

FINANCING OF OIL MILLS TEST OF FAITH IN FUTURE.

EXPANSION IS JUST AHEAD.

Optimism General in Portland Financial Circles; Prosperity Believed on Way.

Financing of the Portland Vegetable Oil Mills company to the extent of \$700,000 during the past few months, the successful conclusion of which was announced officially during the past week, is cited by Portland business men as evidence of what may be done here on a big project, even during a period of "tight" money.

The successful financing of this large project, it is pointed out, is a true indication of the faith Portland people have in the future of this city and in a test of their loyalty to such a cause. It is all the more significant because the entire amount of \$700,000 was put into the project by people here and it therefore looked upon as fully illustrating what may be done with a worthy undertaking, properly presented to the public.

There is a feeling of optimism in financial circles here and it is generally believed that Oregon is on the eve of great prosperity. Banks and bond houses are laying their plans accordingly, preparing to increase their share in the expansion of business throughout the state in particular and the northwest in general.

An announcement of great importance to the state's industrial and commercial development are expected in the near future and the coming of spring it is anticipated that business will be rapidly reforming for the approaching era of expansion. With the great expansion to be held in Portland in 1925 looming larger all the time, financiers declare there is absolutely no doubt as to the future of the city and state.

Mark Skinner of St. Paul and Charles Stewart of San Francisco were members of the official staff of the Northwestern National bank of Portland after the annual meeting of stockholders in the city and the local concern, scheduled for January 11, according to unofficial announcement.

Mr. Skinner is vice-president of the First National bank of St. Paul and Mr. Stewart is assistant governor of the Federal reserve bank of San Francisco. Both are men of large experience in financial affairs and both have long had a desire to live in Portland. The expanding business of the Northwestern National bank here afforded them the opportunity.

The State bank of Portland has just made arrangements through correspondent banks to transfer money in dollars to some of the former countries of the old Russian empire. Checks may be drawn in dollars on the Eesti bank (Estonian State bank) at Reval, Estonia; Iliza Commercial bank at Riga, Latvia; Latvia. These remittances in United States dollars will be paid by correspondent banks in the local currency at the rate of the exchange and the dollars may be forwarded to other places in Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania by bank post remittances. The bank is able to issue at this time money orders for Ost marks which are equal to German marks in the province of Latvia and those parts of Lithuania now occupied by the Polish army. Facilities are expected to gradually improve so exchange can be remitted in currency of those countries.

An interesting situation has developed regarding the coming of B. C., which were sold here in the spring of 1919 by Freeman, Smith & Camp company. The municipality has more than enough money on hand to redeem immediately all the bonds sold by this company, but owing to the fact that the bonds are not actually due until 1924, the municipality is to let the bonds run until some future time.

According to news received by both the Portland and San Francisco offices of the investment banking concern, the municipality, to redeem the bonds now, would be required to pay a heavy premium, as all the bonds are payable in gold in this country. The officials of the municipality hold that, to redeem the bonds now and pay the premium on American funds would be more expensive than to let the bonds run until some future time prior to their actual due date, even though they are paying 6 per cent on the face of the bonds.

"A fact that is frequently lost sight of is that the drop in the price of silver is almost as startling as the drop in the commodity market," said George V. Hayes, vice-president of the Wilson-Hayes company of Portland and with headquarters in Kobe, Japan, who has given an interview to the Hotel Pennsylvania Register, a house organ, on conditions in China.

"This slump," Mr. Hayes continued, "is naturally affected American commerce with countries which use silver as the basis of their currency. It is particularly true of China, where last February the Shanghai tale had purchased the value of \$1,700,000 in money, but conditions have been such that last week it reached the low figure of 70 cents. Naturally, when such conditions obtain, the people are slow to import goods. However, there never was a better time to buy in China and American capital would find there a ready, excellent market."

Mary C. Kendall of Clark, Kendall & Co., Portland bond house, has written an analysis of the financial situation, in which he says that with the decline in cost of materials and increase in the efficiency of labor, public utilities, the gross revenues of which are not subject to great fluctuations, are coming into favorable position, especially as rates may be as slow to decrease as they were to increase.

"It appears reasonable to expect a more or less steady advance in the prices of minerals and good public utility bonds, some hesitation on liberty bonds and industrials, followed by a general advance in the prices of all good bonds as commodity prices and interest rates come back to normal," says Mr. Kendall.

WASHINGTON PIONEER DIES

Nathan S. Porter, Judge, Taken by Death Christmas Day.

OLYMPIA, Wash., Dec. 26.—(Special)—Nathan S. Porter, judge, 64 years old, passed away at the Masonic lodge of Washington and

FRESH CROPS FOUND ESSENTIAL AS FEED.

Pasturage and Silage May Be Supplemented.

THREE SYSTEMS RECITED

Rich, High-Yielding Pasture Declared to Be Cheapest When-ever Found Available.

Experiments have shown that for the western Oregon district the cutting of certain forage crops and feeding them fresh to the livestock is one of three systems found essential to the most economical use of lands in livestock feeding, supplementing in the best manner the use of pasturage and silage.

To assist in finding just the right crops for this use in silage, and how they are most profitably grown and used, the agricultural college extension service has issued a new bulletin, "Green Feed or Sopping Crops for Western Oregon," and is sending copies to all interested.

Western Oregon is well suited in soil and climate to the production of forage crops. The soil and climatic conditions make the practice a necessary adjunct to the pasturage and silage systems of converting feed crops into animal products, and utilizing the byproducts in maintaining soil fertility.

"We do not recommend either of the three systems to the exclusion of the others," writes G. R. Hyslop, chief of farm crops in the bulletin, "but it is important that whatever the system it shall provide good nutritious food in cheap form to farm stock at all times."

Rich, high-yielding pasture is declared to be cheapest whenever it is available. Silage presents many advantages wherever silage crop production is feasible. But there are times in western Oregon feeding when pasture supply is short and silage is not established on the farm that the best, most effective way of getting succulence to the stock and cutting it and giving it fresh to the animals.

Pasture, silage and sopping, often from a trinity of feeding that is most economical and dependable. The following crops are grown for silage:

List of Crops Given.

Vetch and rye, crimson clover, oats and vetch, red clover, mammoth red clover, alfalfa, peas and oats, turnips, buckwheat, corn, kale, mangels and rutabagas and carrots.

Vetch and rye sown early in the fall affords the earliest spring feeding crop. Since rye grows poorly rather early small plantings are advised.

Crimson clover is a good winter crop and should be planted as early as possible so that it is ready for harvest in April and early May, following the vetch and rye.

The next feed in the sopping succession is oats and vetch. The crops often respond well to light applications of lime plaster in the spring. It is exceedingly valuable for hay, silage and seed as well as sopping material, and there is little danger of getting too large an acreage.

Common red clover is called the cheapest sopping crop grown in western Oregon.

Vetch and red clover yields more, grows ranker and makes a later sopping feed. While not so good as ordinary red clover for hay, it has some advantages for pasture and sopping.

PRUNES LUNCHEON FEATURE Fruit Used Extensively in Making Up Menu at Meeting.

Prunes to the right of them and prunes to the left of them featured the special luncheon of the directors of the Oregon Prune Growers' cooperative association at the Marion hotel at Salem last week.

In fact, everything on the menu was prepared from Midland prunes, a pie made from prune mince-meat, prune bread and prune sauce.

And, as a dessert, there was served a pie made from prune mince-meat manufactured at the Eugene plant of the association.

O. L. Manning, manager of the Eugene plant, told the directors of the Oregon growers that almost all the mince-meat sold in the west was manufactured by the prune growers' cooperative association at the Marion hotel at Salem last week.

In fact, everything on the menu was prepared from Midland prunes, a pie made from prune mince-meat, prune bread and prune sauce.

And, as a dessert, there was served a pie made from prune mince-meat manufactured at the Eugene plant of the association.

HAY MARKET DEMORALIZED

Halfway, Or., Reports Surplus With Sale Prospect Hazy.

HALFWAY, Or., Dec. 26.—(Special)—A hay buyer in Pine valley Wednesday, the first of the season, offering \$7 a ton for good hay. Farmers are holding for more, but it is expected that a compromise may be made at about \$8 a ton. Nearly all hay raisers have their crops on hand, and with uncertain prospects for sale, being off the road, it is impossible to ship hay from here at a profit.

So much stock has been marketed the last two years that a surplus of hay may be the result. Last year at this time hay was selling for \$20. Stockmen always considered that price a high one and now commiserating with hay producers.

ALBANY STUDENT MARVEL

Youth Saves \$100 a Month, Is Super-Athlete and Has Girl.

ALBANY, Or., Dec. 26.—(Special)—Ernest Haller, senior in the Albany high school, has won an average of more than 90 per cent in all his athletic sports in which the high school participated during the year. He has completed more than 100 miles of school hours and saves about \$100 a month.

In calling attention to Haller's record, which has surprised his coaches and principal, Principal Hudson said that Haller is able to do his work, handle his studies and excel in sports because he is always in training. He characterized him as a remarkable young man.

"And beside all that," a student added, "he has a girl."

MANY SANTAS IN FOSSIL Churches and Schools Make Christmas Season of Good Cheer.

FOSSIL, Or., Dec. 26.—(Special)—The Christmas spirit was more noticeable in Fossil this year than for several years past.

The public schools closed Thursday, December 23. The afternoon was given over to Christmas programmes. The grades from first to sixth had Christmas trees in the different rooms, with a splendid Santa Claus in the person of Miss Cecil Hughes, who is home from Monmouth normal, where she is a student.

The Baptist, Methodist and Christian churches had their Christmas parties. The usual Christmas eve masquerade dance, besides numerous parties, dinners and family reunions.

PALESTINE TO GET DAIRY

Modern American Methods Will Be Introduced to Zionists.

PUXALLUP, Wash., Dec. 26.—(Special)—Modern American dairymen methods will be introduced to the Jews of Palestine by H. W. Wiadro, who has left the Washington state experiment station here for Palestine.

Mr. Wiadro is one of the five Jewish students sent to learn agricultural methods in the United States.

When he sails from New York in January, Mr. Wiadro will take along \$25,000 worth of agricultural implements and a herd of 40 Jersey cattle for the members of the Zionist settlements in Palestine.

Extended Land Lease Favored.

ABERDEEN, Wash., Dec. 26.—(Special)—The Kiwanis club of Aberdeen has endorsed the resolution introduced by Edward Finch favoring an extension of congressional grants for state lands for a term of lease longer than the present five-year period. It is claimed that the limitation may hinder development of state lands by oil companies.

FRESH CROPS FOUND ESSENTIAL AS FEED.

Pasturage and Silage May Be Supplemented.

THREE SYSTEMS RECITED

Rich, High-Yielding Pasture Declared to Be Cheapest When-ever Found Available.

Experiments have shown that for the western Oregon district the cutting of certain forage crops and feeding them fresh to the livestock is one of three systems found essential to the most economical use of lands in livestock feeding, supplementing in the best manner the use of pasturage and silage.

To assist in finding just the right crops for this use in silage, and how they are most profitably grown and used, the agricultural college extension service has issued a new bulletin, "Green Feed or Sopping Crops for Western Oregon," and is sending copies to all interested.

Western Oregon is well suited in soil and climate to the production of forage crops. The soil and climatic conditions make the practice a necessary adjunct to the pasturage and silage systems of converting feed crops into animal products, and utilizing the byproducts in maintaining soil fertility.

"We do not recommend either of the three systems to the exclusion of the others," writes G. R. Hyslop, chief of farm crops in the bulletin, "but it is important that whatever the system it shall provide good nutritious food in cheap form to farm stock at all times."

Rich, high-yielding pasture is declared to be cheapest whenever it is available. Silage presents many advantages wherever silage crop production is feasible. But there are times in western Oregon feeding when pasture supply is short and silage is not established on the farm that the best, most effective way of getting succulence to the stock and cutting it and giving it fresh to the animals.

Pasture, silage and sopping, often from a trinity of feeding that is most economical and dependable. The following crops are grown for silage:

List of Crops Given.

Vetch and rye, crimson clover, oats and vetch, red clover, mammoth red clover, alfalfa, peas and oats, turnips, buckwheat, corn, kale, mangels and rutabagas and carrots.

Vetch and rye sown early in the fall affords the earliest spring feeding crop. Since rye grows poorly rather early small plantings are advised.

Crimson clover is a good winter crop and should be planted as early as possible so that it is ready for harvest in April and early May, following the vetch and rye.

The next feed in the sopping succession is oats and vetch. The crops often respond well to light applications of lime plaster in the spring. It is exceedingly valuable for hay, silage and seed as well as sopping material, and there is little danger of getting too large an acreage.

Common red clover is called the cheapest sopping crop grown in western Oregon.

Vetch and red clover yields more, grows ranker and makes a later sopping feed. While not so good as ordinary red clover for hay, it has some advantages for pasture and sopping.

BANKS PROMOTE BREEDING

KLAMATH FINANCIERS PLAN FOR PURE-BRED ANIMALS.

Livestock Growing to Be Placed Upon Higher Plane in Order to Increase Industry.

KLAMATH FALLS, Or., Dec. 26.—(Special)—To promote pure-bred livestock raising, local banks are offering inducements to communities making the best showing.

The First National bank has offered a first-class registered bull to the district that first raises itself of all scrub stock and replaces them with purebreds.

The First State and Savings bank promises a registered buck of standard blood to the district that first raises itself of all scrub stock and replaces them with purebreds.

Encouraging hog culture the Klamath State bank will give a registered boar to the district that first raises itself of all scrub sows and places them in the next year, and the American National bank, to promote the raising of high-grade pigs, will give a high-grade pig to the district making the best dairymen record in 1921.

Announcements of the banks' interest in improved stock were made at the annual dinner of the Klamath county farm bureau.

The farm bureau, in selecting officers for next year, re-elected T. N. Hays, president of the district. Hays was elected vice-president and Silas Brown, director. Directors are L. A. West, livestock; Harry Telford, manager of the district; and Roy Nelson, farm demonstrator.

Mrs. E. L. Davis was reappointed secretary by the executive committee.

Ed. H. Benson, secretary of the Agricultural, who recently tendered his resignation, has reconsidered and agreed to remain for another year.

McMINNVILLE IS IN LEAD

Per Capita Banking Deposits Are Declared First in State.

McMINNVILLE, Or., Dec. 26.—Deposits in banks are a good index as to the prosperity of the people of the city or community of which they are the financial center, and towns in Oregon ranking total deposits of \$2,000,000 or more, the city of McMinnville ranks first in per capita deposits.

The following figures were compiled by the McMinnville National bank from the last official bank report (November 15, 1920) and from the 1920 census.

City or town.	Pop.	Total depts.	Per capita.
McMinnville	2,767	\$2,759,890	\$998
Klamath Falls	4,819	\$2,499,499	\$518
Albany	5,436	\$3,671,039	\$673
Pendleton	4,237	\$2,917,959	\$689
Medford	5,758	\$3,273,748	\$568
Roseburg	4,281	\$2,917,959	\$689
Cornville	2,129	\$1,473,666	\$693
Yreka	4,388	\$3,097,874	\$706
Hood River	2,089	\$1,547,387	\$741
Corvallis	5,732	\$3,379,114	\$589
Eugene	10,298	\$7,329,511	\$712
Marsden	1,434	\$1,247,287	\$867
Portland	228,288	\$18,988,714	\$83
Astoria	2,879	\$2,294,322	\$797
The Dalles	3,897	\$3,023,564	\$776
Salem	17,578	\$13,869,827	\$789
Baker	4,215	\$3,276,427	\$778
LaGrande	6,915	\$5,076,175	\$733

SWAMP LANDS FERTILE

VAST KLAMATH DOMAINS ARE BEING RECLAIMED.

Experiments Show That Acreage Will Yield Enormous Crops When It Is Developed.

KLAMATH FALLS, Or., Dec. 26.—(Special)—Seventy thousand acres of swamp land, hitherto entirely useless, or on higher levels and during certain seasons only for grazing and the production of natural hay, will be reclaimed and put into commercial crops within the next two years if the present development program is carried out.

When the reclamation of the marshes finally is accomplished many will reap rich rewards. Many others who worked faithfully in the last two decades will receive only the tribute of praise from the pioneers who remember their struggles, for they were financially unable to keep up the battle. It has been a long and costly process, the diking and drainage of the marsh lands requiring generous capital.

The lands now under actual development, or under contract for improvement, are the 20,000-acre Wood ranch, 6000 acres of the Marsters ranch and 5000 acres of Klamath Indian land at the mouth of the Willamette river on the Upper Klamath lake.

BEST FERTILIZER IS FOUND

VARIOUS GRADES OF SOIL ARE TESTED BY EXPERTS.

Alfalfa Increase Shows Method to Be Used in Caring for Land.

The best fertilizers for use on various grades of soil to be found in the state of Oregon have been shown as the result of a series of experiments conducted by the state department of state agricultural college. Experiments have been conducted with 16 representative soils and the trials show the effects of different fertilizers and the elements in which the soil is most deficient.

The trials on the Heseltine tract near Klamath Falls, are classed as Yalkima sandy loam. The surface soil is a light brown sandy loam, with a darker subsurface. Eighty-three per cent was begun in 1920 with sulphur, superphosphate, rock phosphate, gypsum and muriate of potash. Potatoes are being used as the experimental crop. Where muriate of potash was used a definite increase in yield over the check plot was noted. The other fertilizers gave no increase. Alfalfa on this type of soil has given profitable increase from this treatment.

The Nelson tract near Klamath Falls is clay loam soil. This experiment was begun in 1917 and shows that where sulphur was used the yield was increased by two tons the fourth year. Especially adaptable to this type of soil is alfalfa, the yield of alfalfa being doubled the year following the last five years.

The McCornack tract is a shallow peat silt, formed from the decomposition of trees and swamp grass. In the swamp and shallow lake regions of Klamath county. This experiment was begun last year and no appreciable increase of alfalfa and timothy in yield was noted. This soil is best covered with sulphate of potash, which showed a small increase over the check plot.

NEW WHEAT PRODUCED

MALIN FARMER GIVES KIAMATH BASIN THRIVING VARIETY.

Grain Matures Early, Yields Heavier and Has Unusual Milling Qualities.

KLAMATH FALLS, Or., Dec. 26.—(Special)—Experiments by John Sprock, Malin farmer, have given the Klamath basin a new variety of wheat, especially adaptable to this climate and possessing exceptional milling qualities, according to J. D. Howard, local miller.

The wheat matures earlier than other varieties, contains approximately 15 per cent more gluten content and apparently yields heavier. Mr. Sprock harvested 35 bushels to the acre this year of this variety, about ten bushels in excess of other wheat yields of the neighborhood.

The new variety has been termed the Sprock life, but whether it is a true life variety or not, Mr. Howard does not pretend to say. There are several species of ordinary life variety, and the Sprock wheat shows such advantages over other life wheat grown here that it is believed that some few of climate, cultivation or environment may have produced an entirely new variety.

Mr. Sprock started with two heads of wheat which he brought from a distant land, and by careful selection over a period of several years kept the strain and this year had seed for a considerable acreage.

The bluestem variety of wheat has been grown in the Klamath basin for several decades since that farming first started in the industry here. In late years the stock has become so mixed with club and other varieties that it cannot be identified. The necessity for a new variety of wheat has long been in evidence and it was to overcome this disadvantage of ordinary life variety, that Mr. Sprock was led to undertake his experiments.

BEST FERTILIZER SOUGHT

Experiment Being Made in Hood River Orchard District.

With a view to determining the best fertilizer for apples, pears, strawberries, potatoes and clover on different soil types in Hood River valley, Gordon G. Brown, of the Hood River experiment station, is making an orchard survey of that district. In addition he is doing special research work for the past four years at the experiment station.

The outstanding feature of these experiments is the nitrogen which has been the limiting factor under Hood River valley conditions. Commercial nitrogen has been supplied by small annual applications of nitrate of soda at the rate of three pounds a tree.

Of late years where leguminous cover crops such as clover or alfalfa are grown in the orchard, the response from the nitrate of soda applications has been less striking than when the experiments were started.

It is expected that the tests may prove that commercial nitrogen may be dispensed with altogether.

ROGUE RIVER COWS LEAD

HIGHEST STATE HONORS WON DURING NOVEMBER TESTS.

District Ahead, With 35 Milkers Giving More Than 40 Pounds of Butterfat Per Month.

Rogue river dairymen won highest honors in the Oregon Cow Testing association as the result of tests made during November, according to results which have just been given out. That district has established a world record yielding above 40 pounds of butter fat for the month.

The average yield of milk and butter fat for the herds of the association is the lowest of the year, owing to a large number of cows being nearly dry. In this connection E. B. Pitts, extension dairyman of the agricultural college, declares that more attention should be paid to having cows freshen in the fall.

"This will cause them to give from 15 to 25 per cent more milk in a year and the longest flow comes at the season when the price is the highest," he said.

The highest yield of butter fat from a pure-bred cow and 68.5 pounds by a registered Jersey owned by P. A. Lux of the Bandon association. The high yield for a grade cow was 75.9.

FRESH CROPS FOUND ESSENTIAL AS FEED.

Pasturage and Silage May Be Supplemented.

THREE SYSTEMS RECITED

Rich, High-Yielding Pasture Declared to Be Cheapest When-ever Found Available.

Experiments have shown that for the western Oregon district the cutting of certain forage crops and feeding them fresh to the livestock is one of three systems found essential to the most economical use of lands in livestock feeding, supplementing in the best manner the use of pasturage and silage.

To assist in finding just the right crops for this use in silage, and how they are most profitably grown and used, the agricultural college extension service has issued a new bulletin, "Green Feed or Sopping Crops for Western Oregon," and is sending copies to all interested.

Western Oregon is well suited in soil and climate to the production of forage crops. The soil and climatic conditions make the practice a necessary adjunct to the pasturage and silage systems of converting feed crops into animal products, and utilizing the byproducts in maintaining soil fertility.

"We do not recommend either of the three systems to the exclusion of the others," writes G. R. Hyslop, chief of farm crops in the bulletin, "but it is important that whatever the system it shall provide good nutritious food in cheap form to farm stock at all times."

Rich, high-yielding pasture is declared to be cheapest whenever it is available. Silage presents many advantages wherever silage crop production is feasible. But there are times in western Oregon feeding when pasture supply is short and silage is not established on the farm that the best, most effective way of getting succulence to the stock and cutting it and giving it fresh to the animals.

Pasture, silage and sopping, often from a trinity of feeding that is most economical and dependable. The following crops are grown for silage:

List of Crops Given.

Vetch and rye, crimson clover, oats and vetch, red clover, mammoth red clover, alfalfa, peas and oats, turnips, buckwheat, corn, kale, mangels and rutabagas and carrots.

Vetch and rye sown early in the fall affords the earliest spring feeding crop. Since rye grows poorly rather early small plantings are advised.

Crimson clover is a good winter crop and should be planted as early as possible so that it is ready for harvest in April and early May, following the vetch and rye.

The next feed in the sopping succession is oats and vetch. The crops often respond well to light applications of lime plaster in the spring. It is exceedingly valuable for hay, silage and seed as well as sopping material, and there is little danger of getting too large an acreage.

Common red clover is called the cheapest sopping crop grown in western Oregon.

Vetch and red clover yields more, grows ranker and makes a later sopping feed. While not so good as ordinary red clover for hay, it has some advantages for pasture and sopping.

ALFALFA INCREASE SHOWS METHOD TO BE USED IN CARING FOR LAND.

The best fertilizers for use on various grades of soil to be found in the state of Oregon have been shown as the result of a series of experiments conducted by the state department of state agricultural college. Experiments have been conducted with 16 representative soils and the trials show the effects of different fertilizers and the elements in which the soil is most deficient.

The trials on the Heseltine tract near Klamath Falls, are classed as Yalkima sandy loam. The surface soil is a light brown sandy loam, with a darker subsurface. Eighty-three per cent was begun in 1920 with sulphur, superphosphate, rock phosphate, gypsum and muriate of potash. Potatoes are being used as the experimental crop. Where muriate of potash was used a definite increase in yield over the check plot was noted. The other fertilizers gave no increase. Alfalfa on this type of soil has given profitable increase from this treatment.

The Nelson tract near Klamath Falls is clay loam soil. This experiment was begun in 1917 and shows that where sulphur was used the yield was increased by two tons the fourth year. Especially adaptable to this type of soil is alfalfa, the yield of alfalfa being doubled the year following the last five years.

The McCornack tract is a shallow peat silt, formed from the decomposition of trees and swamp grass. In the swamp and shallow lake regions of Klamath county. This experiment was begun last year and no appreciable increase of alfalfa and timothy in yield was noted. This soil is best covered with sulphate of potash, which showed a small increase over the check plot.

NEW WHEAT PRODUCED

MALIN FARMER GIVES KIAMATH BASIN THRIVING VARIETY.

Grain Matures Early, Yields Heavier and Has Unusual Milling Qualities.

KLAMATH FALLS, Or., Dec. 26.—(Special)—Experiments by John Sprock, Malin farmer, have given the Klamath basin a new variety of wheat, especially adaptable to this climate and possessing exceptional milling qualities, according to J. D. Howard, local miller.

The wheat matures earlier than other varieties, contains approximately 15 per cent more gluten content and apparently yields heavier. Mr. Sprock harvested 35 bushels to the acre this year of this variety, about ten bushels in excess of other wheat yields of the neighborhood.

The new variety has been termed the Sprock life, but whether it is a true life variety or not, Mr. Howard does not pretend to say. There are several species of ordinary life variety, and the Sprock wheat shows such advantages over other life wheat grown here that it is believed that some few of climate, cultivation or environment may have produced an entirely new variety.

Mr. Sprock started with two heads of wheat which he brought from a distant land, and by careful selection over a period of several years kept the strain and this year had seed for a considerable acreage.

The bluestem variety of wheat has been grown in the Klamath basin for several decades since that farming first started in the industry here. In late years the stock has become so mixed with club and other varieties that it cannot be identified. The necessity for a new variety of wheat has long been in evidence and it was to overcome this disadvantage of ordinary life variety, that Mr. Sprock was led to undertake his experiments.

BEST FERTILIZER SOUGHT

Experiment Being Made in Hood River Orchard District.

With a view to determining the best fertilizer for apples, pears, strawberries, potatoes and clover on different soil types in Hood River valley, Gordon G. Brown, of the Hood River experiment station, is making an orchard survey of that district. In addition he is doing special research work for the past four years at the experiment station.

The outstanding feature of these experiments is the nitrogen which has been the limiting factor under Hood River valley conditions. Commercial nitrogen has been supplied by small annual applications of nitrate of soda at the rate of three pounds a tree.

Of late years where leguminous cover crops such as clover or alfalfa are grown in the orchard, the response from the nitrate of soda applications has been less striking than when the experiments were started.

It is expected that the tests may prove that commercial nitrogen may be dispensed with altogether.

ROGUE RIVER COWS LEAD

HIGHEST STATE HONORS WON DURING NOVEMBER TESTS.

District Ahead, With 35 Milkers Giving More Than 40 Pounds of Butterfat Per Month.

Rogue river dairymen won highest honors in the Oregon Cow Testing association as the result of tests made during November, according to results which have just been given out. That district has established a world record yielding above 40 pounds of butter fat for the month.

The average yield of milk and butter fat for the herds of the association is the lowest of the year, owing to a large number of cows being nearly dry. In this connection E. B. Pitts, extension dairyman of the agricultural college, declares that more attention should be paid to having cows freshen in the fall.

"This will cause them to give from 15 to 25 per cent more milk in a year and the longest flow comes at the season when the price is the highest," he said.

The highest yield of butter fat from a pure-bred cow and 68.5 pounds by a registered Jersey owned by P. A. Lux of the Bandon association. The high yield for a grade cow was 75.9.

FRESH CROPS FOUND ESSENTIAL AS FEED.

Pasturage and Silage May Be Supplemented.

THREE SYSTEMS RECITED

Rich, High-Yielding Pasture Declared to Be Cheapest When-ever Found Available.

Experiments have shown that for the western Oregon district the cutting of certain forage crops and feeding them fresh to the livestock is one of three systems found essential to the most economical use of lands in livestock feeding, supplementing in the best manner the use of pasturage and silage.

To assist in finding just the right crops for this use in silage, and how they are most profitably grown and used, the agricultural college extension service has issued a new bulletin, "Green Feed or Sopping Crops for Western Oregon," and is sending copies to all interested.

Western Oregon is well suited in soil and climate to the production of forage crops. The soil and climatic conditions make the practice a necessary adjunct to the pasturage and silage systems of converting feed crops into animal products, and utilizing the byproducts in maintaining soil fertility.

"We do not recommend either of the three systems to the exclusion of the others," writes G. R. Hyslop, chief of farm crops in the bulletin, "but it is important that whatever the system it shall provide good nutritious food in cheap form to farm stock at all times."

Rich, high-yielding pasture is declared to be cheapest whenever it is available. Silage presents many advantages wherever silage crop production is feasible. But there are times in western Oregon feeding when pasture supply is short and silage is not established on the farm that the best, most effective way of getting succulence to the stock and cutting it and giving it fresh to the animals.

Pasture, silage and sopping, often from a trinity of feeding that is most economical and dependable. The following crops are grown for silage:

List of Crops Given.

Vetch and rye, crimson clover, oats and vetch, red clover, mammoth red clover, alfalfa, peas and oats, turnips, buckwheat, corn, kale, mangels and rutabagas and carrots.

Vetch and rye sown early in the fall affords the earliest spring feeding crop. Since rye grows poorly rather early small plantings are advised.

Crimson clover is a good winter crop and should be planted as early as possible so that it is ready for harvest in April and early May, following the vetch and rye.

The next feed in the sopping succession is oats and vetch. The crops often respond well to light applications of lime plaster in the spring. It is exceedingly valuable for hay, silage and seed as well as sopping material, and there is little danger of getting too large an acreage.

Common red clover is called the cheapest sopping crop grown in western Oregon.

Vetch and red clover yields more, grows ranker and makes a later sopping feed. While not so good as ordinary red clover for hay, it has some advantages for pasture and sopping.

ALFALFA INCREASE SHOWS METHOD TO BE USED IN CARING FOR LAND.

The best fertilizers for use on various grades of soil to be found in the state of Oregon have been shown as the result of a series of experiments conducted by the state department of state agricultural college. Experiments have been conducted with 16 representative soils and the trials show the effects of different fertilizers and the elements in which the soil is most deficient.

The trials on the Heseltine tract near Klamath Falls, are classed as Yalkima sandy loam. The surface soil is a light brown sandy loam, with a darker subsurface. Eighty-three per cent was begun in 1920 with sulphur, superphosphate, rock phosphate, gypsum and muriate of potash. Potatoes are being used as the experimental crop. Where muriate of potash was used a definite increase in yield over the check plot was noted. The other fertilizers gave no increase. Alfalfa on this type of soil has given profitable increase from this treatment.

The Nelson tract near Klamath Falls is clay loam soil. This experiment was begun in 1917 and shows that where sulphur was used the yield was increased by two tons the fourth year. Especially adaptable to this type of soil is alfalfa, the yield of alfalfa being doubled the year following the last five years.

The McCornack tract is a shallow peat silt, formed from the decomposition of trees and swamp grass. In the swamp and shallow lake regions of Klamath county. This experiment was begun last year and no appreciable increase of alfalfa and timothy in yield was noted. This soil is best covered with sulphate of potash, which showed a small increase over the check plot.

NEW WHEAT PRODUCED

MALIN FARMER GIVES KIAMATH BASIN THRIVING VARIETY.

Grain Matures Early, Yields Heavier and Has Unusual Milling Qualities.

KLAMATH FALLS, Or., Dec. 26.—(Special)—Experiments by John Sprock, Malin farmer, have given the Klamath basin a new variety of