

BOND PAPER TO BE MADE AT SALEM PLANT

Salem—Work on the third unit of the Oregon Pulp & Paper company's plant in Salem, which will give to this city the only bond paper mill on the Pacific coast and add in the neighborhood of 75 men to the payroll of the company's local plant was started last week by C. Van Patton & Son, to whom the contract has been awarded.

With the completion of the new unit, which with its equipment will represent an investment of \$300,000 and bring the total investment in the mill to approximately \$2,000,000, actual commercial production of sulphite bond paper will commence on a large scale, and 50 percent of the mill's daily output of 50 tons will then be represented in bond and glassine paper.

Last Saturday the mill turned out its first run of sulphite bond in white as an experiment to determine what grade of bond paper western timber would produce. The success of the experiment leads to the announcement that sulphite bond will comprise a big part of the company's product after the new unit has been completed. Both white and colored paper will be manufactured.

MEEKER GETS GOOD RETURNS FROM MONMOUTH FARM

Threshers report that fall sown grain is turning out much better than was expected in almost every instance. Among good yields reported is the following from W. W. Meeker's farm which we believe will stand comparison with anything in the valley. Mr. Meeker had 26 acres of wheat which averaged 40 bushels to the acre or a total of 1040 bushels. He had 10 acres of oats which averaged 40 bushels to the acre and 26 acres of oats and vetch from which he realized 14,000 pounds of vetch seed, already sold at 4 cents per pound, and 354 bushels of oats and vetch. Since there is a good demand for grain and fair prices promised, it will be apparent that Mr. Meeker's harvest this year was anything but poor.

He has 155 acres of land, 8 being within the Monmouth city limits. On this farm is a fine walnut orchard of 5 acres and another acre embraced

in the family orchard, a large proportion of which is prune trees. Mr. Meeker's experience with the cooperative marketing association is not such as to make him wildly enthusiastic over it. In 1920 his prunes netted him 46 cents a bushel for the green prunes and the cost of drying was 43 cents, making an allowance of 3 cents per bushel for growing and picking the prunes.—Monmouth Herald.

Farm Pointers

Seed wheat treatment for smut control may prove unsatisfactory from one or more of the following reasons: Smut infection is not destroyed; the grain is badly damaged in treatment or subsequent handling; part of the grain is reinfected in handling after treatment the seed bed is infected with spores that germinate at about the same time as the seed. While soil infection cannot be controlled the choice of the most smut-resistant varieties that will succeed in the locality will help reduce the damage.

Culling the flock to oust poor layers from the laying pen, while highly important to economy of production, is no more so than feeds and feeding methods, freedom from external parasites, time of hatching, and good housing.—O. A. C. Extension service.

Poultrymen must do one of three things—trap-nest the flocks to find just how well each hen lays, study and use the principles of culling out the poor layer, or continue to keep some hens at a loss. The trap-nest is too expensive to be practical except with birds of high yield used for breeding. Culling is the most profitable with the general farm or commercial flock, and how to cull is told in a new extension bulletin, "Suggestive Points on Culling the Poultry Flock," by H. E. Cosby. Copies free from O. A. C.

"While he formerly grew considerable alfalfa he is now working out this crop into a three-year rotation of grain, clover, and cultivated crops, says the college Extension Service News of a highly successful Malheur county farmer. The grain used is largely winter wheat of the hybrid 128 variety. For the cultivation and crop soy beans are under investigation and trial.

MARIS MAKES PLEA FOR COOPERATIVE CONCERNS

Corvallis—An earnest warning against surrender to the influences opposing cooperative market associations in Oregon is given by Paul V. Maris, director of the agricultural college extension service.

"Oregon now has such large investments of effort and capital in the half dozen commodity cooperative associations recently established that disaster cannot come to any of them without inflicting heavy losses and giving cooperation a setback which it cannot recover," says Mr. Maris.

The success of cooperative associations in California, which brought prosperity to several groups of agricultural producers and benefited the entire state, is cited as an example. The Oregon associations listed are those for marketing wheat, fruit, eggs, hay, mint, wool, and mohair. The new problems of organizing, financing and managing these associations are in the most part being coped with successfully. One failure, that of the Oregon Dairymen's Cooperative league, is cited and warning given that should others occur it would be very difficult to maintain any of the associations in periods of even mild adversity.

"Such experiences must be avoided, yet the danger of their occurrence is apparent," asserts Mr. Maris. "Group withdrawals have been attempted or threatened within four of the existing associations. There appears to be evidence that unfriendly influences outside their organizations take advantage of internal dissatisfaction to make success extremely difficult."

Mention is made of a report on good authority that a member of the Poultry Producers' association now defending a suit for contract violation professes to be relieved of any personal expense in the matter. The question is asked, "Whence come the funds for the legal defense and prolonged campaign being carried on among members by a paid worker?"

"Let those who would avoid disastrous effects of failure help now to counteract them," Mr. Maris concludes. "The initial heavy expense and costly mistakes are past and possibilities of success are demonstrated. Granges, farmers' unions, and farm bureaus everywhere can well afford to give immediate consideration to problems of cooperative

associations. Let us demonstrate that cooperation is a practical possibility in this generation."

OPPOSED CREAM IN COFFEE

Frenchman, a Century Ago, Ascribed All Sorts of Human Ills to the Custom.

Arsene Thiebaud de Berneud, 117 years old, a century ago to the Bibliotheque Mazarin, Paris, opposed with ferocity the then comparatively new custom of adding milk or cream to black coffee. The latter, in the author's language, was "exceeding joyful and, I had nearly said, spiritual" in its effects. But let ever so small a quantity of milk or cream be added and the result upon the human economy was most disastrous.

Since the dawn of this vicious custom pneumonia and consumption in the cities had increased one-half and rural communities formerly immune were now beginning to show cases of these ailments.

According to Le Progres Medical, which obtained the above information from a new paper review, La Comnaissance, de Berneud claimed that many eminent physicians shared his opinions. He seems to have had an obsession that all mixtures of fluids were injurious, and extended his prescription of milk addition to tea, chocolate and spirits. Sustained by this preconceived notion, he was able to publish a long diatribe in 1823, in which he accuses cafe au lait of causing almost every derangement known to medicine. But, rabid as he sounds, he was fatuous enough to admit that perhaps 10 per cent of the people might be tough enough to drink cafe au lait without disastrous results.—New York World.

BUILDING UP BUFFALO HERDS

Department of Agriculture Has Had Gratifying Success With This Part of Its Work.

Forty-six new buffalo calves are reported on three of the four game preserves maintained by the biological survey of the United States Department of Agriculture for the special protection of buffalo. On the national bison range, in Montana, there are 417 buffalo, including 28 calves born this spring. Fifteen calves are reported at the Wind Cave preserve, in South Dakota, and 3 at Niobrara, Neb.

The department has been very fortunate in maintaining the herds established at these three points and at Sullys Hill, North Dakota. There are relatively few large buffalo herds now scattered over the country, and the biological survey has made special efforts to provide suitable ranges and protection for what threatened a few years ago to become an extinct species of native American animal.

Interesting Powder Horn Map.

A map engraved on an old powder horn may lead to the location of the sites of several Cherokee Indian towns in western North Carolina, according to the Bureau of American Ethnology at Washington.

The powder horn is a loan from Hugh Kirk, Newtownards, County Down, Ireland, and dates from about 1750 when the English were beginning to open up the Cherokee region. It belonged to James Grant, member of a company of British soldiers stationed near Charlestown and near Fort Loudon and Fort Prince George in the Cherokee country about the time that these forts were besieged.

The horn is elaborately engraved with the royal arms of Great Britain and the map showing the ancient town of Ucassee and other towns in the region in which the soldier saw service.

Perpetual Motion Discredited.

It seems hardly credible, but up to the year 1772, there was no scientist in all Europe who knew enough to categorically deny that there was such a thing as perpetual motion.

It remained for Sir Isaac Newton and the French scientist, De La Hire, to demonstrate beyond doubt the impossibility of attaining it.

Quite a little time passed before the scientific world in general was willing to accept the Newtonian theory, but finally the French Academy of Science at Paris, in 1775, publicly declared that perpetual motion was an impossibility and thereby branded all those who still insisted upon experimenting with it as charlatans.—Pittsburgh Leader.

Multiplies Scenery.

A Russian widow, Mme. Ivan Boutkovsky, has devised an ingenious scheme for "multiple scenery," whereby two scenes are painted upon one canvas. Colored lights are thrown upon this drop-scene, which bring out certain colors while concealing others, so that with the same stage setting either a landscape or an interior may immediately be brought into view. Playing several acts with one set of scenery is an idea that should appeal strongly to producers, both as a novelty and from an economical point of view.—Scientific American.

Radio in Indo-China.

Indo-China is covered with a complete radio telegraphic system, comprising 15 stations equipped with the best high-powered apparatus. The country receives every night from the Bordeaux station in France full market and financial reports and the news of the day.

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