

ALFALFA WEEVIL CONTROL BY AIR WILL BE TESTED

OREGON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Corvallis, May 16.—(Special) Control of alfalfa weevil, now invading the eastern boundary of this state, by applying poison dust from airplanes will be tested on a commercial scale next Wednesday, May 20, at the Oregon Agricultural Experiment Station, Malheur county.

J. J. Chamberlain, representing the entomology department of the Oregon Agricultural Experiment Station, who recently completed experiments with airplane spraying by airplane, is again in charge of the trials. Captain H. H. French, commanding the 321st observation squadron of the Post Office, will pilot a large commercial airplane, and will be fitted out with special dusting attachment designed for the orchard tests made last year.

It is certain that Captain French of the 321st observation squadron of the Post Office is the pilot of the airplane in the experiment that has been planned in advance by the Entomology department of the Oregon Agricultural Experiment Station. It is far as known here that the airplane will be fitted out with special dusting attachment designed for the orchard tests made last year.

The dusting attachment is the poison to be applied at the rate of 2 pounds per acre. It will be mixed with kerosene and will be applied by airplane at the low rate.

The company agent of Malheur county, H. L. Brechtel, is arranging the details of the experiment. The dusting attachment is being fitted out by the experiment station in the flight to stop the advance of the weevil to other parts of the state, including the Willamette valley where alfalfa is now getting established.

CHOICE, CHANCE TO BE FIGURED

(By NEA Service)
NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., May 16.—Only by constant, careful selection and development of the best stock can the poultry breeder expect to develop a flock that can be regarded upon a high egg production in the following generation.

This theory is the result of years of experience on the egg-production side of the business in egg-laying farms in New Jersey. It is presented by George W. Hervey of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station.

"Viewed strictly as a mass proposition," Hervey concludes, "in no instance is it possible to show an exact relationship between the production of daughters and their mothers, or between daughters' and their production."

"The fact that both the male and female in a given mating may come from a high-producing ancestry does not mean necessarily that the offspring will be endowed therewith. It is only by the right combination is effected by a mating of parents, both possessing factors for high fecundity, that uniformly high production can be maintained."

It is therefore, the breeder should choose such birds in order to get the best records from the progeny. This, in addition to good breeding methods, is the "trap nest." Hervey advises, when the only certain means of selection is the trap-nesting for the first year, it is unnecessary. Earlier conditions a winter trap-nest of approximately 20 eggs is an indication of high proficiency in laying. Such a record is indicative of a potential 200-egg bird.

"The stock is not uniformly high on Nov. 1. It is advisable to select all birds producing 20 eggs in the first winter months and then to test them a second time, commencing July 1. If the late summer and early fall production is satisfactory, the birds should be added to winter production. Such a record is a requirement for the future breeding pen is essential."

ROSES DAMAGED
Heavy milder is the cause of damage to roses in Oregon. The heavy milder is more susceptible than the other roses. Starting in the spring and dusting with the finest grade of dusting sulfur at two week intervals is recommended by the experiment station. A circular dealing with the milder and black spot of roses will be sent on request to the Oregon Agricultural College at Corvallis.

Big Honey Crop
Oregon expects a large flow of honey this year. The state has more than 125,000 bee colonies producing 5,000,000 pounds of honey annually.

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DECLINE OF HORSES IS DEPLORED

Farmers Urged to Avert Movement Toward Rapid and Seeming Certain Elimination of Former Popular Animal.



"Pervenche" Belgian mare is the pride of draft horses. She won the Grand Championship in 1923 and 1924 at the Chicago show.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—No horse has a surplus of horses, and today a crisis in the supply appears to have been reached.

Here's how the diminishing supply is rapidly taking place:

1910 to 1920 (10 years) decrease 1,544,130 head.

1920 to 1925 (5 years) decrease 2,000,000 head.

In 1910, according to the United States Department of Agriculture, there were 23,015,902 horses in the country. In 1920 there was a total of 21,472,772.

GETTING MOST OUT OF TIMBER IS PLAN

Owning 173,820 acres of forest land in California, the Diamond Match company has an interest in reproducing the timber, but it is essential that the plan shall be economic and not academic, observes Basing Point, published by Baker, Fentress & Co., Portland and Chicago, adding that the company holds 73,000 acres of virgin timber; 25,533 acres estimated to yield 20,000 feet per acre in 25 years; 17,534 acres to yield 20,000 feet per acre in 50 years; 7653 acres to yield 20,000 feet per acre in 75 years and 22,000 acres to yield 20,000 feet per acre in 125 to 150 years. The company has given up the attempt to carry out scientific methods of reforestation and believes that its system is as effective as economic conditions will permit, namely to save immature timber in logging, to cover the cut-over land with a heavy growth of seedlings, and to provide effective fire protection.

The company will cut out its present virgin timber in 50 years and expects then to bring in nearly a billion feet of commercial saw material. As a general proposition the company does not believe it economically possible to pay taxes and carry the risks of reforesting Idaho and Northwest timber lands. Such areas are being logged with extreme care, but the cut-over land is sold.

Must not use Sulfur Treatment For Gooseberries

Gooseberry growers must not use sulphur in any form after the fruit is set, if they intend to sell to the consumer, says H. P. Brass, plant pathologist of the agricultural college experiment station. The station suggests that growers try sal soda, 1 1/2 ounces to one gallon of water, if mildew is developing. This material should be applied thoroughly and repeated removal after each rainy spell.

This method is practiced in Europe with good results, but has not yet been tried in this country. The experiment station is conducting tests with this inexpensive treatment, and will be glad to hear from growers who are trying out this method. Chemists say that this material will not cause chemical action or produce gas in the canned fruit.

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HONEY IS EASY TO DISPOSE OF; MANY USES ARE FOUND

Beekeepers who produce more honey than they can use at home may dispose of their product in a number of different ways, advises the experiment station.

Many producers have adopted the plan of setting up roadside stores, or booths—a scheme which has proved especially good for the selling of honey. Signs placed along the road on both sides of the booth call the attention of motorists to the honey. If it is not practical to have an attendant constantly at the stand, a sign may be prominently displayed telling the motorist to sound his horn, which signal may be promptly answered by the person in charge.

Grocery stores offer another excellent market. Ofttimes the whole surplus may be disposed of through this medium. Window displays attractively arranged will draw tourists' attention and result in large sales. If the grocerman is not in favor of making an exhibit entirely of honey, displays may be made combining honey and pancake flour, or honey and breakfast foods. An observation hive will also be found valuable in attracting attention to the display.

Honey peddling or house-to-house canvassing, may be adopted by those who have means of transportation. Orders may be filled at the time, or later. Leaving a self-addressed stamped envelope with the customer has proved successful in many instances.

Commission houses offer another field for the disposal of honey.

A few Oregon beekeepers have tried the scheme of advertising in tractors in newspapers and magazines, and delivering it by parcel post, thus working up a mail order business. This method of selling in mail order selling is to have a package that will not leak. The best package is the screw-top can in the quart and two quart sizes, packed in a corrugated mailing carton which can be obtained inexpensively. Several beekeepers in the northwest have started advertising.

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HIGH PRICES BRING BACK FARM TREK

(By NEA Service)
CHICAGO, May 16.—Better farm prices and general government protection of the farmer have brought about a "back to the farm" movement.

Dr. Herman Janss, director of the farm land division of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, reports this movement has taken place through last year and is continuing in greater proportions this year.

A survey made by E. M. Fisher, of the same organization, shows that there was a 42 per cent increase in farm sales in 21 states and two Canadian provinces last year, over the previous year. In addition, he reports, there is evidence of a 40 to 50 per cent increase of farm sales in both countries.

The best reports of rural land sales come from Kansas and Nebraska, where conditions improved following the rise in wheat prices.

This increase in the movement back to the farm is attributed to three factors: Stabilization of higher prices for farm products, laws passed in nearly half the states protecting buyers from irresponsible real estate dealers, and a general return of the feeling of confidence in farming.

"An enormous amount of this new life in farm buying is traceable directly to results obtained by recent laws passed in 19 states to protect farm buyers from land sharks," says Dr. Janss. "The majority of the laws license under bond all real estate dealers and prevent unlicensed dealers from dealing in land. Most of them carry fine and prison penalties."

There are more telephones in the single state of Iowa than there are in the entire continents of South America and Africa combined.

Jardine to Visit All Coast States On Tour of West

In order that he may become familiar with the work of his department in the field, Secretary of Agriculture Jardine will leave Washington on May 27 for a six weeks inspection trip through the west. Four-fifths of the 20,000 workers in the department are at stations scattered throughout the country outside of Washington, a fact which led the secretary to decide on this early visit.

At a later time he expects to go to the southwest and through the east and south.

The trip of Secretary Jardine will take him to California, with stops in Kansas, Utah and Idaho on his way west, and in Washington, Oregon, Montana, North Dakota, Minnesota, Nebraska and Iowa on the return. As the tour is primarily for field inspection, the secretary is accepting but a limited number of speaking engagements.

The amount of lead used in a single year by the Western Electric company in the manufacture of telephones is greater than the displacement of a giant steamship like the White Star liner Homeric.

Four times the total number of telephones now in use in Great Britain would not equal the increase in the number of telephones in the United States during the past ten years.

Best Hens Chosen



A good, and a poor, layer. Upper view shows a model good laying hen, with deep and long, prominent breast. Below, the poor layer has short back, loose feathers, shrunken eye.

MOST APPETITES APPROVE POTATO

(By NEA Service)
COLUMBUS, O., May 9.—The potato is ruler of the vegetable kingdom.

It heads the list of vegetables consumed by the average person in a year, the agricultural extension division of Ohio State University finds. A survey of a typical community in Ohio last year, brought out these statistics:

The average person consumed 178.9 pounds of potatoes last year, of which only 6.5 pounds were sweet potatoes. The same individual ate 25.95 pounds of cabbage, making this vegetable a poor second to the potato.

Next to cabbage came beans, green, dry and canned, with 16.18 pounds. Then came onions, 15.8 pounds.

All other vegetables fall below 10 pounds consumption for each person. Cauliflower is at the foot of the list, with 5.88 pounds a person. Parsnips lead all meats consumed, with 94.8 pounds a year for each person.

Egg consumption averaged 27 dozen a person, and milk, whole and condensed, 296 pounds or about 133 quarts a person.

LEG WEAKNESS IS CHECKED BY SUN

Leg weakness in chicks is a rather peculiar disease found most often in incubator hatched chicks at the age of 10 to 40 days. It frequently attacks chicks which have been apparently healthy and growing. When this disease appears in a brooder there are usually several cases at about the same time. Occasionally a very high percentage of the young chicks developed within a few days.

The majority of outbreaks of leg weakness coming to the attention of the veterinary department of the college seem to be associated with the method of management.

"Every severe outbreak we have observed has been in chicks that were closely housed and that were being fed a ration containing only a small amount of green feed," says Dr. R. T. Simms, professor of veterinary medicine.

"It is a significant fact that very few cases are ever seen in chicks hatched under hens and allowed to run with the old birds. In some outbreaks we have observed that this trouble appeared in only a part of a hatch.

"Chicks which were out in the sunlight and which had a sufficient amount of green feed escaped the trouble which is developed in the chicks kept in and fed very little green stuff.

"Treatment after symptoms are well developed is not very satisfactory. A change in the method of management will usually prevent development of more cases. Such a change consists in allowing the young chicks to run in the direct sunlight and to have a plentiful supply of tender green grass or clover."

Top dressings of gypsum on the meadow at this time will greatly increase the coming hay crop. Broadcast at the rate of 100 pounds per acre is the usual application. It is often advisable to leave a strip untreated in order to compare the benefits of the gypsum application, says the state college experiment station.

Black raspberry culture in Oregon is better understood than formerly, though many small home growers do not realize the value of this berry. Trellising blackberries, says the experiment station, is not necessary when the canes are pruned low.

A ewe may be expected to produce two lambs a year, but if forced to raise four she lays down on the job. She can profitably raise a lamb and a wool crop, but if she has to raise a crop of ticks and stomach worms in addition she soon ceases to exist. Dipping immediately after shearing helps to eliminate the ticks. Stomach worms can be treated with a copper sulfate solution, which has proved successful in getting rid of these parasites. Write the state college or see your county agent for instructions.

An open seed bed for broccoli is regarded by many Oregon growers as the best method of raising young plants. The seeds are drilled at the rate of 70 to 80 for every three feet. This is usually done with the hand seeder, says the experiment station.

Raw Wool Will be Tested by U. S. for Moisture Content

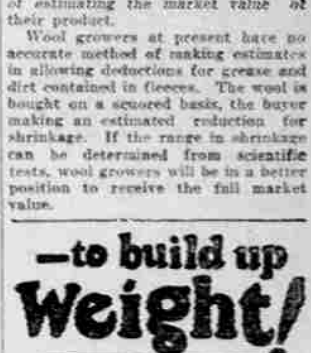
A series of tests of the shrinkage and moisture content of raw wool grown in various parts of the United States is to be made by the department of agriculture so that wool growers will have a more accurate method of estimating the market value of their product.

Wool growers at present have no accurate method of making estimates in allowing deductions for grease and dirt contained in fleeces. The wool is bought on a scored basis, the buyer making an estimated deduction for shrinkage. If the range in shrinkage can be determined from scientific tests, wool growers will be in a better position to receive the full market value.

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The system of buying butterfat that has generally been in vogue in this state has not offered any inducement for the progressive dairymen to turn out high quality cream because good and poor have been bought at the same price. This system has been and is now fostered by large manufacturers who are so situated that it is impractical for them to obtain high grade cream in large quantities. They quite naturally oppose any change in this buying system because it means that it is possible for the country creamery to put better butter on the market than they can produce. We have been grading cream for more than a year and since January first have been paying one cent above Portland Morning Oregonian quotation for our "A" grade and one cent below the same quotation for "B" grade. The express on cream to Portland amounts to more than one cent per pound on butterfat.

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"A" grade cream must be clean to the taste, shall have no objectionable flavors or odors, be free from lumps, shall have at least 28 per cent butterfat, and must not have more than one-half of one percent acidity. (Cream will curdle in coffee when it contains one-quarter of one per cent acidity.) We are striving towards a sweet cream standard for our "A" grade cream.

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