the station is very spotted, alkali in both the sulfate and carbonate form being present. This land is used for increasing promising varieties of cereals, but the yields are usually low and this is especially true for the 1919 season. Grasshoppers did considerable damage before they were controlled by poisoning.

The variety, acreage and yield are reported below for the crops increased during the 1919 season.

WAGE AND OTHERWISE

Latest Bulletin: The high cost of living is still the H. C. I.

The best way to prevent that predicted panic is to keep your money in circulation. Start the good work by shooting another subscription our way.

Clemenceau is to be made president of France as a reward for his work in the war. Lloyd-George, however, can hardly expect our English cousins to make him their king, and Mr. Lansing, it appears, is not gluing his eyes to the presidency.

Beware of the fellow who insists that he is as good as anybody else. You have his number from his own mouth.

Nineteen twenty is a year of great possibilities. But there's an ocean of space between possibility and actuality.

Yes, we might write columns on the evils of wood alcohol booze. But what's the use? If a toper wants to die that is a quick and effective method, and he's sure to receive a "mention" in the press.

Now get busy on your new income tax. If you have a yearly income of a million dollars you can hand over the tidy little sum of \$663,020.00 to Uncle Sam. The Old Boy is not a bit backward.

No longer can we even question the godliness of our preachers. Any man who will give his time for the miserly pittance they receive is entitled to a double pair of wings and a special seat in heaven.

That hundred million dollars John D. gave away Christmas morning is at the rate of one plunk for every person in the United States. Were you plunked?

The cost of food is 92 per cent in excess of what it was five years ago, but we haven't noticed any proportionate shrinkage in the American stomach.

In the light of the Christmas fat-

and hay at \$20.00 this gives a return of \$31.85 per acre. The total cultivation this plot received was one good spring tooth harrowing early in the spring.

Dry-land Potatoes

The potato crop on the valley floor is largely a game of chance. The results obtained at the station during the past season are very good considering the season. Seven varieties were grown in eight row rows. The yield in bushels per acre are as follows:

Variety	Yield
Bliss Red Triumph.....	123.3
Early Ohio.....	121.6
Extra Early Rose.....	100.0
Irish Cobbler.....	93.3
Eureka.....	88.3
Netted Gem.....	71.7
Geer (local).....	70.9

The Geer potatoes did not have a fair chance as they were planted near a row of alfalfa. In former years they have been a consistent yielder.

Sunflowers

The sunflower has proved a very good substitute for corn silage in states that are too cold for the successful production of corn. The following is a comparison of sunflower and corn silage taken from the December issue of the Journal of Agricultural Research.

Sunflower Silage, 75.5 per cent Water, 2.4 Ash, 1.4 Protein, 5.3 Crude Fiber, 9.3 Nitrogen-free-extract, 1.1 Ether Extract and Corn Silage had 78.7 per cent water 1.7 Ash, 2.1 Protein, 6.3 Crude Fiber, 15.4 Nitrogen-free-extract and 0.8 Ether Extract.

The sunflowers made a good growth on the station during the 1919 season, fully 95 per cent of the seed planted germinated and grew to good sized plants. While the crop did not mature as on account of the frost, the growth was ample for silage.

A rate and date of seeding test will be conducted with sunflowers during 1920, the object being to produce a silage crop.

Dry-land Rotations

This rotation series has been conducted for a number of years; the results of the year 1919 are given at this time.

This rotation series has been conducted for a number of years; the results of the year 1919 are given at this time.

This rotation series has been conducted for a number of years; the results of the year 1919 are given at this time.

This rotation series has been conducted for a number of years; the results of the year 1919 are given at this time.

This rotation series has been conducted for a number of years; the results of the year 1919 are given at this time.

This rotation series has been conducted for a number of years; the results of the year 1919 are given at this time.

This rotation series has been conducted for a number of years; the results of the year 1919 are given at this time.

This rotation series has been conducted for a number of years; the results of the year 1919 are given at this time.

This rotation series has been conducted for a number of years; the results of the year 1919 are given at this time.

This rotation series has been conducted for a number of years; the results of the year 1919 are given at this time.

This rotation series has been conducted for a number of years; the results of the year 1919 are given at this time.

This rotation series has been conducted for a number of years; the results of the year 1919 are given at this time.

This rotation series has been conducted for a number of years; the results of the year 1919 are given at this time.

This rotation series has been conducted for a number of years; the results of the year 1919 are given at this time.

This rotation series has been conducted for a number of years; the results of the year 1919 are given at this time.

This rotation series has been conducted for a number of years; the results of the year 1919 are given at this time.

This rotation series has been conducted for a number of years; the results of the year 1919 are given at this time.

This rotation series has been conducted for a number of years; the results of the year 1919 are given at this time.

This rotation series has been conducted for a number of years; the results of the year 1919 are given at this time.

No. 8691

Report of the condition of the HARNEY COUNTY NATIONAL BANK at Burns, in the State of Oregon, at the close of business on December 31, 1919

Resources			
Loans and discounts, including rediscunts.....	\$480,766.97	\$430,766.97	
U. S. Government Securities owned:			
Deposited to secure circulation (U.S. bonds at par).....	23,500.00		
Pledged to secure U.S. deposits (par value).....	5,000.00		
Pledged to secure postal savings deposits (par value).....	1,000.00		
Owned and unpledged.....	106,200.00		
War Savings Certificates and Thrift Stamps actually owned.....	354.18		
Total U. S. Government securities.....		136,054.18	
Other bonds, securities, etc.:			
Securities, other than U.S. bonds (not including stocks), owned and unpledged.....	33,683.23		
Total bonds, securities, etc. other than U. S. Stocks, other than Federal Reserve Bank stock.....		23,683.23	
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent of subscription).....		600.00	
Furniture and fixtures.....		2,350.00	
Real estate owned other than banking house.....		4,473.82	
Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank.....		1,000.00	
Cash in vault and net amounts due from national banks.....		42,613.65	
Net amounts due from banks, bankers, and trust companies (other than last two items).....		184,748.42	
Checks on other banks in the same city or town as reporting bank.....		400.39	
Total of last three items.....	\$185,172.81		
Checks on banks located outside of city or town of reporting bank and other cash items.....		2,801.86	
Redemption fund with U.S. Treasurer and due from U.S. Treasurer.....		1,175.00	
Interest earned but not collected—approximate—on Notes and Bills Receivable not-past due.....		6,972.95	
Total.....		847,664.47	
Liabilities			
Capital stock paid in.....		26,000.00	
Surplus fund.....		53,000.00	
Undivided profits.....	13,266.09	13,266.09	
Interest and discount collected or credited in advance of maturity and not earned (approximate).....		936.95	
Circulating notes outstanding.....		23,500.00	
Certified checks outstanding.....		6.01	
Cashier's checks on own bank outstanding.....		1,463.49	
Total of last two items.....	1,469.50		
Demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to Reserve (deposits payable within 30 days):			
Individual deposits subject to check.....		364,750.30	
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days (other than for money borrowed).....		97,694.58	
Total of demand deposits subject to Reserve.....	462,444.88		
Time deposits subject to Reserve (payable after 30 days, or subject to 30 days or more notice, and postal savings):			
Certificates of deposit (other than for money borrowed).....		200,663.52	
Postal savings deposits.....		39.7-	
Other time deposits.....		60,021.40	
Total of time deposits subject to Reserve, last three items.....	260,724.65		
United States deposits (other than postal savings):			
United States deposits, including deposits of U.S. disbursing officers.....	3,805.45	3,805.45	
Letters of Credit and Travelers' Checks sold for cash and outstanding.....		3,265.00	
Liabilities other than those above stated.....		2,241.95	
Total.....		847,664.47	

State of Oregon, County of Harney, ss:
I, Leon M. Brown, Cashier, of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
LEON M. BROWN, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of January, 1920.
A. W. GOWAN, Notary Public.
P. C. PETERSEN
FRED HAINES
J. P. RECTOR, Directors.

-a pest



© 1919 A. B. S., Inc.

-but its pelt is bringing the highest prices ever known

"Shubert" Wants Oregon Furs

ALL YOU CAN SHIP
And Will Pay These Extremely High Prices
GET A SHIPMENT OFF—TODAY

	EXTRA LARGE Extra to Average	NO. 1 LARGE Extra to Average	NO. 1 MEDIUM Extra to Average	NO. 1 SMALL Extra to Average	NO. 2 Extra to Average
COYOTE					
Heavy Fur, Good Open or Medium	30.00 to 25.00	22.00 to 18.00	15.00 to 12.50	10.00 to 8.50	10.00 to 5.00
	22.00 to 18.00	16.00 to 14.00	12.00 to 10.00	8.00 to 6.00	3.00 to 4.00
MUSKRAT					
Winter	6.00 to 5.00	4.75 to 3.75	3.50 to 2.75	2.50 to 1.75	2.50 to 1.50
Fall	4.50 to 3.75	3.50 to 2.75	2.50 to 2.00	1.75 to 1.50	1.75 to 1.25
SKUNK					
	EXTRA LARGE Extra to Average	NO. 1 LARGE Extra to Average	NO. 1 MEDIUM Extra to Average	NO. 1 SMALL Extra to Average	GOOD UNPAIR As to Size & Quality
Black	15.00 to 12.00	11.00 to 9.00	8.00 to 6.00	7.50 to 7.00	7.00 to 3.50
Short	10.00 to 9.00	8.50 to 7.50	7.25 to 6.75	6.50 to 5.50	6.00 to 3.00
Narrow	7.50 to 6.50	6.25 to 5.25	5.00 to 4.50	4.00 to 3.50	3.50 to 1.50
Broad	5.00 to 4.00	3.50 to 3.00	2.75 to 2.25	2.00 to 1.50	1.50 to .75

A shipment to "SHUBERT" will result in "more money" "quicker."

SHIP ALL YOUR FURS DIRECT TO

A. B. SHUBERT INC.

THE LARGEST HOUSE IN THE WORLD DEALING EXCLUSIVELY IN AMERICAN RAW FURS

25-27 W. Austin Ave. Dept 1965 Chicago, U.S.A.

Our bloated millionaires are again experiencing the excruciating pains of financial worry. It's time to begin figuring on how to beat the income tax.

The senate, like the groundhog, is evincing signs of crawling out of its hole with regard to the peace treaty. But, then, a shadow may drive it back again.

SERVICE ?

for GARAGE SERVICE

SERVICE

SEE PAGE 8

A CREED

I believe ... you Oregon.


I believe in your immense resources—your timbered hillsides, your waving fields of grain, your luscious fruits.

I believe in your men, Oregon—in their energy and ability to convert your unexcelled raw materials into finely finished manufactured products.

I believe the road to growth and prosperity for Oregon lies in the loyal patronage of Oregon industries by Oregon people.

Buy Home Products

Associated Industries of Oregon



The Successful Farmer Raises Bigger Crops

and cuts down costs by investment in labor-saving machinery.

Good prices for the farmers' crops encourage new investment, more production and greater prosperity.

But the success of agriculture depends on the growth of railroads—the modern beasts of burden that haul the crops to the world's markets.

The railroads—like the farms—increase their output and cut down unit costs by the constant investment of new capital.

With fair prices for the work they do, the railroads are able to attract new capital for expanding their facilities.

Rates high enough to yield a fair return will insure railroad growth, and prevent costly traffic congestion, which invariably results in poorer service at higher cost.

National wealth can increase only as our railroads grow.

Poor railroad service is dear at any price. No growing country can long pay the price of inadequate transportation facilities.

This advertisement is published by the Association of Railway Executives.

Those desiring information concerning the railroad situation may obtain literature by writing to The Association of Railway Executives, 61 Broadway, New York.