

FEEDING CULL POTATOES TO HOGS, AS OUTLINED BY COLLEGE AUTHORITY

Cooked Potatoes Give the Best Results When Fed at the Rate of Four Pounds of Potatoes to One Pound of Grain—Pigs Will Not Get Fat on Grain Alone

(Following is Circular 198 of the Oregon Agricultural college, on "Feeding Cull Potatoes to Hogs." It was written in January, 1923, by A. W. Oliver, assistant animal husbandman of the Oregon Agricultural college.)

Four hundred twenty-five pounds of cooked potatoes are required to replace 100 pounds of barley, corn or wheat, when fed at the rate of four pounds to one pound of grain.

Potatoes should be cooked before being fed, as it greatly increases their feeding value and palatability. It requires 600 pounds of raw potatoes to replace 100 pounds of grain as compared to 425 pounds of cooked potatoes, or a saving of 30 per cent. Cooking greatly increases their palatability so that the pigs can be induced to consume enough potatoes to make the proper gains or growth without the use of an excessive amount of grain. Potatoes should be cooked until they are mealy and the skins burst. Cooking potatoes enough for table use is not sufficient for hogs. No more water should be used in cooking than is absolutely necessary. Adding water increases the amount of water the pigs have to consume, which will in turn decrease the amount of potatoes they can consume and thereby decrease the gains. Potatoes can be cooked in a barrel with steam by running a steam hose to the bottom of the barrel and covering the barrel with gunny sacks. Another convenient way is to cook them in the scalding vat by covering the potatoes with gunny sacks to keep in the heat. Do not cook the grain with potatoes, as cooking the grain decreases the feeding value of the grain. The grain can be mixed with potatoes after they are cooked.

As indicated above, cooked potatoes give the best results when fed at the rate of four pounds of potatoes to one pound of grain. Where a farmer has a very large amount of potatoes and a limited amount of grain, he can feed more potatoes than four to one, but the feeding value of the potatoes will be decreased and the daily gains will be less. Pigs will not get fat on potatoes alone. Cooked potatoes can be fed to all classes of hogs, but the proportion of grain to potatoes should be varied to suit their needs. It is not advisable to compel weaning pigs to consume more than two pounds of potatoes to one of grain. For fattening pigs the best proportion is four pounds of potatoes to one pound of grain. For the breeding herd a higher proportion of potatoes may be used; that is, about six pounds potatoes to one pound of grain. Weaning pigs or fattening pigs should be fed all they will consume, but for the breeding herd only enough should be used to keep them in good breeding condition. Barley, corn or wheat are best suited to feed with potatoes for fattening pigs, while oats are suitable for the breeding herd. Bulky feed such as bran, mill run, etc., should not be fed with potatoes. Skim milk or butter milk can be fed with potatoes, but such feeds replace the potatoes of the ration rather than the grain.

The grain should be mixed with the potatoes before being fed to eliminate the chance of some pigs getting all grain and others all potatoes. Care should be taken that the potatoes are not allowed to sour before feeding.

Editor Statesman: While in Iowa a little over a year ago, an experienced raiser of hogs asked these questions: "Can you grow clover successfully?" I answered that the Salem district is one of the leaders in the United States in growing clover. "What about barley?" Barley grows well; it is sown both in the spring and fall. "What about your market for hogs?" Our market is higher than yours. The price at Portland is usually higher than Chicago. "What about your climate?" Our winters are such that all the shelter needed is a roof, and perhaps boarded up to keep the wind from driving the rain in, thus permitting a dry place for the hogs to stay. Our summers are not warm enough to interfere.

Personally I have never been entirely "sold" to the idea of hog raising on a large scale in western Oregon, yet I do believe that many more hogs could be raised at a profit, than are now raised. The first requisite is cheap feed. If the hog is to be raised on mill feed purchased at a long price after perhaps several have had a profit from handling it, then it is very questionable if it could even be made to break even, but if sufficient hogs are raised to utilize the cheap feed available, then a good profit can be realized. On the small places, perhaps not more than one brood sow, or it might be more profitable to occasionally buy a feeder pig or so to utilize the otherwise waste feed at a profit; on the larger places an increasing number could be raised. I do not believe the Salem district is destined to ever be PRIMARILY a hog growing district, yet I do believe that a much larger number of hogs than are now raised could be raised at a profit.

HOGS IN IOWA AND IN SALEM DISTRICT

We Can Grow the Feed and We Have the Climate; Why Not More Hogs?

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On the other hand, our advantages were many, yet the fact remained that he raised perhaps 350 hogs per year, while many of our farmers do not raise hogs enough to supply even their own table.

"Robin Hood," Comic Opera, Coming

Thirty People—Beautiful Singing—Comedy—Thrills—Romance—Chautauque, Last Night.



"Robin Hood," Reginald DeKoven's masterpiece and acclaimed by the music-loving public as the greatest comic opera ever written, is announced as the musical feature of this season's Chautauque. It is a full, well sung, cleverly acted and costumed production under that veteran conductor, May Valentine. Only the best talent is employed by Miss Valentine and her record in the operatic production field assures a finished production of this ever popular and well-loved opera. The public has thrilled over the romance of the lovable and gallant robber chief and beautiful Maid Marian in print and on the screen. To see these characters impersonated by clever actors; to be transported to the greens of Sherwood forest; to laugh at old Friar Tuck and the Sheriff of Nottingham—all accompanied by DeKoven's musical interpretations, will be like having a dream come true. "O Promise Me"—"Brown October Ale" with its musing chorus, and the stirring "Armourer's Song," sung to the rhythmic accompaniment of anvil beats in front of a flaming forge—will be outstanding solos in a production that is perfectly balanced. A splendid orchestra is a feature of the production.

"What about growing green feed?"

Some form of green feed can be available nearly every month in the year.

"Then why don't your section raise more hogs?"

I never did get that question answered entirely satisfactorily. That very day his hogs were out "hogging off" a field of corn in zero weather, and they were making money for him.

He had tried raising a few fall litters, but the cold weather had retarded the growth of the pigs (in spite of a warm hog house) so they were of little value.

As a rule he only raised one litter per year from each sow, and they were farrowed in March.

As I saw it, his only advantage was in the corn feed that could be cribbed in quantities and fed at any time of the year.

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WILL WANT TO BUY A TRAIN LOAD COWS

California Is Looking to Oregon to Supply Many Good Milking Animals

The reputation of Oregon dairy stock has attracted California dairymen and farmers who must go into the markets to restock, following their severe losses in the recent foot and mouth epidemic. The plan is for cooperative buying under the auspices of the university extension service with W. M. Regan, head of dairy husbandry at the Davis farm, in charge.

Mr. Regan has asked Paul V. Maris, director of the Oregon Agricultural college extension service, and P. M. Brandt, chief of dairying at the station, to help locate stock growers with dairy stock for sale. The work has been passed along to county agents, who will help put their growers in touch with this new market, and to breeders with the right stock for sale.

The cows may be either high grade Holsteins and Guernseys or good grade Jerseys and Ayrshires. They must be young cows or heifers capable of producing 300 pounds of fat a year when they are mature. They must be sound in health, good breeders and free from tuberculosis. Unless from herds tested under federal or state supervision, every animal in the herd must be tested with the agreement that if 10 per cent or more react to the tuberculin test, none from the herd will be accepted.

At least a trainload is wanted and probably several trainloads. Owners are asked to report the breed, number in each breed, and approximate average price, with such other data as are indicated in the order. They will report through their county agents if any in their county, and to Professor Brandt at the college, Corvallis, if their county has no agent.

Oregon is in a favorable position to fill the order. Her cows led all cows in cow testing associations in May, as per latest report of the federal division of dairying for the 11 western states.

NEW TARIFFS BY STAGE COMPANIES

Rates for Various Lines in State Announced—Some Licenses Quashed

Joint tariffs with the Portland-Salem-Albany stage line were yesterday filed with the public service commission by the Oregon Stages, which operate between Portland and Medford, and also with the Motor Bus lines and the Sisters stages with relation to one-way and round trip fares between Portland and Marshfield and Bend. This will make the one-way fare \$9 between Portland and Bend and the round trip \$16. One-way fare between Marshfield and Bend will be \$11.10 and round trip \$21.45. The Sisters stages run between Eugene and Bend and the Motor Bus lines between Roseburg and Marshfield. The Columbia stages, which operate between Pendleton and Seaside, and the Brown stages, running between The Dalles and Bend, announce one-way fare between Portland and Bend at \$8.10.

FARM POINTERS FROM THE O. A. C.

Protection From the Gray Diggers; Fighting Anthracnose; Dairy Costs

Ground squirrels or "gray diggers" are a menace to orchards as well as to general farms. Squirrels travel long distances and do considerable injury to young trees. Growers in Oregon are meeting the rodent problem by protecting the trees and poisoning the squirrels. Poisoned grain can be obtained from the county agent.

Commercial growers sometimes protect the trunks with wire screening. Home orchardists are also beginning to realize the importance of this protection.

Door screening is prepared to protect young trees from gray diggers and other rodents. A roll of screening 28 inches wide is cut lengthwise into two 14-inch strips which are then cut into widths convenient for the trees. After placing the screen about the trunk, it can easily be secured by forcing a frayed edge through the mesh, then bending over the free ends.

Current and gooseberry anthracnose or leaf spot may be checked on Oregon bushes by a bordeaux spray, 4-4-50, just after the fruit is picked. Lime-sulfur may be used for this application, but the experiment station has found it rather less effective and more apt to cause spray injury in hot weather than the bordeaux.

Success in dairying in Oregon is more dependent on a knowledge of costs than on adequate markets, since this information is necessary to know what an adequate market is. Even production capacity is said by the state college extension service to be of apparently doubtful value unless accompanied by an adequate supply of raw material.

MISS RICH LOVE VICTIM IN "BEAU DRUMMEL"

Because she possesses the grace and charm of royalty, Irene Rich, scendrom's womanly woman, was given the opportunity to portray the Duchess of York in "Beau Drummel," the adaptation of the famous Clyde Fitch play, starring John Barrymore. This Warner Brothers' classic of the screen is announced for a three days' showing at the Oregon theater, beginning today.

Miss Rich, whose regal bearing and stately beauty bring vividly to mind the thoroughbred aristocrat, has given to her role a sympathetic interpretation of rare sincerity.

As Frederica Charlotte, Duchess of York, the gracious lady of merrie olde England, Miss Rich builds up, bit by bit, the portrait of a virtuous wife of pure and noble mien, amenable in every instance to the demands of court life. Protected by her innate integrity and delicacy, she has remained uncontaminated by the prevailing corruption about her, until the elegant Beau Drummel, fascinating in his very egotism and brilliant gallantry, woos and wins her, sweeping away the barriers that separate their love.

But for Beau Drummel, it is the love of an hour, while to the Duchess of York it means the serenity of her soul and honor. Such is the appealing character played by Irene Rich, that brings new laurels to her long list of triumphs.

Miss Rich is but one of the really remarkable cast that has been gathered together to support John Barrymore in "Beau Drummel," the romantic drama of the ages. Included in the cast are: Mary Astor, Willard Louis, Alec B. Francis, Carmel Myers, William Humphreys, Richard Tucker, Andre de Beranger, Claire de Lorez, Michael Dark, Templar Saxe, Clarissa Selwynne, Carol Holloway, James A. Marcus, Betty Brice, Roland Rushton, C. H. Chaldecotte, John J. Richardson, F. F. Guenette and Kate Lester. Direction was by Harry Beaumont.

Distance doesn't lend very much enchantment to a lack in your shoe.

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July Clearance Sales At the C & C Store

During this month it is not so much a question of profit as to make disposition of merchandise.

Now a Slashing of Prices That Leaves no Profit Margin

Table with columns for July Clearance Dry Goods, Grocery Prices, Excelsa Paper Dress Patterns, July Clearance of Shoes, and Men's Furnishings. Lists various items and their sale prices.

The call of the market basket. WHITE tents suddenly everywhere—with flour, potatoes, eggs. Merchants under gay awnings displaying ginghams and black satines. Squealing pigs with their feet tied pushed into carts. Women in Sunday best, balancing loaves of bread on their heads or tugging napkin'd baskets. Men and maids bargaining for bracelets. Vendors shouting, ribbons streaming. Market day in peasant countries—gala day!

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