

DEMAND FOR REGISTERED JERSEY SIRES INCREASES

Smith-Umpqua Testing Association First in State to Report 100 Per Cent in Use

The Smith-Umpqua Cow Testing association is the first in the state to report 100 per cent in the use of registered dairy sires at the head of the herds. Every dairyman in the association has a registered Jersey sire in service. The association was organized in 1918 and the members have made continuous progress in breeding and feeding their herds since that time.

The average production per cow during June was 874 pounds of milk and 41.35 pounds of butterfat. The honor cow was "Lady," a grade Jersey, owned by Roberts and Sons, of Reedsport, which produced 1569 pounds of butterfat. The highest average yield in a herd was 1199 pounds of milk and 55.05 pounds of butterfat, made by the 19 Jerseys, also owned by Roberts and Sons. W. A. Smiley, of Ada, is secretary of the association, and Millie Adams, tester.

POULTRY TONIC

The following is an extract from the Sherman County Farm Bureau News, but it applies as well to this county. These same men or men with similar schemes have been known to be in this county about a year ago, and they will probably appear from time to time. It is well to remember this article.

"About a year ago a representative of the State Poultry association appeared in, Sherman county selling poultry remedies and offering to cull the flocks of the farmers free gratis. He stated at the time that his work was endorsed by the O. A. C., throwing the farmers off their guard, and he succeeded in selling from \$20 to \$30 worth of these remedies at practically every farm house he visited. His presence was reported to the county agent, and we succeeded in putting an end to his thriving business at once. The word just comes from Idaho that a representative of the same association is doing business there, and that samples of poultry remedies have been submitted to the state chemist for analysis. This company was selling a spray supposed to be used in nest boxes and a chemical to be added to the drinking water, which was guaranteed to take care of roup, cancer sores and in fact everything that could ail the fowl. This department found these remedies to be cheap mixtures of com-

mon antiseptics, and in conclusion stated that these people were offering two gallons of the spray, one gallon of the chemical, which was to be added to the drinking water, and 10 pounds of the powder to be placed in nest boxes, all for the sum of \$20.00.

These costs at the wholesale prices in the open market are about as follows:
2 gallons No. 1 at 30c \$0.60
1 gallon No. 2, estimated..... 1.75
10 lbs. No. 3 (plaster)11
"Kresco Dip" in No. 320
What the \$20 remedies would be worth \$2.66
Had their work been uninterrupted here, no doubt they would have taken at least \$5000 out of the county and left about \$400 worth of poultry remedies in return.

SILAGE PROVES WORTH IN FATTENING STEERS

Experiment Station Tests Result in Erection of Many Silos in Eastern Oregon

Use of silage for fattening steers is gaining favor in Eastern Oregon as a result of feeding tests at the Union branch experiment station. Union county leads the district with 160 silos built since 1914, while Willowa has 70, of which 67 have been constructed since 1917. Lake has 9 and Klamath where silos were a minus quantity in 1919 has 9 also. Increase is said to be largely due to the work of the college extension service through the county agents. "Site owning stockmen can fatten steers at approximately half what it costs the stock raiser who feeds only hay," asserted F. L. Ballard, assistant county agent leader in charge of county agent work in eastern Oregon. "With choice steers selling at \$6.50 to \$7 on the Portland market introduction of cheaper beef production methods in eastern Oregon is of fundamental importance."

GRAIN CONTRACTED AT HIGHEST PRICES
—SEE—
W. F. ESCUE
—AT—
Ontario National Bank
Square Deal Our Motto
ESCUE BROS.

FARM BUREAU FIGHTS FOR THE STOCKMEN

Representatives of the Department of Transportation of the American Farm Bureau Federation appeared at the Interstate Commerce Commission hearing in Denver on June 1 and in Chicago on June 6 to present evidence showing why railroad rates should be reduced. The hearings involved the rates on live stock in the Western District. It was proposed that the Commission remove the 35 per cent general advance established on August 26, 1920.

The Farm Bureau declared that it can be shown that the average earnings of the railways in the United States are 166 per cent of those in 1913. Beef cattle prices in May, 1921, show an index number of 100; fat cows and heifers, 99; hogs, 100; sheep, 120, and lambs 144. The prices on the live stock are the average prices for May, 1921, while the railway index is for January, 1921, the latest available. The contrast is evident.

The Department of Transportation showed that in the 8 months since the increase in rates, from Sept., 1920, to April 30, 1921, there was a tremendous falling off in the receipts of live stock at Chicago in comparison with the corresponding 8 months of the year previous. This decrease was 270,061 cattle, 11,228 calves, 156,841 hogs, 193,495 sheep, and 7,752 horses. Similar data for other stock yards shows a very general decline in the receipts with the exception of sheep.

The average price for beef cattle at the Chicago yards during 1913 was \$8.25 per cwt. This is identical the same value paid during May, 1921, while April showed an average price of \$8.15. The average price for native calves during 1913 was \$10.10 per cwt. During April, 1921, the average price in Chicago was \$7.45 and during May \$5. The average price of fat cows and heifers in 1913 was \$6.10, and during May, 1921, was \$6.05. The average price of hogs at Chicago during 1913 was \$8.35 per cwt., and during May, 1921, was also \$8.35 per cwt. The price of sheep during 1913 averaged \$5.20; in 1921 average sheep prices were \$4.95 for January, \$4.75 for February, \$5.80 for March, \$6.45 for April, and \$6.25 for May. The average price of lambs at Chicago during 1913 was \$7.70; during 1921 the average prices were \$10.90 for January, \$9.20 for February, \$9.65 for March, \$9.60 for April and \$11.10 for May.

The average revenue received by all the railroads of the United States for hauling a ton of freight one mile during 1913 was 7.19 mills. In

January, 1921, the average revenue for hauling a ton of freight one mile was 11.92 mills, an increase of 66 per cent. The carriers are therefore charging rates two-thirds higher than in 1913, while the prices on all livestock except sheep and lambs at the 1913 level.

—American Farm Bureau News.

KINGMAN KOLONY

E. F. Pratt was down from Ironside a few days last week consulting a physician. Mr. Pratt has been suffering from an attack of sciatica rheumatism.

The Pratts will be located at Lancaster Station, close to Jamieson, this winter, Mrs. E. F. Pratt having been engaged as teacher of the school at that place.

Mrs. Orin Wallace and young son, Kenneth, leave Monday of this week for an extended visit in Missouri.

Alvin Shafer and Floyd Anderson went to the Mendocino ranch Monday for a two weeks run of haying.

Several Colony ranches have the second crop of alfalfa ready for stacking and report an excellent crop, the weather having done no noticeable damage to this section.

The grain binders have been busy in many fields and practically all grain will be bound this week.

A number of ranchers are planning to let part of their alfalfa go to seed.

Buyers of haying hay were in this section the past week.

Misses Spier and Watson of Parma, Idaho, buyers and shippers of apples, were visiting the orchards in Big Bend and Kingman Colony last week and offering a good price for apples, to be shipped from Adrian.

Mrs. Maurice L. Judd of Parma, spent several days with home folks the past week.

Mr. Harry Wellman, county club leader, was a guest in the Overstreet home Thursday evening.

Prof. F. A. Everett of Slater, Oregon met with the school board this week and has been engaged as principal of the Kingman Colony School for the ensuing year. Prof. Everett, with his family, will move to the Colony at an early date.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hall of Nyssa, Oregon were dinner guests in the A. G. Kingman home last Sunday.

Mrs. M. M. Maxwell and Miss Corinne Maxwell left a week ago for an outing. Mrs. Maxwell who has not been in good health hopes to benefit from the camping and travel overland. In a recent letter we learned that after a week in Vale at the Hot Springs Sanitarium, they went to McCall, Idaho, where they are delightfully located, camping by a lake in the mountains. They report hundreds of tourists in the mountains, many Vale and Ontario people among them. Mrs. Maxwell is greatly benefited by the restful life and mountain air.

Mr. Wellman was in the Colony the past week in the interest of club work, the pig club taking a field trip on Thursday and receiving instructions in hog judging.

A Canning Club is under organization and several girls expect to take up the work.

All clubs of Owyhee, Warren, Big Bend and Kingman Colony held their annual picnic at Big Bend Park last Friday. The clubs and many older people enjoyed the outing, games and a ball game, with a good dinner filling a goodly portion of the day. In the afternoon demonstrations by the Owyhee Poultry Club, the Big Bend Sewing Club and others—with a talk on club work by Mr. McCall, former State Club Leader, of Idaho—completed the day.

VALUE OF PUREBRED LIVESTOCK CONSPICUOUS

The value of purebred live stock, say specialists in the United States Department of Agriculture, is most noticeable in those cases in which the capability of the animals is measured most directly. Among farm animals the best illustration can be found in dairy cattle, though careful yearly tests of milk and butterfat production are relatively recent affairs. The enormous differences among dairy cows when given the same opportunity have been brought out clearly in a great number of cases, and these differences are strongly inherited through both the sire and the dam. The average production for purebreds and grades is much above the average of all milk cows, which is about 4,000 pounds of milk and 160 pounds of butterfat annually.

TO IDENTIFY OREGON WHEAT

Specimens of more than 30 varieties of wheat are being sent by the farm crops department to W. C. Clark, head of the department of cereal investigation in Washington, D. C., for standardization in name and classification. The same varieties of wheat have been grown in different parts of the United States under many different names. Mr. Clark will endeavor to give a standard name and classification to each variety. Of the 300 varieties of wheat to be sent, only 125 are accurately named. These are all grown on the college farm under the supervision of the experiment station.

FOR SALE — Furniture, including New Majestic range Thor washer and also one saddle. Telephone 54-M.

FOR RENT — Modern house. Phone 59-J.

PRICES OF FARM CROPS BELOW PREWAR AVERAGE

The prices of six of the important crops on May 1 of this year were below the prewar average prices for that date, according to figures collected by the Bureau of Crop Estimates, United States Department of Agriculture. These crops are corn, oats, barley, flax, potatoes, and cotton. The report showed that the prices of the three grains—wheat, rye, and buckwheat—were above the prewar average prices. During April the average price of wheat declined from \$1.50 to \$1.23 per bushel. The report shows that in general the industrial crops, such as flax, cotton, and broom corn, are the most depressed in price, and that food crops, such as wheat, rye, potatoes, and apples, show relatively less decline.

The prices in various parts of the country vary, with South Dakota being the center of the low-price district. The May 1 report shows. The average price of wheat in that State was 90 cents per bushel, and in some counties it was as low as 70 cents. Corn was selling at an average price of 32 cents per bushel in South Dakota, while the average price from the United States was nearly 60 cents. The price of oats was 23 cents per bushel in South Dakota, the average for the United States being 36.8 cents. The report showed a big decline in the price of old potatoes, especially in Michigan, where the average was 29 cents a bushel, which was 20 cents below the average for the United States.

BEEKEEPING IS DEVELOPING

O. A. C., Corvallis.—Beekeeping as an occupation is rapidly developing in Oregon. Large commercial apiaries are increasing in size in the irrigated sections of eastern Oregon, in the fire-weed sections of southern, Oregon, and in the alaska clover section of the Willamette valley. Many beekeepers have incomes of from \$1500 to \$4000 while some have an income from their apiaries which is more than \$10,000. The present production of honey in Oregon is nearly 1,000,000 pounds. Bee pasture is being constantly increased, due to larger areas coming under irrigation.

Demand for men trained in beekeeping is urgent. The department for entomology of the Oregon Agricultural college has received requests from commercial horticulturists for men trained in horticulture and beekeeping to take charge of their orchards and bees. Large commercial apiaries are also looking for men experienced in beekeeping to manage their apiaries.

TARTER EMETIC GETS ANTS

House ants, a serious nuisance in many homes, may ordinarily be exterminated by the judicious use of tartar emetic, say the O. A. C. station entomologists. Have your druggist weigh it out in three grain lots, and mix lot with four table-spoons of syrup or similar sweet material. Apply on chips or pieces of crockery placed on shelves or near runways, so that the ants may feed on it.

LOST!

Three Hundred and Forty Dollars

A man paid Three Hundred and Fifty Dollars for a Diamond. It turned out to be a white sapphire, valued at ten dollars. If he had bought it from Henry Miller, he would still have full value for his money. He is an EXPERT and does not rob anyone. Give him a trial order.

HENRY MILLER

ONTARIO, OREGON



I ought to know
I grow tobacco

You can't beat a Camel, because you can't beat the tobacco that goes into Camels.

That's why Camels are the choice of men who know and love fine tobacco. They know what makes Camels so smooth, so fragrant and mellow-mild.

They'll tell you that the expert Camel blend of choice Turkish and Domestic tobaccos makes a cigarette smoke you can't equal—no matter what you pay.

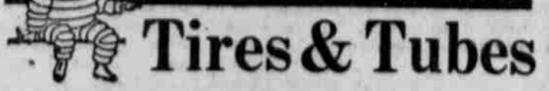
But it doesn't take an expert to tell Camel quality. You'll spot it the very first puff. Try Camels yourself.



R. J. REYNOLDS Tobacco Co. Winston-Salem, N. C.

Camel

How MICHELIN has overcome the commonest causes of tire trouble



Tires & Tubes REDUCED Effective May 9, 1921

Motorists have been waiting for Tire prices to come down — Here are rock bottom prices on the world's quality tires

Size	Over-size Cords	Fabric Casings	Ring-Shaped Tubes
30x3 1/2	\$24.50	\$16.00	\$2.95
32x3 1/2	\$4.00	20.90	3.30
31x4		23.90	3.60
32x4	46.00	27.90	4.10
32x4	46.00	27.90	4.10
33x4	47.50	29.20	4.20
34x4	48.50	29.75	4.30
32x4 1/2	52.00		5.20
33x4 1/2	53.50		5.30
34x4 1/2	54.50		5.40
35x4 1/2	56.00		5.50
36x4 1/2	57.00		5.75
33x5	65.00		6.15
35x5	68.00		6.50
37x5	71.00		6.80
36x6	95.00		10.45

You may now secure MICHELIN Tires and Tubes at the above rock-bottom prices. If your wheels are loose boil them in oil at HUNT'S GARAGE