

VALLEY'S MODEL FARM CONDUCTED BY YOUNG WOMAN

The August number of "Orchard Home" contains as cover design a photograph of the farm and orchard home of Mrs. J. E. Bodge on Rogue Lane and under the caption of "Rogue River Model Farm," an article by the editor describing Mrs. Bodge's farm as follows:

"It is a big job to find a farm in any district that comes up to what a farm in theory ought to be. Try to think of some one in your vicinity who is conducting his farming operations in every particular both wisely and well and getting results that a person wanting to see the right farming for the district would go to see. Such farms are few and far between.

Mrs. J. E. Bodge of Medford in the Rogue River valley, Oregon, has a farm that is worth owning. It is not the fact that she is a woman farmer, doing with her own hands much of the farm work, that makes her farm worthy of attention; it is the fact that the farm itself is first: a model of neatness and efficient management, and second, a great success in crop production and financial profit, all of this without more than ordinary expenditure of money or labor. Getting results by spending lots of money and doing lots of work per acre is one thing (though financial profit usually does not follow that kind of farming) and getting results by good management and wise application of labor is another.

Alfalfa a Money Crop
One thing this farm stood out for was that it was mostly an alfalfa farm in a district where alfalfa was very little raised and hay high in price, but the alfalfa here is a great success. There is none raised this year, as the alfalfa was plowed up for barley, but the barley, both on account of the alfalfa preceding it and the kind of farming done, is even more of a success than the alfalfa.

Success nearly all over the farm is owing to one thing more than anything else as far as methods is concerned, that is, deep plowing and good tillage. Here, as everywhere, there have been decades of grain farming, with shallow plowing, a hard plow, exhausted top soil, a struggle for the roots to get down into the ground for food and moisture, and consequently poor yields and lack of moisture for whatever was grown. Plowing on this place has been deep, eight inches or over. Next season the former alfalfa land will be plowed twelve inches and a subsoiler put on as well. Turning up soil under the plow has never done the slightest injury. Instead it has made crops much better and they went along with lots of moisture while surrounding crops were thin and yellow from drought and lack of plant food.

A Banner Crop of Barley
At the time of writing where the alfalfa was grown the barley is so thick and heavily headed out that it could hardly be better. It promises to do about 100 bushels to the acre. Adjoining it on nearly all sides, with the old grain farming methods, the grain will often not do to thresh. That is on account of lack of rain for one thing and shallow plowing for another. Mrs. Bodge's barley is not due only to alfalfa sod, nor is a young pear orchard growth is almost equally good, so that deep plowing and good soil preparation can be the only reason for the difference.

Some Facts About Alfalfa
Mrs. Bodge a number of years ago bought a farm near her present home and put it in such shape that when the apple boom came to the Rogue River valley she sold it for \$15,000 and bought the 60 acres where she now lives, then old grain land, for \$300 per acre. This was six years ago. She then went away for a year and had a neighbor plow and plant 45 acres to alfalfa. On the remaining 15 acres she has her house, garden, barns and a young pear orchard.

Instead of plowing deep, as was Mrs. Bodge's rule, the farmer who set out alfalfa plowed shallow, the same old way, with the result that a poor stand of alfalfa was started, as poor as the average in the district and the average is so poor that little is grown. Alfalfa here is not irrigated and without deep plowing to give the roots a fine start downward alfalfa grows early in the summer. Heavy cultivation with a spring tooth harrow both fall and spring made the alfalfa quite a success in spite of poor preparation, but it did not come up to some other stands on near-by farms.

\$1200 Per Year Returns
Alfalfa can give three crops in this district. The first is by far the heaviest, but it is, often foul with weeds and endangered by rains, and most income above expenses has to come from later cuttings. If

there are poor later cuttings, the farmer at the best does little better than break even. Then consider this fact. A poor stand means a poor first cutting with lots of weeds. Thorough cultivations in fall and spring first clean out the weeds and give clean alfalfa; second, they give a bigger first yield; third, they conserve moisture and open up the soil so that the later crops are large.

These 45 acres have brought in \$1200 per year. The barley will do better than that with war prices, but alfalfa can make good profits and is excellent in rotation. Very little hay has been ruined by rain. What has been injured has mostly been kept until the market was bare and none has been sold for less than \$9

Record of the Crops
The best first crop has been 100 tons from the 45 acres, the best second crop about 60 tons, and the best third crop very much less. Together the two late crops have been well below the first crop. With deep plowing for the seed bed, a good stand and good care, each of the two late crops have on one or two ranches in the district ran close to the first crop, but deep plowing is the prime necessity. This could not be done, save that the soil is deep and rich, the water table only seven or eight feet down. However, good cultivation of alfalfa on this place has made clean alfalfa and increased the yields enough to give large profits.

The whole place is almost clean of weeds. Mrs. Bodge herself pulled up every spear of mustard in the alfalfa the first two years and had almost nothing to pull up the third year. She had her seed barley especially cleaned last fall, but a seed or so crept in anyway, but the field is noticeably clean.

Farm Management
Most of the farm work is done by a hired man, the son of one of the neighbors, but Mrs. Bodge, in jumps and overalls gets out and works herself when accession calls for it. Her idea in farm management is convenience. "We work hard around here," she says, "and I will not have it necessary to do half a day's work attending to chores." Things are fixed so that a little time morning and evening will keep things up. The barns have concrete floors where the stock stands. The corral is gravelled and is raised for drainage as well. Everything is arranged so that there is no big yard to be littered up, and a little work will do more than a lot of work on a poorly planned and kept place.

In a small, neat, attractive, flower-surrounded cottage Mrs. Bodge lives with her eleven year old daughter. On one side of the roadway to the barns, with loganberries and other bushes and vines between the roadway and the line fence. On the other side of the cottage is the pear orchard and the chickens, kept from the garden by a tight wire fence. In front is the flower garden, in back the tank house, with milk and tool room, vegetable and berry garden, with plenty of flowers, and behind all the barns and corrals.

Garden-Supports Family
From the garden Mrs. Bodge has vegetables for the family and fruits and berries canned to keep all winter and longer. Eggs from the fifty hens and milk from the two cows pay all the grocery bills.
Between the pear trees hay is grown for the stock, and by the deep plowing hay yields are heavy and the trees do not suffer for moisture. In one part of the orchard cantaloupes and melons are grown for sale locally and in Ashland, several miles south. The melons have been sufficient to pay the wages of the hired man. They are well raised, only the best are sold, the wagon in which they are delivered is clean and well painted, and the melons are covered with canvas to keep them cool, so the customers are all eager for them. Culls are fed to the pigs or sold to the neighbors for their hogs.

Goal a Profitable Living
Only three horses are kept, as it is more profitable considering feed and labor, to hire extra horses from town for haying or special work than to keep more. Instead of the manure that extra stock would give in keeping the land up, manure is brought from town.
The greatest single thing in the farming is the deep plowing to give the plants plenty of soil and moisture accompanied by good cultivation. The other thing, which is the basis for it all, is attention to details, good care and efficient management.

The goal is good, sensible, profitable living, and Mrs. Bodge looks as if farming agreed with her; small, bright, energetic, quick of movement and mind, dressed in her working clothes and with her hair hanging in two thick braids like a school girl, clear eyes and a skin like a school girl's, she is a picture of health and happiness.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—Ignacius T. Lincoln, a former member of the British parliament was arrested in Brooklyn last night on a federal warrant, charging forgery amounting to \$2,500. He was locked up to await extradition papers from England. Lincoln according to his own admission was a German spy.

"The Warrens of Virginia" at the Star Theatre for Thursday Matinee and Night



The Lasky-Belasco production of "The Warrens of Virginia," pictured with Blanche Sweet as the star and a truly exceptional cast, is beyond all comparison one of the most pretentious offerings yet shown to the public under the Lasky banner. In fact this great and moving drama of the American Civil War is said to be truly a stupendous war-drama and a veritable army of actors was employed in taking the picture. Many of the most exciting incidents in "The Warrens of Virginia" take place in camp or on the actual field of battle. We see soldiers in ambush and soldiers charging and soldiers in the trenches. And the confederate and union armies, as represented on this film, are armies indeed—not mere groups of men, but battalions and regiments, all clad and equipped to the minutest degree in the exact manner of '61.

A number of foremost artists appear with Miss Sweet in this picture. Among them House Peters (who is the northern hero of the cast.)

News From Our Neighbors

WILLOW SPRINGS

Mrs. Holmes and Mrs. Davis were shopping in Central Point Monday.

Mrs. J. S. Norwood and daughters visited friends in this district Sunday.

The monthly meeting of the grange will be held at the school house August 14th, 1915.

"Happy" Martin transacted business at the Davis property Thursday.

Tuesday J. W. Elden and family and Miss Selma Esping returned from a very enjoyable motor trip to Crater Lake.

Mrs. Lutz and children will return to their home in Newburg, Oregon, today, after a very pleasant visit with Mrs. Frank Thompkins.

Mrs. T. C. Law and son and Miss Eleanor Crowder were shopping in Medford Monday.

Mrs. Dobson and Miss Hoyte of Elberton, Ill., were guests of Mrs. R. W. Elden Monday a week ago.

Mesdames Crocker and Burns of Agate were dinner guests of Mrs. Sam Whitney Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Baker of Medford and Miss Nora Watkins enjoyed a visit with T. C. Law and family Sunday.

Agents representing the Producers Fruit company of California, were looking over the fruit crop in this neighborhood Monday.

Wood hauling on a large scale is being conducted from the Straube wood lands.

John Sixty and wife motored to Kane's creek Monday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Willard Best motored to Frank Thompkins ranch Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Elden motored to San Francisco Tuesday. They expect to be away several weeks.

A large delegation from Willow Springs enjoyed the address of William J. Bryan in Medford Thursday evening.

Mr. Osgood and George Obenbach were in the district advocating irrigation and also leaving contracts with interested parties.

Mr. and Mrs. Robnett and W. A. Thompson and wife were pleasantly entertained at the home of F. M. Palmer Friday.

APPLEGATE

Comedy, good clean fun, and many a wholesome laugh. That is what is promised on behalf of the University of Oregon Concert company, which will be heard at Applegate, in the Socialist hall, at 8:00 o'clock next Tuesday evening, August 10. This is the first time that a University professor of public speaking with three of his best pupils has ever in Oregon devoted his summer to demonstrating before real audiences throughout the state—the high class of work that is done in his department at Eugene.

The party is traveling by automobile, and has laid out for itself an itinerary of 2500 miles, covering every corner of this state. When the trip was announced, so many towns demanded dates that dozens had to be refused.

Those in the company are Prof. Reddie, of the department of public speaking, Miss Vivian Kellems, Homer Kellems, and Miss Mina Ferguson. There will be a dance after the entertainment.

Eva Grubb who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Edith Gates, for the past three months, returned home on Tuesday. Alice Pernoll, Mrs. Martin Pernoll and Mrs. Mansfield met her in Grants Pass in the Ford.

Glady's Rose and Helen Mee have been on the sick list for two or three days.

A. R. Bryan will preach here only three more Sundays, so everyone attend.

The thrashers will be in this valley some time next week.

Fred Moore and wife, Bert Holcombe and family of Grants Pass were fishing and prospecting in Steamboat for the several days of last week.

Lou Stone and family of Forest creek were visitors at the Head home Sunday.

Mr. Shaddock of Tompson creek returned to his home after a month's trip to Washington.

Martin Pernoll returned to Klamath Falls after a week's visit with friends and relatives here, his wife and child remained here for the present.

REPLY TO AUSTRIAN PROTEST FINISHED

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The American reply to Austro-Hungary's recent diplomatic note suggesting an embargo on war exports to the allies on ground that that traffic has grown to proportions which violate American neutrality, has practically been finished by the state department and will be dispatched to Vienna within the next few days.

INDIA PRAYS FOR SUCCESS FOR ALLIES

SIMLA, India, Aug. 5.—Intercession services are being held in the churches, mosques and temples of India, all sections of the British and Indian communities participating. It is estimated that \$5,000,000 has been subscribed to the British war loan through Bombay and Calcutta.

RULES ADOPTED FOR BRANDING STOCK ON CATTLE RANGES

SALEM, Ore., Aug. 5.—The advisory committee of the Oregon Cattle and Horse Raisers' association and the state veterinarian have adopted rules for comparing brands and otherwise interpreting the brand law passed by the 1915 legislature.

On Comparing Brands

In comparing brands in those that conflict, the brand which has been on record for the greatest length of time in the aggregate number of years and days will be given place over other brands with which it conflicts, unless by mutual consent the owner of the brand with which it conflicts sells or transfers his brand and the right to use same, the brand of the oldest record of aggregate time will be placed on file.

Brands which have been properly recorded under former branding laws will be computed up until the time of the re-recording act. If re-recording has not been carried out, the time will be lost from the date of the re-recording act's going into effect until May 22, 1915.

If re-recording has been carried out, it will be added to the time elapsed between the first recording and the re-recording act. The failure to re-record brands will not prevent the owner from making use of the time of the brand's being on file previous to the re-recording act going into effect.

Similarity Defined

By similarity shall be meant such brands as are so similar to one another that they will readily be mistaken for one another. Brands which are partly similar but which are placed on different parts of the animal will be permitted to be used. Brands which are similar or nearly similar will be permitted to be changed by adding some distinguishing mark.

Brands which are duplicated and must be changed owing to conflict must first be vented (disease indicated.) This venting shall be carried out as follows: The same iron shall be used on the neck on the same side on which the iron has been previously placed. This fire branding on the neck of the same brand which is located elsewhere on the same side of the animal will indicate that the brand has been vented and is not to be re-organized.

When Brands Conflict

Ear and flesh marks which conflict shall not be taken any account of unless there is sufficient evidence to indicate the particular flesh. Owners of all brands which conflict will be given due notice and will be advised of all other owners and their addresses and will be given permission to negotiate with them for any adjustment desired.

Where two or more owners, closely related, desire to use the same brand and different flesh marks, it will only be possible for one of the owners to have the brand recorded in his name. Individual agreements and contracts can cover the holding of the property, using flesh marks as distinguishing marks. No two ownerships of any one brand will be permitted to be recorded in this state.

By the terms of the brand law all brands must be used on some stated place. Brands will be allowed to be used on both sides at similar points of the animal if indicated upon the certificate, and always used on both sides of animals at certain stated similar points. Otherwise brands will only be allowed to be used on one side of the animal and must always be used at a certain indicated point.

Where Transfer is Made

In case of the purchase of animals where the place used for the brand has been used by the previous branding, the brand shall be placed as near this particular place as possible. In instances where sale, transfer or descent of a particular brand has taken place, the best possible evidence of ownership will be demanded. A bill of sale, affidavit from the owner, certified copy of court proceedings or other public record, as the particular case presents, will be made use of.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS PROCEEDINGS

The following is a schedule of expenditures of Jackson County, for which the claim is made, and County Court for Jackson County during the month of June, 1915. The following bills were acted upon relative to the County Salary fund, to-wit:

Table listing various county expenses and salaries. Columns include names, titles, and amounts. Total amounts are listed at the end of each section.

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