

# AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK NEWS

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

### BUTTER AND CHEESE MEN IN NEED OF TRAINED HELPERS

Oregon dairy manufacturers have found that quality of produce, as well as economy of operation depends largely on the quality of their butter, cheese and ice-cream makers, and are interested in the manufacture courses at the college.

Only experienced men have been admitted until recently when the ban against inexperience was lifted and untrained men may have the benefit of special courses beginning January 2. Skilled help is scarce, and factory managers may aid their own business by finding suitable raw material for training to do the skilled work.

**Farm Reminders.**  
— One egg now is worth two in the spring. It is important that the birds go to roost with a good full crop during cold weather. A little extra grain in a trough an hour after the regular grain feeding at night will help to obtain this condition. It takes more fuel for the hen's furnace during cold weather and heavy production than when the birds are molting and resting.  
— O. A. C. Exp. station.

Wasco county peach growers sprayed practically 100 per cent last winter for peach curl, for the first time. One-half the peaches in that section are Elberta, the most susceptible variety to this disease. The result was that where previously heavy losses had been experienced there were none this year.  
— O. A. C. Experiment station.

**Bees.**  
Bees need to be kept quiet for the next two or three months. Avoid disturbing them for any reason, if possible. If late feeding is necessary it should be done as quickly as possible by using warm syrup.—O. A. C. Experiment Station.

Ordering queen bees for early delivery is advisable at this time, as the queen supply is limited.

**More Mortgage Lifters Needed.**  
(By George DeBok)  
Where are the hogs? Only 42,691 breeding hogs are on Oregon's 50,206 farms and this includes scrub as well as purebreds. What a sermon for our farmers! No wonder times are hard. We must have more hogs and we are going to have them.

Oregon and the northwest are the swinebreeders' paradise. There the hog grows to the greatest perfection. A pound of pork can be produced cheaper here than in any other part of the nation. Live hogs are worth \$9.50 to \$10.00 per hundred weight on the Portland market. And they are

worth here the year thru from \$1.00 to \$1.50 more per hundred than in Chicago. Great advantage to Oregon Swine breeders is here evident.

It is apparent that hogs are the most profitable farm crop today. They are and always will be the "mortgage raisers." There will be an increasing demand for breeding hogs because of the high price of pork and the low price offered. No thinking farmer will sell wheat at \$1.00 a bushel when he can feed it to hogs worth 10 to 12 cents a pound. The wise ones will right now increase their herds of swine and do it with the best blood obtainable for the best pay the largest profit. Breeders of experience with purebreds will keep only purebreds whether they are breeding for meat or for stock.

**Hides Not All Alike.**  
"Packer hides" are those removed in the larger packing houses where the method of taking off and curing is uniform, and are closely sorted as to grade. "Country hides" are those taken off on farms or in small slaughter houses. They vary in method of cutting, are seldom properly cured, are gashed more than packer hides, and are not sorted to uniform grades.

Packer hides are classified into steers, bulls and cows, in each of which the subclasses are "natives" and "branded" and into calf hides subdivided into "kips," "packer calves" and "slunks."

Native steers are graded as "spread" when at least six and one-half feet. "Heavy" native steers weigh 60 pounds at least in the cured state, "lights" from 50 to 60 pounds, while "extreme lights" run down to 25 pounds.

Branded steers are graded as "butts" when the brand is on the rump, as "Col-orados" when branded along the side, and as "heavy," "light" and "extreme light Texas," also side branded, some times with several brands due to changing ownership.

Calf hides weigh under 25 pounds. "Kips" weigh from 15 to 25 pounds, and "packer calves" less than 15 pounds. "Slunks" are skins of unborn calves.

Spread steers are used for furniture and automobile leather for the most part, heavy and light natives for harnesses and booting leather and extreme light natives for upper leather. Branded steers are used for sole leather.

Country hides are classified as "heavies," weighing 60 pounds up; "buffs," weighing 45 to 60 pounds; "extremes," weighing 25 to 45 pounds; with "kips" and "calfskins" as in packer hides. "Deacons" are calf hides

weighing less than 7 pounds. "Fallen hides" are those removed from dead animals, and "glues" are unfit to cure. From late fall or early winter to June 1 hide buyers always examine each hide for holes made by the grubs of the warble fly. "Grubby" hides are those containing five or more grub holes and sell at 1 cent a pound under the rest.

## RECIPES

Contributions to this column are invited.

### Apple Whip.

Grate one large or two small apples, beat the white of an egg till it stands, then beat into that one cup of sugar and to this add the grated apple and beat it all for 15 minutes, till it looks and tastes like whipped cream. This makes a fine filling for a cake or a dressing over anything where you would use whipped cream. Try it.

A. W. B.

### Pineapple Cake.

3 eggs, 1/2 cup butter, 1 cup sugar, 1/2 cup sweet milk, 1/4 teaspoon vanilla, 1 1/2 cups flour, 2 level teaspoons baking powder. Bake in layers.

Filling—1 1/2 grated pineapple, 1 grated lemon, 3/4 cup milk, 1 teaspoon cornstarch. Cook in double boiler.

### Johnny Cake.

One cup flour, one-half cup good yellow cornmeal, one-fourth cup sugar or a tablespoon of honey, one-half teaspoon cream of tartar, one-half teaspoon soda crushed fine before measuring, one cup sweet milk, one egg, one tablespoon shortening.

Mix all the dry ingredients together thoroughly, add the milk, into which the egg has been added, well beaten, and the shortening, melted the last thing.

MISS A. B.

### Bran Cookies.

One-half cup of sugar, one-fourth cup of butter or butter substitute, one egg, one cup of bran, one-half teaspoonful of baking powder, one-half teaspoonful of salt, one-half teaspoonful of vanilla, two tablespoonfuls of milk, flour to make stiff enough to handle (about three-fourths of a cup). Cream butter; add sugar gradually; then egg well beaten; stir in bran and all milk and flour; roll, shape and bake for fifteen minutes in moderate oven. Make same size as ginger-snaps.

## THE PEOPLE'S SAY

To the Editor:

The question of education is now before the people of Oregon in such a developing form that unless the people are watchful the incoming legislature, as well as other future ones, will make our public school system a machine that will blight what is left of our original American spirit. Indeed, I believe this is the motive of our "educators." They prate about the grandeur of our public schools, but we can't help but feel uneasy. We have reasons to doubt their sincerity in spots.

These "educators," headed by the state superintendent, play on our affections with beautiful phrases, but at the same time they quietly and slowly, yet systematically, get one law after another through the legislatures that will make a Prussianized school when they finally get through. Just sleep on a little longer, fellow citizens.

Any class, except the farmer and the working man, can get anything they want from our legislatures. The educational system, in conjunction with our medical system, can already poison our children's systems with rotten cowpox or debar them from school whenever they get the notion. They have also succeeded in getting a law passed that gives the state superintendent the power to take away from any teacher their life diploma, granted to them by the educational board of this state, unless you read annually some book designated by a certain class. And a county superintendent can likewise prevent you teaching. Thus, they have the teachers already corralled and to their disgrace, he said, most of the teachers are already tamed.

Can you look far enough into the future to see the effect of such "trained" teachers on your children and mine? Like dumb animals who perform as their master directs? Fed on the kind of feed (books) an upper (?) class will order eventually? Yes, friends, this is the situation now, but more to follow. The County Unit System, they call it, is the next step. By this plan the right to hire their own teachers will be taken away from the various districts. The county superintendent will have the greatest say as to who shall teach our children. Then to make it still more solid, the superintendent will no longer be elected by the people! And this is going to be put over while you sleep!

If educators of this state are permitted to finish what they have begun, you will have, in the near future, a system of education in this state where, in order to obtain position, money and "beauty" will talk, and where a "favorite of the court" and a county nurse will "play ball" with your children and mine.

Fellow citizens, this is the game. Where do you stand? Are you still a devoted friend of genuine Americanism in all its simplicity, or do you favor the slow but steady growth of absolutism on American soil? If, perchance, there are some amongst us who favor absolutism, may future generations forget you were our countrymen.

ROBERT GINTHER.

To Obtain Greater Production Fowls Should Be Young and of Good Laying Breed.

For the largest profit a good proportion of the eggs should be laid during the winter. If two extra eggs a week can be obtained from each hen, a good profit will be made, and if the product is increased by only one egg a week in winter this one egg will pay for all the feed the hen eats. To obtain this greater production not only should the fowls be young and of a good laying breed but the feeder should have a full knowledge of the proper feed and its preparation.

## TRAINING LITTLE CITIZENS

These Articles published weekly in these columns are Issued by the National Kindergarten Association, New York City

By Sophie Kitchener

"What adult deed is there that children will not at once imitate? Therefore be careful, you grown-up people, what you do in the presence of these little ones." Froebel.

The family is at breakfast, Mother, Daddy, and baby Betty, aged two. Everything is very cheerful and happy until baby decides she must have the inside part of a roll. Now Mother doesn't think the soft hot bread is good for baby's youthful stomach and so she says, "No." Betty becomes disgruntled and turns to her usual court of appeal—Daddy. It happens, however, that Daddy knowing that Mother is right is in a quandary. So for the time being Betty walls in disappointment. But Mother has to see about something in the kitchen. As soon as she is well out of the room Daddy leans over to Betty, sniffs the roll in her mouth, and says, "Here hurry and take it before your mother comes back."

This illustration speaks for itself. What kind of a standard is Daddy setting before his Betty who is in truth the pride of his heart? Children learn by imitation, and if the examples set them are not worthy, they can't be expected to invent worthy ones all by themselves. A parent's indulgence of his child should not make him willing to sacrifice the child's future standards to his present pleasure. With parents it is often a case of its being harder to discipline themselves than to discipline their children. Because they want the full wealth of their child's love they buy it with weakness. As a result receive a great deal of affection, provided the child always gets what it wants, and have a great deal of trouble when it doesn't. True this little Betty loves her Daddy and in any predicament or childish unhappiness calls always for him, but should he be proud to be called by the baby whose love he has brought with pampering?

What is more, such examples will increasingly lower the baby's stamina

and will warp her viewpoint beyond repair. For since children do develop through imitation, Betty will probably be the sort of little girl who must have what she wants regardless of everything else; all because her father taught her how. Therefore it is well for parents to watch first their own weakness so there won't be so many for their children to imitate.

## SKUNKS WILL DESTROY BEES

Visit Hives at Night and Scratch on Outside Until Honey Gatherers Come Out.

A report from Ohio received by the biological survey of the United States Department of Agriculture says that skunks are giving a great deal of trouble to bee-keepers in that region. The skunks visit the hives at night and scratch on the outside till the bees come out. As soon as they appear the skunks eat them. The biological survey recommends that under such conditions the hives be fenced in with chicken wire at least three feet high.

## December 1 Crop Report.

A condition below the ten year average over an acreage somewhat less than last year is the Oregon winter wheat situation as outlined in the latest report of F. L. Kent, Statistician, U. S. Dept., of Agriculture.

condition of the crop has been reported in part, "Very dry and with fall seeding and plowing and damaged sown. Fall wheat acreage of last year." Baker, Waller and Jefferson also report acreage and condition much below normal. Umatilla, Sherman, Wasco, Morrow and Gilliam counties, with about 72 per cent of the total state acreage of winter wheat report about the same acreage as last year, but with a somewhat lower condition.

In the western part of the state fall seeding conditions were nearly ideal and most growers had ample opportunity to seed all the winter wheat acreage they cared to with the result that the western Oregon acreage appears to be considerably in excess of that of last year. But only ten to fifteen per cent of the state's winter wheat crop is grown in this western district.

The total Oregon acreage seeded this fall is estimated at \$52,000 acres which compares with an estimate of \$61,000 acres seeded a year ago. Condition reports indicated 91 per cent of normal on December 1, which compares with 92 per cent last year, 87 per cent in 1920, and 82 per cent for the ten years average.

The total U. S. acreage seeded this fall is estimated at 46,069,000 which is 3.2 per cent less than the revised estimate of 47,611,000 acres seeded last fall. Condition of the U. S. crop is reported as 79.5 per cent. December 1; condition last year was 76.0 per cent; 1920 was 87.9 per cent and the 10 year average 87.9 per cent.

## You Are Hoping to Do Something Soon

EVERYONE is. It may mean going into business for yourself or rising to the top in the company where you are employed. It may be marriage—to the girl, or maybe you are married already and the thing you are hoping to do is to build a cozy little home of your own.

PERHAPS it is an education for your children or merely something big for yourself. Whatever it is, the thing you are hoping to do can't just happen. It must be worked for and fought for and the surest way to bring it about is a cash reserve, for without money your ambition will always remain a remote hope.

START saving now. Be sure you are ready when opportunity comes.

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## The Time to Buy

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## E. E. TEEPLE

719 1/2 Main, Oregon Or.

### Influence of Breed

The breed of a dairy cow has a distinct influence on the water content of her milk. For example, Jersey milk as an average contains 14.7 per cent total solids, of which 5.35 per cent is fat, while Holstein milk contains, on the average, 11.85 per cent total solids, of which 3.42 per cent is butterfat. In other words every 100 pounds of Jersey milk contains 85 pounds of water, while every 100 pounds of Holstein milk contains 88 pounds of water. The difference in feeding value amounts to 2.61 pounds of milk solids per 100 pounds of milk in favor of Jersey milk.

### There's Money in Milking.

The greatness of the dairy industry is more appreciated now than for several years past. Dairying actually shows a gain during the past year of several hundred million dollars, while most of the other farm branches show losses into the billions.

### Dairy Improvement.

Replacing the low producing cows with better ones and later with purebreds is only one of the ways in which a dairy improvement association helps a community.

### ALFALFA CROP OF MANY USES

Leads as Forage; Unsurpassed as Hay; Has High Carrying Capacity as Pasture.

No forage crop cultivated in the United States is used successfully in so many ways as alfalfa. It is more nearly a perfect forage than any other crop grown in this country. It is unsurpassed as hay for general feeding and has a high carrying capacity as pasture. With proper handling good results can be obtained with it as a silage crop. It makes excellent silage and when ground into meal is a good and easily handled feed. Alfalfa is so highly regarded as forage that some persons have attempted to create a demand for it as human food. Enthusiasts have tried to show that it has medicinal value. However, it cannot compete as food with other staple crops and, so far as known, it has no special medicinal properties. Alfalfa is not only valuable as a forage crop, but also as a soil improver. It is not well adapted to short rotations, but the cropping plan on most farms can be arranged so as to handle the crop conveniently.

### Calves Need Much Water.

Calves should have all the water they want to drink. They will not drink very much at a time but if it is before them all the time they will drink considerable in a day.

### FEED DRY COW ON ROUGHAGE

Daily Allowance of Bran or Oats is Favored—Cabbage and Pumpkins Are Very Good.

During the eight or ten weeks that cows go dry, their food should be chiefly roughage. A daily allowance of two pounds of bran or oats, or a mixture of two parts each of bran and oats and one part of linseed meal or corn-oil meal makes a proper feed for a cow her calving. Some roots, cabbage, pumpkins, or squashes are also very good. Highly carbonaceous roughage, such as straw and corn stalks, is not good at this particular time. Such feeds, with cold water, cold drafts, or lying out at night on damp or frozen ground, are the chief causes of caked udder or garget.

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