

Improving the Quality of Small Fur-Bearing Animals Will Add to Income

FURRY PESTS ARE POTENTIAL PROFIT TO FARM OWNERS

By R. C. Stewart

The common fur-bearing animals found on most farms are usually considered pests, can be made to pay a very nice profit as a side line, requiring work only during the slack winter season. Truly, there are certain damages that may be done by skunks, raccoons and muskrats and, in some cases, they might be more trouble than they are worth, but on many farms where little or no poultry is raised and where other conditions are favorable their breeding could be encouraged with profit. With the seasonal sources of pelts rapidly disappearing and the demand increasing, there is no question but that the fur prices will remain good right along. The introduction of the solid black or short striped skunk in a locality will greatly add to the value of the pelts taken in that neighborhood.

SKUNK IS GOLD MINE

Few persons have seriously considered establishing friendly relations with a skunk. It has been done in some cases under the misapprehension that the animal was a cat, and the results have been unpleasant. But the biological survey of the United States department of agriculture has investigated the skunk and found him to be the best wild animal friend the farmer has.

Almost every farmer might have two or three dozen skunks at work for him destroying mice, grasshoppers, crickets and white grubs and furnishing him from \$10 to \$100 worth of fur a year. All that is necessary is that he respect their den, keep his poultry in skunk-proof yards, kill an old horse for them every fall, and be tactful when he meets them in the evening. There is a marked depression of the fur market at present, but recovery to normal is anticipated.

It has been estimated that a year's catch of skunks in New York state is worth \$1,000,000. Only one fifth of them are black or short striped. If all were of this higher grade, they would be worth \$3,000,000. It is suggested that a preserve stocked with black skunks would eventually double or treble the catch of valuable skunk pelts in the territory surrounding it.

SLACK SEASON FOR TIME

The raccoon, living mostly on wild fruits and the inferior kinds of fish, will return a tidy sum each year if a few hollow trees are left for his benefit and the poaching hunter is kept out. The raccoon prefers to come from the trees and brush along streams or lakes, while the skunk prefers the open with only a little brush to hide the entrance of his home.

Muskrat farming has given formerly worthless marshland a value of \$30 to \$40 an acre. In addition to the hides, the carcasses are sold at 25 to 30 cents apiece for meat. They are considered a delicacy in some hotels.

For harvesting coming as it does during the slack work season, not only pays a fine profit to those who take advantage of it, but furnishes recreation when there is not much of anything to do. For farming, as a business, requires special training and lots of work, but as a side line very little effort is required and the income is almost all year profit.

'Fruit Protector' Device Designed to Raise Temperature

Sandy, Oct. 9.—Word has been received by C. D. Purcell, lawyer, that final proofs and filings have been made in Washington, D. C., by the patent office to issue a patent for an invention of exceptional interest to orchardists and fruit men. George Linenfelser has been in consultation with Purcell, his patent attorney, concerning the preliminary work of placing his "Fruit Protector" on the market.

Linenfelser claims to have demonstrated successful results with two machines at the Star orchard of Falk & Simpson, nine miles from Nampa, Idaho, raising the temperature from six to 11 degrees, the temperature varying according to location in the orchard. The "Protector" is mounted on a two-horse wagon, has a grate furnace three feet by seven, a fan forcing the air through the grate. The power comes from the rear wheels of the wagon, to run the blower. This machine is supposed to burn straw, wood, coal, coke and oil, straw being the good fuel for any. The blower conducts out a blaze 20 feet from the back of the wagon. It is equally valuable for protecting strawberry acreage. One machine will handle 25 acres.

Victory Corn Has Organized Effort In Stock Industry Is Urged in Lane

Albany, Or., Oct. 9.—"Victory" sweet corn, so termed because its kernels are of a red, white and blue color, was reported by L. A. Cather, a Waterloo farmer, who has sent six ears to County Agent S. V. Smith as samples, as a result of his nine years of cross breeding. Cather claims that this corn is the best appearance this corn is the best adapted to conditions in this section of the country, that the production period begins August 1 and continues until frosts kill the plants. From two to six ears grow on a stalk. Cather says, and in addition each sucker produces at least one ear.

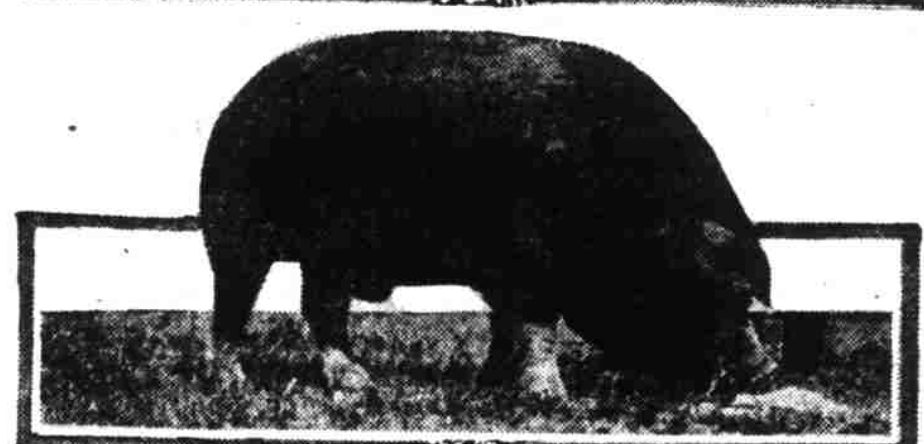
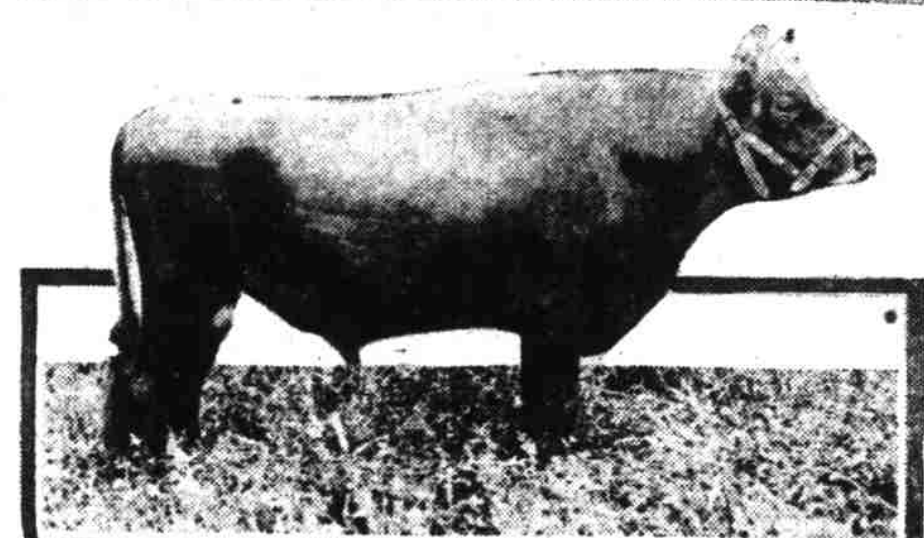
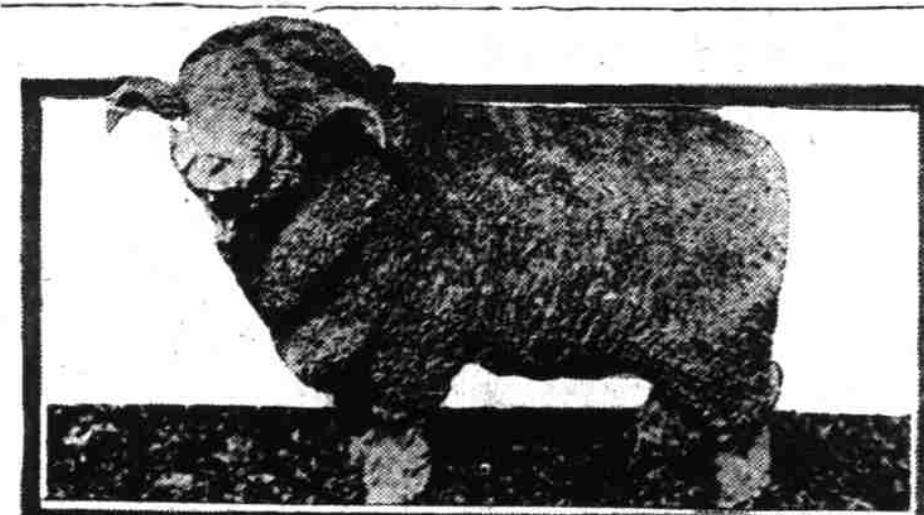
J. B. Wiley Is to Replace E. G. Wood

Walla Walla, Wash., Oct. 9.—District Horticulturist Elwin G. Wood, who resigned from the position, was recently received and accepted by the state horticulture headquarters at Olympia, will be succeeded by J. B. Wiley. Wood leaves to accept a position as assistant professor of pomology at Washington State college. Wiley has been deputy horticulturist at Clarkston, Wash., for several years.

Yakima Light Users Gain by Rate Cut

Yakima, Wash., Oct. 9.—Light users on the Yakima-Walla Walla division of the Pacific Light & Power system will save \$30,000 a year through the decision of the public service commission cutting the proposed advance in rates to 1 cent per kilowatt hour, instead of the 2 cents asked.

A FEW PRIZE WINNERS



Top—Butterfield Warrior, champion Rambouillet ram at Multnomah county and Oregon State fair, owned by Butterfield Livestock company, Weiser, Idaho. Center—Helen's Oxford of Fair Acres, first prize, junior champion and grand champion Jersey bull, owned by B. C. Altman of Pleasant Home, Or. Bottom—Big Bob Wonder, senior and grand champion Poland China boar, owned by O. T. Murphy, Hubbard, Or.

POULTRY NOTES

The poultry displays at the state and county fairs are better this year than ever before. Not only was there a large variety at all of the shows but the quality was the best ever on exhibit.

The winter show is destined to be a quality show but the entrance fees will be increased to care for the expenses. This will force the mediocre fowls to stay home since their owner will not show unless they have a good chance of getting into the money.

Good dry scratch pens should be provided for the flock. If they are forced to go out into the rain for their feed the egg yield will drop off. Many of the best layers are just now molting and should be provided with good, warm, well ventilated quarters. Special feather growing machines are to be recommended at this show. No admission charges will be made but the entrance fees will be increased to care for the expenses. This will force the mediocre fowls to stay home since their owner will not show unless they have a good chance of getting into the money.

Get rid of your unprofitable hens. From 20 per cent to 50 per cent of the hens in most flocks do not lay enough eggs in a year to pay for their feed. By a little effort you can learn how to pick them out. Don't wait for someone to come and cull your flock—do it yourself. Ask your county agent for a circular telling him it is done.

Take a few of your best birds to the county or state fair. A prize might be won. But even if it isn't, the knowledge gained will more than compensate for the trouble.

Eugene, Oct. 9.—The Lane County Pure Bred Livestock association held its 23rd annual meeting in this city September 23 and elected officers for the coming year as follows: President, Cal Young; vice president, J. O. Dunlap; secretary and treasurer, W. A. Ayres. Report from the retiring president showed a very encouraging condition in the association and in the livestock industry generally. Addresses were made by Master C. E. Spence of the state grange, H. C. Wheeler, president of the County Agricultural council; Horace Addis of the Oregon Farmer, President C. D. Rorer of the Eugene Bank of Commerce, and County Agent Whitney, all urging organized effort in the livestock industry as one of the strongest factors in the prosperity of the county. The banks of Eugene have given special encouragement to the business by offering of financial aid to all farmers desiring to build up high grade herds. Following the meeting the association was guest of the Eugene bankers at a banquet in the Osburn hotel, with about 150 at the table. The association now numbers 209.

White Salmon to Get New Creamery

White Salmon, Wash., Oct. 9.—The Columbia Dairy Products company of Vancouver, owners of the Troutlake Creamery, has been selling stock here for a creamery to be located at White Salmon. The creamery at Troutlake is to be moved here, thus securing much cream that is now going to Hood River daily in auto trucks. A substantial amount of stock was sold to local business and professional men, and a creamery for White Salmon seems to be an assured fact.

FEEDING DAIRY COW REDUCES MILK COST

Profitable dairying does not consist in producing the greatest possible quantity of milk.

It does consist, however, in producing the greatest possible quantity of milk at the lowest possible cost.

To produce more milk many dairymen feed too much grain, and pile up stupendous feed bills. But the grain does not always increase the flow of milk above what it would have been without grain, enough to pay the difference in feed. Dairy specialists of the United States department of agriculture believe that in many cases more grain is fed to dairy cows than can be justified by the results in milk and butterfat.

Dairymen, they say, must get away from the idea that all there is to be done is to feed grain and roughage. No man, they say, is justified in believing that the best system of feeding is the one which will work successfully.

FEED GROWN ON FARM

The basis of successful dairy feeding is now said to be to feed the cows on the stuff that the farm produces instead of buying a great deal of grain and concentrate. The dairymen should plan his feeding and crop growing to take care of the herd he has instead of buying as the need arises for more feed. He should devote special attention to having the right kind of pasture and the right kind of roughage. If he cannot grow alfalfa, say, he should see what can be done toward growing soy beans or cow peas or some other roughage crop that will supply the protein needed. And he should devote a great deal more attention than is commonly given toward having the right kind of pasture.

SOME GRAIN NECESSARY

Of course, the department of agriculture is not advising every dairymen to cease feeding grain tomorrow. It realizes that grain must continue to be fed to dairy cows. But it believes that more of it is being fed than is necessary, and that good food is being consumed without producing its equivalent in another form of food, and that the effort of the dairymen should be to figure out the most economical use of feeding rather than to pile in grain to produce "this last ounce." And they believe this means that, so far as possible, the dairymen should feed the stuff that he grows on his farm.

Fertilizer Demonstrated

Frank Grove is running, on his place at Oak Grove, a fertilizer demonstration on potatoes in cooperation with the farm bureau and O. A. C. Superphosphate and land plaster are being tried out.

LIVESTOCK DISPLAY AT SALEM FINEST

Never before in its history has the state fair had such a fine lot of livestock on display. Much of the best show stock of Oregon as well as some from far Eastern states was in competition and in many instances the judges' work was no sinecure.

Following are some of the champions and prize winners:

Guernseys—L. J. Hughes of Oregon City, senior and grand champion cow and two firsts. Frank Hunter of Tillamook, senior and grand champion bull and two firsts. C. M. Hayden of Alsea, junior champion bull and one first. Hawley & Son, McCoy, junior champion cow and one first. Ira G. Laner of Tillamook, Rudolph Zwielf of Mohler and John J. Bemo of Tillamook, one first each.

Jerseys—Frank Laughary & Son of Monmouth senior and grand champion cow, junior champion cow and 13 firsts. Karl Engman of Marquam was senior and grand champion bull and two firsts. Albert Johnson of Bay City, Coos County Jersey Cattle club, Alfred Zwald of Tillamook, William Robitche of Bay City and N. H. Smith of Oregon City each won one first.

Holsteins—L. J. Simpson of North Bend senior and grand champion bull, William Bishop of Chimacum, W. A. Heater of Sublimity junior champion cow and two firsts. Klein Bros. of Silverton and J. J. of Tillamook each won one first.

Herefords—James B. McNeerney & Son of Carlton won senior and grand champion bull and two firsts. Glendale Stock farm of Aspen, Colo., won junior champion bull, senior champion cow and 10 firsts.

Shorthorns—J. R. Cornett & Son of Shedd won senior and grand champion bull and three firsts. Curtis Cole of Albany won senior and grand champion cow, junior champion bull and six firsts. W. A. Heater of Sublimity won junior champion cow and two firsts. Felzer Bros. of Tangent won two firsts and A. Chalmers of Forest Grove won one first.

Ayrshires—L. A. Bros. of Grants, Pass won senior and grand champion bull, junior and grand champion cow and three firsts. J. R. Maiben of Canby won senior champion cow and two firsts. Russell Catlin of Salem won junior champion bull and two firsts. Oregon Agricultural college won one first.

Aberdeen Angus—Condon & Battles won all prizes.

Appointment of Clayton L. Long, big orchardist and master of science in horticulture at the University of Ohio, as extension specialist in horticulture, has been announced by the director of O. A. C. extension. Long quit a position as manager of a 1000-acre Ohio orchard to come to Oregon. He was born and reared on an Ohio farm, and worked as a boy with his father in the fruit growing industry. He was graduated from the university in both the bachelor and master course in horticulture, and has done agricultural extension work at the Ohio university, and in the State college of New Hampshire. He was county agent of Lake County, Ohio, for two years, and manager of the farm department of the L. H. Wain & Cook real estate firm of Cleveland.

"He is well fitted by training and experience to undertake the Oregon work—a strong and reliable man," says W. Paddock, horticulturist of the Ohio university.

"Mr. Long did good work and I consider him a credit to the horticulture of Washington, Seattle. He knows western water development conditions."

Engineer Rogers Put On Staff of O. A. C.

Harry Rogers, a highly trained and experienced irrigation and hydraulic engineer, has been selected to head that work at O. A. C. and aid in the water power development of the state. He was trained in a western university and was for three years professor of hydraulics and irrigation work at the University of Washington, Seattle. He knows western water development conditions.

Deep Plowing Profitable

Thrift Bros., Benton county farmers, did some deep plowing on their own lands last fall, and this year can tell to the very drill row where this was, by the better crop. They annually seed 40 acres to clover, says the Benton Farm Bureau News.

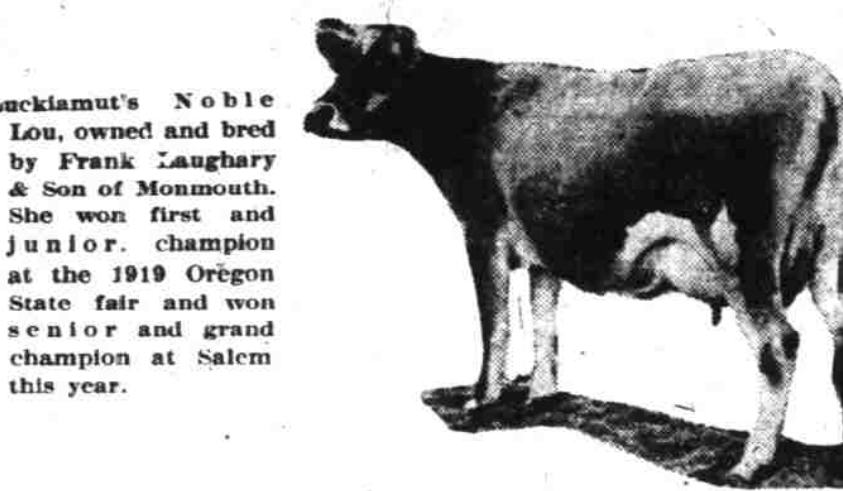
WHY DO SO MANY PEOPLE USE THE PERFECTION MILKER?

Because its superior points appeal to their judgment. Milking with less fatigue. A squeeze from the rubber downward. A rubber regulated suction and a squeezing action. A slow-releasing pump. Automatic pump. A simple, positive pulsator.

Write or Call for Catalog

The J. C. Robinson Co.
45 First Street, Portland, Oregon

AGAIN WINS IN SHOW RING



SQUIRREL POISON IS SAFE FOR HENS

The farm bureau has been active, according to H. E. Cosby, extension poultry specialist, O. A. C., in the distribution of poisoned grain in an effort to eradicate the gray digger. Farmers have repeatedly asked the question, "will this squirrel poison kill the chickens on the farm?" The question is evidently answered in the negative because no loss of chickens has been reported. It is generally believed that the poisoned grain will not kill chickens, but supported by authentic reports, it apparently kills both ducks and geese.

On May 14 a vigorous Brown Leghorn hen was confined to a coop in the laboratory and given two exclusive feeds of poisoned grain daily for seven consecutive days. (Poisoned grain collected by extension poultrymen from counties waging the campaign.) On May 21 and the seven consecutive days the hen was fed in addition to the regular poisoned grain a small amount of shell millrun and beef scrap. From the 23d to the 29th of May she laid four normal eggs. The white was analyzed and showed no trace of strychnine (powdered alkaloid). Due to the crowded conditions at the college it was impossible to have the yolk of the egg or the flesh of the hen analyzed. The hen was given her liberty on the 10th day.

Two White Leghorn cockerels eight weeks old were placed in the coop, fed exclusively on poisoned grain for several days, and showing no ill effects. They were released. A saucer full of the grain was placed under the coop on the floor the night of May 17, and the following morning five dead mice lay within two feet of the saucer, evidently dying soon after eating the grain. Some valuable data could be worked out by continuing this experiment along more intensive lines, as this experiment is not conclusive beyond the facts given herein.

Engineer Rogers Put On Staff of O. A. C.

Harry Rogers, a highly trained and experienced irrigation and hydraulic engineer, has been selected to head that work at O. A. C. and aid in the water power development of the state. He was trained in a western university and was for three years professor of hydraulics and irrigation work at the University of Washington, Seattle. He knows western water development conditions.

Deep Plowing Profitable

Thrift Bros., Benton county farmers, did some deep plowing on their own lands last fall, and this year can tell to the very drill row where this was, by the better crop. They annually seed 40 acres to clover, says the Benton Farm Bureau News.

WHY DO SO MANY PEOPLE USE THE PERFECTION MILKER?

Because its superior points appeal to their judgment. Milking with less fatigue. A squeeze from the rubber downward. A rubber regulated suction and a squeezing action. A slow-releasing pump. Automatic pump. A simple, positive pulsator.

Write or Call for Catalog

The J. C. Robinson Co.
45 First Street, Portland, Oregon

GRASS and FIELD SEEDS!

A complete stock of High Grade cleaned seeds, including Vetch, Clover and Grass Seeds, Fall Wheat, Oats, Rye, Cheat seed, etc.

Also, complete stock of Poultry supplies. Prompt attention to all inquiries and orders.

D. A. White & Sons
SALEM, ORE.

SANITARY POULTRY HOUSES NEEDED

By Hubert E. Cosby

The time of the year is close at hand when fowls will spend more time inside the poultry house. A sanitary house is as important as wholesome feed. Good disinfectants when properly applied destroy the germs of diseases and eradicate mites. The disinfectant should be thoroughly applied to the interior of the house, thoroughly spread over the floor, walls, ceiling, dropping boards, nests and soaked into all the cracks and crevices.

The fact that most commercial disinfectants are high in price cause many people to use them too sparingly, resulting in little or no good being accomplished. Since success in using disinfectants depends largely upon thoroughness of application, it seems advisable to call attention to a cheap and efficient disinfectant that may be made at home, namely, kerosene emulsion.

To make the disinfectant, shave one half pound of hard laundry soap into half gallon of rain water and boil until all the soap is dissolved. Remove the hot-soap liquid from the fire and stir into it while still hot two gallons of kerosene. To this two and a half gallon mixture, which is thick creamy stock solution, add 1 pint of crude carbolic acid or 1 pint of crude creosol and mix thoroughly.

When a disinfectant is desired take one quart of the above mixture to 10 quarts of water. This produces more than 25 gallons of satisfactory dilute disinfectant for the cost of the one half pound of soap, two gallons of kerosene and one pint of creosol.

The advertisements on these farm pages contain many instructive bits of information to farmers. Write the advertisers for their catalogues—always helps.



The BLASTER says: "I use GIANT. It gets them out cleaner"

Professional blasters know explosives. They have tried all the different makes. Many of them say "Giant gets the stumps out cleaner." John Zurr of Santa Rosa, Cal., writes:

"From the beginning of the time I have been using powder for stump blasting and other agricultural work, I have found the powder made by The Giant Powder Co. to be the most satisfactory. Each certain percentage of Giant Powder is exactly what it is represented to be."

Tell your dealer you want the genuine Giant Powder—Giant Stumping or Eureka Stumping. The Giant trademark on every box is your sure protection against imitations.

It will pay you to write today for our book, "Better Farming with Giant Farm Powders." It tells scores of money-saving ways of doing farm jobs—land clearing, ditching, tree planting, etc.

THE GIANT POWDER CO., CON.
"The Everything for Blasting"
245 First Street, Portland, Oregon.
Branch Offices: Denver, Portland, Salt Lake City, Seattle, Spokane, Butte, Los Angeles.



UNDER THE CURSE All Creation Groans

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.

The Lord God spake unto Adam, the transgressor, saying: "Cursed is the ground for thy sake. Thorns also and thistles shall it bring forth to thee. . . . In the sweat of thy face shall thou eat bread." (Gen. 3:17-19).

Every seemingly dire pronouncement would be enigma or fiction did it not mean that a great change was thereby directly brought upon the earth and its inhabitants. A Divine commandment had been broken, and the penalty was inevitable. Since the time of its infliction, man has had to struggle against untoward conditions; and, whereas prior to the Fall, Eden had yielded abundantly of all that was good for beast and man, transgression brought about a barrenness of the earth.

The Scriptures reveal a significant analogy between the earth as a stellar unit, and man—both with respect to the present and future state of each. Both have come under the curse, and both shall eventually be redeemed therefrom.

In the course of a revelation from God to Enoch, the earth is personified, and her groans and lamentations over the wickedness of men were heard by the prophet: "And it came to pass that Enoch looked upon the earth; and he heard a voice from the bowels thereof, saying: Wo, wo is me, the mother of men! I am pained, I am weary, because of the wickedness of my children. When shall I rest, and be cleansed from the filthiness which is gone forth out of me? When will my Creator sanctify me, that I may rest, and righteousness for a season abide upon my face?"

Enoch, in the revelation from God to him, then future course of mankind in sin and in the rejection of the Messiah who was to be sent, Enoch wept with anguish and asked of God: "When shall the earth rest?" It was then shown unto him that the resurrected Christ shall return to the earth in the last days, and with a millennial reign of peace shall rule over the earth.

As I live, even so will I come in the last days, in the days of wickedness and vengeance. . . . And the day shall come that the earth shall rest; but the earth by which it is cursed, shall be darkened, and a veil of darkness shall cover the earth; and the heavens shall shake, and also the earth; and great tribulations shall be among the children of men." (Pearl of Great Price, pp. 42 and 44).

That the earth itself fell under the curse incident to the Fall, and that even as man shall be redeemed so shall the earth be regenerated, is implied in Paul's words: "For we know that the whole creation groaneth and travaileth in pain together until now. And not only they, but ourselves also, which have the first fruits of the Spirit, even we ourselves groan within ourselves, waiting for the adoption, to wit, the redemption of our body." (Romans 8:22, 23).

The earth has, in the degree of its regeneration, to be regenerated in a manner comparable to a resurrection. References to the elements melting with heat, and to the earth being consumed and passing away, such as the burning of the earth, and the new earth, the new heaven, really the renewed or regenerated planet, may be compared to a resurrected organism. The change has been likened unto a transfiguration. (Doctrine & Covenants 63:20-21).

Every created thing has been made for a purpose; and everything that fills the measure of its creation is to be advanced in the scale of progression, be it an atom or a world, an animalcule, or man.

In speaking of the degree of glory provided for His creations, and of the law of regeneration and sanctification, the Lord, in a revelation through the prophet Joseph Smith, tells plainly of the approaching death and subsequent quickening of the earth. These are His words: "And again, verily I say unto you, the earth abideth the law of a celestial kingdom, for it filleth the measure of its creation, and transgresseth not the law. Wherefore it shall be sanctified; yea, notwithstanding it shall die, it shall be quickened again, and shall abide the power by which it is quickened, and the righteous shall inherit it." (Doctrine & Covenants 88:25-26).

Because some orbs have been disrupted and, as worlds, destroyed, and so hath the Lord uttered (see Pearl of Great Price, Rev. 18:21), the earth's warrant for assuming that this shall be the fate of all the heavenly bodies. Astronomers admit that there may be many invisible worlds in space, of structure too fine to be known to the senses, and of a nature too subtle to be perceived by the senses, or by the aid of the most powerful telescopes. These may be celestialized or tenanted by celestial beings, or it may be celestialized senses.

Following the millennial rest for the earth and peace for its inhabitants, and the intermediate period depicted in Scripture (see Rev. 20:7-10), the resurrection of the earth shall be effected, as the prophets have spoken: "And there shall be a new heaven and a new earth; and they shall be like unto the old, save the old has passed away, and a new of things have become new." (Book of Mormon, Ether 13:5; see also Rev. 21).

For price list of Book of Mormon and other publications, including "The Vitality of Mormonism," which comprises 104 of these articles, apply to North-western States Mission, 819 East Madison street, Portland, Oregon.

KERR'S POULTRY FEEDS
PRODUCE MAXIMUM RESULTS AT LOWEST FEED COST—THEY WILL SOLVE YOUR FEEDING PROBLEMS
KERR'S CONDENSED BUTTERMILK
Builds healthy, vigorous pullets, makes hens lay and will help to shorten the moulting period. Write for Bulletin No. 2, "Uses of Condensed Buttermilk."
Manufactured by Kerr, Gifford & Co., Inc., Portland, Oregon

Seeds The Kind That Grow "You can't keep them in the ground."
Before buying your Seeds for fall sowing, write for prices. Do it now.
J. J. BUTZER
188-190 Front St. Portland, Oregon