

# AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK NEWS

## Up-to-date Information to Help Develop Progressive Farming

### COPPER CARBONATE DUST MAY PROVE SMUT CONTROL

That copper carbonate dust treatment for smut of wheat is apparently successful is announced by H. P. Barrs, plant pathologist of the O. A. C. Experiment station.

Although definite results cannot be obtained until next harvest, the winter stand of grain in fields thus treated in 17 Oregon counties shows less injury than stands where seed was treated by either the formaldehyde or the bluestone-lime method.

"It is entirely possible that this method may in time supersede the cumbersome liquid treatment," said Professor Barrs. "It also seems to promote prompt and more vigorous germination. Two ounces of copper carbonate in dust form are thoroughly mixed with each bushel of seed in a revivifying drum.

"The ultimate solution of the smut problem does not lie in improved treating methods, but in the growing of varieties of wheat which are highly resistant or immune to the disease. A great progress has been made in Oregon under the direction of H. M. Woolman, field assistant in cereal investigation. In trials with nearly 1000 varieties and strains of wheat he has discovered 12 or more varieties which are highly resistant to smut, and which may in time be developed into varieties suitable for the different sections of the state."

A dairy herdsman's course, the first of its kind in Oregon, is under way at the Oregon Agricultural college.

### FARM REMINDERS

Farmers who depend on wet weather and hard freezing to kill their insect pests may be disappointed. Slugs may freeze solid and "come to" as hungry as ever when thawed out. They can also stand "high water" provided they are not washed away. Spray of Bordeaux on plants to be protected, with poisoned bait of chopped leaves sprinkled with calcium arsenate, will often "get" the slugs and save the crop.—O. A. C. Experiment Station.

### ROSE PESTS CONTROLLED

Earwigs that feed on the green shoots of roses in the spring and later turn their attention to the blossoms, nibbling stamens and base of the petals, may be controlled by the following method: Mix 6 ounces of ordinary sodium fluoride with 1 gallon of dry wheat bran or shorts, and thoroughly moisten with 1 pint of equal parts water and molasses. Scatter in the evening over the lawns or garden spots where pests occur, especially about the bases of buildings and tree trunks.—O. A. C. Experiment Station.

### CARE OF VEGETABLES

Conservation and proper care of dry and green vegetables fit for food will materially reduce the high cost of living at this time of year. Parsnips may remain in the ground all winter, but most other roots, such as turnips, beets and salsify should be dug. Carrots and beets may be put in shallow trenches in cone-shape piles and covered with soil and straw. Turnips and salsify will stand up under harder conditions by being injured by hard freezing.—O. A. C. Experiment Station.

### FEEDING FOR HATCHING EGGS

Of course we all want the best hatches possible and large strong chicks; this we find depends a great deal on the feed and the amount fed. It is becoming known that the hens that are crowded for egg producing during hatching season cannot produce strong, fertile eggs, and a mass of infertile eggs at this time is a great loss in two ways, first in feed and second in eggs. There isn't anything gained in making a hen produce five eggs where she should produce three; getting two chicks from the five eggs where you are more liable to get two stronger chicks from the three eggs if she is not crowded. Last year our per cent hatched was never below 70; from that to 95, but we fed our hens a measured amount each day. They got their scratch feed in the morning in litter, then they got their egg mash, not a wagon load at a time either and about an hour before dark they got their evening meal. We got about 50 to 60 egg yield, which we believe is enough during the breeding season. We never received on letter from our customers complaining about weak chicks, which we are glad to say. We keep all the fresh water and clean sour milk before our hens they will drink. We know of poultry farms where they crowded their hens, resulting in 30 to 50 per cent hatches. Which pays R. H. SMITH, Monmouth, Ore.

### THE VALUE OF RESPONSIBILITY

(By Barbara B. Hunting.)

It seems a strange fact that one's neighbor's children are always wretchedly brought up. We could suggest innumerable means and methods of improving upon the "small fry" across the way, while even at the moment our own youngsters run shamelessly wild, and are subject to much the same criticism from that neighbor herself.

But it is not in that spirit of criticism I make a suggestion, rather in a hope that it may be of help to some mother who has a child or two, with the attending problems.

To foster a feeling of responsibility in a child is one of the most important steps in starting him along the right road. It will work wonders with him if he has his own little tasks, duties about the house, for which he alone is responsible.

The boy who keeps the grass trimmed along the walks after the lawn has been mowed, who empties the ashes from the kitchen range each day sweeps the snow from the walks in

winter, picks up his clothes each morning and leaves his bedroom in order, that boy is beginning well. When he knows that his family depend upon him for the evening paper and the mail, the responsibility thus imposed will strengthen the will to do. It may be far easier for a mother to do a thing herself to succeed in getting the boy to do it, but in the end the effort will be found well worth the while and one which a thoughtful mother should feel it a duty to make.

The little girl who shares the task of dishwashing with her mother, and whose duty it is to dust the living room before going to school in the morning, that little girl in developing her abilities as a young housekeeper, and also those characteristics of usefulness and service that are most essential in us all.

The question arises as to when we can begin to impose these little duties for surely a three year old can not be expected to shovel snow. No indeed, but a child may be trained at a surprisingly early age to perform duties that lead as he grows older, to larger things. Visit any kindergarten and children may be found doing things of which their own mothers never suspected them capable. It is altogether too common a fault that mothers underestimate their children's capabilities. Many times mothers have come to our kindergartens and said: "Why, I had no idea Johnny could do such a thing. He never has at home!" For example, children in kindergartens will put on their leggings, coats, overshoes and mittens without a murmur, while at home they never even attempt to do this.

A two year old child may be taught to put away his toys, take care of his coat and cap, and run little errands about the house for his mother. He can not be trained too soon to wait upon himself. Don't make the common mistake of being "a slave to your children." Teach them self reliance, give them some responsibility. You will be more than rewarded for your effort when they attain young manhood and womanhood.

### OHIO CITIZEN GAINS 27 POUNDS

"I was run down and weighed only 121 pounds," said Mr. Geo. Klinker of Lima, O. "My health was very poor," he continued, "as I had rheumatism, catarrh, lead poisoning, stomach trouble and itch for which I had tried numerous medicines without benefit. I was advised to try Number 40 Prescription which I did having taken six bottles. My appetite improved and I now weigh 148 my usual weight, and I feel that I owe my life to it."

Number 40 Prescription is recommended for blood troubles from any cause chronic constipation, indigestion, stomach and liver troubles, etc. Acts on the liver removing waste matters from the system thus cleansing the blood of all impurities and doing away with the need of cathartic pills and tablets. Sold by Huntley-Draper Drug Co. —Adv.

### CARE FOR MACHINERY

Care of farm machinery means dollars and cents in the farmer's pockets. Successful Oregon farmers usually keep their machinery in good condition and protected from the weather. O. A. C. Experiment Station.

### Beat Him to It

Hankins: I had no idea you were going to marry that little widow.

Jankins: No more did I. The idea was hers.—Wayside Tales.

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### Willamette Valley Walnuts Are Best

(By E. B. Flitta, O. A. C.)

That our testing pays and that its benefits are continuous is abundantly proven by a comparison of returns from association herds during successive periods. Such a comparison of the average butter fat production of cows in Oregon associations during the six months, May to October, 1920, with the production during the same period in 1921, shows an increased yield per cow of 18.30 pounds of butter fat during the latter period. At 40 cents a pound the additional fat is worth \$7.32 for the six months or \$14.72 per cow for the entire year.

In a herd of 20 cows this would amount to \$294.40, or enough to purchase three first class grade cows, a splendid registered sire or 40 tons of grain, a direct additional return to the dairyman for following association methods of dairying.

In addition to this direct and immediate cash return are other herd values that will insure still greater returns in the future. Large numbers of the poorer cows are continually being weeded out, pure bred sires purchased and better practices inaugurated in feeding and handling the herd. One association reports 100 per cent pure bred sires, another all sires pure bred except one and all associations making splendid progress along these lines of improvement.

The entire cost of membership in a cow testing association does not exceed \$3 per cow per year, and in some associations is much less. There is no service available to dairymen at so small an expense that gives so great returns.

A comparison of the yield of association cows with the average yield reported for all dairy cows in the state shows a difference of 150 pounds butter fat annually in favor of the former. At 40 cents a pound this totals \$60 loss per cow to the man who does not test or follow good methods in breeding, feeding and handling his herd.

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**A PLACE FOR CAUTION**

Before making any large purchases of seed, the farmer should obtain samples as well as prices from various dealers and test the samples, or have them tested by this experiment station or nearest federal branch and seed laboratory for purity and germination.

### Do Not Burn Straw

Don't burn your strawstacks, was the suggestion of C. V. Ruzek, professor of soil fertility, before a group of farmers' week visitors. Neither is it advisable he thinks, to apply lime to them, because this also is a slow method of burning. Straw has two distinct values—commercial and agricultural—based on chemical analysis and on the mechanical effect of straw on different types of soils.

"A ton of straw contains 10 pounds of nitrogen, from 4 to 6 pounds of phosphorus and from 12 to 14 pounds of potash," said Professor Ruzek. "It is possible to assign a definite value to a ton of straw in terms of the cost of these elements in commercial fertilizer. On such a basis the value of a ton of straw at present prices is approximately \$4.20. But this is not the whole story because these elements are not as readily available as they are in commercial fertilizer, so it is more nearly accurate to consider the figures given to be twice the actual value."

"The agricultural value is determined by three factors: 1, the kind of soil; 2, the type of crop, and 3, the amount of rainfall. If the soil is sandy, be

careful about spreading straw out as it will use up the water and decrease the first crop. If the soil is heavy, profitable results from the use of straw will be obtained from the application of small amounts at a time, which must be well disked in. As the straw decays," said Professor Ruzek, "the soil will become mellow and the water holding capacity of the soil will increase. The air capacity will also be greater and there will be more room for lateral root development. If lasting results are to be obtained from commercial fertilizers, the soil must have more humus, which straw supplies.

"The best results from the use of straw are obtained in humid regions," said the professor. "Cultivated crops give more immediate returns from its use. More straw should be used for bedding. When straw is burned, precious nitrogen goes up in smoke and humus making material also is lost. Barnyard manure has practically the same analysis as straw, but the elements in it are more quickly available. The phosphorus supply of the soil is constantly being depleted and necessitates the addition of fertilizers containing phosphorus."

## RECEIPES

**Fruit Cake.**  
One cup butter, 6 eggs, 1 1/2 cups seeded raisins, one-half cup currants, 1 cup cherries, candied, one-half cup thinly cut orange or lemon peel, one-half cup blanched almonds sliced thin, one-half teaspoon grated nutmeg, 1 teaspoon ground cinnamon, 2 rounded teaspoons baking powder, 2 rounded teaspoons soda, 2 cups brown sugar, one-half cup seedless raisins, one-half thinly sliced citron, 3 1/2 flour. Cream butter and sugar until light; add the beaten yolks of eggs and milk slowly, beat until light; then add fruit, over which sprinkle one-half cup flour; mix well. Sift 3 cups flour with baking powder; add half, then add half, then add half the stiffly beaten eggs, the rest of the flour and the rest of the eggs; mix well, line pan with three thicknesses of paper, place in moderate oven and bake one and one-half hours; as soon as cool, wrap in wax paper, then in cloth.

**Chocolate Fudge.**  
Two cups sugar, one cup of milk or cream, one tablespoon butter, two squares of chocolate.  
Put all except the butter and chocolate on the fire, stir well and when it commences to boil, add the butter and continue stirring until it forms a soft ball. Remove from the fire, add the chocolate, stir through gently once or twice; and let stand until it commences to thicken, flavor with vanilla and pour out at once at directed.

**Sixteen-Shot Revolver**  
A Belgian concern is manufacturing a revolver, illustrated in the February Popular Mechanics magazine, which enables the user to fire 16 bullets without reloading. The arm has two barrels, one above the other, registering with two series of eight holes each in the cartridge chamber. It is fitted with a double firing pin, and the bullets are fired alternately from the inner and outer circles. When all the cartridges have been discharged, the empty shells are thrown out all together by pressure on an ejector rod.

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