

# American Guernsey Cattle Club Announces a New World Record Cow

## GUERNSEY MAKES WORD'S RECORD IN YIELD OF FAT

Breeders of Guernsey cattle in the Northwest are rejoicing over the new world's production record for Guernseys, recently made by Countess Prue, owned by F. L. Howes of Riverdale Farm, at Groton, Mass.

On November 29 Countess Prue completed her year's work of 18,626.9 pounds of milk and 1103.28 pounds of butterfat.

Five other Guernsey cows have produced more than 1000 pounds of fat, but Countess Prue is the first Guernsey cow to exceed the 1100 pound mark. The previous world's champion Guernsey cow was Murne Cowan, whose record was 24,008 pounds of milk and 1098.18 pounds of butterfat.

Experts pronounce Countess Prue a wonderful cow, remarkable for her perfection in type, individuality and breeding, a combination that is not often found in one individual. She is a large cow, weighing 1300 pounds, has a splendid spring of rib, depth through body and heart, and a breezy head, with the generous muzzle and nostrils that go with large digestive and lung capacity. A combination of refinement and strength, of beauty and utility, Countess Prue is being greatly admired by breeders who have come from far and wide to see her.

That the new champion has an inherited right to her outstanding individuality is shown by her pedigree. Her sire, Bell-Founder 1181, has come to the attention of Guernsey breeders throughout the country during the past year through the records made by his daughters at Falcon's Flight and Silverdale farms. He has at present 10 daughters in the Advanced Register list, whose 20 records average 12,627.72 pounds of milk and 642.36 pounds of butterfat.

The new world's champion was bred by Joseph A. Blake of Litchfield, Conn. In April, 1914, she was sold to B. Austin Cheney and remained in his herd until September, 1917, when she was bought by her present owner.

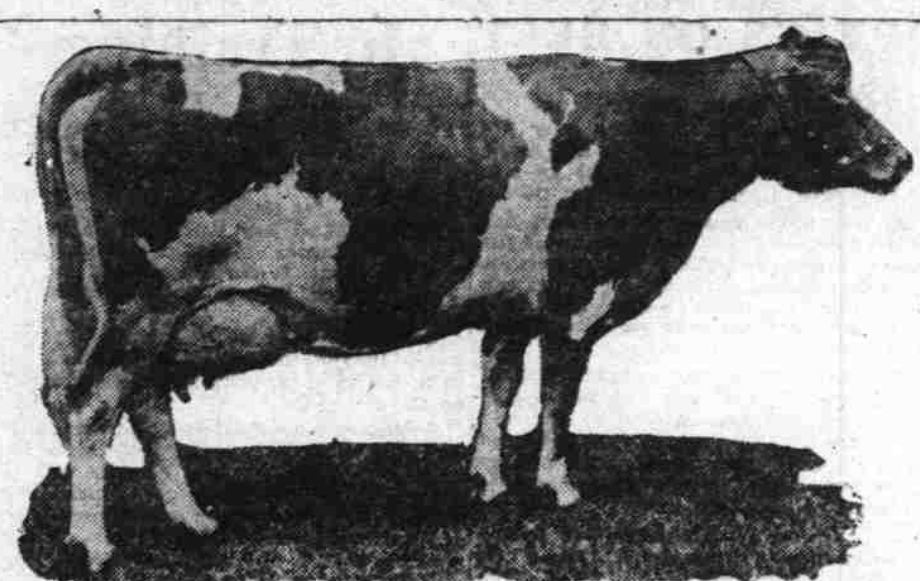
**Lewis County Egg Men Raise Fund To Market Product**

Centralia, Wash., Dec. 25.—At the annual meeting of the Lewis County Poultrymen's association held recently in Winlock, plans were discussed for the financing of the association. Fifteen thousand dollars to \$20,000 is needed to finance the marketing of eggs from this section, according to John L. Crab, head of the state marketing department, who has his headquarters in Seattle, and who was one of the speakers at the Winlock convention. During the month of November he stated he had shipped 8000 cases of eggs from the Winlock district to New York, Detroit, Butte and Boston. During the latter part of the month all pullet eggs were shipped to California, where, he declared, due to their high grade and quality, Washington's product brought a higher price than the California eggs.

**Dean Returns From Meet**

Olympia, Wash., Dec. 25.—M. L. Dean, horticultural chief, has returned from the fruit growers' convention in Spokane. He reported that the Washington Yakima agreed upon the retention of the three grades of apples for 1921 with a slight modification of the regulation pertaining to the C grade. Compulsory potato grading was voted down by a majority of the growers. The organization of growers and soil problems were the paramount issues of the convention.

## NEW WORLD RECORD COW



Countess Prue has just been officially announced as world champion butterfat producer. This Guernsey is owned in Groton, Mass.

## Fourteen Points Show How Farmers Increase Profits

Oregon farmers are increasing their profits by:

- 1—Doubling the gains without increasing cost of fattening steers by feeding silage with alfalfa hay.
- 2—Saving 30 to 40 cents on every dollar's worth of dairy heifer feed where clover hay was fed alone, by wintering heifers on straw, molasses and a small grain.
- 3—Almost doubling their egg yield through improved laying strains and better methods of management.
- 4—Preventing pen exposure of pregnant heifers to contagious abortion, by far the most common and the most serious method of spread.
- 5—Growing vetches as well as clover and other legumes, bigger crops of corn and sunflower for silage, and winter wheat in Western Oregon, and by better time and methods of seeding.
- 6—Adding thousands of acres a year by drainage and irrigation to the farmable lands of the state, and doubling the producing power of large areas by the same means.
- 7—Adding phosphorus and lime instead of lime alone to acid soils that fail to react to lime.
- 8—Inoculating 10,000 acres of legumes annually with bacteria that improve stand, yield, quality and fertilizing power of the crop.
- 9—Lessening the destruction of crops, pastures and trees by poisoning and trapping rodents—gophers, moles and others.
- 10—Using the information gained in 500 farm records taken in seven agricultural regions of the state.
- 11—Improving fruit varieties and adding new ones; improving horticultural practices on a total of more than 128,000 acres, and manufacturing loganberry juice.
- 12—Forcing tomatoes under glass and using artificial pollination as set forth in the college bulletin 158, cooperating with station in onion fertilizer experiments that have shown superphosphate to be the most economical in increasing yield, and using tested strains of vegetables of high yielding quality, thereby greatly increasing the yield and grade of their vegetable and truck crops.
- 13—Saving a larger share of the large crop ratios formerly wasted by disease of seed, plant and fruit, through disinfection, isolation and improved hygienic environment of many leading crops.
- 14—Rescuing many thousands of dollars' worth of farm and garden produce from the ravages of insects every year, through poisons, crop arrangement and cultural practices.

Each of the "14 points" represents the gains and savings of hundreds of thousands of dollars annually, which were made possible by adoption of station science in practical farming.

Each was taken at random from about a score of achievements of each of the departments making up the central station, Oregon Agricultural college, Corvallis. On the basis that the average gain and saving of these 14 points is equal to the cost of maintaining the entire station, the value of station investigations is now worth much more than 100 times what they cost.

**SOIL MOISTURE CONTROL.**

Some 200,000 acres of productive Oregon lands have been put to work or given a decided increase in production by the work in irrigation and drainage in the last seven years. Fully 1,000,000 acres have been organized into irrigation districts, following agricultural feasibility surveys, and another 200,000 acres organized into drainage districts following feasibility surveys. A large number of lands reclaimable by irrigation or drainage, bringing the total amount of reclaimable and reclaimable lands up to 3,000,000 acres.

The value of this increased farm acreage, as well as the increased producing power of the land affected, is seen to some extent in this summary of some drainage work:

**DRAINAGE WORK SUMMARIZED.**

The college station has laid out tile systems for 225 farms, serving in round numbers 2000 acres. The estimated gain in production value an acre for the entire period is \$10 an acre, \$200,000 a year.

Further gain is shown in the tendency to divide big farms into smaller ones, with the additional gain in community business and social life. This is in direct line with Secretary Payne's recommendation to congress that lack of special and business attraction on the farm, resulting in young men and young women leaving it in so large numbers, can best be remedied by making smaller, farmer-owned farms.

Preliminary feasibility surveys were made last year for 12 irrigation and 23 drainage districts, the former for \$487,800 acres, and the latter for 108,400. Farm drainage systems were laid out on six farms, covering 5000 acres, and pumping irrigation systems on 60 farms, covering 5320 acres.

**Boardman Bureau Elects**

Boardman, Dec. 25.—Officers for 1921 for the Boardman farm bureau are C. H. Dillabough, president; A. L. Larsen, vice president; M. B. Signs, secretary-treasurer.

by the United States and the state of Oregon to pioneer the way to a more remunerative and satisfying agriculture.

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**LITTLE AVAILABLE LAND**

The Jackson county acreage is as follows: Apples 5650, cherries 41, peaches 524, pears 8051, prunes 112, walnuts 22, and loganberries only eight acres.

Josephine county, with Grants Pass as the county seat, is largely in the Siskiyou national forest. Its acreage in fruits and berries is 1419, as follows: Apples 404, cherries 5, peaches 127, pears 845, prunes 10, and no loganberries or walnuts reported.

Lane county, in the Eugene section of the state, has a total of 5844 acres planted in fruits and berries, as follows: Apples 2287, cherries 622, peaches 1674, pears 540, prunes 1816, walnuts 256, and loganberries 153.

Linn county, of which Albany is the county seat, has an acreage of 1344, as follows: Apples 490, cherries 41, peaches 36, pears 48, prunes 100, walnuts 50, and loganberries 130.

Polk county, with Dallas as the county seat, has an acreage of 10,473, planted as follows: Apples 1827, cherries 701, peaches 128, pears 218, prunes 6875, walnuts 22, and loganberries 411.

Washington county, with Hillsboro as the county seat, has its acreage as follows: Apples 1519, cherries 136, peaches 305, cherries 198, peaches 23, pears 78, prunes 73, walnuts 17, and loganberries 102.

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## STATISTICS GIVEN ON FRUIT ACREAGE

Seventy per cent of the fruit acreage in Oregon is in that part of the state directly south of Portland and on to the California line, according to the statistics of the Oregon Growers Cooperative association.

In the entire state there are 128,001 acres planted in fruits, berries and nuts, as shown by the 1920 annual report of the state tax commission at Salem.

In the 13 counties between Portland and the California line, in the valleys of the Willamette, Rogue River and Umpqua rivers there are 84,447 acres planted in fruits and berries, or about 70 per cent of the entire state acreage.

The total acreage in Clackamas county, planted in apples, cherries, peaches, prunes, loganberries and walnuts is 3394. This acreage is divided as follows:

Apples 1692, cherries 105, peaches 67, pears 57, prunes 1178, walnuts 151, and loganberries 133.

Then Benton county acreage of these five fruits and English walnuts is as follows: Apples 1410, cherries 15, peaches 63, pears 168, prunes 871, walnuts 74, and loganberries 11.

Columbia county is credited with 571 acres, and of this total 516 are planted in apples. Only three acres of walnuts were reported to the county assessor and but five acres of loganberries.

Douglas county ranks third in apples and fourth in prunes in the state. Its acreage is as follows: Apples 3584, cherries 329, peaches 222, pears 258, prunes 5964, walnuts 112 and loganberries 118. The total acreage is 11,068.

Jackson county is preeminently the state county of this section of Oregon, and at the same time it ranks first in the state in pear acreage. This includes the famous Medford section, whose pears were sold this year by the Oregon Growers Cooperative association, topping the world's market in London, New York and Chicago.

Comprehensive plans are now under way through the efforts of the national farm organizations that will tend to stabilize the market, eliminate speculation and provide methods of properly financing the staple grain crops, but this is a vast undertaking and it will take time to perfect such a plan.

The immediate welfare of our nation demands that confiscation of capital by least important industries be curtailed and that agriculture receive the financial support proportional to its importance. It is generally agreed that farmers as a class have never received the financial assistance to which they are entitled. As intensive farming becomes more general, agriculture involves the use of more capital than ever before. High priced land, better seed, more fertilizer, modern farm machinery and equipment—all require money.

It is utterly impossible for the farmer to produce large crops unless he has adequate financial backing, and it is only through a large production of the necessities of life that a restoration of normal conditions may be attained.

**FARM PROFITS SLOW**

The average manufacturing institution today is able to turn over its capital investment from one to 10 times per annum. The farmer, on the other hand, being entirely dependent upon the slow process of nature, does well if he turns over his invested capital once in four years.

The aggregate value of one year's crops on any farm rarely exceeds 25 per cent of the total amount invested in land, buildings and equipment. Some of the crops are usually fed to livestock, thereby making the turnover even less frequent.

It is therefore imperative that the farmer receive a corresponding long credit if he is to efficiently conduct his business. The farmer should be granted a priority in credits for those things that are necessary to his successful prosecution of his business.

**CREDIT SHOULD GO TO ESSENTIALS**

If credit were extended to the necessary commodities and non-essentials were denied credit during the present emergency, funds would be automatically released for the more urgent necessities of agriculture and those industries upon which it is dependent. Labor would be released from non-essential to essential industry.

Even such important activities as erecting new buildings, improving city streets and extending our highways should be deferred or at least restricted until some real progress has been made toward solving the most vital of all problems.

In negotiating a loan the individual farmer is usually at a disadvantage.

**COOPERATION IMPERATIVE**

He is often at the mercy of money sharks, and he is to be pitied if he is not. The farmer worked as closely together as do the bankers, the credit situation would be quickly solved.

The farmers of a community taken collectively represent enormous assets. A cooperative farmers' credit organization would enable the farmers of a community to bargain for credit on most advantageous terms. Such an organization could not properly function, however, unless each member were willing to assume an individual risk.

The farmer should ask for loans with which to finance his crops—not as a favor but as a right. The rural bank depends upon the farmer for its existence. It operates on the money of the farmers. It cannot survive a single week without the farmer's banknotes.

**LOAN DEMAND JUSTIFIED**

The farmers of a community are entirely within their rights to demand that the rural banks provide ample capital to finance them, through the federal reserve bank or other channels.

There was a time when the burden of financing the farmer and the rural dealer fell almost entirely upon the shoulders of the manufacturer or city jobber. This practice had its inception in the pioneer days when our money market was highly concentrated, when the national credit was inflexible and when rural negotiable paper was regarded with frank suspicion. Rural banks were timid or impotent, cash was scarce in agricultural districts, the farmers' paper was not favored and Eastern banking houses dominated the situation to such an extent that they found little attraction or necessity for assuming the normal function of financing rural merchants and farmers.

**O. A. C. Bulletin Deals With Soiling Crops**

"Green Seed or Soiling Crops for Western Oregon" is the subject of the new extension bulletin by G. R. Hyalson, chief of farm crops for the O. A. C. The bulletin, which is issued by the college extension service, may be had on application. A real need is said in the bulletin to exist for soiling crops, to supplement pastures and silage in supplying an abundance of green feed in an economical form all seasons of the year to farm animals. A list of leading crops adapted to soiling is given, along with information on cultural and feeding practices. Copies are free to citizens of Oregon.

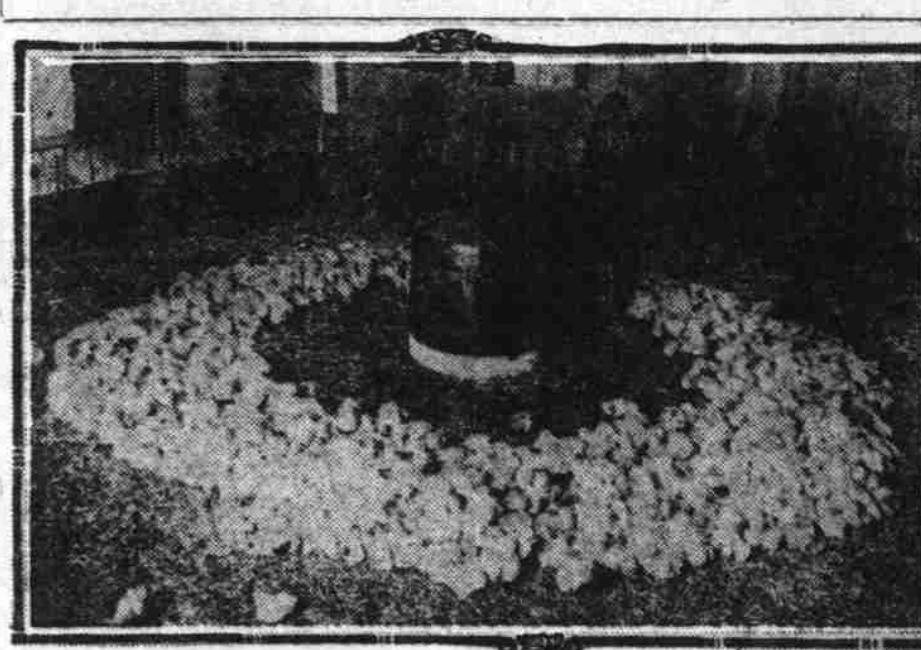
**Squirrel Menace Reduced**

Lewistown, Idaho, Dec. 25.—The farm bureau of Lewis county reports that 16,151 acres of farm lands were treated with squirrel poison last year, 3732 pounds of the poisoned bait was used and the saving in crops is estimated at \$10,663.

**Cowbirds Dauntmen Aroused**

Kelso, Wash., Dec. 25.—Cowbird county dairymen are planning for a concerted drive for the improvement of herds and dairying methods. Members of the Cowbirds farm bureau and dairymen met with County Agent T. Y. Blanton recently to decide upon a plan of action.

## BROODER FOR BABY CHICKS



Above is shown a good system for caring for a large number of baby chicks. They move toward the stove as they need more heat. All chances for drafts should be eliminated.

## PROFITABLE FARM, ATTRACTIVE FARM

By J. R. Howard

President National Farm Bureau Federation.

Before farm life can be made attractive and satisfying it must be made profitable. Sociological improvements cannot be effected without money. Nor can the profits of farming be assured until the farmer asserts himself in the matter of establishing the prices of farm products.

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## Growers Hold This Is No Time to Go Slow on Production

A few of the points brought out at the convention of the Washington and Idaho Wheat Growers' association at Spokane, December 13, were:

This is no time for the producer to slow up production.

The old system of marketing has been unfair to the producer, for he has had no voice in the naming of the price for his produce.

The world, which has so often mocked the farmer, must be fed, but that the producer should receive adequate returns.

D. G. O'Shea, president of the Federal Land bank of Spokane, suggested three ways of financing the farmer.

First, by the consideration of personal credit, based upon the character and ability of the individual.

Second, by farm mortgage loans with reasonable rates and terms of payment.

Third, by financing the crop after the tangible, finished product is actually won, to enable the producer to market it in an orderly manner.

O'Shea stated that many producers were "cramming" their crops on the market. This leads to unsettled conditions. The farm loan system has never had a chance to work in normal times. He believes that cooperative marketing will be a big benefit to the producer.

## Peoples' Bank Is Exhibiting Prunes

Banks do not generally use their windows for advertising displays. But to boost an Oregon product the Peoples Bank of Portland placed in its windows a display of Mistlead prunes packed in fancy cartons.

The display attracted much attention, bank officials write. And not only were people interested in this first advertising of Oregon's best prunes under the name of Mistlead, but jobbers and merchants at once made inquiries.

The bank wrote the Oregon Growers' Cooperative association as follows:

"The window display of your Mistlead prunes has created so much interest that we are having so many inquiries that it is important we should know the names of merchants and jobbers handling your goods. One man desires to know the price of a car of the larger prunes delivered in Chicago."

**Walla Walla Poultry Show**

Walla Walla, Wash., Dec. 25.—January 19 to 23 inclusive has been set for the poultry show to be staged by the Walla Walla Poultry association, recently organized. Entries for the show will close on January 17. Mrs. H. H. Marshall, wife of the president of the Peoples State bank, has offered two prizes in the form of cups. O. M. Beatty has been chosen as superintendent of the show.

**Linn Well Represented**

Albany, Dec. 25.—Largely through the efforts of L. E. Arnold of Lebanon, Linn county farm bureau poultry project leader, Linn county had a good representation at the Oregon Poultry and Pet Stock association show in Portland.

**The Idle Hour Poultry Farm SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES**

Won the Following Prizes at the Portland Poultry Show:

BEST DISPLAY—\$95 SILVER CUP  
Special Best Cock, Cockerel and Hen  
Cocks.....1st, 2d and 3d Prizes  
Cockerels.....1st, 2d and 3d Prizes  
Young Poultry.....1st and 2d Prizes  
Breeding Stock and Eggs for Sale

THE IDLE HOUR POULTRY FARM, MCCOY, OREGON

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**NOT BED SASH**  
3 feet by 6 feet, each.....\$4.50  
4 feet by 6 feet, each.....\$5.00

**CHICKEN HOUSE SHAW** for immediate shipment.

**SKYLIGHTS FOR CHICKEN HOUSES**  
36 in. x 40 in. price glazed.....\$2.50  
This is the size recommended by the Western Washington Experiment Station. We carry them in stock for immediate shipment.

Our Large Illustrated Catalog No. 35 showing full line of building material free on request.

**O. B. WILLIAMS CO.**  
ESTABLISHED 1899

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STUMPS HUMP  
also willows and all brush. Money back if it don't.

LOUIS BAHNS, Loomis, Cal. Agents Wanted

**FREE BOOK ON LAND CLEARING**

MAKES HARD WORK EASY

100% POWER AND SPEED

**BULL DOG STUMP PULLER**

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Long Straw Horse Collars

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**SAND AND GRAVEL TOWING AND LIGHTERING BATES DOCK BLDG.**

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**ARMSTRONG'S**

**McINTOSH ICE MACHINE CO.**

648 THURMAN ST. BROADWAY 4291.

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ENGINEERS—FOUNDERS—MACHINISTS

QUOTATIONS GIVEN ON SPECIAL MACHINERY AND CASTINGS. REPAIR WORK, GENERAL JOBBING.

PHONE E. 7212.

WORKS EAST SEVENTH AND MADISON.

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