Registered Jersey Makes Wonderful Record for Production and Progeny

AN OREGON-OWNED JERSEY COW, VIVE, HAS GREAT RECORD

By R. C. Stewart

Following is a copy of the telegram received by Pickard Brothers last Wednesday:

"Pickard Brothers, Marion, Or.: Final record of Vive La France ending July 16, 15,271.7 pounds milk, 1039.28 pounds fat, missing championship by less than one pound fat. Per cent of fat 6.80. Our congratulations, as Vive is now the greatest cow for production and progeny over all breeds. She exceeds Tilly Alcartas' first four records by 577 pounds of butterfat. (Signed)

"AMERICAN JERSEY CATTLE CLUB."

A little over a year ago Vive finished a record of 14,925.7 pounds of milk and 1031.64 pounds butterfat, having started her test at the age of 4 years and 7 months. This was at that time a world record for one year over all ages of the Jersey breed and with her two and three year old records she held the highest three consecutive years' record over all breeds of the age. On July 4, 1919, Vive brought a fine bull calf into the world, thus qualifying for class AA.

COW DESERVED REST

Thinking that this wonderful cow deserved a rest after making so many records Ovid Pickard (who is the herdsman) carried her along with common farm care until last March. During this time she was moved to a new home and was shown at the Oregon State fair and the Pacific International Livestock show at Portland. The barn in which she was kept is not so comfortable as the average barn in Oregon and none of our barns are constructed to keep cattle warm in the extreme cold weather experienced last winter.

When Plain Mary beat Vive's record by a few pounds last spring the temptation was too great for Pickard Brothers, for they saw that their cow had a chance to make another world record. Even then Vive was not crowded, but she was given the care expected for any cow trying for a big record.

Pickard is very careful in feeding and measures all of the feed for his cows down to the half handful. In milking he first cleans the udder thoroughly, massaging it at the same time, and after milking dry he again massages the udder and gets from eight tenths to a pound more milk. This last milk is the richest, sometimes testing as high as 15 per cent fat.

FINISHES GREAT TEST

After milking 12½ months Vive finished her test still milking near 40 pounds of milk and two and one-half pounds of fat per day. During her test she carried a calf 261 days. She is about due to calve again and will in this way qualify for class AA with this her fourth consecutive yearly record. Vive has produced four fine calves, made four big records and will again bring forth a calf before she is 7 years old. During her four tests she has carried calves nearly 1400 days, made over 52,000 pounds of milk and 3596.84 pounds butterfat, or 4231.57 pounds of 85 per cent butter.

Following are her records:

Age Yrs.	Mos.	Lbs. Milk.	Lbs. Fat.
3	0	9,210.4	683.29
3	2	12,744.8	892.63
4	7	14,925.7	1,031.64
5	11	15,271.7	1,039.28
Total		52,152.6	3,596.84

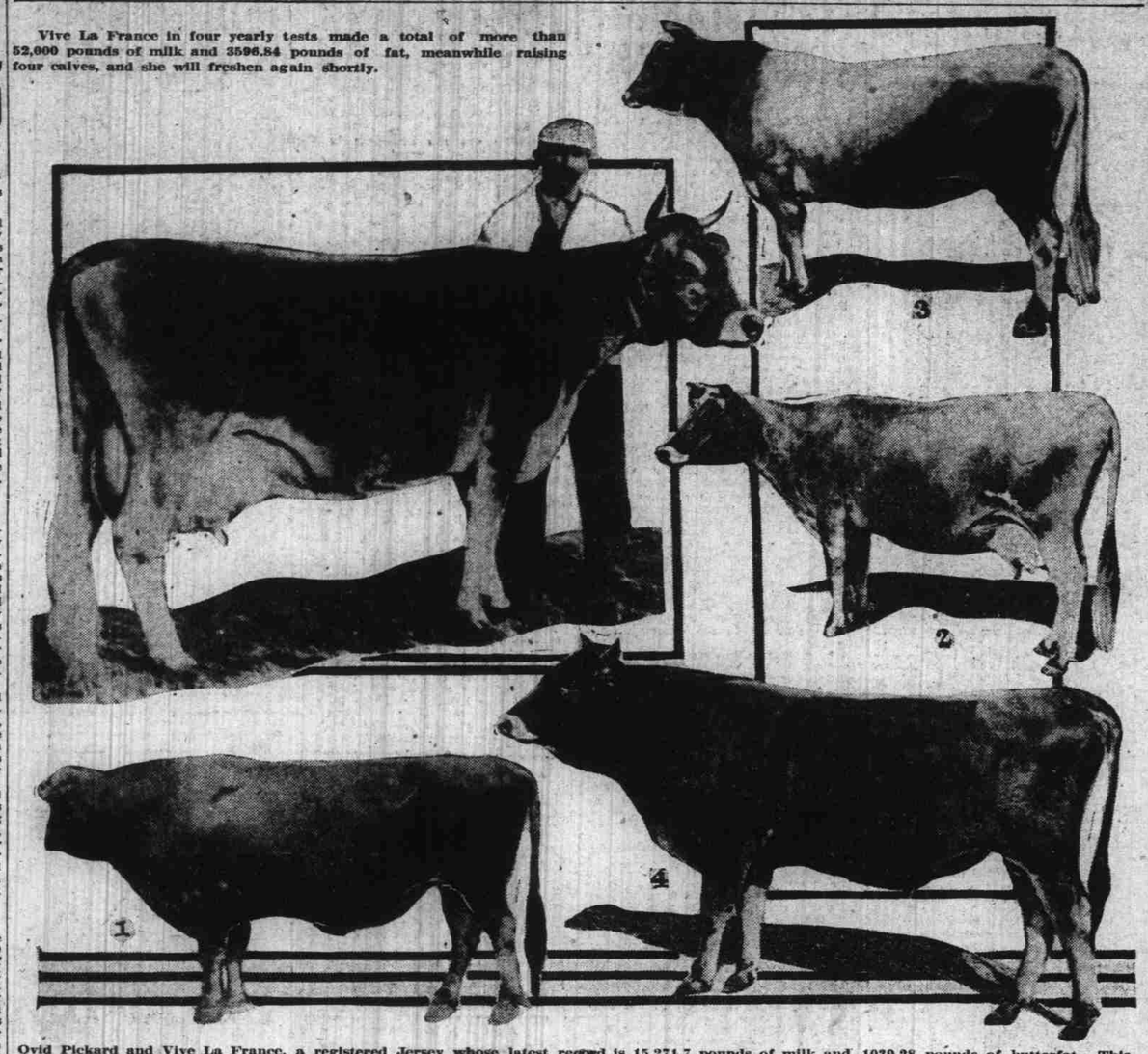
FRESH FOR WORK AHEAD

It was the writer's pleasure to visit Vive three days after she had completed her last record. At this time she was being milked three times per day and it was surprising to see the pail of rich milk that Ovid drew from her big square udder. At this time she was being dried off, for she is to freshen within a very short time and will get very little or no rest. The reader may think that the cow is not treated fairly by giving her such a little rest, but she looks fine and is very hearty, in fact the casual observer would think that she was just ready to start out for a big record rather than just finishing one.

To produce world records is wonderful, but here is a cow that goes father, for every year she reproduces herself, thus making provision for her blood to go on down through the ages, enriching humanity for evermore.

OREGON COW WINS FAME BY MAKING FOURTH BIG RECORD

Vive La France in four yearly tests made a total of more than 52,000 pounds of milk and 3596.84 pounds of fat, meanwhile raising four calves, and she will freshen again shortly.



Ovid Pickard and Vive La France, a registered Jersey whose latest record is 15,271.7 pounds of milk and 1039.28 pounds of butterfat. This is her fourth big record. She has raised the four calves shown and is about due to freshen again. The three sons and one daughter shown in the picture are: 1—Vive's Golden Glow's Chief, owned by W. M. Ladd of Iron Mine Firm; 2—Vive La France 2d; 3—Vive La France's Darling Son; 4—A yearling whose name will likely be Vive's Victory Boy, all owned by Pickard Bros.

SWEET SORGHUM GAINING IN FAVOR

By Arthur S. Moulton

Remarkable yields of sweet sorghum on Molalla county farms during the past few years, the ever-increasing price of sugar and other sweets on the open market, and the high value of the sorghum cane as green forage for stock and particularly dairy cows, have resulted this season in scores of farmers in this section joining the stand-by corghum growers and putting in fields of sorghum in this locality.

Ardently advocated as a crop in this locality by several local boosters for a long time, sorghum has, on a small scale, been produced here for a number of years. Plantings this season, however, induced by the big demand for the sorghum syrup and for the cane as a forage crop, have become far more numerous than for years past. Until this year, with two sorghum mills being erected, one at Hubbard and one at Liberal, the output of the syrup promises to more than triple all former production.

CULTURE OF SORGHUM

In culture, sweet sorghum, whether grown for forage or sorghum syrup, or both, is a great deal like corn and in general is handled in about the same manner as regards both culture and location. More drouth resisting than corn and of far more vigorous growth, however, sorghum has been found to produce profitable crops on land that is regarded as even too poor for corn or grain, while its deteriorating effect on the plant food content of the soil is approximately the same as a corn crop.

In growing the crop for the production of sorghum syrup, the little black and yellow seed is generally sown in rows similar to a corn row except for the fact that about three times as many plants are produced per acre. As a rule the rows are approximately 42 inches apart, the plants being from four to 30 inches apart in the rows. For forage purposes it may be grown in either of two ways, generally being seeded in wide rows with the plants quite thick in the row, or else it may be sown broadcast or by means of a regular grain drill.

TIME OF SEEDING

Four pounds of seed, worth on the present market about 70 cents, will prove ample for seeding an acre of ground when planted in rows 42 inches apart, the small seeds being dropped about six inches apart in the row. Like corn, sorghum is quite a tender plant and hence is usually planted late in the spring, usually after regular corn-planting work is finished. Being extremely drouth resistant the crop, especially if grown for sorghum syrup, is often seeded extremely late, just giving it time to mature before the early fall frosts occur.

As with corn, sorghum does best with thorough and frequent cultivation, the same implements being used as with the corn crop. In planting sorghum, however, it is necessary that special seed plates be used in the corn planter in order to properly handle the small seed, while the slowness of growth of the young plants during the first three weeks of growth renders careful cultivation highly essential at that time.

HANDLING THE CROP

Owing to the high sugar content of both the stems and leaves of the plant, sorghum has come into great favor for feeding stock and dairy cows, while green, as, unlike corn, the cane usually produces a second crop after being once cut down. When raised for feeding purposes, it is sown thickly in rows and cut with corn knives, or it is sown in rows and cut with a corn binder, or broadcasted and cut with a mower and cured for the hay.

When raised principally for sorghum syrup production, however, the crop is always grown in rows and given constant cultivation. When the seed reaches the dough stage, the leaves are stripped off of the cane, the canes then topped and cut, loaded into low, flat wagons in a manner similar to that in handling corn or silage, and hauled away to the sorghum mill. Here the cane is unloaded and passed through huge roller presses which extract the juice, which is then conveyed through a series of clarifying and evaporating tanks till it finally emerges as sorghum syrup.

Though in general the quality of sorghum 'lasses varies considerably, the cane as produced in the Molalla section is of an exceptionally high grade and produces abundantly. Yields of the cane vary from three up to as high as seven tons per acre, while a ton of the cane will turn out from 20 to 30 gallons of syrup.

Similar in nature to ordinary sugar cane molasses, sorghum 'lasses is considerably sweeter, readily clarified, and is far more of a local favorite with housewives, being used in much the same manner as honey for household purposes, while local growers of the crop are enthusiastic over its use as a stock food, both when fed as a forage crop for cows and when fed as sorghum molasses to both cows and hogs.

Premium List Ready

The State Fair premium list is out and may be had by writing to the secretary of the fair at Salem. The fair will be held from September 27 to October 2. From present indications it will be one of the most successful fairs ever held here. Premiums and purses offered amount to $60,000.

Poultry Meetings Are Scheduled for Clackamas County

Canby, July 31.—A series of poultry meetings, the purpose of which is to teach poultry raisers how to cull their flocks, are to be held in several sections of Clackamas county next week, under the direction of County Agent R. G. Scott, and with Professor Crosby of the Oregon Agricultural college as demonstrator and instructor. Meetings already arranged for are as follows: Monday, August 2, 9:30 a. m., at R. Howard's place, in the Clairmont district, near Oregon City; at 2 p. m., at J. W. Thornberry's place in Willamette; Tuesday, August 3, Molalla; Wednesday, August 4, at Estacada, and Thursday, August 5, at Milwaukie, the exact time and place to be announced later.

Spray for Codling Moth Will Be Due On August 5 to 15

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, July 31.—Spray for the second generation of the codling moth will be due in the Willamette valley generally August 5 to 15, says A. L. Lovett, entomologist of the Oregon Agricultural experiment station. In Douglas county, August 1 to 10 is the date named.

"The brood will be scattered and undoubtedly some moths will be active previous to these dates," Professor Lovett says. "However, applications so made will afford maximum protection from the main brood of worms.

Hurd to Assist in Selecting Successor

Roseburg, July 31. — At a meeting of the Douglas county farm bureau the selection of a successor to County Agent C. J. Hurd was taken up. Many applications for the position have been received, but no selection has been made. The bureau does not have the sole choice of naming the new agent, as the state and federal governments will have to sanction the choice before the vacancy can be filled. Mr. Hurd will assist the bureau in making the selection.

ROOT CROP GAINS FROM PHOSPHATE

By H. J. Lechner
Clatsop County Agent.

Nothing in the way of an agricultural demonstration in Clatsop county shows up more strikingly than the results of super-phosphate on rutabagas.

Three years ago the experiment station at Astoria conducted the first trials of phosphate on root crops with the result that 400 pounds of the fertilizer gave an eight to nine ton per acre increase. The following year, 1918, the county agent secured the cooperation of a number of farmers in trying phosphate on their farms with results showing more than 100 per cent increase in yield when used on upland, even with a liberal application of manure. Last year farmers in most communities of the county tried phosphate. Except on well manured tideland, results were usually marked. James Elliott of Knappa more than doubled his yield by using phosphate.

Results this year on the farms of J. W. Reith and of Chris Ebsen show marked contrasts between treated and untreated parts of the field. Some of the very best roots in the county are found on these farms where phosphate has been used. Reith used nearly 50 loads of manure per acre and at present writing there appears to be nearly 300 per cent difference in favor of phosphate treatment, even with the heavy manuring.

Using phosphate has practically become general in the county when it comes to producing roots on upland. Its use on potatoes has also shown a marked increase in yield.

LIVESTOCK MEN, ATTENTION

Beginning shortly, this paper will carry a Breeders' Directory. Reliable breeders of any kind of livestock will be able to carry a card that will put them into intimate contact with our more than 35,000 rural subscribers. If you are a bona fide breeder, write for our special livestock rate.

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Oregon Journal.

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DENMARK PUSHES FARM COOPERATION

The cooperative movement has made very considerable progress in Denmark in the last few years. The Danish statistical department recently collected a great deal of statistical material on the cooperatives and now announces that one half of the Danish households at present are being supplied through the cooperative societies.

The cooperative movement in Denmark started about the year 1860. In England and other countries it was mainly the workingmen of the cities that became interested in the cooperative idea, but in Denmark the movement has always been most strongly supported by the country people. The main reason for this was the Danish trade law of 1857.

In 1919, the total number of members of the Danish cooperative societies was 317,000, of whom 252,659 lived in the country districts and 64,341 in the cities. In proportion to the population, the membership was 10 per cent, but as generally an entire household is admitted as one member, it would be more correct to say that the membership in proportion to the households, of which Denmark has about 600,000, was about 50 per cent.

In 1918 the turnover of the Danish cooperative societies amounted to about $40,000,000, or $112 per member. The total has increased rapidly in the last few years, to a large extent because of the general rise in prices. But also prior to the war, before the revolution in prices, the cooperatives developed in a remarkable way. In 1909 the turnover was $18,000,000; in 1913 it had increased to $26,000,000, and in 1918 it culminated with $40,000,000.

Oregon Ships Cattle To Montana Ranges

Professor F. L. Ballard of O.A.C., in a recent interview at The Journal office, stated that thousands of range cattle were being shipped out of Eastern Oregon into Idaho and Montana. He said this country has been overstocked with cattle and did not have enough good stock. Ballard believes the shipping out of these cattle will make room for and lead up to the breeding of better stock.

The professor stated there were some 1200 acres of sunflowers in Wallowa county this year that will go into silos. This feed is becoming very popular, especially in the regions not adapted to corn growing.

Raymond Cows Make Good Test Showing

Raymond, Wash., July 31.—The cows in Raymond made a good showing in the test given by the Cow Testing association for the month of June. Number of cows in association, 450; number of cows tested, 375; average pounds of milk per cow, 645.7; average pounds of fat per cow, 28; number of cows producing butter fat during the month as follows: 40-49 pounds, 33; 50-59 pounds, 10; 60-69 pounds, 5; 70 pounds and over, 1. Total, 40 pounds up, 49.

POULTRY NOTES

THE summer is the best time to paint up the poultry buildings and make minor repairs. It pays to clean up the poultry houses and runs, thus eliminating much of the danger of chicken ailments. A few dimes worth of whitewash will help in more ways than one; it will make the premises more sanitary, the interior of the building will be lighter and the lime in the wash will absorb any bad odors.

Clean the incubator well before putting it away for the season, repair work can be postponed until winter but cleaning should be done now.

The hens will soon begin moulting, special care should be given them at this time. It is also a very good time to do the culling.

Egg production is rapidly falling off. This is due in part to the presence of a large number of slacker hens in the flock that only lay during the ideal conditions of early spring. Culling schools and public demonstrations will be given this fall in all counties organized for poultry work and every one who keeps poultry should learn how to select the loafer hen. This is a dollar and cents proposition for the farmer.

DRAFT TEAMS TO RECEIVE PRIZES

Chicago, July 31.—The Horse Association of America, in conjunction with leading district fairs from Maine to California, offers $100 in cash prizes at each for the best grade draft teams.

The conditions stipulate a first prize of $50, second prize of $30 and third prize of $20. Awards are made to the best teams of draft geldings or grade draft mares shown in harness to farm wagon. Horses in such teams must be at least 16 hands high and weigh 3200 pounds or over per pair. Horses must be measured and weighed (stripped to halter only) on the day of the competition by an officer of the fair and a card giving such height and weight, signed by the officer in question, attached to the bridle before the teams enter the ring.

Eighty per cent shall be allowed on the merit of the horses, 10 per cent on the harness and 10 per cent on the wagon. No discrimination shall be made against the harness or wagon on account of age, providing they are in good repair and clean. Driver must be under 18 years of age.

The Western fairs that have been recognized to date includes the following: Twin Falls county fair, Filer, Idaho; Union Stock show, Union, Or.; Adams County fair, Ritzville, Wash.; Midland Empire fair, Billings, Mont.

Similar prizes are being offered for mule teams, but the list of recognized fairs is not yet ready for release.

Take Special Poultry Course

A majority of the rehabilitation men who took the poultry course at the college last year are now at Puyallup, Wash., taking special practice work with Mr. and Mrs. George Shoup. They expect to come back next fall to continue vocational poultry or take degree work majoring in poultry husbandry.

LINN COUNTY FAIR TO BE DIFFERENT

Albany, Or., July 31.—Exhibits by the Linn County Farm Bureau at the county fair next fall will be so designed as to illustrate work that has been done by the bureau in its projects during the last year, and will be a departure from the usual class of specimen exhibits that characterize county fairs.

Plans for the bureau's share of the exhibits now include an extensive poultry department, in which Hubert Cosby, O. A. C. poultry expert, will have a part. He will give two demonstrations and lectures regarding the culling of unprofitable hens from the profitable ones, and at the conclusion of his talk his hearers will be given the opportunity of applying the knowledge they have gleaned by judging the difference in the laying qualities of two hens, of which trap nest records have been kept.

Another exhibit along the educational line will be a coop of six hens, of which each will show prominently characteristics concerning which a knowledge is of value to the poultry grower in selecting his laying hens.

A new plan to be put into effect in the poultry building at the Linn county fair this year is a distinction between commercial and fancy fowls, with separate awards for each class. This plan has been adopted because the majority of poultry raisers in the county are not poultry fanciers, but are commercial producers, it is said. Heretofore there have been barred from exhibiting in competition with the fancy class, because the hen that is producing large quantities of eggs usually is out of the race when the basis of judging is upon plumage and general appearance, as is the case with fancy poultry.

The educational poultry exhibit will be shown in the main county fair buildings along with all other project exhibits. The poultry coops for commercial and fancy classes will be placed in a separate building.

Keeping Books Led To Organization of Dairymen's League

Sandy, Or., July 31.—Some time ago the government sent out a kind of "propaganda" to farmers advising a careful study of the cost of production and advocated keeping books. J. G. De Shazer, a prominent dairyman and farmer here, says this advice has been largely followed and the farmer is working far more intelligently since studying costs, methods and conditions. He says the price of mill feed is largely responsible for the high cost of production, and that the careful inventory the farmer has been taking has led up to the formation of the Dairymen's league. De Shazer is optimistic and believes the league will work out the problem eventually.

Anton Jerger, one of the best equipped dairy near here, recently sold his herd because he "got tired of milking cows for the fertilizer."

In answering advertisements mention the farm page of The Journal.

Emery Is New Head Of Oregon Growers' Plant at Sutherlin

Roseburg, July 31.—Loyal V. Emery, one of the prominent fruit growers of Coles valley, has been secured as manager of the Oregon Growers' plant at Sutherlin. The growers have a warehouse and prune packing plant at Sutherlin and with the big orchards started in Sutherlin valley the fruit crop in that section will be one of the largest in the county within a few years. Sutherlin now has a box factory for the manufacture of apple boxes and crates for shipping broccoli and canned fruit. The Sutherlin Fruit Products company, which puts out a high grade of evaporated fruit, uses several thousand boxes and the need for a box factory is very evident.

The box situation confronts growers of all sections of the county this season, as prices are now from three to four times what they used to be. Local packing plants will be forced to install their own box factories soon if the supply is not increased materially. Last season boxes were shipped in from Southern Oregon and California.

Yakima Herds to Be Exhibited at Great Shows Coming Fall

Yakima, July 31.—The exhibition herds of Aberdeen-Angus cattle are being fitted at the Congdon & Battles ranch in the Ahtanum. According to B. E. Wilson, herdsman, one of these herds and possibly both will be shown at the Washington state fair in September. One of the herds is scheduled for the western circuit and the other will be sent to the Middle West and will go to the International Stock show at Chicago in December. Each herd will consist of one aged bull, one aged cow and 10 head of young stock to complete entries in all classes. The Congdon & Battles herd has swept the boards wherever shown both east and west, for the last three years. Aside from the animals fitted for the fairs, there are 275 pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus on the ranch. The foundation stock for this herd was brought by O. V. Battles from his Iowa farm five years ago. Those that enter the show rings this fall will all be Yakima valley bred.

Silos Are Received

Enterprise, July 31.—Seven carloads of silos have been received this week in the county and will be erected to take care of the big silage crops.

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PROPHECY TRUE AND FALSE
A Test

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.

In our present consideration the term **prophet** is used with specific meaning, as "One who speaks as the inspired representative of a Divine being; one who delivers Divine messages, or interprets the Divine will." (Standard Dict.). And so **prophecy** is to be understood in a corresponding or related sense.

We are prone to regard the foretelling of events, in short, prediction, as the sole function of prophecy; whereas it constitutes but one phase of the heavenly gift. Interpretation of the word of the Lord, as voiced by prophets of olden days, is as truly the province of a later prophet as is new prediction; and his inspired message of admonition and warning may have as definite an application to past and current events as to the future.

In each of the distinctive periods of history characterized as separate dispensations of Divine authority and appointment, from the Adamic to the current or Last Dispensation, the gift of prophecy has been abundantly manifest; **and the actuality of prophecy demonstrates the existence of prophets.**

The earliest Scriptures extant distinguish between true and false prophets—between envoys of God and emissaries of Satan respectively. The devil is an imitator of long experience and consummate skill. His craft has been evidenced in all ages, after the fashion of his display of real but inferior power in instigating the magicians of Egypt to disparage, by their feeble art, the signs and wonders divinely wrought through Moses and Aaron.

Whenever the holy priesthood has been in general and effective operation among men, the priestcraft of Beelzebub has mobilized its forces to deceive and beguile.

When our Lord rebuked and cast out demons, concerted attempts were made by the evil heirarchy to belittle His miracles by making them appear of a kind with heathenish exorcism. Similar efforts have been made to decry prophecy, healing, and all the other gifts and graces of the Spirit, in short, the living power of godliness, by fabricating some form or pretense of godliness as a deceiving substitute.

There were prophets amongst ancient Israel; and so highly esteemed was their righteous ministry that Moses exclaimed: **"Would God that all the Lord's people were prophets, and that the Lord would put his Spirit upon them!"** (Num. 11:29.)

A very simple test was given by the Lord to Israel, by which the people might know whether the prophet was of God or of evil. The criterion, having particular application to prediction or forecast, follows:

"And if thou say in thine heart, How shall we know the word which the Lord hath not spoken?

"When a prophet speaketh in the name of the Lord, if the thing follow not, nor come to pass, that is the thing which the Lord hath not spoken, but the prophet hath spoken it presumptuously; thou shalt not be afraid of him." (Deut. 18:21-22.)

Apply this test, and every other that the Lord has given for like purpose, to the latter-day prophet, Joseph Smith. A prophet this man surely was, for he foretold many things and wrought mighty works. Was he of God or an agent in Satan's employ? Have the things he predicted by virtue of his prophetship failed so far as the season of their specified fulfillment has passed? If so, he spoke presumptuously and "thou shalt not be afraid of him!" nor of the Church founded through his agency; nor of the proclamations that have gone forth respecting the restoration of the Gospel of Jesus Christ in these days.

But should the tests demonstrate that he was a prophet of the living God, then if we ignore or reject the message he delivered, have we much cause to be concerned? Respecting him, together with his associates and successors in the ministry, may we not forcefully apply the admonition given by the wise Gamaliel, respecting the Apostles and their work in Jewry:

"And now I say unto you, Refrain from these men, and let them alone; for if this counsel or this work be of men it will come to nought:

"But if it be of God, ye cannot overthrow it; lest haply ye be found even to fight against God." (Acts 5:38-39.)

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, 810 East Madison St., Portland, Or.