

Much Grain Is Saved by a Few Precautions and Adjustments of Threshers

VAST QUANTITIES OF GRAIN SAVED BY PROPER METHODS

By R. C. Stewart

A very considerable saving of grain may be assured by proper precautions at the time of harvesting. During this period of high prices not only for grain but for labor required to raise the crop, no one can well afford to overlook a chance to save every bit of the grain raised. Loss from scattered straw in the shock rows runs as high as two to five bushels per acre. This can be saved by using a rake after the bundles have been taken up. Poor adjustment of the machine will waste enough grain in a day to have paid the costs of raising the grain.

Every farmer can save a great deal of grain by the following methods:

"Raking the shock rows; using a tight bottomed wagon for hauling bundles; by a careful and thorough cleaning around the machine; the use of a large canvas spread on the ground under the feeder to catch the grain which shatters out in the process of feeding and that which leaks out around the front end of the machine and by watching the adjustment of the separator at all times, making occasional tests to see if grain is going over.

ADJUSTMENT IMPORTANT

Here in the West, where much moisture prevails, the adjustment of the machine should be watched closely throughout the day. In the morning the grain is apt to be moist and not easily shelled. If the machine is adjusted to overcome this condition, it should be readjusted in the afternoon to provide for the dryer condition of the grain. If not so adjusted to meet the changing condition, grain will be wasted.

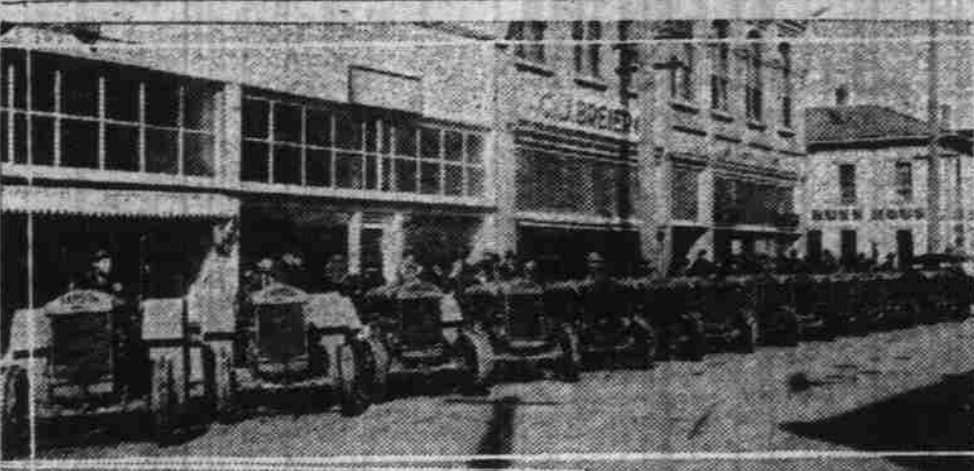
Threshing is looked upon generally as a very distasteful operation. This fact is to be blamed for waste in many instances. The farmer is anxious to have it over with and speed up the work as much as possible. Haste makes waste in threshing in many ways. Care should be taken in pitching from the wagon. If the machine is fed too fast or carelessly, it can not function properly.

MUCH GRAIN WASTED

Probably more grain is wasted from failure to clean up at the end of a section than from any other single cause. Just as much care should be taken in cleaning up all the unthreshed straw and loose grain that has accumulated around the machine as has been taken with the rest of the job. Even with the best of care, a considerable amount of unthreshed straw will accumulate around the machine in the course of the day's work. If the straw is very dry, much grain will shatter from the heads as it is being pitched from the wagons or stacks onto the ground.

A little wasted grain does not seem to amount to very much, but if one stops and figures up how much it would aggregate if only one bushel is wasted for every acre threshed, it will state it appears in a different light. A bushel saved is better than an extra bushel raised for it has not taxed the land to raise the extra bushel.

LIGHT TRACTORS FOR VALLEY



A large shipment of Sampson tractors distributed at Albany by Vick Bros.

CROPS ARE SAVED BY QUICK ACTION

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, July 3.—Oregon farmers are being saved large sums of money through quick action on the part of farm bureaus in meeting emergency situations.

Farmers were organized in Union county by P. H. Spillman, county agricultural agent, when destruction of crops was threatened by grasshoppers. In one field 15 acres of grain were destroyed within two days. The pests are now under control.

A similar fight lasting two or three weeks has been conducted in Klamath county by E. H. Thomas, county agricultural agent. Although it cost \$2000 in poison to control the insects, the fight was considered well worth while by the farmers whose crops were saved.

Tractor operators were up against a serious situation in Eastern Oregon when it became impossible to obtain distillate in the Northwest. The Umatilla farm bureau, assisted by Paul V. Harris, new director of extension service, located a supply in San Francisco. The work of distributing 100,000 gallons has just been completed by the farm bureau under Fred Bennion, agricultural agent. Morrow county obtained 75,000 gallons of distillate through the quick action of L. A. Hunt, county agent, and Wasco county obtained 50,000 through E. R. Jackman, county agent, and the Wasco County Farmers' union.

BEST TIME TO CUT HAY IS SUGGESTED

Hay in Benton county and other parts of Oregon is often allowed to get too ripe before it is cut, points out W. S. Carpenter, of the Oregon Agricultural college farm crop department. This causes losses in dollars and cents.

In irrigated alfalfa districts weather is generally good for cutting and curing hay, but the crop is often purposely left to ripen when it is to be sold to stockmen by stack measurement. This late cutting gains some weight for the crop, but often damages the next crop by clipping the young sprouts.

The best time to cut the alfalfa is when about one tenth the blossoms are open, or when the new sprouts of the following crop begin to appear.

Clover is best cut when one third of the bloom are turning brown.

Vetch and oats make the best hay when the lower vetch pods are half formed.

Grain hay is ready to cut when in the sweet stage.

In all hay making it will be to guess the weather right and then rush from cutting to stacking. It should lie in the swath just long enough to wilt, then be raked into windrows, where it is cured, if a loader is used. Otherwise it is shocked directly from the windrows and allowed to cure.

FAITH IN UMATILLA LAND WINS SUCCESS

Fifteen years ago J. W. Maloney went in debt for his last cent to lease a small tract of land and obtain an outfit so that he might raise wheat on the Umatilla reservation 10 miles from Pendleton. He sold his first crop of wheat, a paltry offering in these days, for 55 cents a bushel. Today J. W. Maloney is president of one of Pendleton's three banks, owns and farms nearly 2400 acres of this same reservation land, and holds contracts for a portion of this year's crop at \$2.50 a bushel.

"Strict adherence to business methods in the operation of my farms and a faith in the future of this county, which made me buy land whenever the opportunity afforded, brought about my success," Maloney explained. It is said that he can tell probably more accurately than any wheat grower in the county, how much it cost each year to produce wheat per bushel.

KEEPS FARM BOOKS

There is no guesswork about the cost of doing business on the Maloney ranch. Close account of costs, consideration of all the factors of doing business such as insurance, rent, interest, investment, wages, etc., is kept. The farm books are just as accurately kept as the books of the bank of which he is head.

A resident of Umatilla county since he came from Missouri a lad of 12, Maloney has had faith in the farming possibilities of this section. He paid \$100 an acre for land a few years ago that others kept their hands off because they thought the price too high. That same land this year is producing 50 bushels of wheat at \$2.50 a bushel, or \$125. It is now valued at \$250 an acre.

Although he started a crop in 1900 while he lived at Athens, Maloney does not record his entry in the wheat business until 1905. In the 15 years he has been a producer, he has been chiefly a business manager over his ranches. He has kept close in touch with administration while leaving actual work to younger heads. His son resides on one of his ranches and does the actual farming.

MIXES BANKING WITH FARMING

Always in connection with farming Maloney has mixed business. In 1905 when he started out, he was cashier of the old Pendleton Savings bank, headed by W. J. Furnish. In 1908 he gave up banking, shortly to become county recorder. In 1910 he was elected county judge, serving until the year 1919. He was instrumental in organizing the new Inland Empire bank here, which now requires a large share of his attention.

Over the state Maloney is also known in business and fraternal circles. In 1903 he was grand chancellor of the Knights of Pythias grand lodge and continuously since that time he has been grand chancellor of the exchequer. In civic affairs he takes an active part and his business judgment and integrity are respected in the community.

Loganberry Crop Estimate

It is estimated that \$75,000 will be paid out in Oregon, during July for the loganberry crop.

WELL KNOWN UMATILLA COUNTY WHEAT FARMER



J. W. Maloney of Umatilla county is a successful wheat farmer. He is also president of one of Pendleton's three banks.

GROWER'S ASSOCIATION NOTES

The Oregon Growers' Cooperative association announces that they will undoubtedly close apple, prune and other pools in the very near future and that those who are contemplating joining should do so at once.

The association has made sale of all its gooseberries, strawberries, blackcaps, loganberries and cherries at prices which are very satisfactory considering the condition of the canned goods market, and the general adverse attitude of canners due to the high price of sugar.

J. H. Frazier of Portland has accepted the position of traffic manager and assistant sales manager for the Oregon Growers' Cooperative association and assumed his duties June 7.

LAYING HEN NEEDS PLENTY EXERCISE

By C. S. Brewster

Exercise and plenty of it is absolutely essential if the health and vigor of the hen are to be maintained. The digestive organs of the laying hen or growing chick must be kept in the best of condition in order to digest and properly assimilate the large amounts of concentrated feeds which are fed.

If hens run out on the range they secure considerable exercise, but even then it is desirable that the whole grain feed or scratch feed should always be fed in a deep litter of straw. Force the fowls to work for every bit of grain they get. Never scatter the grain on the bare ground or on a bare floor; feed them in the house where you want them to stay and make it interesting for them. Don't make the mistake either of letting the litter become so damp and heavy that the hens can't make use of it. In that case, it is worse than none at all.

The poultry rations must contain the following different types of feed:

Scratch feed (made of whole grains); green feed (grass, alfalfa, clover, etc.); and by-products; grit (for grinding the food in the gizzard); shell (to supply lime for the egg shells and the body of the chick); green feed (all they can eat); animal or meat foods (fed in the mash or in the form of milk as a drink).

Poultry are meat eaters and meat must be supplied. This is best done by mixing meat scrap, fish scrap or bone meal into the mash. Buttermilk or sour milk is also a very valuable source of animal protein and, where available, should be given as a drink regularly. Where fresh milk is not available the condensed buttermilk is very satisfactory.

Some poultrymen make the mistake of thinking that it is not necessary to feed grit, thinking the birds will pick it up. Ordinary pebbles are not sharp and therefore are not efficient for grinding the food. Commercial grit is the cheapest feed we have and it is poor economy to feed without it. Another mistake often met with is the idea that grit will take the place of shell or vice versa. Some limestone grit has considerable lime in it, but it cannot replace the shell. Hard granite grit is the best, as it remains hard and sharp longer than the limestone, which is more rapidly dissolved by the digestive juices. Neither will shell replace grit, as it is too soft to be of use for cutting or grinding.

and dissolves rapidly in the gizzard. There is some question in the minds of some poultrymen as to the relative merits of eastern oyster shell and clam shell, or western sea shell, as it is called. The eastern shell is more expensive, but as it is also considerably more valuable from the standpoint of its food value, it is most generally used.

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POULTRY NOTES

Lack of proper culling thus far has proved to be, in the majority of cases, the principal reason why a flock is not profitable. For this reason, it is suggested that the average farm flock today are non-productive, and should be sold or eaten. It costs about \$2 a year to feed each hen. If she does not produce more than that amount in eggs she is unprofitable.

Take the rooster away from the summer laying flock. He is a help to heavy or continued laying, but is a great bother. The hens will lay at least as well without him, and the eggs will keep longer, either packed or marketed fresh.

Green feed for laying hens and little chicks is a daily need. If cut into short bits and fed in the form of a mash, such as grass, lawn clippings, garden remnants and palatable weeds, is good. Feed on clean ground or on boards.

The Oregon pen of five college Barred Rocks leads the 46 pens of heavy layers in the Western Washington contest. Their record for seven months ending June 1 was 831 eggs, 64 more than the runners-up.

New Prune Packing Plants to Be Built At Several Places

The building for the new prune processing plant of the Oregon Growers' Cooperative association at Dallas is already half built, and sites have been secured during the last few days at Forest Grove, Myrtle Creek, Riddle and Grants Pass.

At Forest Grove a new prune packing plant will be erected on land just west of the city. The total membership of the Oregon Fruit Growers' Cooperative association now numbers 1300, with over 25,000 acres of fruit.

Seven hundred acres of fruit, owned by 45 new members, has been added around Salem since the Salem Fruit union voted to go out of business four weeks ago. The total membership of the Oregon Fruit Growers' Cooperative association now numbers 1300, with over 25,000 acres of fruit.

In preparing logged-off land for pasture, the time of seeding depends upon when the land is burned off. If the burn occurs during July, August or early in September, the seed should be sown in the early fall before the ashes have been settled by the rains.

If seeded in the unsettled ashes, the first rains that come will cover the seed sufficiently to secure good germination. If the burn occurs so late in the fall that the seed can not be sown until during October, it is best to sow the grasses then and wait until in February or March to sow the clover.

The heaving of the soil during the late fall and winter, a condition caused by alternate thawing and freezing, often destroys young clover unless it is sown early enough in the fall to get a good start. If the fall-sown clover is destroyed in the winter, it may be reseeded during February or March. When sown in the early spring the heaving of the soil helps to cover the seed.

NOTES FROM O.A.C.

Green feed is essential to heavy, protracted, economical milk flow, and the silo is essential to a year-round green feed supply at minimum cost. A big content is on many parts of Oregon, and progressive, successful farmers are building silos.

Canned goods even slightly discolored or of normal appearance should not be tasted, as a very little toxin of this character will cause serious illness or even death. Heating all parts of the contents of the can to a boiling point will destroy bacteria, so that the product can be fed safely to poultry.

First irrigation of potatoes should be made when the plants begin to bloom. This allows them time to take deep root. Darkening of the leaves is an indication that water is needed.

Josephine county farmers are organized to buy and sell cooperatively. They will buy, store, manufacture, ship and sell farm products and supplies among other activities. Membership is open only to members of the county farm bureau, and the fee is \$5 per member.

The Old Order Changeth

And among the things that change, chalk down agricultural fairs. The old county fair was too little concerned with farming and too much with Flim-Flams, Mid-Who Spielers, and the Great Percy Who Eats 'Em Alive. But now, says

The COUNTRY GENTLEMAN

we're going to have some real fairs—fairs that build up an agricultural community. In a coming series, Big Country Fairs, Mr. Taylor tells how it's being done. You'll want to know.

The reason for the success of these new community fairs is this: They are farmers' fairs, planned by farmers to suit the needs of farmers. That, too, is the reason why THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN is interested in them. There is no side of the farmer's hundred-billion-dollar business that doesn't interest this great farm-service weekly of national vision. It always stands ready to champion any worthy movement to further the welfare of the farmer and to improve his working and living conditions. Over 650,000 readers—including not a few of your neighbors—enjoy and appreciate Country Gentleman service now. You can, too—just \$1.00 will bring you the next 52 big issues. Bargain? You bet!

Saskatchewan's Blue Ribbon Stock Is to Be Entered in Big Show

Regina, Sask., July 3.—(I. N. S.)—Saskatchewan will make its supreme effort to sweep the boards at the International Stock show this year by taking to Chicago two solid carloads of prize-winning livestock, including cattle, sheep, swine and poultry. The provincial government will pay the freight.

Every one of the animals and birds to be exhibited will be carefully conditioned. Each must be a prizewinner at one or more of the four big provincial stock shows and will include the blue ribbon entries of the shows this fall and early winter.

Determined to send an exhibit to the international show this year, which will eclipse anything heretofore sent from this province, the Saskatchewan livestock board recently met here and laid the plans. This board is composed of representatives from all of the provincial breeders' associations.

Committees have been appointed to make the selections in the various classifications. In previous years the province has always made a good showing at the international, but this year it will try to win a big number of world championships.

Government aid in the purchase of pure-bred livestock has enabled hundreds of farmers throughout the province to procure fine foundation stock, and their offspring is very often much better than the foundation, due to feeding and climatic conditions.

Logged-Off Pasture Land Seeding Easy

The United States Department of Agriculture will be glad to tell you just how to organize one.

FLIES FLEE FROM "WOOD-LARK" REPELLENT

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Spokane Dairymen Commence Drive

Spokane, Wash., July 3.—Fifteen teams, representing the dairy committee of the Spokane county farm bureau, started drives in all parts of the county to sign up county dairymen for membership in the Inland Empire Dairymen's association, recently formed under the direction of Aaron Sapiro, San Francisco cooperative expert.

Rabbit Drive Annual Event

Centralla, Wash., July 3.—A shotgun rabbit drive, conducted by members and officers of the Lewis county farm bureau, proved to be so successful that it will be made an annual event. Meetings held in the various farming communities throughout the county were enthusiastic and the farmers are anxious to take advantage of the benefits to be derived from closer cooperation with the farm bureau.

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GLORIOUS VICTORY

After Seeming Defeat

By Dr. JAMES E. TALMAGE

Of the Council of the Twelve, Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints; Salt Lake City, Utah.

Note: For free copies of other articles of this series, send request to the author.

As with Christ so with His Church! Respecting each—the Author and His work, the Founder and the building, the Planter and the crop, the Good Shepherd and His sheep—history records a season of apparent failure. When the pale, tragic crimson and ominous black had been overcast, the uninspired chronicler of events could have written nothing less than "Defeat" as the caption of what appeared, to unaided human vision, to be the last chapter concerning Jesus of Nazareth.

Notwithstanding all His lofty precepts and withering denunciations of evil, after a career of self-sacrificing example, Jesus of Nazareth was dead—slain most tragically as a felon, and that at the instigation of the people whom He had called His own.

But behold! On the third day following, the sepulchre was empty; the scourged and crucified Body had been claimed anew by the immortal Spirit; and the miracle of the ages was accomplished. Death had been overcome, and the resurrection of all mankind was made sure. Triumph had banished defeat; "O death, where is thy sting? O grave, where is thy victory?"

The Church founded by Jesus Christ, and built up by the Apostles whom He had ordained, against which even the powers of hell should not prevail (see Matt. 16:18), suffered a disintegration, declension and violent wreckage. This condition the Lord had foretold as surely as He had predicted His own death and resurrection; and the portentous prophecies of the Apostles were no less specific. Many scriptures passages demonstrate that the great falling away had begun even while some of the Apostles remained in the flesh; and soon after their departure it developed with ravishing rapidity. The causes of the latest and greatest apostasy of history were both external and internal.

From the outside the batteries of persecution were unceasingly active. The Primitive Church suffered under both Judaic and Pagan cruelty. Virulent defenders of Judaism as a system, upholders of the Mosaic Law and determined opponents of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, all persecuted the early Christians with relentless fury; and effectively enlisted the aid of heathen powers. Rome reigned in the slaughter of Christians, with periodic orgies of wholesale butchery from Nero to Diocletian.

In this devil-inspired brutality, special effort was made to kill off the leaders of the Church, the ordained ministers of Christ; and the Apostles led the gruesome procession of martyrdom, followed by multitudes of less prominent but devoted believers.

From the inside the persecution from without, the internal conditions of schism and anarchy as to organization and government were even more potent in disrupting the Church. Writings of the early Christian Fathers attest this fact, and acknowledge the spiritual declension as a substance as well as a fact. Early in the fourth century, Constantine the Great professedly espoused the cause of Christianity, and took under his imperial protection the degenerate and turbulent organization then calling itself the Church. Intense competition for ecclesiastical preferment was an immediate and inevitable result. A bishop was rated higher than a general, and an archbishop than a prince. To ignore what passed for Christianity in those days was to invite ostracism and persecution. The emperor, though himself unbaptized, was the real head of the Church, and pretended ordinations to what was blasphemously called the priesthood were given at his pleasure.

Thence onward to the sixteenth century, the Church grew increasingly rapacious, until it came to be a secular autocracy, rich in scarlet, fine linen, gold, and jewels, boasting claims of jurisdiction over the souls of men, punishing or pardoning for real or alleged guilt, selling parchment scrolls as certificates of remission of sins, or as licenses to commit sins already planned, and assuming to set up or overthrow earthly governments. Read 2 Tim. 3:3-4, and observe therein that the reign of the son of perdition was foreseen.

See the author's "Great Apostasy" 177 pp. for comprehensive treatment.

The apostasy of the Church was as truly an event of history as was the sacred death of Jesus Christ. And as surely as the Savior's immortal Spirit returned to earth has His Church returned. It has been given again from the heavens, with all its ancient privileges and blessings, and the power of the Holy Priesthood is once more operative among men. Such the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints affirms itself to be.

The seeming defeat occasioned by the apostasy is superseded by the assured victory of the restored Church in this, the Dispensation of the Fullness of Times.

For price list of Book of Mormon and other publications, including "The Vitality of Mormonism," which comprises 104 of these articles, apply to Northwestern States Mission, 510 East Madison St., Portland, Oregon.