

Farming and Industrial Magazine Section

The Oregon Statesman

WAY BETTER THAN LAST YEAR

FIRST
300 EGG
HEN WAS
PRODUCED
IN THIS
DISTRICT
AND FIRST
13 HEN
PEN TO
PRODUCE
300 EGGS
EACH WAS
REARED
IN CITY

OF SALEM
AND FIRST
335 EGG
LEGHORN
HEN WAS
PRODUCED
IN THIS
SECTION.
WORLD
CHAMPION
HEN IS
JUST OVER
THE LINE
IN B. C.

SEVENTY-SEVENTH YEAR

SALEM, OREGON, SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 4, 1928

PRICE FIVE CENTS

INFERTILE EGGS BEST FOR MARKETS

Government Urges Farmers
To Ban Barnlot Rooster
To Save the Eggs

WASHINGTON, March 3—(AP)—Farmers lost \$15,000,000 last year on fertile eggs, a blow calculated to result in some grief for Chanticleer.

Government figures show that fertile eggs constitute 42.5 per cent of the farmers' total egg loss. The loss, from infertile eggs is placed at 24.2 per cent.

It has been the custom for years among poultrymen to segregate the roosters so that their laying flocks may produce the more profitable infertile eggs.

As a result of authoritative study, the department of agriculture is carrying the suggestion to farmers that they eliminate the barnyard rooster as soon as the hatching season closes. Roosters, it points out, have no connection with egg production and their presence during the laying season is highly detrimental.

"Heat is the great enemy of eggs, both fertile and infertile," the department says. "The fertile germ in hot weather quickly becomes a blood ring, which spoils the egg. Summer heat has the same effect as the hen or incubator on fertile eggs. An infertile egg will withstand a temperature of as much as 103 degrees Fahrenheit for seven days and still be usable for food, whereas a fertile egg is unfit after 36 hours in the same temperature."

NEW "CROPMETER" MEASURES ACREAGE

"Cropmeters" are machines designed to help the government crop reporting service make prompt and accurate estimates of the acreages planted to different crops in the important agricultural states. The new device is installed in an automobile in the same manner as a speedometer. Each year an automobile so equipped will be driven over a certain highway route. As the operator passes from a field of wheat to one of corn, for example, he releases the wheat button and presses the corn button. At the end of the route he has a mileage record of the road frontage of all principal crops. Comparison with last year's record over the same route indicates the changes the farmers have made in their plantings. Compilation of records from thousands of miles of driving gives a more accurate estimate of changes than can be secured from estimates founded only on observation.

REAL DIRT FARMERS STAR IN UNCLE SAM'S "MOVIE" STORIES OF CONDITIONS ON THE LAND IN THE U. S.

Theatrical Representations of the Farmer, Accepted as Authentic on Broadway, Are Laughed to Scorn in the Grange Hall or Little Red School House Where Every Observer Knows Exactly How the True Farmer Looks and Acts

By Frank I. Weller

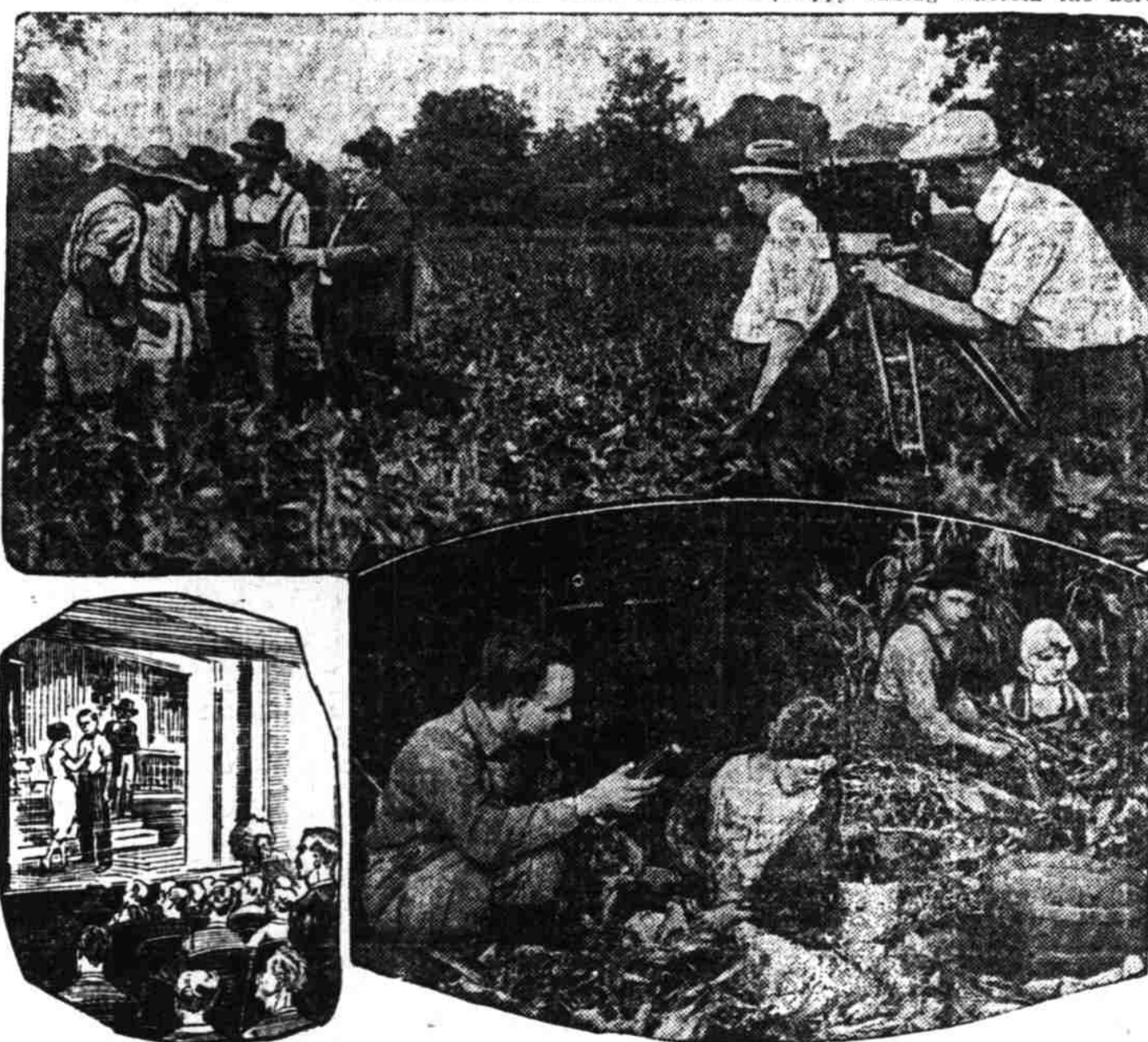
(Associated Press Farm Editor)
WASHINGTON—(AP)—When Uncle Sam's new season of "farm movies" starts in May, rural folk again will play the leading roles.

In 300 films on agricultural subjects now in circulation, more than 95 per cent of the character parts were played by real farm-

cannot be imitated. Theatrical characterizations of the farmer, accepted as altogether authentic on Broadway, are laughed to scorn in the Grange hall where every observer knows precisely how true farmers look and act. They will not accept the antics of professional creators of "rube" types."

Made purely for educational purposes, the films range from

types, and told only "to act natural" is all the director asks. Human interest elements, not forgetting romance, are woven into the film, whether the "shot" be of a county agent lecturing to farmers in an alfalfa field, the hero finding the red ear of corn that entitles him to a kiss from his sweetheart at the husking bee, or the "fadeout" of the proverbial happy ending wherein the hero-



Movies produced for rural audiences by the department of agriculture teach lessons in farming while telling a story too. Casts are gathered from real farm folk. Cameramen above are filming a lesson by a county agent in the fields. Below is a husking bee scene, of the sort which adds human interest to the agricultural lessons of the films.

ers. Raymond Evans, chief of the office of motion pictures, department of agriculture, expects to send his camera crews to the far west for the first work of the year, where native residents will be cast for fishing "shots" in a picture on grazing in the national forests.

"City-bred talent, even if professional, has been unsuccessful in portraying rural types," Evans declares. "There seems to be something about the bearing and gesture of the real farmer which

microscopic studies of organisms that cause plant disease to panoramic views of work on improvement and conservation of land, trees and streams. Most of them are one reel in length, although tremendous popular demand is claimed for the two and three-reel pictures in which there is just enough dramatization of plot to insure continuity and visual explanation.

The amateur actors usually are selected from the area in which the picture is to be made, cast for

ine's father bestows his blessing, a team of horses and the "back forty."

Wherever possible field sets are used for "interiors," otherwise the scenes are made in the Washington studio where Klieg lights can be used to advantage. Plans are under consideration to construct regional studios. Thus far, officials say, appropriations have been inadequate for best results generally. The department's most favored picture, "The Corn Borer

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FARMERS' PRODUCE ON THE NEW MARKET

2400 Feet of Floor Space
Reserved For Department
To Be Full

Farmers of the valley are rapidly becoming interested in the new farmers' produce market which will be part of the new Market on north Commercial street. Reservations are being made every day, and it will not be long until the space is all reserved.

Some of the farmers of certain districts of the valley are joining together in a club, and this club reserves a space suitable to marketing its produce. In this way two or three farmers can run the stall in the market, selling other farmers' products as well as their own. All farmers of the valley will not have produce enough from their own farms for each one to keep a stall going continually, but with a cooperative arrangement between a number of farmers the stall can be kept active at all times.

Harry Pearson, who will manage the farmers' produce stalls, has been among the farmers of the valley explaining the new marketing methods and says that the farmers are all enthusiastic over the idea. Many of the districts are planning to form clubs to get the benefit of cooperative marketing, and at the present time it looks as though the 2400 feet of available space would not be enough to accommodate the farmers interested.

According to the original plan for the market, explained by William Bustek, manager of the Market, the 2400 feet of space in the new building will be divided according to the amount of floor space wanted by the farmer and a stall will be erected on this space. This will give each produce seller an individual display space that will be neat and will give him plenty of room to exhibit many kinds of produce. The rent paid by the farmers will be based

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UNCLE SAM URGES SAVING THE CALVES

WASHINGTON, March 3.—(AP)—Coming to the conclusion that the dairy industry is in a strong position, with indications of only a moderate expansion in production, the agricultural outlook conference advises "saving the better dairy calves so that herds may be culled shortly before there is a material decline from the present high slaughter value of the old cows."