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SKIM MILK MAKES THE COST SMALLER
A Lane County Farmer Makes a Profit of \$263.95 on Twenty Hogs
This is from the June Extension Service News, Oregon Agricultural college, Corvallis:
Wiley Maxwell, Lane county farmer living near Eugene, has demonstrated that skim milk is of considerable value in the profitable raising of hogs.
In cooperation with County Agent Ira P. Whitney and Extension Livestock Specialist H. A. Lindgren, Mr. Maxwell recently completed the feeding out of 20

O. L. C. and Chester White hogs. At the end of a 119-day feeding period they averaged 220 pounds in weight and brought a total of \$513.58. The total expense of raising them, including a charge for grain at farm prices, milk at 30 cents per hundred, labor, interest on investment, and depreciation on equipment, was \$249.63. The resulting profit was \$263.95, or \$13.20 a hog.
A total of 9300 pounds of grain and 7200 pounds of milk was fed. It required 289 pounds of grain and 224 pounds of milk to produce 100 pounds of increased weight. Mr. Lindgren states that it is safe to estimate that the 224 pounds of milk saved 100 pounds of grain in the production of each 100 pounds of gain. The average daily increase in weight was 1.35 pounds. The grain fed included barley, wheat and corn, with some screenings.

NEW MAN FOR THE OREGON GROWERS
Salem Has a New Resident, Taking the Place of Prof. C. I. Lewis

(The following is taken from the June number of the Oregon Grower, the magazine of the Oregon Growers Cooperative association.)
M. J. Newhouse comes to the Oregon Growers Cooperative association to fill the position of as-



M. J. Newhouse

stant general manager left vacant by the recent resignation of C. I. Lewis.
Mr. Newhouse has made an enviable record as manager of the Washington Growers Packing Corporation of Clarke county, which position he has held since the formation of that organization in 1920. In fact his ability as an organizer, and his keen insight into the problems of the farmer, were largely responsible for the large membership which that organization enjoys. Fully 85 per cent of the prune growers are members, and a large percentage of the potato growers and strawberry growers have formed branches of the same organization.
No boundary line is recognized by Mr. Newhouse in his view of the Italian prune industry of the northwest. He considers the entire prune producing area as one vast territory that should be solidly organized to protect and foster the growth of this fruit. He believes thoroughly in organization, and that the Oregon country should be as solidly organized as is Clarke county.
Mr. Newhouse was born and brought up in the northern part of Holland on one of the most intensely diversified farms in the country. It is such districts as this that farmers marketing organizations have been brought to perfection, and Mr. Newhouse's father occupies the position of president of a successful cooperative organization in that country.
In 1902, when seventeen years of age, Mr. Newhouse came to the United States and was naturalized at Colfax, Washington, in 1910.
He attended public and high school in Pullman, Washington, and finished preparatory work in 1907. He graduated from Washington state college at Pullman in 1911.
In April, 1917, he was appointed county agent for Pend O'Reille

county with headquarters at Newport, Washington. In November of the same year he was transferred to a similar, but larger position in Clarke county, Washington, with headquarters at Vancouver. In December of 1919, he was appointed assistant to the director of extension at Washington State college and served until February, 1919, when he returned to Vancouver to assume the management of the Washington Growers Packing Corporation.
During Mr. Newhouse's service as county agent for Clarke county he won the confidence of the farmers of the county through his earnest and tireless efforts to solve their problems. He organized the Farm Bureau, and from this grew the beginning of the Washington Growers Packing Corporation in Clarke county.
Those who know Mr. Newhouse know that he will take to his new work the same tireless and persistent determination to do for the prune growers of Oregon what he has been able to do in Clarke county. It is with regret that the growers of Clarke county see him leave for his new field, but they feel certain that any measure of success which he is able to achieve for the prune industry of Oregon will be reflected in better conditions in the industry there.
Mr. Newhouse has the good will of the prune growers of Oregon to a remarkable degree. He is a splendid speaker on the subject of cooperative marketing and is recognized as one of the leaders in the prune industry of the northwest.

TILLAMOOK DAIRY HERDS SET NEW PEG
More Than 2000 Cows Give Their Weight in Milk in a Month; Break Record

(The following is this week's bulletin from the department of industrial journalism, Oregon Agricultural college.)
Another cow testing association milk and butterfat record has gone by the board. The May report of the Oregon association work shows that the Tillamook association with 2442 cows got an average of 44.42 pounds of fat per cow. This is a higher yield than any ever before made by an association herd in Oregon, says E. B. Fitts, O. A. C. and federal dairy field-man.

The Tillamook association is the oldest in the state and has many good records back of it. It has recently absorbed the other two associations of the county and has about three times the average number of cows per association.
The best herd for May averaged 62.29 pounds of fat. The cows are all registered Guernseys owned by Edmunds and Fitzpatrick. The second best herd was only three hundredths of a pound behind. These cows are grade Jerseys owned by P. J. Sharp.
The best cow in the association and in my association in Oregon was "Pet," a grade Jersey owned by J. C. George. Her record for May was 114.62 pounds of butterfat.
The average milk yield of the 2442 cows was 1099 -- call it 1100 for luck -- probably more than their body weight in a single month.
The newest association in Oregon, Columbia county, reports 375 cows averaged 30.82 pounds of fat from 767 pounds of milk for the month. The best cow gave 71.56 pounds of fat. There are 36 herds in the association, and every owner has provided his herd with a pure-bred sire. Jack Widows of Rainier is secretary and A. W. Loy tester.

ures. Another block of trees in the Slover orchard yielded \$11.25 per tree. Still another block yielded \$15.12 1/2 per tree.
These trees were all the same age and located under similar conditions.
Why the difference?
Good Management
The reason lies in the management practice followed by Mr. Slover, who, incidentally, is one of the leading orchard men in the Milton-Freewater district in northern Umatilla county. This district is a portion of the famous Walla Walla valley. Last spring Mr. Slover felt sure that thinning was advantageous in his orchard operations but he did not know the best thinning distances and decided to determine them. In consultation with C. L. Long, of the Oregon Agricultural college extension service, he segregated four divisions in his orchard, one division of which received no thinning and produced \$5.87 1/2 of fruit per tree or a total value of fruit per acre of \$305.50. The fruit on another block of trees was thinned down to three or four inches apart and the production per tree was \$11.25 or \$585 per acre. The largest return was secured on the trees where the fruit was thinned down to six to seven inches apart, which was \$15.62 1/2 each or \$812.50 per acre. The value of fruit produced on an acre of trees thinned in this manner exceeded the value harvested from the trees that were not thinned at all by more than five hundred dollars an acre. Where the fruit was thinned down to nine and ten inches the production was \$15.12 1/2 per tree or \$786.60 per acre. Here the thinning had passed the point of maximum profit.

H. A. BAKER PUTS 'EM IN BARRELS
The Original Barrel Man Operating Extensively in the Salem District

At the corner of High and Trade streets in Salem, in the Mangis building, an interesting branch of the fruit packing industry is being carried on.
The reporter found 60 women there yesterday stemming strawberries, and R. I. McLaughlin, the Salem manager for H. A. Baker said they needed 100; had made an almost house to house canvass for them, but could not get any more women.
On Tuesday they had to put 800 crates of strawberries into cold storage, in the plant of the Capital Ice & Cold Storage company, just across the street; because not enough stemmers could be had to stem the tide of the berries from the crates into the barrels.
They are getting 2000 crates a day. H. A. Johnson, Jr., is the buyer. He contracted early for a lot of strawberries at as low as 10 or lower than 4 cents a pound but they are paying 5 cents for all strawberries delivered.
An Interesting Process
They put in a layer of straw berries, then a layer of sugar, in a new clean barrel. When a barrel is thus filled, its contents weigh 450 pounds; 300 pounds of strawberries and 150 pounds of sugar. They lose about 10 per cent in stemming and evaporation. They use all varieties of strawberries, but are getting perhaps more Trebias than those of other varieties.
The barrels of berries then go into cold storage; going to Portland by truck right now; but they will go into the new Salem cold storage plant across the street within a few days; when some finishing work at that plant is completed. Then the barreled berries are shipped in refrigerator cars to all parts of the east--to the big cities; to makers of jams and jellies and fruit juices and what not; to such as the Butternut people, and to many others.
The Baker plant in Salem will use about 300,000 pounds of strawberries in all this season.
They have contracted for 300 tons of loganberries, at 4 cents a pound, and they may use more. So they have a long run ahead of them.

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FARM REMINDERS FROM THE COLLEGE
Hints from the Department of Industrial Journalism of the O. A. C.
(The following is a current bulletin from the department of industrial journalism, Oregon Agricultural college.)
Vetch Good Forage Crop
Woolly podded vetch makes a good forage crop for rather dry hill land. Where it is not pastured too closely it will reseed itself.—O.A.C. Experiment station.
Late Spray for Anthracnose
Many growers are preparing to add Bordeaux 4-4-50 to the July codling moth spray in order to control anthracnose. When applied that early the effect on the fruit is not so noticeable as later sprays and experiments indicate that just as effective control may be obtained.—O.A.C. Experiment station.
Dust Controls Flea-Beetles
Garden flea-beetles are beginning to get in their work on potatoes and other garden vegetables. A dust made of one part powdered arsenate of lead to nine parts air slaked lime will prevent serious damage. Mix the ingredients thoroughly and apply the dust to the plants by means of a cheese cloth bag or hand duster. Best results may be had by applying it early in the morning and at other times when there is no wind.—O.A.C. Experiment station.
Calves Kept Growing
Heifer calves kept growing continuously make larger and better cows than those stunted through lack of sufficient feed during some period of their development. Late summer and early fall is a critical time for them as feed is often limited. It pays to give them as well as the milk cows extra feed. Putting up summer silage is the way some farmers are meeting the problem of late green feed. They find the practice aids materially in working dairy cattle to the limit of profitable production.—O.A.C. Experiment station.

FRUIT THINNING MAKES BIG MONEY
The Experience of a Milton Apple Grower Interesting to Our Growers
(The Pep and Progress pages of The Statesman of last week had a most valuable article on fruit thinning by Prof. C. I. Lewis. The following showing along the same line is taken from the June number of the Extension Service News, published by the Oregon Agricultural college at Corvallis.)
Ten per cent is good interest on capital. When one has capital in the form of years of labor as well as money involved in a farm, ten per cent is also an important factor, but an astonishing number of farmers seem to forget this fact so far as their management plans are concerned, unless it happens that they are paying ten per cent for some emergency short-time loan. But there are countless agricultural practices which far exceed ten per cent on capital invested in their particular application and, in fact, often by reason of their utilization, bring about a return of ten per cent or more on the entire capitalization of a particular farm.
For instance, twelve-year-old bearing Winesap trees in the orchard of J. F. Slover, of Milton, varied in average production last year from \$5.87 1/2 per tree to \$15.62 1/2 per tree. There is not much doubt that the difference between profit and loss in the orchard was between these two fig-

DRAINAGE PAYS POLK FARMERS
Knowles Brothers Have Used 30,000 Feet of Tile With Good Effect
The Extension Service News, of the O.A.C., has the following in its current issue:
The two Knowles brothers have a farm of 230 acres five miles north of Independence, in that section of very heavy and indifferently drained soil.
On this place these men have used 30,000 feet of drain tile, underdraining virtually the entire farm. That work has resulted in a different soil entirely. Now the Knowles are able to get their crops in just as early as those farmers who have naturally well-drained hill lands. Not only are they able to get upon the land a month to six weeks earlier than before drainage, but the crops seem to come on fairly with a bound, the soil being warm, open, and responsive.
In draining the little runs and swales they have followed the plan of running a line of tile on either side to cut off the supply of water from the adjoining slopes, then a line up the middle to finish. This is one of the most completely drained and profitable farms in Polk county.
"Murphy says he was in the biggest battle of the war."
"Aw, he's such a liar I wouldn't believe he was there if I saw him there myself."—Legion Weekly.

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