

Fruit Growers Hold Very Successful Meeting at the State Fair Grounds

FRUIT GROWERS GET TOGETHER AT SALEM MEET

By R. C. Stewart

It was a real big get-together meeting of the fruit growers of the Willamette valley when they met at their first picnic, August 10, in the grove just outside of the entrance to the State Fair grounds at Salem. It was a "get-together" meeting in more ways than one, for not only did the people become acquainted and have a good time, but many also became better acquainted with the idea of cooperative marketing as well as means of combating the natural enemies of the fruit and the fruit industry. About 600 growers gave their undivided attention to the speakers from 11 until 4, with an hour taken off for the spread of picnic lunches under the oaks.

SPEECH IS GIVEN

"Prosperity comes to fruit growers only when there is cooperative marketing and cooperative producing," according to F. M. Coleman, editor of the Sunwest Standard of San Jose, Cal. "Before we had cooperation," said Coleman, "it was a case of many sellers and one buyer, making it impossible for the grower to have any say about the price for his produce. Since we have had cooperation it has been one seller to many buyers, giving the producer the power to name the price."

"I recall the time California used to go to the packers with their products and say in a timid manner: 'Here is our fruit; what will you give us for it?' In those days we were at the mercy of the packers. They had us by the throat because we were unorganized. Now we have our cooperative associations and are no longer dependent upon the packers. We are in a position to advise the packers that we have a price and a uniform quality for our fruit and we have a market for it. We are no longer at the mercy of the packers."

Coleman, who has been closely associated with the cooperative movement among fruit growers of California, spoke at length of the progress of the movement in that state. The California Prune and Apricot Growers' association, with a membership of nearly 10,000, includes within its membership practically every fruit grower of that district, he declared. The Oregon Growers' cooperative association, he predicted, would bring prosperity and independence to the fruit and berry producers of this state just as the California organization has brought prosperity and independence to the growers of his state.

OTHER SPEAKERS THERE

Other speakers on the day's program were Professor H. P. Barnes of the Oregon Agricultural college, who dealt with fungus and pests common to orchards of the Willamette valley; Professor A. L. Lovett of O. A. C. who described the life habits of borers, codling moth and other insects which menace the orchards and berry fields of this section; Professor C. Lewis of the Oregon Growers' Cooperative association, who recounted the progress of the association since its organization a little over a year ago.

Association members and their families from all sections of the Willamette valley were present at the picnic.

Need of Good Hens Demonstrated in Poultry Experiment

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Aug. 14.—Culling out 79 weak layers from a flock of 992 hens on the farm of Ralph Oglesby, Banks, Or., reduced the weekly yield of the flock to 50 eggs. The culling was done by A. S. Weiant, poultry specialist, and Hubert E. Cosby, extension poultry specialist of the state college.

The flock uncultured produced 376 eggs in the week before culling. The culled flock of 913 hens laid 3520 the week after culling. The culled flocks in and laid 84 eggs under precisely similar conditions.

"The market value of the culled eggs was \$1.89. Mr. Cosby figures in the Oregon Poultry List of a cent a day for feed for each hen the cost of feed alone for the culled was \$5.53 for the week—a net loss of \$3.24.

"These figures show the need of keeping only the best layers," says Cosby. "Feed has always been too high to feed to poor hens, but never yet too high to feed a high producer."

Methods of culling can be had by sending to O. A. C., Corvallis.

SPEAKS TO GROWERS ON COOPERATION



F. M. Coleman of San Jose, Cal., who was the principal speaker at the first annual picnic of the Oregon Growers' Cooperative association, at Salem on August 10. Coleman is editor of the Sunwest Standard.

POULTRY NOTES

The poultry culling demonstrations being conducted throughout the state are attracting wide and favorable attention. During the past week several well attended meetings have been held in Linn county. Meetings will be held in Multnomah county on August 17-18-19-20, with county agent S. E. Hall, and Professor H. E. Cosby, extension poultryman from O. A. C., in charge.

It is a wise plan to think of the lack in your poultry business. It is in direct ratio to the number of low producing culled hens, the slow growing pullet that becomes a cull hen, the large number of surplus cockerels and the number of lice and mites kept.

In Washington county 922 hens were examined and 79 culled hens removed on June 28. The entire flock laid 3576 eggs during the seven days preceding culling. The 913 hens left after culling laid 3520 eggs the week following. The removal of the 79 hens lowered the weekly total just 56 eggs. The per cent of production before culling was 51.5 per cent. After culling it was 55.1 per cent. The 79 culled, some of which were laying when thrown in the cull yard, laid 85 eggs during the seven days following culling. That is about one egg per hen per week. The 85 eggs at this time had a market value of 35c per dozen or a total of \$2.93. The cost of feeding these hens one week was \$5.55. This is a typical leak in the business and the longer such hens are kept the greater the loss becomes. Feed is not too expensive for a good hen and it has always been too high for a low producing one.

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 and thus create a reputation; to market same more directly to the consumer; to purchase supplies in a cooperative way and to do such other things as may prove of benefit to the members and the community.

The poultry yard should be stirred or spaded up frequently if not in sod. 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.

Four-Month Pullet Lays Egg

Maupin, Or.—Mrs. H. F. Woodcock of Maupin has a number of Plymouth Rock chickens which were hatched here March 29. On July 29 one of the pullets laid an egg, at the age of just four months. Mrs. Woodcock states that one of the roosters of the same brood commenced to crow when only seven weeks old.

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NON-LAYING HEN IS MONEY LOSER

The business of raising poultry has been growing very rapidly during recent years in Oregon and the Pacific Northwest until it has become one of the leading agricultural industries.

Probably nothing has done more to stimulate this development than the rapid increase in knowledge of the physical characters which indicate productive qualities in poultry, and the application of this knowledge to selection of fowls for egg production, and culling or getting rid of the poor producers. It has been known for some time through study of trapnest records, that individuals vary widely in their producing powers, that some hens were profitable and that others lose money regularly. Owing to the fact that trapping requires a great deal of time and is not practical for the average farmer.

The investigators of the country have, therefore, been studying trapnest records in an effort to work out some means of separating producers from non-producers without trapping, which can be applied by anyone with reasonable degree of accuracy. With high prices for feed, labor and equipment which now prevail, it is absolutely essential that non-producers be eliminated. It costs practically as much to keep a non-laying hen as it does to keep a laying hen. A few of these non-layers in a flock will not only decrease the average production, and therefore decrease the profits, but they also require space in the houses, which can be utilized to much better advantage by layers.

SELECT BEST BREEDS

The whole future of the poultry business depends upon the ability of the poultryman not only to eliminate the non-producers, but to select the best individuals for breeding purposes. It has been clearly demonstrated that egg production is an inherited character and if we want to breed high-laying stocks, we must select that kind of stock for our breeding flocks.

The demand for accurate information and instruction in this work has been rapidly increasing, and an attempt has been made to meet this demand through the establishment of a school for poultry judging, culling and breeding held under auspices of the poultry department of the New York State College of Agriculture at Ithaca, N. Y. The objects of this meeting, as expressed by Professor James E. Rice, are as follows:

"A judging school for study, identification, description and application of characters indicating quality in breeding and judging poultry for egg production and meat production, and to assist in standardizing and development of breeds and varieties of poultry in conformity to natural laws as expressed in production."

FOR STANDARDIZED METHODS

At this meeting leading investigators and poultry specialists of the entire country gathered together for a week to exchange ideas, discuss new information and to work out standardized methods of judging and culling, which will embody the very latest and best information available.

Professor C. S. Brewster poultry specialist for Kerr, Gifford & Co., Inc., attended the judging school at Cornell university. Realizing that their position as manufacturers of poultry feeds makes them an integral part of the poultry industry, they are doing everything in their power to assist the poultrymen in securing better results. With this idea in mind the company is putting out a series of bulletins. Their next one will

WILL VISIT WESTERN SHOW



M. S. Prescott, editor of the Holstein Friesian World, a national breed paper, is coming West to attend the Pacific International Livestock exposition.

be out shortly and will be full of the latest information about the show, and is for free distribution and may be had by writing to the above company at the Lewis building, Portland.

Sunflower Crop Is Harvested; Yield to Be Used as Silage

Pendleton, Aug. 14.—Ten acres of sunflowers at the Eastern Oregon State hospital were harvested the past week for silage and two 150-ton silos are filled with the yield. It was at first intended that the sunflowers should supplement corn as a silage crop but such a tremendous yield was obtained that the use of sunflowers for silage has become quite general in this county and most growers find that it yields far more tonnage per acre than corn. A. A. Bixby, of Umapine, Hampton & Gullford, Louis Atterbury and Tom Boylen, all of Echo, and J. E. Troxel, of Pendleton, all report big crops.

Group Spirit Developing

Group spirit among farmers is rapidly developing. The wedding process is on. The pooling of interests is within certain ranges, rapidly supplanting the older separateness of action. The farmer of tomorrow, who reads the signs of the times aright, will be less independent as an individual but more independent as a class.—A. R. Mann, Cornell University.

Nearly every advertiser on the farm pages issues a catalogue containing valuable information to farmers. Answer these advertisements—always mentioning the farm pages of The Journal.

STEWART SECURES GOLDEN GLOW BULL

Golden Glow's Chief, a 75 per cent son of Golden Glow's Chief, the well known Jersey sire, recently owned by the Oregon Agricultural college, has just been purchased by Henry Stewart of Green Meadow Farm, Albany, Or.

Golden Glow's Chief was leased by Stewart from the college for more than two years during which time he was mated with a number of excellent cows, the results being a fine lot of young heifers and bulls. The type and conformation of this bull's calves is excellent. Golden Glow's Chief is a son and grandson of Golden Glow's Chief, his dam Old Man's Darling, being a gold medal cow, who, as a mature cow, produced 14,130.1 pounds of milk and 862 pounds and 5 ounces of butter. Old Man's Darling is also dam of Old Man's Darling, Jr., Junior 4-year-old champion of the breed, producing 1157 pounds and 4 ounces of 85 per cent butter; Golden Glow's Sophie, whose 2-year-old record is more than 470 pounds of butter fat, and Oregon Park Chief, a son, who was sold for \$500 at six months of age. The Stewart herd is rich in the blood of the Golden Glow Chief strain, as previous to the purchase of this bull he had owned two daughters and one son of

Golden Glow's Chief, and some of the calves now in his herd carry as much as 62 1/2 per cent of the blood of Golden Glow's Chief.

Three of the young bulls recently sold by Stewart were sired by Golden Glow's Chief, the last being purchased by Watt B. Rice of Rainier, who, in starting a herd, has selected Tootsie's Golden Chief, No. 177234, a son of Golden Glow's Chief, and out of Tootsie Wild Rose, a granddaughter of Golden Glow's Chief, whose R. of M. record is 765 pounds 13.5 ounces of butter from 18,108 pounds and 4.8 ounces milk, to head his herd.

Hen Requires Aid Of Turkey, Guinea And Duck on Farm

The hen, first and last, is the main dependence for increasing the supply of white meat and eggs on a farm, but she requires the aid of turkeys, guineas, geese and ducks, just as on a dairy farm the cow requires the aid of pigs, sheep and goats. The setting of the standard at 100 hens per farm is safe, but no such arbitrary standard can be set for the other kinds of poultry, say the poultry specialists of the United States department of agriculture.

The small farm, with grain fields of neighboring farm in proximity to the barn and dooryard, would, perhaps, be better without turkeys. The farm through which no streams run and

which has no large pond would, perhaps, be better without ducks.

But the circumscribed farm on which turkeys would be a disadvantage may be well supplied with streams and ponds so that ducks would be unusually profitable, and the farm that has no streams and ponds may have large ranges for turkeys. Each farm family will have to determine for itself what poultry can be profitably kept in addition

to 100 hens, bearing in mind always that an adequate number should be kept of all the kinds for which free range can be found.

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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.

We live in a time of prophecy and promise. The prophet of God, be it remembered, is a fulfiller of predictions as well as a predictor. Inspired prophecies throughout the ages past, so far as they relate to pre-millennial developments of the Divine purpose, point to this current time as the period of consummation.

In the literal sense we live in the last days—not merely the latest that have been, but the last that are to be prior to the second coming of our Lord. He who soon is to return to the earth, on which He lived, labored, suffered, died and was resurrected.

As in olden days, some Great has prophets among men, who are authorized and directed to declare His will and to summon mankind to hear and heed.

Joseph Smith was the first prophet of this dispensation. He spoke and wrought in a Name and by a Power greater than his own. That he was continued and sent through ignorance and prejudice, that his message to the world has been openly denounced and derided, that he suffered persecution culminating in martyrdom, condoned, by analogy, the sins of his generation, for such were the experiences of the prophets of old, and even of the Savior Himself, who, of all prophets, seers and revelators, was the greatest.

As a fulfiller of ancient prophecy, as a chosen and authorized agent through whom Divine foretold events were to be accomplished, Joseph Smith is the most prominent figure in history since the close of our Lord's earthly ministry. I pray you consider dispassionately the few facts cited below, which are illustrative of many.

1. The restoration of the Gospel by angelic embassy is specified as a feature of the last days. Read Rev. 14:6-7. In the year 1827, a heavenly personage disclosed to Joseph Smith the depository of a record, containing, as the visitant averred and as subsequent translation proved, "the fulness of the everlasting Gospel" as delivered by the Savior to the ancient patriarchs of whom the record speaks. Further, in 1830, the Holy Spirit, through the hands of the record, revealed the names of the twelve apostles of the Aaronic Priesthood; and later the Holy Apostleship was bestowed under the hands of Peter, James and John, the presiding Apostles in the Primitive Church, thus restoring the Divine commission thus imposed on the restored Gospel has been preached throughout the greater part of the world.
2. Through the prophet Malachi the Lord promised to send Elijah with special appointment. Read Malachi 4:4-5. In the year 1830, in the presence of Joseph Smith, and committed unto him the keys of authority for administering the ordinances of salvation in behalf of the dead, whereby the living may officiate in the stead of their departed progenitors.
3. The reassembling of the tribes of Israel after their dispersion of centuries has been predicted by many prophets. Joseph Smith solemnly avers that he was visited by Moses, the deliverer of Israel, who commissioned him for the work "of the gathering of Israel from the four parts of the earth," etc. As to the earnestness with which this labor has been begun, and the progress already made therein, consider the hundreds of thousands belonging to the families of Israel already gathered in the valleys of the Rocky Mountains, about the House of the Lord, there established. Read Micah 4:1-2.
4. The coming of a Lord, which should be as the voice of the dead, the history of a nation brought low into the dust. Read Isa. 29:4. The miraculous revelation of the Book of Mormon, and its publication in modern tongues through Joseph Smith, thus imposing a literal and circumstantial fulfillment. Thus also has been realized the prophecy given through Ezekiel, that the stick or record of Judah, which is the Holy Bible, should become one with that of Joseph, which is the Book of Mormon. Read Ezekiel 37:16-19.
5. The last dispensation was long ago proclaimed as a period of restoration and re-enthronement. Read Acts 3:19-21 and Eph. 1:10. Joseph Smith testifies that through the ministrations of heavenly beings he was directed to open up this, the dispensation of fulness, restoration and restitution; and that to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, thus imposed, a literal and circumstantial fulfillment. Thus also has been realized the prophecy given through Ezekiel, that the stick or record of Judah, which is the Holy Bible, should become one with that of Joseph, which is the Book of Mormon. Read Ezekiel 37:16-19.

There is but one answer adequate, consistent and logical, as to the status of this dispensation, and the eternal significance of the work wrought. Joseph Smith was truly a Prophet of the Most High God.

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