

OREGON STATE NEWS OF GENERAL INTEREST

Principal Events of the Week
Assembled for Information
of Our Readers.

THE MARKETS

Portland

Wheat—Big Bend bluestem, hard white, 75c; soft white, western white, hard winter, northern spring and western red, 60c.

Hay—Buying price, f. o. b. Portland: Alfalfa, \$14@15; valley timothy, \$15@15.50; eastern Oregon timothy, \$18@18.50; clover, \$12; oat, \$12.50; oats and vetch, \$12.50@13.

Butterfat—18@20c.

Eggs—Ranch, 14@18c.

Cattle—Steers, good, \$5.50@6.

Hogs—Good to choice, \$4.65@5.25.

Lambs—Good to choice, \$4.50@5.

Seattle

Wheat—Soft white, western white, western red, 61c; hard winter, northern spring, 62c; bluestem, 74c.

Butterfat—23c.

Eggs—Ranch, 14@19c.

Cattle—Steers, good, \$5.75@6.25.

Hogs—Good to choice, \$5.15@5.25.

Lambs—Choice, \$4@4.50.

Spokane

Cattle—Steers, good, \$5.50@6.

Hogs—Good to choice, \$5.00.

Lambs—Medium to good, \$3.50@4.50.

Organization of 4-H clubs at Bonanza, Hildebrand and Dairy has been announced by Frank Sexton, Klamath county club leader.

Deaths from industrial accidents in Oregon during the last nine months of 1931 numbered 88, a drop of 46 from the 1930 figure for the same period.

The Oregon Feed and Flour mill at Turner, which was closed last November, has reopened for business under the name of the Cherry City company.

The Albany school board will submit to voters at the coming June election the question of establishing a kindergarten department in the schools.

E. J. Dodge of Portland is preparing to establish a sawmill at Barton for the cutting of maple, alder and oak logs. He states he has many orders waiting to be filled.

A new industry is indicated at The Dalles in the announcement that more than 100 tons of Kennewick asparagus will be canned by the Co-operative Growers the coming season.

Celebration of the completion of the new \$650,000 bridge over the Rogue river at Gold beach has been set definitely for May 28, it was announced by the state highway commission.

Short Sand beach, which was recently announced as the newest state park, the gift of E. S. Collins, has long been one of the favorite recreational spots in Tillamook county.

City authorities of Pendleton are seeking someone to fill a job. The "office" of city dog catcher is vacant, and some big, strong man with steel shins is wanted. The rate of payment is \$1 a dog.

Approximately 43 miles of rural power extensions were built in Josephine county in 1931 by the California-Oregon Power company, bringing electric service to about 180 farms and rural business firms.

A deer which raced across the Pacific highway a few miles north of Medford, slipping on the wet pavement and breaking its neck, was delivered by state police to the Salvation Army at Medford.

Mapping of the Willamette river between Springfield and Junction City by government engineers with a view to its canalization reached the mouth of the McKenzie river, five miles below Eugene last week.

A 72-mile gale was reported at the Arlington airport one day last week. It blew down an old hangar near the field, but which was not a part of the airport equipment. The wind meter was whirled so fast the bearings stuck.

The annual ice harvest has been in progress at Wallowa for several days. Men and teams have been engaged in cutting and hauling ice from the J. L. Maxwell pond west of town and storing it for a number of places of business in Wallowa.

Abolition of the offices of city treasurer and city attorney and creation of the position of city auditor are advocated in the annual report of Police Judge Fouch of Klamath Falls. He would combine the office of city attorney and police judge.

The Baker fire department has been given honorable mention and awarded second place in Oregon for educational activities promoted during fire prevention week, October 4 to 10, by the National Fire Protection association. Marshfield took first place.

Understanding that there was a movement on to move the eastern Oregon division headquarters of state police from Baker to La Grande, the city officials of Baker have blocked it by giving, free of charge, as good quarters as offered by La Grande.

Approximately 70 per cent of the wheat of Umatilla county has been sold and 30 per cent now remains in the hands of growers, according to recent estimates. There will be a larger spring wheat acreage than usual this year. The absence of early rainfall delayed seeding.

Hubert Van Tassel of Sisters removed a coyote from a trap on his ranch, then started home on his horse. The horse stepped on a stick. It flew up and pierced the breast of the horse, which died immediately. Hubert jumped off. He was kicked in the head by the dying animal.

Eleven cities in Marion county have lowered the 1931 tax levy from the 1930 mark, while only three have raised. The towns that have raised are Hubbard, Stayton and Sublimity. Hubbard has raised its levy from 97 mills to 105, Stayton from 77 to 84 and Sublimity from 70 to 74.

When the Roseburg city hall is 50 years old it will be paid for. The city paid for the building twice in interest and still owes the principal. When the bonds were first issued, 40 years ago, no provision was made for a sinking fund. The debt will be refunded and liquidated in 10 years from now.

Hot soup intended to supplement the school lunches of pupils at the Glendale schools will be served each noon during the next three months by volunteer workers. A charge of 2½ cents a serving will be made to help defray expenses, except to pupils who are unable to pay even this small cost.

Savings of \$301,258.82 in operation and maintenance costs during the past year were reported by the state's 12 penal, corrective and eleemosynary institutions at the meeting of the board of control held in Salem recently. The largest saving, \$70,217.42, was reported by the state hospital for insane at Salem.

Grants Pass claims to have the lowest fire loss in the state in cities of 5000 population. According to the report filed with the city council by Fire Chief Claud Hollowell, the fire loss for the year was but \$8303, with insurance of \$5102, or per capita loss of \$1.66. There were but 61 alarms during the year.

The entire crop of walnuts and filberts handled by the Eugene Fruit Growers' association for next year has been spoken for by eastern buyers, according to J. O. Holt, manager of the association. The entire lot of both filberts and walnuts handled by the association during the past season has been cleaned up.

Death halted the work of Levi C. Frazier, 83, upon his own tombstone when he was stricken with heart disease in his harness shop in Salem. The stone, which was being made of cement, had not been taken out of the form, and a son found his father's lifeless body lying at the base of the memorial with a trowel in his hand.

Since work began on the Owyhee irrigation project in 1928, the bureau of reclamation has expended \$8,500,000 on construction of the development that will reclaim approximately 80,000 acres of new land. During the coming year expenditures will be limited by the size of the reclamation fund, but will probably exceed \$2,000,000.

Oregon's motor vehicle population slumped approximately 15,000 between December 31, 1930, and the same date in 1931, and incidentally motor vehicle registration fees for the six-month period just ended dropped off by nearly \$300,000 when compared with the receipts for the same period in 1930. These figures are shown in a report prepared by Secretary of State Hoss.

The Oregon Turkey Growers' association at Roseburg received a check for \$37,733.84 from the Northwest Turkey association at Salt Lake City, representing the final payment on 25 carloads of turkeys shipped in December. Money advanced at the time of delivery amounted to \$84,848.67, making a total payment for December birds of \$122,582.51. Distribution of the second payment was made recently.

FARM POULTRY

MOST VITAL POINT
IS PROPER MATING

Careful Selection of Male
Big Proposition.

Correct mating of poultry for great profits during the coming year is a difficult problem and one that is usually conducted as a "hit-or-miss" proposition.

N. W. Williams, poultryman in charge of North Carolina state college flocks, says mating poultry is a hard job for the experienced poultryman, and that the inexperienced man generally gives it no consideration at all. However, it is one of the most important jobs to be undertaken at the beginning of the new poultry year.

First, the grower must know what he wants. If he wants egg production, he must mate birds that have been producing eggs. If he wants show birds, he must use those that have the standard conformations.

To mate birds for egg production, the poultryman ought to understand what body factors indicate high egg production, says Williams. Select those of standard weight that are vigorous, broad, deep and with large body capacity. Such birds will lay more eggs and the chicks will be stronger than those from birds which do not have such desirable characteristics. If the hens lack some of these good qualities but are good layers, use a male bird which will correct the deficiency in the chicks. No bird should be used in the breeding pens which has a tendency to be weak constitutionally.

Immature Pullets Show
Poor Laying Qualities

Pullet culling proved its value in a Wyoming country poultry farm demonstration conducted by the county agricultural extension association, D. C. Henderson, poultry extension specialist of the Pennsylvania State college, said.

From a flock of 800 white leghorn pullets a year ago 133 were separated from the others because they were immature. A careful record of the production of the two groups was then kept for five months. In November the cull birds had 6.6 per cent egg production while the properly developed pullets laid at the rate of 46 per cent. In December the percentages were 22 and 51 respectively. In January 24 and 41. In February 34 and 47, and in March 46.5 and 68. Averages for five months are 26.6 and 50 per cent, showing the well-developed pullets nearly doubled the production of immature birds.

Housing Suggestions

It is necessary to comfortably house the chickens during the winter months in order to make the maximum profits.

Comfortable housing provides for: 1. Four square feet of floor space for each bird of the heavy breeds and three square feet of floor space for the light breeds.

2. Light in every part of the house.

3. A dry floor all the time.

4. An open front through which sunshine may get into the house.

5. Ventilation system that will furnish fresh air without a draft and will remove the moisture from the inside of the poultry house.

6. A warm house and the conservation of body heat during the cold months.

Brooding Baby Chicks

A laying house is used for brooding baby chicks on the John Schlaff farm, Macomb county, Michigan. Last fall Mr. Schlaff started with 1,000 laying hens in two Michigan shed type houses. By March 1 the flock had been culled to 600, all were put into one house and the other house, 80 feet long and 20 feet wide, was cleaned, disinfected thoroughly and used for brooding 2,800 chicks.

The chicks were kept two weeks in battery brooders, then were put into the laying house. Six electric brooders were hung from the ceiling of the laying house.—Capper's Farmer.

Beets for Hens

Beets and other garden vegetables are valuable additions to the ration of hens and may be fed without weighing them out. Beets, carrots and cabbages are all good succulent foods, apples may also be given in moderation, sweet ones being best. These vegetables are usually fed at noon, giving the flock what it will clean up in an hour or two. Hens accustomed to them, however, will not eat too much if they are before the flock through the day.

DAIRY

BEST TO LET COW
FRESHEN IN FALL

Several Excellent Reasons
for the Practice.

Usually the cow bred during the latter part of January or in February will freshen in early fall and will produce more butterfat through a twelve-months period than when bred to freshen in the spring.

"The cow that freshens in the fall does not suffer from hot weather and flies during the period of her heaviest milk flow as does the cow that freshens in the spring," suggests A. C. Kimrey of the dairy extension office at the North Carolina State college. "The rush of the summer work is over in the fall, and the owner has more time to care for the cow during this heavy producing period. Then, too, the prices for butterfat are usually better in winter than in summer. December butterfat often sells for 10 to 12 cents a pound more than May and June butterfat."

Mr. Kimrey finds that a majority of the creameries in North Carolina has a surplus of butter during the summer months but a scarcity in winter. This means that much of the product must be consigned to the large central markets at a sacrifice in price. In winter it is hard to supply the local demand. Since the payments made to dairymen for their butterfat are based on the price which the creameries receive for their manufactured butter, it seems only wise to try to sell the most fat when the best prices may be obtained. Mr. Kimrey says.

A little more attention by dairymen to the breeding period of their cows would make possible a greater annual income per cow, he suggests.

Not Hard to Deal With
Feed Shortage Problem

Recent feeding inquiries from certain sections of the country indicate a shortage of feed for dairy cattle. Under such conditions as these, owners of dairy cattle are confronted with the problem of buying some feed or of reducing the herd. They are, as a rule, reluctant to reduce the herd. If they can only get the herd through the winter they feel that they can then carry on to better economic advantage.

It is not very good business to buy feed, even at low prices, and then turn around and sell it to inherently poor producing cows, says Hoard's Dairyman. The first step in an intelligent solution of this feed shortage problem is to find out whether one has any inherently poor producers and if so which ones they are. The next step is to actually get these cows off the farm—sell them to the butcher. An empty stall or two will make more money than a poor cow or two when one must buy feed. The third step is to make and feed good rations to the remaining good cows even if some of the feed must be purchased.

Butter Consumption

Since the educational work of the dairy council has been under way, butter consumption has steadily increased throughout the United States. At present, government reports of July 1, 1931, based on production and storage holdings, show 24,000,000 pounds more of creamery butter were consumed the first six months of this year than last year. This is three ounces per person throughout the United States. If this increase has been maintained for the last six months of the year, it will be an increase in consumption of 20,000,000 pounds more than the total surplus holdings of 1929, which broke the price of butter 12 cents a pound. Other causes have doubtless helped, but this educational work has been of outstanding value at this time.—Hoard's Dairyman.

Keep Fanning Mill Going

There is a continual fanning mill action going on in all walks of life blowing out the ineffectual and inefficient. Just as you clean the chaff from your seed grain, you take out the cripples from your dairy herd. You must go further, however.

There are many cows that look like cows, pretty fair cows, that are fooling you. Only the keeping of individual cow records will show you these cows. They are the "Blue Cows." If your herd is to be as profitable as it can be they must be found. Not only the fanning mill to weed out the chaff, but the sieve of production records such as are furnished by the Dairy Herd Improvement associations and the statewide cow testing association are necessary.—Minnesota Farm Bulletin.

Harold's Mother Knew Answer



"Yes, sir, I am certainly proud of my little boy," says Mrs. H. M. Smith, 421 Topeka Ave., Topeka, Kansas. "He's five and weighs fifty-seven pounds. He's the picture of health as you can see, and I feel like he'll always be that way as long as I can get California Fig Syrup. I have used it with him ever since he was a year old. I knew what to give him for his colds and his feverish, upset spells because Mother used California Fig Syrup with all of us as children. I have used it freely with my boy and he loves it. It always fixes him up, quick."

In many homes, like this, the third and fourth generations are using pure, wholesome California Fig Syrup because it has never failed to do what is expected of it. Nothing so quickly and thoroughly purges a child's system of the souring waste which keeps him cross, feverish, headachy, bilious, half-sick, with coated tongue, bad breath and no appetite or energy as long as it is allowed to remain in the little stomach and bowels. Fig Syrup gives tone and strength to these organs so they continue to act as Nature intends them to do, and helps build up and strengthen weak, pale and underweight children. Over four million bottles used a year shows its popularity. The genuine, endorsed by physicians for 50 years, always bears the word "California."

Woman Not to Blame

A woman doesn't make a fool of a man. If he wasn't already a fool he wouldn't be fooling with that kind of woman.—Los Angeles Times.

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Relieves Almost Instantly

When noisy breathing and sharp pains in chest, dry cough or washed out feeling broadcast the presence of a chest cold, just try this safe and sure remedy that relieves chest colds and aches and pains of rheumatism, neuritis and lumbago almost instantly. It is the penetrating, healing heat of red peppers. Now this genuine red peppers' heat is contained in an ointment you simply rub on to get relief in less than 3 minutes. It is *Rowles Red Pepper Rub*. No blister, nor burn nor harm. It does bring the relief you want. Get a small jar from your druggist.

Mother Understands

Father—I suppose the boy will get married sometime.
Mother—Oh, yes. I do hope the right young woman will pick him out.

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Clears head instantly.
Stops cold spreading.
Sprinkle your
handkerchief during the day
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AT
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STORES

Advice

"Yes, she is the girl of my dreams."
"There's another guy after her. Better wake up."

Pleasant incidents of history do not fill so many pages as the distressing ones.



Quickest Way to Darken Gray Hair Naturally

Don't dye hair. Science has discovered a quick, simple way to darken gray hair naturally—so nobody can tell—restore its original shade safely and as easily as brushing. It makes the hair healthy. Finest way known to get rid of gray hair, as thousands testify. Try it. Pay druggist only 75c for a bottle of WYETH'S SAGE & SULPHUR and follow easy directions. Results will delight you.