

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK NEWS

Up-to-date Information to Help Develop Progressive Farming

Hog Demonstration.

Mr. Wiley Maxwell of Lane county, living near Eugene, was a co-operator with County Agent Whitney and the live stock specialist of the extension service of Oregon Agricultural College in showing the value of skim milk for hog feeding.

In the demonstration twenty weaners were used. They were of the O. I. C. and Chester White breeding. In addition to the milk from eight cows, the pigs were fed grain. The average weight at the beginning of the demonstration was 59.7 pounds, and at the end of 119 days they averaged 220 pounds in weight, at the average age of six and one-half months. This had been put on at the rate of 1.35 pounds per day.

The grain fed was barley, wheat and corn with some screenings. A total of 9300 pounds of grain was fed and 7200 pounds of milk. It required 289 pounds of grain and 224 pounds of skim milk to produce 100 pounds of increase in weight. It is safe to estimate that the 224 pounds of milk saved 100 pounds of grain in the production of each 100 pounds of gain.

The grain was charged for at farm price and the milk rated at thirty cents per hundred. Labor, interest on investment and depreciation on equipment were charged for beside the grain and milk fed.

The twenty pigs brought \$513.58. The total expense was \$249.63. The profit was \$263.95, or \$13.20 per hog. The selling price for the pigs was on the basis of \$11.10 per cwt. at Eugene.

This demonstration showed clearly the value of skim milk for hog feeding. It also showed what good, thrifty pigs will do. Mr. Maxwell is an excellent feeder, had good hogs, and made a profit out of one of the farm wastes. Hogs, a few on every farm, will go a long way toward making the farm pay.

Potato Mosaic Threatens Industry.

"Will Oregon be growing any potatoes at all in fifty years from now, I wonder," said Dr. Link, pathologist of the federal department of agriculture, as he surveyed the havoc disease is making of many Oregon potato fields.

A careful survey of western states made last summer, shows that unless adequate measures for eradication of potato mosaic are immediately taken, all hope of potato seed improvement in this region will become so difficult as to be practically impossible. This disease is transmitted about the fields by insects and from one generation to another through seed tubers.

"Mosaic, as well as wilt, is a potato disease that shows up in the growing vine, and may be combated by staking vigorous, healthy vines for next year's seed tubers," says M. B. McKay, in charge of potato disease investigations at the O. A. C. experiment station. "From these staked vines the best type of seed potatoes is selected at time of digging."

"Now is the time to stake these healthy vines while they are green and still growing, and easily distinguished from the diseased plants. Both wilt and mosaic may be eliminated or greatly reduced by this first selection, and final selection later may deal with the question of yield, size and form of tuber, and diseases that show in the tuber."

Losses by mosaic in the east run about thirty per cent, but in fields having more than ten per cent mosaic control by roguing out is not advised. Susceptible varieties cannot be kept mosaic-free when grown within a few rods of mosaic plants infested with aphids. Where aphids is present roguing is of little or no value in mosaic control. It has not been determined what insects spread the disease in the west.

Light Factor in Poultry Houses.

Light is an important factor in a poultry house. It is well to place windows in the rear. The front should be left about half open in order to provide the proper circulation. In winter a curtain, pulling up from the bottom, may be used to advantage in partially closing the opening.—O. A. C. Experiment Station.

Pasteurizing Milk.

Milk for ordinary uses and for infants and children may be successfully pasteurized on the farm. It is not hard to do and requires but little equipment. A deep pail with a perforated false bottom is the best utensil in which to heat the milk. An inverted pie tin with a few holes punched in it makes a very good false bottom. A good thermometer is also needed. Milk is very easily pasteurized in bottles. Fill the bottle almost to the top with the milk and place the covers on, punching a hole in one of them for inserting the thermometer. Set the milk in the pail and fill with cold water nearly to the level of the milk and heat until the thermometer registers 145 degrees F. Remove the pail from the flame, allowing the milk to remain in it 30 minutes, replacing if necessary to maintain the temperature of 145 degrees F. Next replace the hot water with cold, gradually, until the temperature of the milk is down to 50 degrees, using ice water if necessary. Place it in a refrigerator and keep at that temperature or less.

Milk is a dangerous carrier of disease germs. Serious epidemics have been traced to the milk of one farm. Among those diseases which may be spread by milk are scarlet fever, typhoid fever and diphtheria. The bacteria causing these diseases may enter the milk from contaminated water used in washing milk utensils or from persons handling the milk who have been exposed to the disease or who carry the germs in their own bodies. Pasteurizing kills about 90 per cent of the milk germs.

Training For Farm Business.

"Training men and women to go back to the farm is the most important service the school of agriculture at O. A. C. renders to the state," says Dean A. B. Cordley. "These trained men and women are capable of becoming leaders in their rural communities. Approximately 80 per cent of the agricultural graduates of the college are engaged in some phase of agricultural work and more than half of this number are actually farming."

"There is no greater fallacy on earth than to assume that a farmer or an engineer needs nothing but vocational or occupational training. It is an insult to the great farming and industrial professions of our state to assume that their leaders do not need and do not want to be broadly and liberally trained; that they are not concerned with the affairs of the state, the nation, and the world."

"An agricultural and mechanical arts college ought to give students preparing for these professions as thorough training in the technique and technologies and all aspects of the business life connected with these professions as lawyers and doctors receive at colleges of law and medicine for their respective professions. It ought, in addition, to give its students as thorough training in language, literature, history, science, economics, and citizenship as any body of professional men any place can get or are getting from any educational institution."

Chicks Should Roost Early.

To get chicks to take the direction one wants them to go, we must make it impossible for them to go anywhere else. The way to train chicks to roost early is to prevent them getting into a corner; make them get up instead of under.

Multitudes of chicks are smothered by piling up, especially chicks of the feather-legged breeds. One preventive is to cut off the corners with a piece of board or stout tin.

Another way is to put low roosts in. Four or five roosts broad enough for the chicks to rest on comfortably and placed low enough so that they cannot crowd under will in a short time become their choice for a night's lodging. The claim is often made that crooked breast bones are caused by too early roosting. The right kind of a roost will not make a deformed breast bone.

Set Red Raspberries in Autumn.

Red raspberries thrive on almost any type of loam soil. Upland, sandy, or

clay loam soils are good if they are well drained. Clay loam usually gives heavier yields. The moisture content of the soil is more important than the soil. The soil must be well drained, must retain moisture, and must never be surfeited with moisture. A reasonable fertile soil is desirable and a liberal supply of humus is a great aid. Young plants may be set out in the early autumn when six to eight inches high. A northern or northeastern exposure is to be preferred for the plantation but is not essential. It will do well on any exposure. The cooler and shadier the spot, the finer the berries will be.—O. A. C. Experiment Station.

Poultry Need Exercise.

Requirements for a well planned poultry house are suitable location, avoiding exposure as much as possible, fresh air free from drafts, plenty of floor space for exercise purposes, plenty of roost space to prevent crowding, equipment such as drinking fountains and mash hoppers in such places and in sufficient quantities that the fowls will have access to them at all times, and the proper arrangement of doors and windows to make cleaning out the litter as easy as possible.—O. A. C. Experiment Station.

RECIPES

Contributions to this column are invited

Removal of Stains.

How to remove stains from silks and other materials successfully is explained by Miss Emma Skinner Weld, instructor in household administration at the Oregon Agricultural College. Most stain removers are alkalies or acids and make holes in linen and silk, although they bleach the stain.

"The main essential is to prevent the ring forming during the process of removing the stain," said Miss Weld. "Even professionals are not always sure of being successful in removing stains and preventing rings."

Natural silks, such as pongee and china silks, that are not weighted to make them appear heavier, can be washed in warm water with a mild high-grade laundry soap to remove light stains.

Pure grease stains on cloth may be sponged off with chloroform, ether or gasoline. A clean cloth pad should be placed beneath the stain to absorb the grease as it comes through. Sponging with alcohol in a rotary motion to avoid formation of rings, will remove grease stains from kid slippers.

Soaking in sour milk is the best remedy for ink stains. The commercial ink eradicator can be used successfully on wash materials. Oxalic

acid is excellent to remove stains and can be used on silks if greatly diluted. India ink is almost impossible to remove from cloth. However, if grease, crisco or lard is put on white wash cloth when the stain is fresh and the cloth washed in kerosene or in a thin soap paste, most of the stain will come out. A bar of mild soap, shaved and melted in a gallon of water makes an excellent soap paste.

One of the oldest recipes known is that of Cocka Leekie Soup, handed down to us six hundred years ago from Scotland.

Wash and trim one dozen leeks, cut in pieces, discarding roots and tops; then fry them in one ounce of butter, with two stalks of celery and one carrot, cut fine. When brown, add one and one-half cups of chicken broth and one cup of cooked chicken, cut into dice. Simmer two hours, then add salt, pepper and yolk of an egg. Serve hot.

This dish was a great favorite with the lovely Mary, Queen of Scots.

Camouflage Ice Cream.

One cup milk (boiling), one tablespoon of gelatine, dissolved in one tablespoon of cold milk; three-fourths cup sugar, one pinch salt, yolk of an egg beaten, add above to the boiling milk and boil until thick. When cool add the beaten white of one egg. One-half pint of whipped cream, flavor to taste and mold in separate molds. A marachino cherry placed on top of each mold improves the appearance and sprinkle of nuts if you wish.—Mrs. J. M. Branscombe, Rogue River Valley.

Blackberry Jam Cake.

One cup of sugar, three eggs, one-half cup of butter, scant; one cup of blackberry jam, one and a half cups of flour, one teaspoon of soda, one teaspoon of cinnamon, one teaspoon of nutmeg, four tablespoons of sour cream. Add cream and soda last.

The Time to Buy

Is when others are not buying—when money is rather close and prices are low.

When spring opens there is always a buyers' rush, and prices always follow demand.

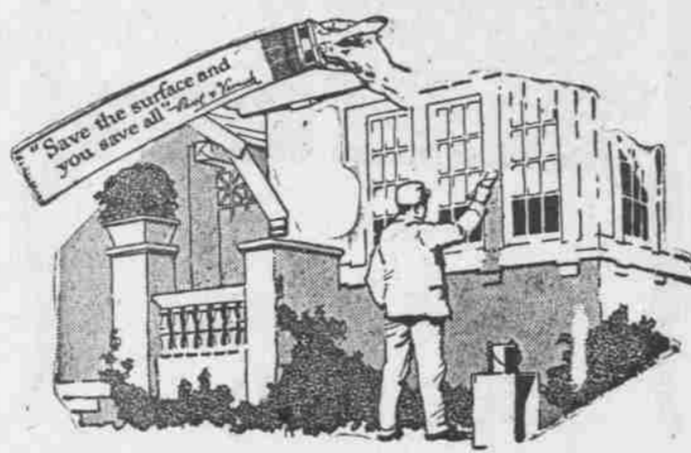
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Oatmeal Cookies.

One cup sugar, one cup shortening, one cup chopped raisins, three-fourths teaspoon of soda, one teaspoon cinnamon, one teaspoon salt, two eggs, two cups oatmeal, two cups white flour.—Mrs. A. W. Bates, Fruitdale.

How To Bake A Fruit Pie.

Juicy fruit pies present unexpected difficulties to the home cook, owing to their tendency to become soggy. Specialists in the experimental kitchen of the United States Department of Agriculture have found, in the course of pastry baking experiments, that if the under crust is prebaked until slightly brown, the pie will be much better. Another point brought out in connection with pastry making, especially in warm weather, is that speed in handling is an important factor if the housewife does not wish her dough to become soft and consequently difficult to roll and lift.—Josephine County Farm Bureau News.

Fruit Cookies.

One cup sugar, one-half cup shortening, one egg, three-fourths cup milk, two large teaspoons baking powder,

flour to roll, not too thick. Filling—three-fourths cup sugar, one tablespoon flour, one cup hot water, one large cup nuts and raisins chopped. Mix sugar and flour, add water and

str until smooth, add raisins and nuts and cook until thick. Put a teaspoon of filling between two cookies and bake in moderate oven.—Mrs. George Kradel.



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