

Well Painted Farm Houses, Cheerful Surroundings Keep Families Home

HOW 'A GONNA KEEP 'EM DOWN ON THE FARM?

Government Statistics Show Big Question Increasing in Size as City Migrations Increase.

MODERNIZE, THE ANSWER

Attractiveness of Suburban Life Must Be Added to if Boys Are to Be Induced to Remain.

By C. M. G.
"How ya' gonna keep 'em down on the farm?"

So runs the chorus of a popular song. This is a problem, the unsatisfactory solution of which is causing not a few heartburns to the parents of the younger generation, who, attracted by the bright lights, are leaving their homes and entering the vitiated atmosphere of the great urban districts of the country.

How great the impulse in this migration from country to city has become may be gathered from the following figures:

In 1880, 39 per cent of our total population lived in cities and 70 per cent on farms. In 1890, 44 per cent of our population lived in the city and 56 per cent on the farm. In 1900, 49 per cent of our population lived in cities and 51 per cent on farms, and by 1910, 55 per cent of our population lived in cities and 45 per cent on farms, and next year, if the same proportion holds, 59 per cent of our population will be living in cities and only 41 per cent will be living on the farm.

FOOD PRODUCTION PROBLEM

This undoubtedly forms one of the fundamental reasons for the necessity of increased production and efficient marketing. It is one of the reasons why farmers of the great Pacific coast are becoming the food producers for the rest of the nation. Where 50 years ago 70 farmers raised enough food to feed themselves and 30 city dwellers, the condition has now completely reversed and 36 farmers have to raise enough food to feed themselves plus 64 city dwellers. Surely the opportunity was never so great for the farmer as it is today and there was never such an opportunity for him to be assured of a regular market for all that he can produce, provided that he raises and offers for sale only food which is fit to eat.

GOOD ROADS HELP

Here is the reason why good roads are necessary for quick transportation to market and good roads are one of the factors which are going to keep the young farmers "down on the farm." If every farmer who is bringing up a young family insists on good roads, and owns an automobile, he brings the city to his door. If the present farmer wants to keep the younger generation down on the farm, he must give him all the social opportunities which the city affords in the country, which he can easily do, by community club houses, by daily newspapers, by giving him good clothes to wear when he is not working, by giving him his house adequate furnishings, modern drainage and modern lighting systems, and above all by giving him the proper home surroundings.

The young farmer, educated at the agricultural college or university, does not want to, nor will he live in a dirty, unpainted shack upon a backwoods farm. In Oregon particularly, this is a deplorable fact that our general run of farm houses are unpainted and unattractive. Every farmer should paint his buildings, not only to make his home attractive, but in the slogan of the paint manufacturers, "protect the surface and you protect it all."

OPPORTUNITY EQUALIZED

To keep the young farmer on the farm it is essential that the opportunities for the accumulation of wealth be just as great in the country as in the cities. In those states where the scientific handling of farm products obtains the farmers are more prosperous, more happy, more contented and are on the high road to affluence. When these opportunities are offered the Oregon farmer, he takes advantage of them. When he makes his home attractive on the outside, remodels the inside; when he farms scientifically and intelligently and produces all the wealth from his land which his farm is prepared to give him; when he realizes the importance of good roads and rapid transportation so that when the day's work is done he and his family can within an hour or two reach the city by automobile over smooth highways; when the communities get together socially as they do in the city for social activities, so that the young farmer will not feel himself left out in the cold without the influences of modern civilization; then, and then only, will we be able to keep "down on the farm."

'Egg Day' in Jackson County Big Success

The farm bureau of Jackson county is operating in three districts of the county an egg marketing program with meeting with success and winning the cooperation of the business interests of the county. A certain day each week is known as "egg day," when farmers deliver their eggs to a central place, where they are candled and cased, the actual cost of the candling and crates being charged against the farmer according to the number of eggs that he brings to market. The eggs are then sold to the highest bidder, and have brought an advance of 6 to 8 cents a dozen over the prices received before this plan was used.

We Develop Kodak Films Free and pay return postage when prints are ordered. Mail us films with 10¢ stamps for each desired print. We return films. No charge for unreturnable films.

Woodard, Clarke & Co.
Photo Supplies, Wood-Lark Bldg.
PORTLAND, OREGON
Ask for Catalog and Special Offer

SEE WHAT THE CANNERS DID AT THE ROSE FESTIVAL



Roy Graves' cannery was represented at the Rose Festival with a girls' band, all employees at the cannery

COUNTY AGENT HELPS CONSERVE IRRIGATION WATER, USING DYKES

Meetings Will Be Held to Demonstrate Value of Check Flooding System Used.

By County Agent H. E. Koos
Generally speaking, the method of management of irrigation water in Central Oregon is wasteful. Present practices are not only wasteful of water, but are also rather expensive from a labor standpoint, not that any great amount of time is taken in any one day, but by constantly interfering with other work the seasonal cost is high.

Many of the farmers realize that there are possibilities for great improvements in handling their water and have asked that the county agent's office aid along this line. With this object in view a great deal of work has been done in various parts of the county in locating field laterals accurately, giving them a uniform grade so that water may be distributed from them easily, also reducing chances of breaks which greatly increase the amount of water used per season.

DYKES ARE BUILT

Another work which has been done by this office in several localities is the preparation of fields for watering by dykes or the check flooding system. These tracts are nearly complete and will soon have received their first irrigation. Later, during the irrigation season, meetings will be held at these various tracts so that each community may have a demonstration of what may be done toward reducing not only the duty of water, but the cost of production of crops.

During the demonstrations which are to be held, the water will be turned in on a given area and an accurate measurement made of the water used, so that during the course of this field meeting it will be possible for the spectators to accurately see how one man devoting his time continuously to irrigation will be able to cover from 10 to 12 acres a day, and in no case will it be necessary to use more than six acre inches per irrigation. At a later date when more definite arrangements can be made the time and place of these demonstrations will be advertised.

SYSTEM MUCH USED

At the present time, a majority of the lands in the west are irrigated by this check system. In the southwestern states, including California where high duties are obtained, this system is used entirely. Many of these districts have a longer irrigation period and much higher daily temperature, yet they use no more water per acre than is commonly used in this district, their cost of irrigation per season is much lower. Throughout these sections an average daily acreage covered by one man approximates nearly 16 acres, some special cases running considerably higher. These results are obtained by a thorough preparation of the land for irrigation before being



PERFECTION Milking Machine
(A Truck-Name Milking Machine)
IT MAKES CONTENTED COWS IT SAVES TIME AND LABOR CALL FOR A FREE BOOKLET
LEARN ABOUT THE ANKER-HOLT SEPARATOR
An Anker-Holt will save from \$12 to \$30 per year in butterfat. Your old separator taken as part pay. Easy terms.
We have second hand separators (all makes) for sale.
Call or write for Catalogues.
J. C. ROBINSON CO.
46 First Street, Portland, Oregon

seeded to a permanent crop or any attempt made to water.

The work of leveling or checking throughout the southwestern states at present prices costs from \$20 to \$50 an acre. However, the work done this spring by this office has in no case exceeded a cost of \$5 per acre. One means by which this cost per acre may be greatly reduced in the country is by checking and leveling only the most valuable portions of each farm, leaving the rougher and less productive parts to be irrigated by some other method.

By adopting this policy a great saving in the amount of water used may be expected. By using dykes the water is confined within a definite area, and as soon as that area has had the proper amount of water the supply is turned off and applied to some other section. After standing a reasonable amount of time, any water left may be drawn off and used to water lower adjoining checks. While this practice is new in this county and many farmers and irrigation men are doubtful of the success of such a system, these tracts have been prepared with the purpose of determining accurately whether the methods now used could be improved upon.

Cattle Fodder Very Costly in Holland

During the month of January, 1919, foodstuffs for cattle sold in the Netherlands at the following official prices per 100 pounds: American linseed oil cake, \$4.33; Dutch linseed oil cake, \$6.33; fodder beans, \$3.25; fodder peas, \$3.25; bean waste, \$5.28; pea waste, \$5.28; canary seed, \$5.28; mustard seed cake, \$6.55; rape seed cake, \$6.55; oats, 4.18; barley, \$4.18; government meal, \$4; middlings and \$3.25; barley chaff, \$3.25. Beet root leaves, which before the war were generally plowed under as green manure, were sold as cattle fodder during 1918 as high as \$65 per acre, a price which the beet itself barely brought in normal times.

Farm Help Scarce in Benton County

County Agent Kable of Benton county, in his May News, says: "Hired help seems to be just as scarce an article as it was during the war. Very few men are looking for work and the price of farm labor is practically the same as last year. Farmers are going to have a big problem on their hands to take care of the crops this year."
This is a condition that exists in nearly every county in Oregon, and really looms as a serious matter. Let the farmers get together and talk this over. Don't wait until the busy season is here, but do it now.

Read the advertisements on the Farm pages. In answering advertisements mention The Journal Farm department.

FARMER'S GREAT BARGAIN
HOLT CATERPILLAR ENGINE FORECLOSED UNDER MORTGAGE
Machine thoroughly rebuilt. Worn parts replaced with new parts, so machine good as new, first-class condition. 60 H. P. No better tractor made. Also six-bottom John Deere Plow. Price \$2850 for entire outfit—one-third price of new outfit.
SEE E. BURKITT, PRESIDENT
OREGON BOND & MORTGAGE CO.
212 SELLING BLDG., PORTLAND, OR.

A Gasoline Motor-Driven Drag Saw machine that saws up to 25 cords of wood per day.
THE VAUGHAN DRAW SAW
IS THE STANDARD DRAG SAW MACHINE. Fully guaranteed—at price within reach of all. Equipped with a two cycle engine, proven by years of use to be the only motor suitable for wood cutting machines. In use in all parts of the world for cutting wood, shingle bolts, stave bolts, etc.
VAUGHAN MOTOR WORKS,
475 East Main Street Portland, Oregon

SAYS CLOVER SEED WILL BRING A GOOD PRICE THIS YEAR

Demand Is Exceeding Supply in United States and Much Is Needed in Europe.

By Lester J. Bell,
County Agent, Redmond, Or.
The present high price of seed would surely indicate to the average farmer that clover seed would be very profitable, providing he had some to sell. Red clover seed that was worth 18 cents a pound in 1917 rings the bell now at slightly less than 50 cents; alsike is hard to buy this spring, but it costs an average of about 43 cents over the United States. If you are able to get it at all and you could have bought it for 19 cents two years ago.

This stupendous rise has occurred through a very definite cause: The supply has been less than the demand. Reports from various sections of the United States show that the seed supply has been exhausted. We have not this season been able to nearly supply the demand in the United States. The war devastated countries of Europe require immense quantities of clover seed to reseed their lands. As it stands, we cannot supply them.

The coming year there will be still a larger market in Europe for clover seed. In addition to an abnormal demand in the United States. The production this year at the best will be under normal. For in many sections the seeding of 1918 was lost through drought. It is desirable that as great a seed crop as possible be produced this year over the United States to supply the countries that must of necessity look to us for their seed. An over supply cannot possibly result, on account of the decreased acreage and the enormous demands for seed. The individual farmer who has a stand of clover of any kind will realize the very best returns if he plans to harvest a seed crop.

Central Oregon is by soil and climate ideally adapted to the production of first class seed of any of the more important clovers. Many of our farmers have small fields of clover, and that is better than a gold mine at this day and age. We can produce the seed, and while the shortage over the world exists, should harvest every bushel possible. This is a patriotic duty, and it is very easy to become imbued with patriotism that will pay such handsome dividends.

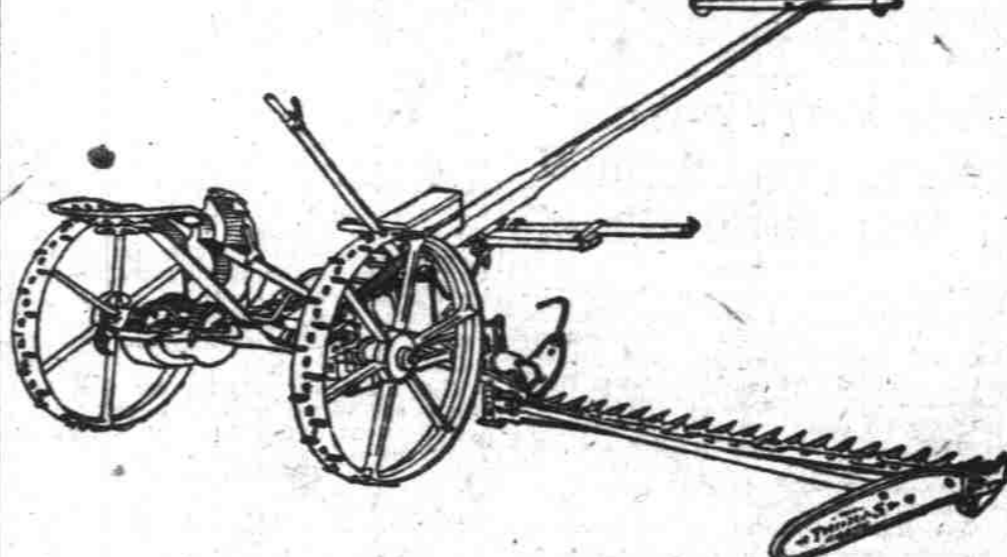
Don't let anybody tell you that an imitation and a substitute are as good as the real thing. Think of the man with the wooden leg!

Expert on Poultry May Attend Session

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, June 21—Request has been made of James Dryden, professor of poultry husbandry at the college, to speak on methods of judging laying capacity of hens from seasonal distribution of production and also type in relation to actual productive capacity, at a conference to be held at Cornell university, July 5. The object of the conference is to start a campaign for the systematic elimination of non-productive hens.
How the poultry raiser can determine from external characteristics of the hen something of her egg laying capacity will be discussed by many prominent men in poultry husbandry. Professor Dryden is considered an authority on this subject.

Don't wait until seeding time for the oats, clover or other crops you expect to plant. Red clover and seed oats are high and good quality is going to be hard to get later in the season. Farmers in poultry husbandry have placed their order for nearly a carload of oats. Other communities can do likewise. Let the county agent know if he can be of assistance.

Thomas Crown Mower



On the Thomas Crown, Changeable Speed Mower, all gears are enclosed. Truck is very strong and is fitted with roller bearings. The two-speed is an exclusive feature of the Thomas Mower and is bringing us an ever increasing trade. No other mower has it and you don't have to run the mower in light cutting on the fast speed required for heavy cutting, because in medium grass and light hay and weeds you can use the slow speed and save a great deal of wear on the machine, making it last much longer. Another special feature is lining up the sickle bar so you always have a true and easy cut, making a very light draft mower.

Write us for catalog, showing all special mower features and describing Thomas Side Delivery Rakes, Orchard and Alfalfa Rakes. If you want the "Best" in Mowers and Rakes, buy a Thomas. If you have difficulty in cutting alfalfa, use a Thomas Mower.

Oliver Chilled Plow Works

321 East Taylor Street, Portland, Oregon
EXCELSIOR MOTORCYCLES
1919 Bulldog Model
With Luxurious Sidecar
For Pleasure or Business
Cash Terms
Old Bicycles and Motorcycles Taken in Trade
Write for Catalogues
Merrill-Strine Cycle Co., Inc.
86 Broadway Portland

WP FULLER & CO.
PORTLAND, ORE.
PAINTS, OIL, GLASS, SASH & DOORS.

EXPERT TELLS HOW TO GET RID OF SHOT HOLE BORER IN TREES

Healthful Condition of Trees May Be Stimulated Through Cultivation and Irrigation.

By Frank H. Lathrop
Assistant Entomologist O. A. C. Station

Fruit growers throughout the Willamette valley, Oregon, find that their trees are suffering from an unusually severe infestation of shot hole borers.

The prevalence of this pest follows the devitalization of the trees, which was general in this section in the spring of 1918. In many orchards numbers of the prune and pear trees may be found in all stages from a few dead twigs to complete lack of vitality. Trees in this healthy state develop "sour sap" condition which favors the growth of the shot hole borers.

The first step in combating the borers is to get the trees back to a thrifty growing condition. The general unhealthy condition of the trees this season seems to be due to adverse climatic conditions of the last two years. These conditions cannot be changed by the fruit growers, but much can be done to stimulate the trees to a more healthful condition by thorough cultivation, fertilization, drainage, irrigation, and proper pruning. Anything which can be done to improve the general tone of the trees will greatly reduce the chances of infestation by shot hole borers.

Where trees are infested and treatment seems feasible, many orchardists use the following wash:
Water 3 gallons
Soft soap 1 gallon
Crude carbolic acid 1/2 pint
These ingredients thoroughly mixed until they form a creamy emulsion which does not separate upon standing. Paint this over the infested portions of the trees, three applications being made at weekly intervals.

This material should be used with caution, and should not be applied to uninfested portions of the tree. These shot hole borers are small dark brown or blackish beetles, from one sixteenth to one eighth inch long. The adult beetles spend the winter in their tunnels under the bark. In the spring they emerge and fly to other trees. Here they construct new tunnels just under the bark and produce the tiny grubs or larvae. In late summer these larvae transform into the adult beetles, which winter under the bark to begin the cycle again the following spring.

These beetles live and multiply only in trees suffering from the devitalized, "sour sap" conditions. Occasionally growers report that they find the pest attacking healthy trees, but upon more thorough examination they invariably report that they find the "sour sap" condition present in the infested trees.

Few gardeners realize the importance of pulverizing the soil as deeply as it is plowed. No matter how perfectly the surface is prepared, if the soil is coarse and lumpy below, the plants will not thrive. Large air spaces in the soil are a detriment, but a large number of very small air spaces in the soil are a benefit.

Poland China Herd Purchased for Lane County Hog Ranch

The first breeding herd of big type Poland China hogs ever brought into Lane county has recently been purchased by C. A. Hardy and Louis Lucke for the Fir Hedge farm, north of Eugene. The purchase consisted of a big-type Poland China boar which is a half-brother of the famous herd sire "Big Bob Wonder."

One of the sows, "Blue Bell," is an excellent breed sow, which farrowed 12 pigs in her first litter. Another sow in the above purchase is "Miss Wonder Second," which is one of "Blue Bell's" litter of 12.

There are only a few breeders of the big type of Poland Chinas in the three Northwestern states. Practically all of the Poland Chinas in the county at the present time are of the small-boned type. While the small type matures more quickly, they are not so prolific, and do not attain the large size that the big type does.

Mr. Hardy states that he believes this breed of hogs will prove to be a very profitable breed for the county, and that there will be a good demand for the stock, as he has had requests for several pigs from the first litter.

3-Year-Old Holstein Makes Milk Record

What he believes to be a world's milk record on seven day test for a junior 3-year-old Holstein cow, is announced by H. V. Bridgford of Bridgford company at Knightsen, Cal. for Natalene Walker. She made 818 pounds of milk and 34.51 pounds of butter.

Bridgford believes, also, that this cow has made the highest combined milk and butter record, though her butter figure has been exceeded in the class. She is now on a 30-day test and promises to make upwards of 3200 pounds of milk, which would be a world's record.

Where ever a few cows are kept, a separate room for handling the milk should be provided to relieve the oftentimes overcrowded kitchen. Well houses frequently have a room which, with the addition of a concrete floor, shelves, and windows, makes a very convenient milk room.

DISEASES COME ACROSS ATLANTIC

Corn Borer and Potato Wart Make Their Appearance in Eastern Seaboard States.

Two plant enemies of a very serious nature have come into this country from Europe. They are the European corn borer and the European potato wart disease. At present both apparently are confined to a comparatively limited territory, but every precaution and the utmost care will be necessary to prevent their spread. Unless controlled they may become the most destructive enemies of two of America's greatest food crops. The corn borer now is known to exist only in Massachusetts and New York. It feeds on all parts of the corn plant and has an appetite for many garden and ornamental plants. Its presence is detected by broken tassels with sawdust-like material at the breaks, and by holes in the stalk surrounded with the same sawdust-like material. The potato wart disease is now confined to a part of Pennsylvania. This disease is noticeable at harvest time, and is characterized by warty, spongy, cauliflower-like growths on the underground portions of the plant. Write to the U. S. department of agriculture, Washington, D. C. for information on these plant enemies, and watch for them in new places.

Why Suffer?
from rheumatism, eczema, piles, stomach trouble, asthma, cataract and other ills
—WHEN—
F. LA PLANTE'S SILICIOUS MINERAL
WILL RELIEVE YOU!
Price—\$1 for 4-oz. pkg.; \$1.50 for 8-oz. pkg.
Call or Write
M. H. GRANGER, State Agent
65 1/2 Sixth St. N., Portland, Oregon



The ACME Cutter
handles green and dry feed better than any other ensilage cutter. Acme Cutters have lawn mower type of knives. They are easy to remove and sharpen. We carry all sizes that will cut from 3 to 30 tons per hour. Call or write for booklet.

THE TUNG-LOK SILO IS THE STRONGEST SILO MADE
Every part locks into the adjoining parts, making a silo which can not fall down, won't blow down and does not have to be tightened in dry weather or loosened in wet, yet keeps silage perfectly.
Simplest to construct—no costly scaffolding needed—anyone can put it up.
Call or write for Tung-Lok booklet.

Columbia Dairy Supply Co.
"EVERYTHING FOR THE DAIRY"
92-94 Front Street—Portland, Oregon

Why not dump your wheat on the ground?
In bumper crop years lots of other farmers have done it. And it's very little more wasteful than handling it in sacks. Wheat will be lower next year. NOW is the time to save every ounce of your crop and get every dollar you've got coming.
Our **ARMCO IRON CORRUGATED GRAIN BIN** saves all your wheat.
Write for Folder and Prices
Coast Culvert & Flume Co.
Portland (Keaton) Or. Dept. A. B.
Agents Wanted