

# Hurry Up, You'll Be Too Late

THIS SALE WILL NOT RUN MUCH LONGER

and your chance for these bargains will be gone. We are cutting prices every day on odd lots and short lines and even some regular goods, so it will pay you to come in every day and pick up some of this stuff, besides the different attractions we are offering.

WE ARE GOING TO SELL YOU A FINE RUG FOR ONLY ONE CENT

## 1 CENT Will Buy a Beautiful \$35 Axminster Rug

IF YOU HOLD THE RIGHT NUMBER  
You get a number with every Dollar Purchase up to \$10, and over \$10 purchase we will give you double tickets, which means two tickets for every dollars worth you buy. This is a chance not often presented to you to get a beautiful Rug for only One Cent. Buy now and take advantage of this double chance. We have many good Bargains to offer you besides this fine Rug. This rug will be sold for 1 cent on Wednesday, Nov. 29, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and you have to be here in order to show the number. If you are not present we will sell the rug to the one holding the number nearest the one on it.

### Special Notice

For every dollar you pay on an old account you will get a number on the Rug chance free

## Specials Every Day

From 10 to 11 o'clock in the morning  
From 2 to 3 o'clock in the Afternoon

Schiller says you will have to hurry as the Sale will be off in a short time. We are cutting and slashing the prices on all kinds of New Winter Dry Goods, Shoes, Clothing, Men's, Women's and Children's Furnishing Goods, etc., the very kind and class of merchandise you need right now. Merchandise is fast advancing in price, and every person and family should appreciate the importance of this Sale, when we tell you positively that we are selling merchandise for less than any merchant can buy it for at wholesale today. So, BY ALL MEANS, let nothing keep you away from this Sale.

## FREE BROOMS SATURDAY

To the first fifty customers buying \$2 worth we will GIVE a BROOM —FREE—

## JOHN WESELY'S STORE

Scio

H. L. SCHILLER IN CHARGE

OREGON

## You May Pay Less

BUT YOU WILL NOT GET WORK THAT IS SO GOOD AS WE DO

## You May Pay More

BUT YOU WILL NOT GET WORK THAT'S ANY BETTER IF AS GOOD

These statements refer to Job and Book Printing. ¶ Our facilities are complete. ¶ We use only the best of material, and our prices are right for first class work. We do no other kind. ¶ We always satisfy our customers.

## THE SCIO TRIBUNE

### SOIL FOR ANALYSIS.

Samples Sent to Experiment Station Often Do Not Show Real Conditions.

A very common mistake in sending samples to the experiment station for analysis is to select samples that do not represent the true conditions, says Better Farming. For example, a sample might be taken from soil near trees where cattle rest, and this material would show far more nitrogen than the rest of the field. The sample should represent the average soil. Dig up the soil with a spade to a depth of eight inches and take a handful from the top, middle and bottom of the spadeful and be careful to clean the spade thoroughly each time it is used. Take at least a half dozen samples. Put these into a pail or basket, thoroughly mix them and send about a pound of this mixture to the experiment station, where it will be analyzed.

lyzed. Samples should not be sent, however, without first having an engagement to have the work done, as the stations are able to do only a limited amount of work of this kind.

When one remembers that only about half an ounce of soil is finally analyzed it will be seen that thorough mixing is very necessary. Do not mix different soils. For example, if there is an alluvial and an upland soil do not send a complete sample of both, but gather the composite samples separately.

### Weeds Use Water.

A large weed may use as much as a barrel of water. A plant weighing one pound when dried has used up 700 to 800 pounds of water in making its growth or seventy to eighty gallons, making nearly two barrels. From this it is plain that cutting down weeds is a very good way of saving moisture for the crop.

## Making the Little Farm Pay

By C. C. BOWSFIELD

Wise marketing is the key to successful farming. This sums up the experience of J. J. Budlong, a Chicago man who has grown wealthy in agriculture. Mr. Budlong for many years has farmed several hundred acres of land and produces vegetables almost exclusively. The Budlong truck farm is the greatest of its kind in the middle west and in some respects the greatest in the world. A pickle factory owned by this successful farmer handles a large part of the edibles raised on the premises. Table commodities are shipped by Mr. Budlong to every part of America and to several of the big markets in other continents.

Practically all the onions and cucumbers raised on this place are put up as pickles, and by this means they do not have to be marketed in any hurry or at any particular time. There are many other commodities which work into the scheme of canning and pickling. For instance, the cabbage crop pays well when turned into sauerkraut, and beans and peas pay best when canned. It is always best to produce a variety of staple products, so that if one or two of them are low in price the others are quite likely to pull up the average to a profitable basis. This is a common experience in all kinds of farming. Sometimes wheat or corn will pay enormously, but if raised as exclusive money crops there will be years of total failure. Thousands of industrious farmers have been ruined by sticking to the single crop idea on farms too large for their equipment and capital.

Canning, preserving and pickling enable any farm family to double the price which it would otherwise obtain for such things as sweet corn, peas, cucumbers, onions, peppers, berries, currants, plums, cherries and a dozen similar commodities. This plan enables one to charge full retail prices and so make the farm return high profits.

Nearly all farmers know how to produce crops, but few of them are skillful at selling. This is the main difference between the Budlong success and the many failures which have been recorded. Mr. Budlong himself says that as a general thing he does not



THE CABBAGE CROP PAYS WELL WHEN TURNED INTO SAUERKRAUT.

get better crops than other people. The land he uses is not as good as the average Cook county soil, but he buys many carloads of manure from the city and keeps the ground in a fine state of fertility. The fertilizer is plowed in every fall. Sometimes he has green crops, like peas, soy beans or clover, to work into the soil in the fall. There is a scientific reason for handling land in this way, especially the plowing in of an abundance of stable and green manures, but without pretense of scientific attainments nearly all farmers know how to keep up land, although they frequently neglect fall plowing.

While it is true that Mr. Budlong irrigates his farm by pumping water from the drainage canal, he does not attribute his success to this control of the water supply, for he was successful long before the drainage canal was built. In brief terms, his first step toward success was the upbuilding of soil fertility, and then when the big crops came he made his own market for the bulk of the products, getting all cash that was possible to obtain from the commodities raised. He keeps close records of all crops and knows exactly what any given line of produce costs him. He can tell what proportion of the expense each acre should bear, what the labor is worth and what dividends are paid by each particular unit of land every season. From long experience he knows that diversity of production is better than to risk everything on a single crop. It is probably true that if the whole enterprise hung on one product his success would be much less pronounced than it is.

## FIGHTING THE HESSIAN FLY.

Late Planting on Fly Free Date Has Proved Successful.

That the Hessian fly can be successfully controlled by practical methods has been demonstrated in Harvey county, Kan. Under the leadership of F. P. Lane, county agent for the Harvey county farm bureau, a large number of farmers were organized last summer and fall to fight the fly.

Methods of control advocated by Mr. Lane were those devised and recommended by the department of entomology in the Kansas State Agricultural college—to thoroughly prepare the seed bed, destroy the volunteer wheat and plant on or about the fly free date, which in Harvey county is Oct. 8 or 9. A large per cent of the wheat acreage of the county was planted according to these directions, although the weather conditions hindered the work considerably.

A representative of the college department of entomology visited a number of wheatfields in the county before harvesting began. In nearly every case where the crop was planted according to the methods advocated there was practically no fly injury. A few fields that were planted before the fly free date or in which no effort was made to destroy the volunteer wheat were all badly infested and the yield reduced. In some cases where late sown fields adjoined stubble fields or early sown fields considerable injury was noted, showing the necessity of co-operation in the control of the fly.

An experiment was carried out on the farm of Frank Lawton, near Newton, to show the value of planting wheat on or about the fly free date. A plot of wheat was planted each week, beginning Sept. 20 and continuing until Oct. 25. The plots planted on Sept. 20, Sept. 27 and Oct. 4 were almost entirely destroyed by the fly. Those plots planted after Oct. 4 came through with little or no fly injury and a good yield.

### Unwittingly Kind.

Cholly Ayres—Yes, since the Parkers lost their money I have stopped calling them. Miss Keen—That is very kind of you. It ought to cheer them up a whole lot.—Baltimore Sun.

### Good Impulses.

A mere good impulse that does result in good works is rather than useless, for if not carried out it has a reaction in the action as its outcome.