

Potato Flour Plants Take Care of All Surplus and Unmarketable "Spuds"

NEW INDUSTRY TO TAKE CARE OF THE SPOILED POTATOES

A comparatively new industry that will be of distinct benefit to the Oregon farmer will convert cull, spoiled, surplus or frozen potatoes into starch or flour. Besides this a stock food is made that is well liked by all classes of livestock.

The potato flour and starch plants are run on a semi-cooperative plan, each man who wishes to deliver his cull or surplus potatoes must hold a cooperative certificate. The plant in operation at Graham is making only the potato flour and stock feed, but some of the new plants to be erected will make the potato starch as well. The Graham plant has a capacity of three tons of finished flour per day, requiring 18 tons of potatoes or six tons of raw products to make one ton of flour.

Potatoes that have been damaged by freezing or water spoiled, potatoes of small, unmarketable ones are all good enough to produce the best flour or starch.

The potatoes are dumped into vats from the wagons and are first washed. They are then ground up and again washed, the water passing over settling tanks and leaving the starch in the several tanks.

Fine screens are used to catch the coarse portions which are later turned into stock feeds. Centrifugal force is used to separate the flour and starch from the water and 30 minutes of drying, in a very moderate heat, is all that is necessary to bring out the powdered form of the finished product. During the processing the gravity system is used. The finished product is carried by elevators to the fifth floor to be placed in packages. Very little man labor is required, machinery being used wherever possible.

Concerning the securing of the potatoes the following is quoted from the manager of the Graham plant: "Having established a factory at Graham, Or., for the purpose of utilizing the waste product of the farm, we are asking the potato grower to obligate himself to the extent of turning over to us from one to five or as high as 25 acres of potatoes each year for a period of five years, and to deliver to us at our factory at Graham, or to the nearest factory to the vicinity in which the potatoes are grown, one-third of the crop grown upon said land which constitutes the cull or unmarketable potatoes. We exact a toll of one-third of the finished product for our share for the manufacturing end, giving them the balance of the finished product and pay all the operating expenses which can they do on two-thirds, with no expense except the hauling to the factory."

"Our contract or agreement is very broad and obligates to the extent of their waste or unmarketable potatoes. On the other hand, we stand ready to take the entire crop from the number of acres signed up for, in case they cannot find a better market for them on the outside."

"Then again, suppose they sign an agreement to plant six acres of potatoes per year for five years. We exact an entitlement to plant 18 acres and deliver the culls to us; on the other hand, should they not wish to plant six acres for any one year during the life of the contract or agreement, they could plant two acres and deliver the entire field run to satisfy the contract."

"Saving the pot." is that have always been a complete waste when frozen or water soaked. The plants that have in most cases been a waste, will mean an increased profit for the grower. This will furnish an outlet for potatoes at any time when the market is glutted and the price drops to nothing, thus stabilizing the industry."

Dairymen's Combine Making Progress; Have Strong Heads

The Oregon Dairymen's Cooperative Association is making a remarkable growth. Since its organization it has taken over and are operating 13 cheese and butter plants. The dairymen are fortunate to have such men at the head of the organization as Albert S. Hall, general manager; M. S. Shrook, organization manager; J. W. Pomeroy, factory manager; O. G. Simpson, district manager; C. Douglas Tyler, secretary and treasurer. The district agents are Albert Seelig, for Coos and Curry counties; R. B. Denney, for Washington county; Asa D. Holsaday for Multnomah and Columbia counties. D. Moore, formerly in Dr. Mack's office, is dairy inspector in Coos and Curry counties. Harry Thomas, a well known cheese man, is cheese factory inspector in the same district.

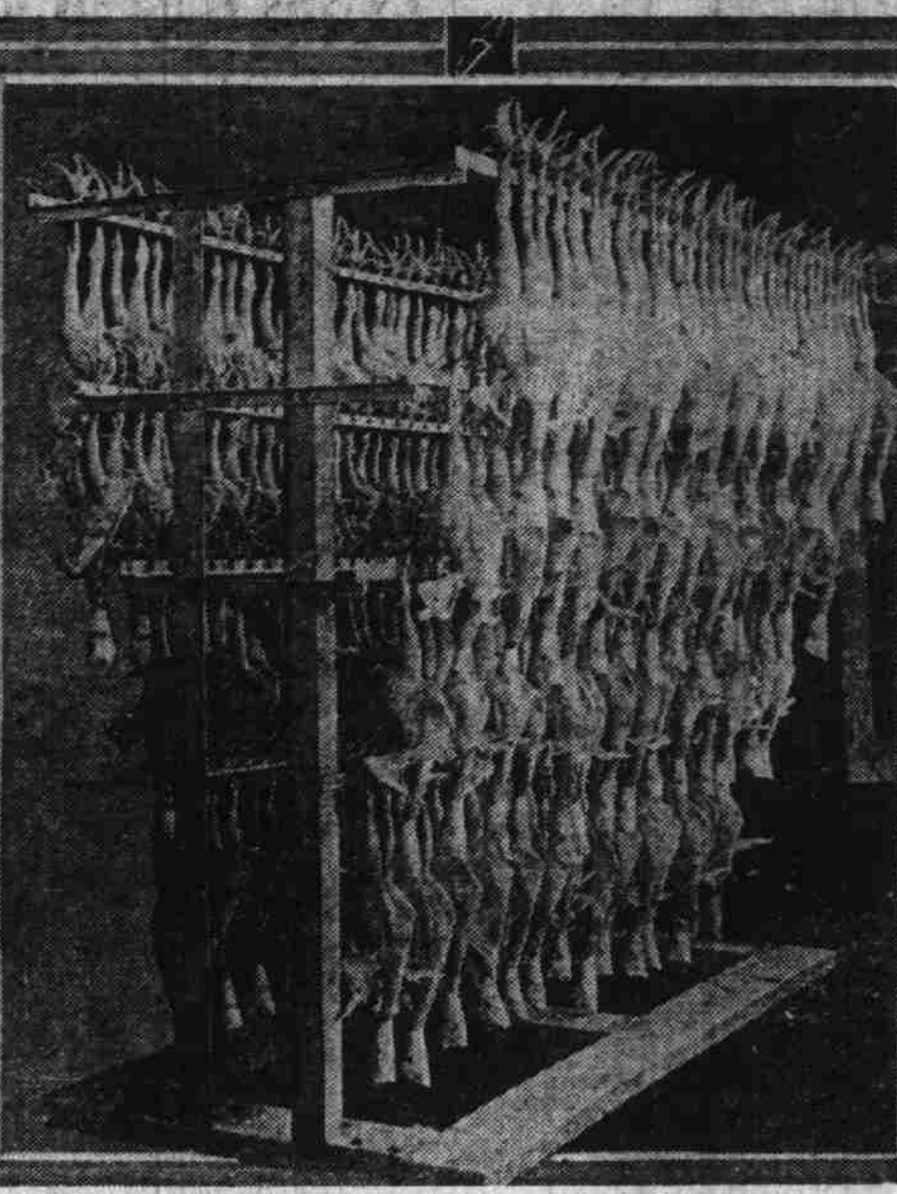
O. A. C. Pen Keeping Lead in the Contest

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, July 10.—The pen of Barred Rocks, entered by the college in the Western Washington egg-laying contest took second place for the month of May, according to reports received from all competitors for the seven months' period by 64 eggs. The production record in the period in question for the pen of five birds is 100 eggs. For May the college Rocks were but one egg behind the winners for the month.

Samson Tractor Co. Has Portland Branch

The Samson Tractor company of Stockton, Cal., has just opened a branch office in Portland, East Morrison. In this way it will be better able to serve dealers throughout Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Western Montana, it is believed.

"BROILERS" ARE PROFITABLE



The demand for well dressed broilers weighing from one to two and a quarter pounds is on the increase. This size is split open before broiling and served in hotels as "partridge," "small" or "large," depending on size.

Comparative Prices in Principal Production Costs

Figures submitted by Oregon Dairymen's Cooperative association to the committee investigating milk prices in Portland	July 1, 1919.	July 1, 1920.
Milk run.....	\$17.00	\$34.00
Clover hay.....	20.00	24.00
Alfalfa hay.....	23.50	31.00
Feed @ \$1.00.....	60.00@62.00	60.00@70.50
Rolled barley.....	60.00@62.00	72.00
Average increase in feeds, 24.5%.		
Farm milk price to producers Portland 3.50	\$5.00	\$10.00
Milk price to producers Hillsboro.....	2.75	2.80
Retail price Portland, quarterly.....	1 3/4 @ 1 1/2	1 1/4 @ 1 1/2

WALLOWA STARTS DRIVE FOR SILOS

The silo work of Eastern Oregon farm bureaus is progressing rapidly. Wallowa county has staged a definite silo campaign based on successful results of feeding ensilage in the county last year. As a result, 1400 acres have been planted to sunflowers and approximately 130 silos have already been constructed.

Union county, with 116 silos, is now the banner silo county; approximately 30 silos will be constructed there this spring. Wallowa county is making an effort to replace Union as the leading silo county of eastern Oregon. An increase of several hundred per cent will be attained in Umatilla county as a result of the silo tour and meetings here and there.

In Deschutes county 700 acres of sunflowers have been planted and between 50 and 60 silos are already planned. Several communities in Deschutes county are interested in concrete silos and at a time it appeared that there would be 30 or more of the "Monuments to Progress" erected. Because of labor difficulties, however, it appears that ten or a dozen only will be of concrete, the remainder being wood silos of different types.

Previous to last year there was not a silo in Klamath county, a leading livestock county. A pit silo was constructed last year and as a result of this demonstration ten or a dozen silos will be erected this year.

Dairymen's League Plan Indorsed in Umatilla County

Stanfield, July 5.—A joint meeting of the Stanfield and Hornum cooperative creameries was held at Stanfield on Monday and a resolution was unanimously passed indorsing the Oregon Dairymen's Cooperative league plan for centralizing all the cooperative creameries and cheese factories and handling of dairy products. The resolution urged the presidents of the two creamery associations to call meetings of the stockholders and shippers for the purpose of placing the plan before all the dairymen. The meeting was called to order by County Agent Fred Bennion, who presided. Paul Mehl of the bureau of markets at the agricultural college, and M. S. Shrook of the Oregon Dairymen's Cooperative league were the speakers.

Centralla, July 10.—Arrangements for the 1920-21 Southern Washington fair are progressing rapidly, according to George R. Walker, secretary. Display of livestock at the fair this year will surpass any previous exhibition both in numbers and quality. Among breeders expected to enter displays are Harvey Shultz, Horace Fay, Robert Raschke, J. C. Chamberlain, J. C. Decker, Glen Roundtree, and Phil Auld.

SCRATCH GRAIN FED NIGHT AND MORNING

By C. S. Brewster

The consensus of opinion at this time seems to be that the best practice is to feed scratch grains morning and night in a deep litter of straw, the same time, keeping a dry mash before the birds in hoppers at all times. Special attention should be called to the importance of feeding early in the morning and late at night in order to shorten the long rest period during the night. The night feeding of grain, however, should be given early enough so that the fowls may have plenty of time to clean it up before dark.

It is the practice of some feeders to feed a small amount of moist mash at noon, which results in greater mash consumption and therefore stimulates egg production. This plan is particularly valuable in the early fall in getting pullets started to laying or in the late spring and summer months when by increasing the mash consumption in this way it is often possible to keep the egg production from dropping as it normally will at that time of the year.

Some make a practice of feeding the evening grain feed a little earlier in the day, and during the winter months rather difficult to answer as the amount of feed needed by any particular flock will vary greatly, depending upon the breed, activity, or age of the fowls, methods of housing and yarding, time of year, rate of production, etc. The amount most commonly given is 24 or 25 lbs. per 100 hens, or about four ounces per fowl.

MASH IS CHEAPER
Until recent years, the practice has been to feed about twice as much grain as mash. However, the experience of practical poultrymen in the Pacific coast, which is substantiated by the results of feeding experiments at the New Jersey Experiment station, indicates that better results will be obtained by feeding about equal parts of grain and mash. In the late spring and summer months, during the molting season, even a greater proportion of mash may be fed with good results. Mash is cheaper than grain, and therefore its greater use tends to reduce the cost of the ration.

When the grasses start to dry up, the farm flock should be provided with some substitute feed, like cabbage leaves, kale, rape, or if these are not available, sprouted oats.

One means of controlling the grasshopper is to provide portable coops for the flock and keep moving them about from place to place in the pastures and stubble fields. The hoppers are very nutritious and the birds do well on them.

The object of a community egg circle is to secure and improve better strains of poultry; to produce more eggs of good color and size; to handle eggs more carefully in order to avoid waste; to pack a uniform grade of clean, fresh eggs in order to be able to guarantee them; to create a reputation; to market same more directly to the consumers; to purchase supplies in a cooperative way, and to do such other things as may prove of benefit to the members of the community.

The poultry yard should be stirred or spaded up frequently if not in soil. This will not only tend to keep down any odors which might arise, but also allow the droppings to be absorbed into the soil more readily and therefore keep the yard in better condition for the hens.

C. J. Hurd Gives Up County Position to Do Extension Work

Reeseburg, July 10.—C. J. Hurd, who has held the position of county agricultural agent for the last three years, has resigned the position and will take up the extension work of the Oregon Agricultural college in the agricultural department. He has made scores of friends among the farmers of Douglas county, where his work has given entire satisfaction during the time he has been stationed here. His appointment to the higher position is evidence of his ability in the branch of the college. His field will be all of Southern Oregon. Many farms have been entirely restocked and new and modern ways of farming and fertilizing have been adopted, according to the advice given by him. The value of his advice to the farmers of Douglas county can be figured in hundreds of thousands of dollars. The service will be continued in the county, but so far a successor has not been announced. Hurd will leave this week to take up his new duties at Corvallis with the O. A. C.

Good Fern Cutter

A good fern cutter can be made by stapling two or three layers of fencing wire over the bottom of an ordinary clothesmasher. This strips off all leaves from the ferns and puts the soil in fine shape.

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Use of Commercial Fertilizers Is More General in Oregon

Increase in the use of commercial fertilizers in specialized and intensified farming is noted by the department of agricultural chemistry, O. A. C. experiment station. Their agricultural value from an economic standpoint is not yet sufficiently recognized, says R. H. Robinson, research specialist. The belief that commercial fertilizers are as yet unnecessary in this state is gradually changing. A list of every brand that can be sold in Oregon this year has been prepared for farmers by the station, and published as a bulletin for free distribution. The list gives the fertility content of every brand.

CREAMERIES CALL FOR BETTER BUTTER

Increased use of butter substitutes in the last few years is due to their uniform good flavor and to lack of this quality in butter, says V. D. Chappell, manager of the O. A. C. creamery, in a letter to creamery men of Oregon. "Creamery men do not realize the seriousness of the proposition confronting them," Professor Chappell declares. "Quality, regardless of cost, is the deciding factor these days, especially the last nine months. If you expect to keep your nose above water in the butter game you will have to get down to business and make better butter by using uniform methods."

A card has been sent to the creamery men of the state with a request that it be filled out and returned. The card calls for information on acidity of cream, temperature at churning time, temperature of wash water, number of revolutions butter is worked in water, percent of moisture and salt and some other vital factors. "All information called for can be found in rightly kept churn records, which Professor Chappell says are essential to uniformity of methods, upon which uniform good quality depends. Information in the reports will be used in conducting experiments at the college, which is doing everything possible to improve the grade of butter in Oregon."

Oregon Man Owns Champion Junior Three-Year-Old

F. E. Lynn of Perrydale, Or., reports that the American Jersey Cattle club has just wired him that Poppy's Dortha, his 3-year-old, has qualified as champion junior, with an official record of 17,800 pounds of milk and 994 4-10 pounds of butter fat in a year. This makes her sixth highest milk producer and fifth highest fat producer of any age in the breed. This record was held by Viva La France along with her senior 4-year-old record and champion Jersey. A few months ago Plain Mary took the world record for all ages away from Viva with only a margin of about seven pounds, her record being 104 pounds of fat. At the last report Viva La France was again running strong with a possible chance to again hold the world record for all ages. Her test was completed July 7, and she is due to calve again during the same month.

For centuries the world has been fighting rats without organization, and at the same time has been feeding them and building for them fortresses for concealment.

CROP ACREAGE IN LANE IS 94,874

Lane county has 2367 farms, of which 1889 are occupied by the owners and 478 are rented, according to the office of Herbert E. Walker, county assessor, who has compiled a record of all his field deputies, who have finished their work for the season. The total acreage in farms in Lane county, according to this summary, is 303,989 1/2, and the total number of acres of agricultural and horticultural crops is 94,874. The report shows that there are 12,220 1/2 acres of winter wheat, 14,128 acres of spring wheat, 23,112 acres of oats; 1459 acres of corn, 8080 1/2 acres of rye, 489 1/2 acres of alfalfa growing in the county at the present time and other crops are listed as follows:

Wild or marsh hay, 2615 1/2 acres; other hay crops, 23,088 acres; potatoes, 1787 1/2 acres; other root crops, 332 acres; field peas, 84 acres; field beans, 145 1/2 acres; old hops, 340 1/2 acres; new hops, 287 1/2 acres; other crops, 428 1/2 acres—apples bearing, 2024 1/2 acres; apples non-bearing, 215 1/2 acres; cherries bearing, 483 1/2 acres; cherries non-bearing, 127 acres; peaches bearing, 123 acres; peaches non-bearing, 23 1/2 acres; pears bearing, 48 1/2 acres; pears non-bearing, 4 1/2 acres; prunes bearing, 1123 1/2 acres; prunes non-bearing, 711 1/2 acres; walnuts bearing, 181 acres; walnuts non-bearing, 74 1/2 acres; loganberries, 147 acres; blackberries and raspberries, 64 1/2 acres; strawberries, 108 acres; other fruits and nuts, bearing, 106 1/2 acres; other fruits and nuts, non-bearing, 37 1/2 acres.

Poultrymen Attention!

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Write for Bulletin No. 1 on Chick Feeding
KERR, GIFFORD & CO., INC.
Portland, Or.

Suncrest Orchard Is Sold for \$275,000

A \$275,000 orchard deal was announced recently by which Sam P. Jones, vice president of Jones Bros. & Co., cannery and packers, became the purchaser of the famous Suncrest orchard, near Medford. This Rogue River valley show place was formerly owned by Dr. F. C. Page, but has been the property of the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance company for years past.

The orchard, of 461 acres, equally divided between Newtown apples and the best varieties of commercial pears, has been noted as the most uniform large block of fruit in the Northwest and among the most modern in building and equipment. It is understood that Jones Brothers & Co. contemplate establishing a plant here similar to those they operate in Portland, Boston, Mass.; Watsonville, Cal.; Newberg, Or., and Yakima, Wash.

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THE EARTH IS DEFILED Because of Transgression

By Dr. JAMES E. TALMAGE
Of the Council of the Twelve, Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints;

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

In a fateful prediction concerning the last days, the days in which the Lord would "smash the hosts of the high ones that are on high, and the kings of the earth upon the earth," Isaiah thus voiced what was shown to him in prophetic vision: "The earth also is defiled under the inhabitants thereof; because they have transgressed the laws, changed the ordinance, broken the everlasting covenant." (Isa. 24:5; see also verse 21.)

The earth is pictured as a defiled abode—this because of the iniquities thereof, whose lamentable state is depicted as the direct result of sin, which is the transgression of the law.

We cannot rationally construe the transgression here mentioned as specifically a violation of the Mosaic Law; for that is nowhere in Scripture called an everlasting covenant; even in the dire events recorded, some would praise the Mosaic code, was temporary and preparatory in character, and was abrogated and superseded by the Gospel (see Gal. 3:23-29); but the shed blood of Jesus Christ is distinctively called "the blood of the everlasting covenant." (Heb. 13:20.)

Isaiah looked beyond the establishment of the Gospel through the ministry and atoning sacrifice of the Christ, and saw the falling away of the people as a result of sin. The sad conditions then existing in part and to recur in greater literalness, were seen also by Jeremiah, through whom the Lord spake, saying: "For my people have committed two evils; they have forsaken me the fountain of living waters, and hewed them out cisterns, broken cisterns, that can hold no water." (Jer. 2:13.)

The history of the declension of the Primitive Church furnishes evidence of a painfully literal fulfillment. As with the priest so with the people—they did transgress the laws, changed the ordinance and break the everlasting covenant embodied in the Gospel of Jesus Christ.

Soon after the close of the apostolic ministry, the Church underwent rapid internal deterioration, and developed a state of increasing perversion. Among the certain symptoms of this deadly rot were the following: (1) The corrupting of the simple principles of the Gospel by the admixture of the so-called philosophic systems of the times. (2) Unauthorized additions to the rites of the Church and the introduction of vital changes in essential ordinances. (3) Unauthorized changes in church organization and government.

Mystery was thrown about the simple and impressive ordinances of baptism and the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, and pagan ceremonialism was combined therewith. Pomp and pageantry supplanted the soulful worship of early days, and oratory was elevated above inspiration and testimony by which holy men of old had spoken as they were moved by the Holy Ghost. (See 2 Peter 1:21.)

The Church, thoroughly reprobate, created offices at pleasure and laid claim to secular authority, notwithstanding our Lord's avowal to Pilate: "My kingdom is not of this world." While still boasting its Divine origin as founded by Jesus Christ, who refused earthly kingship, the Church lifted itself above all kings and rulers, and arrogated to itself supremacy in the affairs of men.

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-Way 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.

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