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**An Excellent Cuisine**

Wm. Ehlert, who is now proprietor of the Russ house, in Albany, invites all of his old friends and the traveling public in general to sample the splendid meals he is now serving. Good well prepared, served as you get it at home and without attempting any unnecessary display, is the rule at the Russ house. If you desire a good wholesome eat and plenty of it, the Ehlert is the place to go.

Extremely Careful.  
"I want a careful chauffeur, one who takes no chances."  
"That's me, sir. I require references or salary in advance." Judge

The jest loses its point when he who makes it is the first to laugh.—Schiller

**PROTECT THE GARDEN.**

The old gardener says to look out for frost in spring or autumn when the sunshine is very hot, the shade very cold and the shadows very deep.

This indicates that the air is dry and radiation little checked. Making a smudge in the garden at night when the frost is expected and spraying the plants thoroughly with water at the same time will help prevent damage to plants.

Beans, corn, cucumber, eggplant, melons, okra, pepper, pumpkins, squash, sweet potatoes and tomatoes are the vegetables most likely to be damaged by spring frosts.

A little care and work in the evening may save the crop for you.

**Sudan Grass.**

Sudan grass is a sorghum, but does not grow quite as rank as the ordinary cane sorghum. Being an annual, it must be seeded each year and fit nicely into rotations.

This crop can be sown between corn planting time and the first of June. For its best growth it requires plenty of bright weather. If broadcasted about twenty to twenty-five pounds should be used to the acre.

Sudan grass can stand considerable drought. It is not very good as a nurse crop. It makes such a heavy growth as to cut off sun and moisture from the crop it is to foster.

**Farm and Garden**

**WHEN TO CUT ALFALFA.**

Watch For the Appearance of the Bloom is the General Rule.

The general rule for cutting alfalfa is to watch for the appearance of the bloom and cut when at least a tenth of the blossoms are out, says the Kansas Farmer.

Alfalfa will mature several crops in one season, but to secure the largest yields it must be cut when the growth has ceased and the plant is getting ready to send up new shoots from the crown. This stage usually coincides with the appearance of the blossoms, but it is not best to depend entirely on the appearance of the blossoms. In some seasons these are delayed and the shoots start before the blossoms appear. Experienced alfalfa growers



CUTTING ALFALFA.

are familiar with this habit of the plant, but beginners with this crop perhaps have not learned to watch for the appearance of these new shoots or buds. The crop should always be cut when the buds first appear. It is an indication that the present crop will not grow any more, and if cutting is delayed until new shoots are high enough to be mowed the next crop will receive a severe setback. The shoots will not go on growing after the tops have been cut. They become dormant and before there can be another crop new shoots must start from the crown.

**Deep Cultivation For Potatoes.**

Deep cultivation should be given the ground planted to potatoes before the plants make their appearance, advises F. S. Merrill, assistant horticulturist in the Kansas State Agricultural college. This is the deepest cultivation that should be given, as later there is danger of injuring the roots.

Cultivation should be frequent to keep the weeds down. One of the most effective tools commonly used for this purpose is the weeder. This should be used as often as possible until the tops of the plants get high enough to be injured by the teeth of the weeder.

Cultivation should be continued until the vines are large enough, so that further cultivation would mean injury to them, points out Mr. Merrill. At the last cultivation dirt should be thrown upon the hills to protect the potatoes from the sun. If the potatoes are not well protected from the sun a green color appears in them, which is said to be poisonous. This affects the quality of the product and produces a disagreeable taste. If the dirt is thrown up well on the hills not only will the growing tubers be protected, but plant food will be liberated.

**Values of Farm Lands.**

Farm land offered at \$50 an acre may seem cheap, but as a matter of fact land in the same locality at \$200 an acre might be the most economical to buy. Land that has received shallow cultivation and is lacking in humus, even though it can be bought for \$50 an acre, will cost \$100 or more an acre besides the time required to get it rich in humus, free from acidity, deeply cultivated, mellow and cleared of stones.

**Spiteful.**

"Why do you hate him?"  
"He has been knocking me to the girl I go with."  
"What did he tell her?"  
"What my salary is."—Houston Post.

**Out to Be In.**

Never be in your place of business when a person wants to borrow money of you, because if you are in you will be out, but if you are out you will be in.—London Answers.

**TO KILL CUTWORMS.**

The time to get the scalp of the cutworm is before the crop shows above ground. This ever hungry devastator is then keen for food and will make a fatal meal of bran mash (an ounce of paris green mixed with two or three pounds of wheat bran moistened with diluted molasses). Pitches of this mash well placed under shingles or flat stones will put the cutworms out of business. Farm and Fireside.

**AN AGRICULTURAL EMPIRE.**

Remarkable Results of Dry Farming in Montana.

Not many years ago the press of the Rocky mountain states, especially those having large areas of what is classified as semi-arid land, printed enthusiastic predictions concerning the future of dry farming methods, says the New York Sun. Much that was claimed for the method seemed based on hope rather than achievement even in experiments. Recent results in dry farming if they have been published have escaped general attention. Therefore there will be surprise not less than gratification at the news that agriculture is now the chief industry of Montana, although that state is second in the Union in copper production, first in wool production, not far from first in cattle production and in Miles City has the largest horse market in the Union.

This was the assertion recently made by Senator Myers of Montana, and he fortified his claim with statistics of crop returns. Without details the almost startling story is told by the totals of the farm value of the crops of wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye, potatoes, hay and flax in 1900 and 1914, the total for the former year being \$7,965,000 and for the latter \$47,800,000.

Montana's production per acre of every crop just mentioned is greater than the average for the United States and greater with the single exception of flax in a single state than any of the twelve most productive agricultural states. It is interesting to follow further these figures of comparison compiled from the department of agriculture statistics.

Montana's nearest competitor in acreage average for wheat is Iowa, with 17.7 bushels, to Montana's 25.4 bushels. Other comparisons in bushels with the new agricultural state's nearest competitors are: Oats, Montana 43.2, Ohio 33.7; barley, Montana 34.8, Illinois 28.2; potatoes, Montana 148, Wisconsin 99; rye, Montana 228; Minnesota 19.2.

The strides Montana is making are shown by this comparison: In the ten years ended 1913 the total wheat crop of the United States increased 38 per cent; Montana's increase was 600 per cent, from 2,500,000 bushels in 1904 to 21,000,000 in 1913. In 1914 she raised of oats 18,550,000 bushels, of potatoes 5,180,000 bushels.

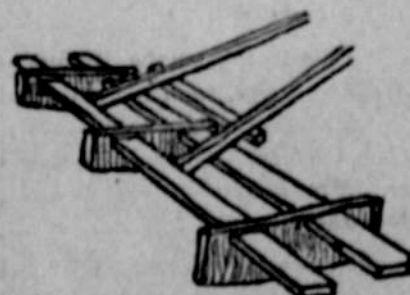
Senator Myers referred to the areas where these amazingly fine results are being obtained as "the vast tablelands with dry farming areas in northern and eastern Montana," but stated that the totals were being added to in the relatively small areas where irrigation is made possible by reclamation projects.

The great importance of the interesting story, however, is the revelation it makes as to the possibilities of dry farming methods. The Mountain State is awake to her opportunity; many of her counties employ experts in dry farming who instruct farmers in improved methods, and the state's agricultural college is graduating men equipped still further, no doubt, to extend and perfect this new science.

In view of the admirable results already achieved and that there remain many millions of acres of semi-arid lands awaiting to reward the application of dry farming, it seems proper that gentlemen who have alarmed us with their warnings that this country is rapidly approaching its maximum of food production should revise their conclusions.

**A Row Marker.**

A very handy marker that will trace three straight row lines at a time has been perfected in Illinois. It can be easily made by the farm carpenter who has a few tools. A single horse is hitched to it by the shafting. It may



be used in fields, in gardens and in truck patches and wherever straight rows are necessary. A study of the illustration will show how it is constructed. The three "sleds" should be placed equally distant and at the right space intervals to mark rows of the width that are wanted.—Farm Progress.

**Linn County Fair**  
**Scio, September 6, 7, 8**

**Wednesday, September 6, Salem and Stayton Day**

- 10 a. m. Aeroplane flight.
- 11 a. m. Address, Governor James Withycombe.
- 11:50 a. m. Stock parade.
- 1:30 p. m. Race program
- No. 1. 2:30 Trot, 1 mile heats, 2 in 3 \$125
- No. 2. 2:25 Pace, 1 mile heats, 2 in 3 \$125
- No. 3. Buggy horse race, 1-2 mile \$ 25
- No. 4. Pony race, 1-4 mile \$ 10
- 4 p. m. Carnival Company and other attractions.

**Thursday, September 7, Albany and Harrisburg Day**

- 10 a. m. Aeroplane flight. Stock Judging.
- 11:30 a. m. Stock parade.
- 1:30 p. m. Race Program
- No. 5. 2:20 trot, 1 mile heats, 2 in 3 \$150
- No. 6. 2:18 pace, 1 mile heats, 2 in 3 \$150
- No. 7. Saddle horse race, 3-8 mile \$ 15
- 4 p. m. Carnival Company and other attractions.

**Friday, September 8, Lebanon and Brownsville Day**

- 10 a. m. Aeroplane flight.
- 11 a. m. Prize stock Parade.
- 1:30. Race Program
- No. 8. 2:18 trot, 1 mile heats, 2 in 3 \$200
- No. 9. 2:15 pace, 1 mile heats, 2 in 3 \$200
- No. 10. Free-for-all, 1 mile heats, 2 in 3, 1st and 2nd money winners barred \$100
- No. 11. 1-2 mile saddle horse race, handicap \$ 20
- 4 p. m. Carnival Company and other attractions.

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