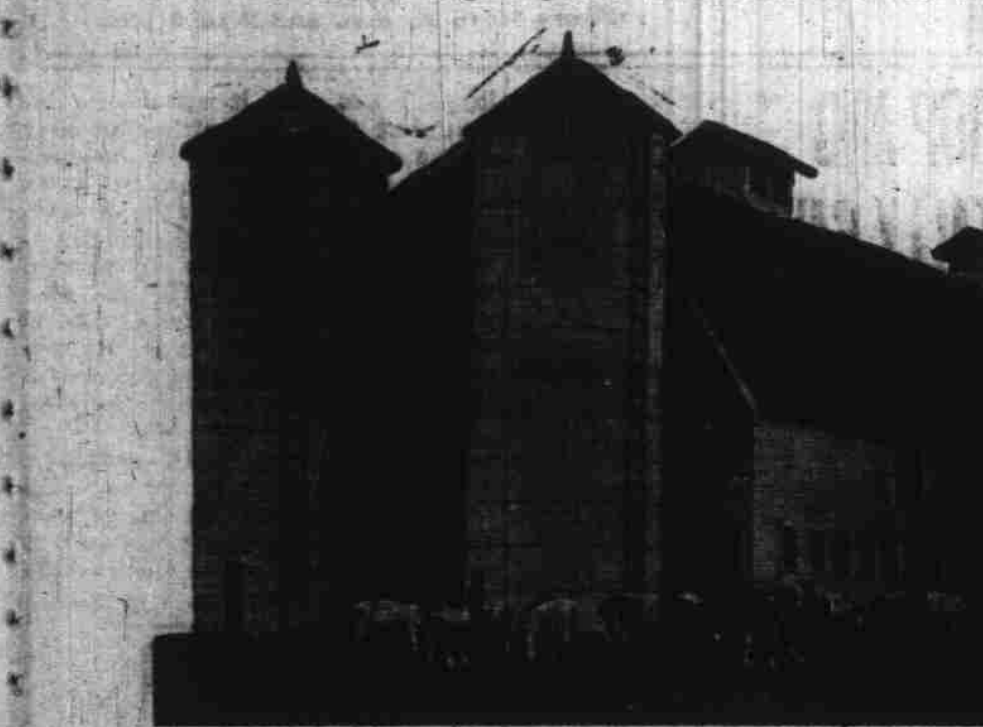


A WORLD'S RECORD JERSEY HEIFER FED ON SILAGE, THUS AIDED IN TEST

F. E. Lynn, Perrydale, Oregon, Her Owner, New York State Fair Board Member, Would Not be Without a Silo—The Silo is an Absolute Essential to Profitable Dairying and This Goes Without Argument Now

F. E. Lynn is one of the newbor for this cow, as there was members of the Oregon state fair nothing that would keep up the board of directors. He is a world milk flow equal to that of all record Jersey breeders. Writing: "He had used silage for 15 from his home at Perrydale, Ore-years and considers it the best for the Statesman some time feed obtainable, and "would not ago, referring to his world's re-be without one."



A Typical Salem District Scene

ALMOST NO LIMIT TO RETURNS THAT A FANCIER HOUSEWIFE MAY REALIZE

She May on the Home Lot Graduate From the Mere Keeper of a \$15 a Year Bunch of 15 Mongrel Hens to a Breeder of Fowls Whose Eggs and Breeding Stock Make Her an Independent Income, Says Authority

Henry W. Kruckeberg, editor of the poultry department of the Los Angeles Sunday Times Farm and Tractor Section, is one of the outstanding authorities and writers of the whole country on matters connected with the poultry industry. The following, addressed to the housewife poultry breeder on the city or suburban back lot, in the issue of that paper of last Sunday, will no doubt have many readers in the Salem district—and perhaps (and it is hoped) some followers:

The housewife, who values her time and does not want to work with poultry if there is not a good return to the family from her work, deserves attention. To value time is no small item in our short lives and leads to splendid investments. Common barnyard fowls, helping themselves to what's in sight, are considered profitable to the ordinary farmer when they net him \$1 per head each year. The housewife, who cares for 15 barnyard fowls yarded on the home back lot, can expect to get \$15 clear profit in a year of caretaking. The yards, pens and fowls are the investment. Taking note of time and money in hand, however, she resorts working a year merely to buy a spring hat. That doesn't help the family enough to pay for her work.

Instead of buying the Easter hat with \$15, the disgruntled housewife, as caretaker of fifteen yarded fowls, should proceed to investigate what's doing in city poultry life and inquire if it isn't possible to make more than a dollar a hen in a year of caretaking. Any poultry supply house will assure her it is, or any good poultry paper. The products of a barnyard hen for market sale are merely her few eggs and mongrel carcasses. One should invest in purebred hens, whose eggs do not sell at market price to be eaten, but for \$4 a dozen instead of 25 or 30 cents, and for settings. In order to get a good price for eggs, they must go for settings, and must be eggs from known stock. With her \$15 this housewife should buy three settings of 35 eggs of a known breeder as soon as she has three broody hens. Barnyard hens brood chicks as well as and even better than do most highly bred hens, many of the latter having lost the instinct to brood the eggs they lay. She should set all three hens on eggs at the same time, and take lessons daily of the mother hen on how to brood chicks. Next year she may want to buy day-old chicks and brood them herself, and it is no small job, but con-

FARM REMINDERS FROM THE O. A. C.

Suggestions on Spraying and General Notes of Interest to Men on the Land

(Following is a current bulletin of the department of Industrial Journalism of the Oregon Agricultural college.)
Crab Apples Hit by Scab. Apple scab causing patches on leaves and fruit, attacks crab apples worse than other varieties, often causing the leaves and small fruit to drop. The use of

stock fields on disagreeable days for the purpose of bringing cheap feed back to the barn by the stomachful.
Energy is not a spontaneous commodity.
Every ounce of energy expended must be replaced by generating additional energy, and it makes no difference whether this is accomplished by man power, except that the most expensive energy that can possibly be developed is that which is required by milk-producing animals for rustling cheap feed in stock fields on disagreeable days.

Those who do not have silos can spend a day or two right now more profitably than in any other manner by going to visit their neighbors who do have silos, looking over the condition of their herds and discussing the subject with them.
A few days spent this way now will insure larger, cheaper and more profitable production next winter, for no livestock grower, or dairyman, can investigate the silo, its costs and its value without becoming a silage feeder.

Cherry-Moss and scale, if present, should be controlled by spraying with Dormoil 8 to 100, or lime sulphur 12 to 100, just as the winter buds are swelling. The Dormoil has a tendency to make the bark smooth and elastic and to give the leaves a deeper green, while the lime sulphur, on the other hand, has a drying effect on the bark.
Apples and Pears. The dormant spray for these fruits to control moss scale and blister mite is applied best just as the winter buds are swelling. Dormoil 8 to 100, or lime sulphur 12 to 100 are used.
The Delayed Dormant application is made just as the cluster buds are separated far enough to expose the blossom buds. This is the first of several sprayings necessary to conquer scab and lime sulphur 3 1/2 to 100 is the proper material to use. The Delayed Dormant and the Dormant applications can be combined, using the 12 to 100 strength of lime sulphur and spraying as the cluster buds are separating. It is only occasionally that it is necessary to apply the Dormant spray in apple orchards.
For aphid and nicotine sulphate three-fourths pound to 100 gallons.
The Pink spray is applied just before the blossoms open, using lime sulphur 2 1/2 gallons to 100. This application is for scab and mildew.
For fruit worms on pears and for bud moth, add two pounds lead arsenate to 100 gallons. The apple trees usually arrive at the pink spray stage the latter part of April or early in May, while pears are a little earlier. Some growers are getting good results in using dusting sulphur for control of scab, using the same timing as that used in liquid spraying.
Calyx Spray.—This application is for scab and mildew as well as for codling moth (the fellow who causes wormy apples). Lime sulphur 2 1/2 to 100, plus lead arsenate 2 lbs., is used, or a sulphur lead arsenate dust. The time to apply is just as the last petals fall and before the calyx on center fruit in the cluster closes.
Editorial.—The grower is interested in learning what spray materials will cost him this season. Lime sulphur is down in price. Spreaders should be lower. Arsenate of lead, however, will be sky high. There is a scarcity of arsenate in the markets. Insecticide salesmen are being allotted limited amounts of this material for their territories. When they have sold the allotted amount of lead that they must stop selling. There will not be enough lead to go around this year. Some one will have to do without this season. Buy your supply early. You may save a little in price by buying part of your supply of lead in bulk and weighing it out yourself. Where properly applied, two pounds of arsenate of lead to 200 gallons will control worms in the

crab apple. The use of lime sulphur spray (1-30) just as soon as the cluster buds have opened so as to expose the tiny blossom buds in the center is recommended. Another application of the spray is made just before the buds actually open. This will prevent the attack of the scab and give a chance for clean fruit to set if properly followed up by the latter sprays. On susceptible varieties of apples these two scab sprays are absolutely necessary for best results and greatest profits. These two applications of scab sprays are also the most effective sprays for mildew.
Corn makes a good crop for hogging down. Hogs fatten in good shape by this method and labor is greatly reduced. An acre of corn yielding 40 bushels will feed 20 shotes weighing 125 pounds for 15 days.
Swine can be fattened on garbage from the cities and towns. Avoid such as may contain broken glass or washing powders.
One ton per acre increase in alfalfa yields obtained from application of sulfur fertilizers has made it possible to keep one more cow per acre, reports a Mather dairyman.
A new mimeograph on the progress of sulfur investigations in Oregon is now available from the OAC experiment station and a detailed report of experiments is being prepared in bulletin form.

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TIMELY HINTS ON SPRAYING FRUIT

Spray Program for the Various Fruits for the Next Six Weeks or So

(Percy Bros., the orchard experts, issue from their office at 237 State street, Salem, a paper which they call "Orchard Hints," published occasionally in the interests of cleaner fruit, berries, vegetables, etc. Following are some very timely paragraphs on spraying matters in this district, taken from the March number of "Orchard Hints" dope:
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Following is the spray program for the various fruits for the next six weeks or so.
Prunes.—Moss, San Jose scale, twigspriner and spider mite are the pests that are controlled by spraying at this time. Lime sulphur, 12 gallons to 100, will control all of these at one application, which is best applied just as the winter buds are about to open. If there is no scale present, 8 to 100 lime sulphur will do the work. For moss and scale, Dormoil 8 gallons to 100 is somewhat better to use than the lime sulphur, but does not control twigspriner as well, according to advices from OAC.

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THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. HARDING IN FLORIDA



This photograph shows Mr. and Mrs. Harding as they stepped ashore from the houseboat Pioneer at Miami Beach, Brig. Gen. Sawyer, the President's physician, appears in the background.

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The Delayed Dormant application is made just as the cluster buds are separated far enough to expose the blossom buds. This is the first of several sprayings necessary to conquer scab and lime sulphur 3 1/2 to 100 is the proper material to use. The Delayed Dormant and the Dormant applications can be combined, using the 12 to 100 strength of lime sulphur and spraying as the cluster buds are separating. It is only occasionally that it is necessary to apply the Dormant spray in apple orchards.
For aphid and nicotine sulphate three-fourths pound to 100 gallons.
The Pink spray is applied just before the blossoms open, using lime sulphur 2 1/2 gallons to 100. This application is for scab and mildew.
For fruit worms on pears and for bud moth, add two pounds lead arsenate to 100 gallons. The apple trees usually arrive at the pink spray stage the latter part of April or early in May, while pears are a little earlier. Some growers are getting good results in using dusting sulphur for control of scab, using the same timing as that used in liquid spraying.
Calyx Spray.—This application is for scab and mildew as well as for codling moth (the fellow who causes wormy apples). Lime sulphur 2 1/2 to 100, plus lead arsenate 2 lbs., is used, or a sulphur lead arsenate dust. The time to apply is just as the last petals fall and before the calyx on center fruit in the cluster closes.
Editorial.—The grower is interested in learning what spray materials will cost him this season. Lime sulphur is down in price. Spreaders should be lower. Arsenate of lead, however, will be sky high. There is a scarcity of arsenate in the markets. Insecticide salesmen are being allotted limited amounts of this material for their territories. When they have sold the allotted amount of lead that they must stop selling. There will not be enough lead to go around this year. Some one will have to do without this season. Buy your supply early. You may save a little in price by buying part of your supply of lead in bulk and weighing it out yourself. Where properly applied, two pounds of arsenate of lead to 200 gallons will control worms in the

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