

## SCHOOL AMUSEMENT

**SUPERINTENDENT CHURCHILL  
ISSUES BOOK FOR CHILDREN**

"Recreation for Schools" Offers Suggestions on Valuable and Wholesome Play for Pupils

Superintendent Churchill and his assistants have prepared and sent to the county superintendents and teachers many valuable pamphlets, one of the latest and best being the one on "Recreation for Schools."

The book deals with the play and educational equipment for all schools. Superintendent Churchill recognizes the fact that idleness leads to mischief, and that when the school children are not engaged in play and exercise at the recesses the pupils are not obtaining healthful exercise and many times trouble originates from the lack of well managed plays. The chapter on the equipment and preparation of the school grounds show that any school can easily arrange a suitable ground and cheap apparatus for the good of the children.

If the teacher will use the chapter upon "Plays and Games" much new interest will be aroused by the pupils in all grades. The disciplinary value of organized games is great and is a help to maintaining order at other times for play affords an outlet for restless tendencies that must find an outlet somewhere.

The observance of festivals, holidays and special days is so arranged that the teacher may inspire reverence, patriotism, comradeship and the cultural benefits of a distinct educational value.

As the school house is regaining the position it once held as a social and civic center the teacher who takes the leadership and teachers are good leaders, will be benefited by the last chapter and become to call the fathers, mothers, sons and daughters together and arrange the house and grounds so that they may better promote the useful activities of the youths and adults of the neighborhood.

The booklet has been dedicated to the children of Oregon and the county school superintendent sent a copy to each teacher of this county with the request that it be placed in the hands of the pupils and parents.

### Estimate Seeded Land

The Fort Rock Times is co-operating with the citizens of the northern part of the county in preparing a conservative estimate of the total amount of land seeded to grain this season. All farmers are furnished with blanks upon which to make their reports, and the acreage in each community sown will be listed separately. Both the variety and amount of grain sown will be secured and the data published for general information.

The Times states that this is the first move of the kind and the figures are expected to be surprising as farming acreage in the northern part of Lake County is increasing rapidly.

### A Cure for Sour Stomach

Mrs. Wm. M. Thompson, of Battle Creek, Mich., writes: "I have been troubled with indigestion, sour stomach and bad breath. After taking two bottles of Chamberlain's Tablets I am well. These tablets are splendid—none better." For sale by all dealers.

### Will Send Engines to Alaska

Scores of the engines, used in the construction of the Panama Canal will be sent to Alaska to help build the government's \$25,000,000 railway. Other canal machinery will probably be shipped to Alaska too, the canal now being actually done. Culebra cut, which has given millions of dollars worth of trouble for the past nine years, is finally cleared of slides.

### May Protect Crops

First Assistant Attorney-General Crawford has rendered an opinion in which he holds that where a state law authorizes the killing of migratory birds if they are doing damage to crops, it is permissible to do so even though a Federal law on the same subject has no clause granting such authority. The theory governing the opinion is that the state is vested with authority to legislate with relation to local affairs without interference by the Federal Government. The opinion was rendered on a question put by the State Game Warden.

### Land Decisions

Fort Rock Times: Decisions have been rendered at the Lakeview land office in the contest cases of H. B. Dodd vs. W. D. Julian and Maude Lofgren vs. J. L. Julian. H. B. Dodd lost his case, the decision being that he had no improvements or boundaries plainly marked on the land. In the case of Lofgren vs. Julian, Julian has been instructed to relinquish all his land except 120 acres, he having made previous entry in Missouri of 40 acres and therefore is not qualified as an entryman; under the enlarged homestead act, Maude Lofgren's filing is seems will be accepted. Lofgren's filing it seems will be accepted.

### A QUERY ABOUT ONIONS.

A reader makes inquiry as to the matter of raising onions. The land intended for the patch should be as free as possible from weed seeds, and it is better if it was plowed last fall. Onions are heavy feeders on soil fertility and for this reason the land on which they are to be grown should be rich. As soon as the frost is out the land should be given a shallow plowing or thorough disking and then harrowed and floated. The seeder should be regulated so as to put the rows about sixteen inches apart, while the seed gauge should be set so as to sow the seed from an inch to an inch and a half apart. Before deciding how thick to sow the seed it is well to test its germinating power. In his own experience the writer has found it more satisfactory to sow the seed a bit too thick and thin when the plants were three or four inches high, than to sow sparingly and have from half to two-thirds of a stand, for it takes just as much time to cultivate a part of a crop as a full crop. One should start the cultivation as soon as the slim green rows can be seen, and this should be kept up at frequent intervals and particularly following heavy rains, and with soil that is likely to pack and bake. Where the soil is none too rich it may be well to apply fertilizers. For this purpose a mixture of 825 pounds of tankage, 850 of bone meal and 325 pounds of muriate of potash has been found to give very satisfactory results. This should be supplied with the drill close to the seed rows. Some onion growers give a second application when the plants are about six inches high, the fertilizer being scattered close to the rows. In deciding what varieties to grow, one should be guided by the preference prevailing in the markets one would be most likely to ship to. One of the most popular varieties is the Red Globe, and it not only fetches a good price, but is a good keeper and is prized by the housewives who use them. For the northern portions of the country, where there is danger of early September frosts, every effort should be made to get the seed in as soon as the condition of the soil will permit so as to insure early ripening. A dollar or two, more or less, in the initial cost of the seed is a small matter in a crop that will gross between \$200 and \$300. Hence none but the best seed should be used. If it is good and has strong germinating power three pounds will be ample to sow an acre of land.

### CARING FOR BROOD SOWS.

The Kansas experiment station has been carrying on some experiments during the past three years along the line of the care of brood sows that should be of definite practical value to hog raisers everywhere. In 1911 from thirty-three of the station sows littered averaging 7.6 per sow were raised. The next year twelve Duroc-Jersey sows weaned ninety-six pigs. Last year an equally good showing was made from a still larger number of sows. The care of the litters was smarted when the sows were bred. The mothers were forced to take a moderate amount of exercise every day during the period of gestation. The feeds given during the period included corn, shorts, wheat bran, tankage, oilmeal and alfalfa hay. For the early portion of the period the ration consisted of a little corn, some shorts and tankage and all the alfalfa hay the sows would eat. Bran and oilmeal were added the last few weeks. The aim in feeding was to bring the sows to farrowing time in a laxative condition and in good thrift and medium flesh.

### WAS HE WORTH IT?

Farmers of those conservative sections where the idea seems to be deeply rooted that the way their grandfathers did agriculturally is plenty good enough today and where no effort is made to hide contempt for the county agricultural expert should be interested in the following record of ten months' work of such a demonstrator who is in the employ of Merriek county, Neb. In the period mentioned he traveled 9,040 miles in answering the calls for assistance which he received from the farmers, in the course of which travel he visited 543 farms. He had 478 callers on Saturdays in his office, had 2,000 telephone talks, received 200 letters from his employers, the farmers, wrote them 800 letters and spoke at twenty meetings, at which 2,000 farmers gathered. In addition to numerous field demonstrations he vaccinated over 2,000 hogs, valued at \$17,000, among which there was a loss from cholera of but 3 per cent. He spotted forty cows that were of the star boarder stripe and weren't giving milk enough to pay for their feed. Did this man earn his salary?

### POOR SEED CORN AGAIN.

H. M. Cottrell, agricultural commissioner of the Rock Island lines, has lately sent out warnings to the farmers of the middle western states that the seed corn that is available in much of the territory tributary to this system is of very low grade this year. He states that there is very little good seed in southern Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma and northwestern Texas, seed from last year's crop being unsafe to plant and much of the 1912 crop showing poor germination. He further warns farmers against buying seed corn outside of their own counties and particularly from any considerable distance, as a reduced yield is almost sure to result.

*J. E. Trigg*

## GROWING OF ALFALFA

**VALUABLE SUGGESTIONS FOR  
GROWING PRODUCT DRY**

**Agricultural Expert Advises to Sow  
Seed in Rows—Summer Fall—  
Low Best Plan**

(By Prof. Thos. Shaw)

It cannot be said that the growing of alfalfa in dry areas is as yet fully understood. Many things have been learned about its growth but some very important things are yet to be learned. In some parts of the dry belt it will succeed when grown in the ordinary way. In other parts it will not succeed when thus grown. By growing in the ordinary way is meant growing it so that the plants will occupy all the land as contrasted with the method of sowing in rows far distant from one another.

In nearly all areas in the northwest, where the precipitation is 15 inches and upwards in a year, alfalfa may be successfully grown, though the plants should not occupy all the soil, providing not more than 5 pounds of good seed are grown per acre. From one to two good cuttings may be secured each year where this crop is properly managed, which will yield from 1½ to 3 tons of good hay in a year. Where the rain fall is less than 15 inches there are some good areas in which one good cutting may be looked for every year, but there are other areas that will not produce a crop worth cutting in a dry year when the plants occupy all the land, no matter how the crop is cared for. The plants will live but they will only make a feeble growth. The sooner that this fact is widely understood the better, as those who understand it will be the more ready to sow the crop in rows far enough apart to admit of cultivation between them. This is the surest way of growing alfalfa even when growing it for hay where the precipitation falls below 15 inches. There are some soils however, that are so favorable for a goodly distance from the surface that they will give a crop every year, but where the subsoil is very hard and dry, and before it has been broken up, it will not produce this in a dry year when sown broadcast.

The following facts based upon experience have been learned about the sowing of alfalfa in dry areas: (1) That a stand of plants may be obtained readily on nearly all North-western soils but this does not furnish a sure guarantee of a paying crop in the absence of row cultivation. (2) That while inoculating the soil is in all instances a safe thing to do, it is not absolutely necessary on all soils. (3) That the aim should be to sow the crop on land that has been thoroughly cleaned by careful cultivation the season before. (4) That the plan is not good which sows alfalfa on newly broken land, however well broken, or on shallow plowed ground though the same may have been worked for several years. (5) That a liberal incorporation of farm yard manure in the soil the year before sowing is very helpful to the growth of the plants. (6) That not more than 5 to 6 pounds of good seed should be sown per acre on the broadcast plan and not more than 2 pounds when sown in rows 36 inches distant from each other. (7) That except on soils that drift and on lands subjected to irrigation, the seed should be sown without a nurse crop. (8) That stirring the soil with the disk or some other suitable instrument in the spring is very helpful to the growth of the plants when sown on the broadcast plan. (9) That when sown for seed the plants should be thinned in some way in the rows where the most abundant production of seed is looked for. (10) That the aim should be to have the crop go into the winter, with a top growth not less than 4 to 6 inches.

When alfalfa is to be sown in dry areas the procedure should be in outline as follows: Either summer fallow the land or grow on it some cultivated crop and give clean and thorough cultivation. This is done the year before sowing the seed. The land should be plowed deeply and on must soil subsoiling in addition will be a very decided help. If a liberal supply of farm yard manure has been supplied to the land, before it is plowed, the condition will be so far improved. The following spring the land should be disked, but only to a moderate depth, and the disk followed by the harrow. The harrow should be again used, and again if necessary, before sowing the seed in early June, the season when show-ers are most likely to fall. The seed should be put in with the grain drill all the tubes running, or every alternate tube in use, only a limited number according to the plan decided upon. If sown in rows to be cultivated like corn, 26 inches between the rows will be found a convenient

distance for easy cultivation. A few inches one way or the other in the distance between the rows does not seriously affect the growth of the plants, but it should be considered because of its bearing on the cultivation. The seed should be buried from 1 to 2 inches deep and in some very light soil even deeper. If many weeds are present, it may be necessary to clip them, but the clippings should not be so low as to injure the crowns of the young plants. It has not been proven that clipping is of any benefit to the young plants apart from the check it gives to the weeds.

The harrow or weeder may be used on the crop if necessary when the plants have reached the height of 4 or 5 inches, but not at an earlier stage.

On lands that are sub-irrigated, as in some river bottoms and at the base of certain foothills, two good cuttings may be depended upon every year. On irrigated lands three cuttings are common in Northwest-ern areas. On such lands the seed is usually sown with a nurse crop. For such a use barley is very suitable. From 12 to 15 pounds of seed per acre are commonly sown but 10 to 12 pounds will usually be found ample on well prepared land, the seed also being of good quality.

### Longevity in Modoc County

Boasting of the healthfulness of Modoc County's climate, the Plain-dealer remarks as follows: At the present there are but seven inmates of the Modoc County hospital, but their combined ages total 571 years. The list is headed by Daniel Doxter at 93, David Holton 84, Wm. Nagle 83, David Kneen and Jim Gunn 82, Pete Whalen 77 and Joseph Kilain 76. Jim Gunn saw service, it is claimed, in the Crimean war. There are many other men and women throughout Modoc County who are much older than those named above, all of which goes to show that Modoc cannot be excelled for health and longevity of her inhabitants. In fact, there are a lot of old fellows that will have to be shot on the day of Judgment or taken up bodily, like Elijah of old.

### Salt-peter in Modoc

It is reported that A. White of New York, who lately arrived at Fairport, has announced that he has taken an option on a large deposit of salt-peter deposit near Davis Creek and that he is now making a thorough investigation of the property. It is said that the salt peter deposits have long been known to exist, but nothing had ever been done with them. They are reported to be very extensive and of good quality. The property belongs to J. T. Nesley and others of Alturas.

Mr. White is quoted with the statement that the property will, if it meets his requirements, make Modoc famous throughout the world.

### Rheumatic Pains Relieved

Why suffer from rheumatism when relief may be had at so small a cost? Mrs. Elmer Hatch, Peru, Ind., writes, "I have been subject to attacks of rheumatism for years. Chamberlain's Liniment always relieves me immediately, and I take pleasure in recommending it to others." 25 and 50 cent bottles. For sale by all dealers.

### Eastern Normal Fund

The Weston Leader of March 27, reports the campaign fund for the re-establishment of the Eastern Oregon State Normal School having reached \$3115. The list shows three \$200 subscriptions ten \$100, fourteen \$50, twenty-seven \$25, two \$20, ten \$10. Weston has no more than 500 population. The school expects a campaign fund of \$4000, though it now looks as if it would exceed that amount.

## "A Word To the Wise Is Sufficient"

By MOSS.



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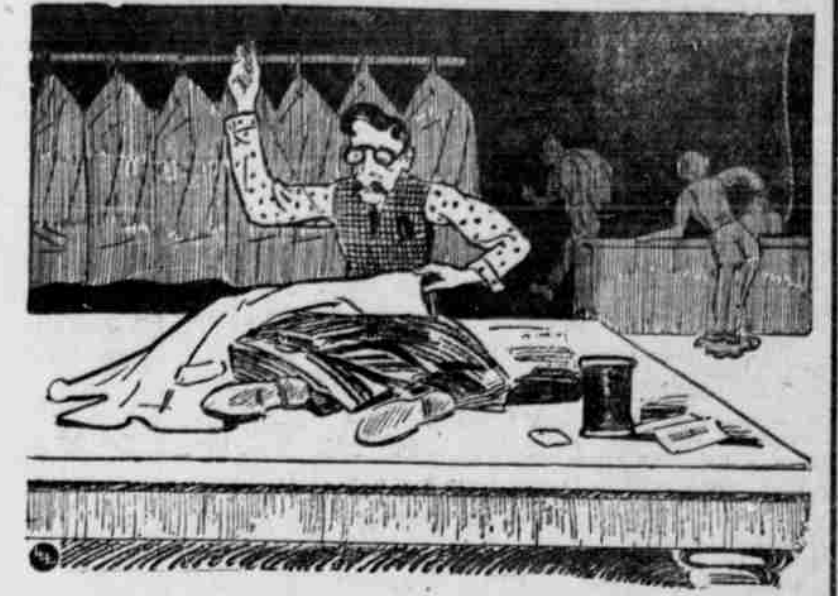
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