

WHAT DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE IS DOING

Forest Fuel for Empty Coal Bins.

To relieve as far as possible the serious fuel crisis that has existed in the West, as elsewhere, the Forest Service, with the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture, has authorized the district foresters to cooperate fully with all local and State fuel administrators by making available at once all wood and fuel material. Waiver of all restrictive regulations has been authorized. This means, for instance, that on forests where no green material has been granted under free use, such material has been made available to prevent suffering or hardship; also that free use material has been made generally available and that the question of residence of the permittee or his qualifications is not the governing factor in issuing a permit.

This action of the Forest Service, it is believed, will do much to relieve the serious conditions existing in regions deprived of bituminous coal.

Lessening Loss of Perishables.

Decay in the transportation of potatoes, cantaloupes, lettuce, tomatoes, spinach, strawberries, and onions is primarily due to faulty methods of handling and refrigerating according to the Bureau of Markets, United States Department of Agriculture. Marked reductions in losses have resulted from more careful methods of digging and grading potatoes, suitable temperature in refrigerator cars and storage houses, and by improvements in the handling of lettuce, such as the more complete removal of the lower leaves of each head in harvesting, and shipment in ventilated crates instead of closed hampers. It was found that the decay of strawberries in transit results largely from avoidable injuries inflicted in picking and washing and from inefficient refrigeration.

Vegetables from the South, shipped in properly constructed cars, cooled 1 degree an hour faster than those forwarded in cars of the ordinary type, and deteriorated less than one-third as much, the Bureau reports.

Canning Her Way to College.

Tin cans, and plenty of them, all filled with fruit and vegetables, are paving the way from country home to college for many a girl these days. In Montgomery County, Miss., lives Edie Ayers, who dreamed of college and who now, by means of her canning-club work, sees her way clear to making her dreams come true. Miss Ayers stands ready to affirm that a canning club can help a girl with college ambitions as much as can a rich uncle with generous impulses. For four years this club member has been a member of one of the canning clubs supervised by the United States Department of Agriculture and the State agricultural college, and for two years of that time has been the canning champion of Miss. Mississippi. Her net profits from her canning work in 1919 were \$280.46.

During the first season of her club work Miss Ayers canned 1,500 No. 3 cans. The second year she canned only 800 cans, because the wilt attacked the tomatoes in her locality, but last year 1,100 No. 3 cans were filled, and brought her a profit of \$178. This year she canned 900 No. 3 tins. The fruit, soup mixtures, tomatoes, beans, and other vegetables which she cans are grown in her club garden, and the said tenth-acre garden, is in a fine state of cultivation. From two rows of beans growing there last summer she canned 198 cans, and sold them for \$3.50 a dozen. Besides growing the vegetables for canning, she also supplies the family table from her plot.

This club member shipped all the goods she canned the first two years, but the last two years she has been selling her canned products in the local market where the demand was twice as great as she could supply. Miss Ayers' exhibits of canning and sewing have won her many prizes in both the county and State fairs, as well as several trips.

Two New Animal Pests.

Two animals not much spoken of previously have gained prominence as destructive rodents during the past year, reports the chief of the Biological Survey, United States Department of Agriculture. One is the mountain beaver or sewellel, a curious rodent living in the humid regions of the northwest coast. It was formerly considered harmless, but with the development of agriculture in its region it has become increasingly injurious to crops, particularly small fruits and market produce. Control measures have been devised, and representatives of the department have given demonstrations in Oregon and Washington, where active measures were needed.

The other animal that has come into prominence as a destroyer is the cotton rat, a small rat-like rodent limited to the South Atlantic and Gulf States. Its depredations are principally in connection with sugarcane in Florida, where experimental plantings within the past two years gave promise of very profitable development. So serious has been the damage by cotton rats, however, that the principal company interested in the development of the sugarcane industry in Florida has written the department that the success of the industry will be impossible unless some method can be found for successfully controlling the cotton rats. Losses of from 40 to 60 per cent of the growing cane have been reported. The Bureau of Biological Survey, however, announces the determination of successful poisoning methods, and it is believed that, through demonstrations and advice, the growers will be able to control the rate and reduce the losses to a negligible amount.

Rhodes Grass in Imperial Valley

The attention of an increased number of agricultural men in the Imperial Valley of southern California is being directed by one of the pioneer planters there to the merits of Rhodes grass which is now being grown in that region successfully, although before 1902 it was unknown in this country. The United States Department of Agriculture through its specialists engaged in foreign seed and plant introduction, is responsible for the presence of this profitable grass in this country. The specialists brought it directly from South Africa where it had been raised extensively on the ranches of the late Cecil Rhodes and others and after whom the grass is named. The grass has been found particularly adapted to the coastal region of Texas and to northern Florida. If it becomes thoroughly established in the Imperial Valley, this will add another region to its domain of usefulness.

Produce Tons of Sesbania Seed

During the past year it is estimated that 60 tons of Sesbania seed were produced in the Coachella Valley in southern California. In 1904 this plant was growing by the roadside as a weed, but an investigation by the United States Department of Agriculture revealed its big possibilities because of its leguminous character. Since that year it has been widely cultivated, a principal use being for planting by onion growers immediately after the harvesting of onions in the late spring, thus enriching the soil preparatory to planting in the fall.

SHIPYARD STRIKERS OWN U. S. SECURITIES

Liberty Bonds and War Savings Stamps Help Support Idle Workers.

One of the reasons the striking shipyard workers in seven plants around San Francisco bay have been able to hold out for their demand of eight cents an hour increase is that collectively they own more than \$7,000,000 worth of Liberty Bonds and about \$200,000 in War Savings Stamps. "The Liberty Bond and War Savings Stamps holdings of our men have certainly stood us in good stead," said Frank Miller, secretary of the San Francisco Iron Trades Council. "When we win our demand, I am going to recommend that the men save that eight cent an hour increase and invest it weekly with the Government in War Savings Stamps. They provide an ideal way for the workman to save."

C. A. Farnsworth, associate director of the War Loan Organization for the Twelfth Federal Reserve District, said: "Secretary Miller's figures on the Liberty Loan holdings and their investment in War Savings and their conservative and there is no doubt that they have aided greatly in enabling the men to support themselves while on strike. The men can borrow the face value of their Liberty Bonds without sacrificing the bonds and they can cash in their War Savings Stamps."

The Government's War Savings Stamp is the working man's weapon against a hand-to-mouth existence. It helps him get ahead.

ROTATIONS FOR GRAIN DISCUSSED

D. E. Stephens Tells Eastern Oregon Farmers to Make More Money from Land.

(Farmer's Week News.) The time honored system of cropping alternately wheat and summer fallow in Eastern Oregon is doomed to go, in the opinion of D. E. Stephens, head of the Experiment Station at Moro, Sherman county. Mr. Stephens gave an interesting talk

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Yesterday morning on "Rotations and Cultural Practices for Eastern Oregon Grain Farming" in which he outdressed the cock. Mr. Stephens resorted to some reliable data compiled from records on the Moro station over a period of eight years as well as the result of trials in other Columbia stations and branches.

Rotation Profitable.

The average profit per acre for the whole farm was \$10.45 for winter wheat on summer fallowed land, according to his figures, while the average profit on a three year rotation including wheat, corn and barley was \$11.01. On the latter only one plowing was necessary, in early spring after the wheat and before planting the corn. A rotation of just wheat and peas was also given as making an average profit of \$18, but was not considered as desirable as the former rotation because of the conflict of the two crops in harvesting. When hogging off with livestock is feasible, the peas work well into the cropping system, Mr. Stephens indicated.

"Alfalfa not Recommended. . . . Alfalfa actually caused a decrease in the yield of the grain crops following it," Mr. Stephens stated, "this being probably due to the excess of nitrogen supplied to the soil for which there was not enough moisture to go along with. This is just exactly the opposite of its effect in irrigated sections."

"In order of their value as crops to replace summer fallow we have found success with peas, corn, and alfalfa, corn being better from the standpoint of adjusting the labor operations to planting and harvesting," asserted the speaker.

Mr. Stephens had a large number of questions to answer.

Against Imported Substitutes.

In the revival of commerce following the signing of the armistice, under disorganized shipping conditions, drugs which were not what they appeared to be came to the United States. Substitution of crude drugs for others better known or for official species has not been uncommon, reports the chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture. In some cases the substitution of the substituted drug did actually have some legitimate use, but the department took the position that release on relabeling alone would not collectively prevent the goods from filtering into the channels of trade and being sold ultimately as the official product. Releases in such cases are made, therefore,

only on definite information that the goods will be manufactured by a specified firm into products for which their use is approved.

"Special attention," continues the Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, "has been given to medicinal preparations bearing statements of therapeutic or curative effect. The printed matter used with each preparation has been carefully reviewed by the bureau's medical staff in Washington with a view to exhibiting a uniform and consistent attitude toward all such products. Copies of the comments made, with information regarding the labelling, have been transmitted on cards to all the port stations, thereby insuring perfectly uniform action. A distinction has been made between products intended for sale to the general public and those intended for physicians' use which are so labeled as not to affect the general public, properly confining all statements as to therapeutic use to an enclosed circular, free from such statements."

State College Outgrows Present Equipment.

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis.—That due to the increased cost of maintenance and to the lure of larger salaries offered O. A. C. professors by eastern institutions, the college is now in a critical condition, is pointed out by President W. J. Kerr.

NOTICE

There came to my place about June 1, four miles southwest of Hardman, the following described animals: one brown horse, white stripe in face, branded with spear on right hip; one black yearling horse, no brand. Owner may have same by paying all costs. J-322
LOTUS ROBISON,
Hardman, Ore.

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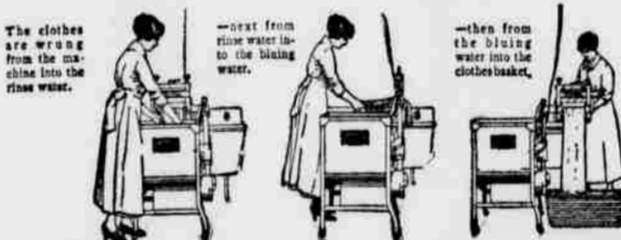
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Heppner, Oregon.

The unprecedented increase in student enrollment—86 per cent this year—has taxed the institution to the limit. While the college now ranks second among colleges of its kind in the country in point of enrollment, funds available are much less than is provided for other institutions of this type. Standards maintained are as high as the highest in the country.

Vogans MARSHMALLOW WHIP

Try it on pie

Please "thin" by serving fruit pie with Vogans' Marshmallow Whip. Use it as you would whipped cream. It is richer and more tasty. It will not sour. You can keep it over until the next day—if there is any left!

Order a jar today and try the delicious dessert.

Vogans Candy Company Portland, Oregon

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An enormous increase in cost is noted at the institution. In 1915 \$14,000 was expended for janitorial services—four years later \$22,000. The cost of heat four years ago was \$14,000. This year it is \$33,000. Telephone and telegraph expenses were \$1,270 and this year it will be \$6,600. With this increase in cost has come the enormous increase in enrollment. From last June to October 26 new students were employed and some instructors have been added since that time. Commercial concerns are offering instructors in chemistry and other technical lines as high as four times the amount educational institutions can afford to

pay and consequently broad minded teachers are hard to find. Eastern institutions with large incomes are offering big inducements to O. A. C. professors to leave, and therefore the college is up against a serious problem.

Every room in the institution is used all the time—100 per cent. A condition of congestion exists everywhere in the institution. Several new buildings are said to be needed and needed badly.

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Avoid Operations

Disease is caused by pressure upon nerve tissue—the tiny wires that carry the life force from brain to all parts of the body. When these are normally working, nature has the power to heal disease. Chiropractic does this, and health is the result.

Ninety-five per cent of all diseases originate at the points shown by the arrows. A slight displacement of one or more of your vertebrae probably is causing your trouble today.



1. Slight subluxations at this point will cause so-called headaches, eye diseases, deafness, epilepsy, vertigo, insomnia, wry neck, facial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, etc.
2. A slight subluxation of a vertebra in this part of the spine is the cause of so-called throat trouble, neuritis, pain in the shoulders and arms, goitre, nervous prostration, is grippe, dizziness, bleeding from nose, disorder of gums, catarrh, etc.
3. The arrow head marked No. 3 locates the part of the spine wherein subluxations will cause so-called bronchitis, felons, pain between the shoulder blades, rheumatism of the arms and shoulders, hay fever, writers' cramp, etc.
4. A vertebral subluxation at this point causes so-called nervousness, heart disease, asthma, pneumonia, tuberculosis, difficult breathing, other lung troubles, etc.
5. Stomach and liver troubles, enlargement of the spleen, pleurisy and a score of other troubles, so-called, are caused by subluxations in this part of the spine, sometimes so slight as to remain unnoticed by others except the trained Chiropractor.
6. Here we find the cause of so-called gall stones, dyspepsia of upper bowels, fevers, shingles, hiccough, worms, etc.
7. Bright's disease, diabetes, floating kidney, skin disease, boils, eruptions and other diseases, so-called, are caused by nerves being pinched in the spinal openings at this point.
8. Regulations of such troubles as so-called appendicitis, peritonitis, lumbago, etc., follow Chiropractic adjustments at this point.
9. Why have so-called constipation, rectal troubles, sciatica, etc., when Chiropractic adjustments at this part of the spine will remove the cause?
10. A slight slippage of one or both innominate bones will likewise produce so-called sciatica, together with many "diseases" of pelvis and lower extremities.

CHIROPRACTIC OFFERS YOU HEALTH WHY DELAY? DISEASE DOES NOT

No matter how you are suffering don't consider your case hopeless or that you have to spend a long time regaining health. Chiropractic is permanently curing hundreds every day. It is doing so because it is the sane, safe, sure, and scientific way to health. Investigate this wonderful modern way of healing disease. Take advantage of it, and suffer no more.

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