

Counties Back of Extension Agents

Work of O. A. C. in Co-Operation with Agents Last Year Met with Hearty Approval of the People

(O. A. C. Bulletin)

That development of leadership should start with the boys and girls, in the opinion of L. J. Allen, assistant state club leader of Oregon. It is the most valuable part of the club training, and will result in boys' and girls' taking an active part in civic affairs in the future.

Every community takes a certain pride in the achievements of its boys and girls," says Mr. Allen. "Often organizations will promote club work and endeavor to interest the young people in business enterprises. A community usually finds club members prepared to take part in local and state interests and affairs.

Livestock Thrives on Western Ranges

Livestock and range conditions are very favorable in the western states with cattle and sheep going into the winter in very good condition with good prospects for winter range and an ample supply of feed according to the monthly livestock and range report issued by the division of crop and livestock estimates of the U. S. department of agriculture.

Cattle industry now carries a more optimistic tone, local trading is in evidence and there are reports of a little restocking in some sections. The condition of cattle is 92 per cent of normal compared with 83 per cent last month, 85 per cent a year ago, and 93 per cent two years ago.

Effect of Roundworms on the Growth of Hogs

The influence of parasites in stunting the growth of hogs is commonly recognized but there are few instances in which the effect has been actually measured. The United States department of agriculture describes such a test with large round worms, or ascarids, a serious intestinal parasite. In one experiment pigs kept exclusively on clean clover pasture attained a weight of 218 pounds, while others of the same age on similar pasture with access to a wormy hog grew to only 162 pounds.

In another experiment pigs on pasture with access to a permanent hog lot also failed to make good gains in weight. When these pigs were slaughtered it was found that those infested with the largest number of worms were those that weighed the least. Thus, it seems probable that, all other things being equal, there is a more or less direct relation between the number of worms and the rate of gain.

Roundworms are readily prevented by a system of sanitation now widely used. In addition to being more healthy, hogs grown under this system develop more evenly and are ready for market from a month to six weeks earlier.

Co-operation Pays

Two fool jackasses—now get this dope— Were tied together with a piece of rope. Said one to the other, "You come my way. While I take a nibble at this new fawn hay."

"I won't," said the other, "You come with me, For I too, have some hay you see." So they got nowhere, just pawed up dirt. And oh, by golly, how that rope add hurt.

Then they faced about, those stubborn wiles, And said, "We are just like human fools. Let's pull together. I'll go your way. Then come with me, and he'll both eat hay!"

Well, they ate their hay and liked it too. And swore to be comrades good and true. As the sun went down they were to say, "Ah, this is the end of a perfect day."

Now get this lesson—don't let it Learn this one thing from the poor jackass: We must pull together—'tis the only way. To put farming on the mat and put it to stay.

Slump in the Pig Crop

Partial failure of the 1924 corn crop, with resultant high prices and unfavorable corn-hog ratio, caused breeders to continue deflation in pork production so that this fall the pig crop averages only 82 per cent of the crop a year ago. The greatest reduction was in the southwest, where the drought cut feed crops very short. The least reduction was in the west dairy belt.

It will be almost a year before increased swine breeding will be noticeable, the foundation finds. This is due to the fact that it takes a year, fully, to raise gilts to breeding age and it was not until this fall that the bumper crop of corn for 1923 brought about very

Hints on Beekeeping

Beekeeping in Oregon is a specialized branch of agriculture requiring study and attention in detail. It is carried on in five districts with each district having its own peculiar climatic conditions and honey plants. Anyone contemplating commercial beekeeping should study the local and climatic problems of the respective districts. Free bulletins on commercial beekeeping may be secured from the Oregon agricultural college by writing to the extension service.

Dry weather cut seriously into the honey crop of western Washington this season and forest fires also were a factor in some sections. Clover pastures dried badly and the hardy fireweed also suffered. R. A. Slocum, Washington state college bee specialist, estimates the crop as only 20 to 40 per cent of normal.

A good colony of bees at the beginning of the winter honey flow consists of one sealed queen and 75,000 to 100,000 workers. There should be as few drones as possible, advises H. A. Scullion, assistant professor of entomology at the state college.

A correspondent of Capper's Farmer says that a liberal application of onion juice will relieve the pain from a bee sting.

Early sowing has been found to be most desirable in the planting of Oregon spring grain. Dates of planting varies on different soils even on the same farms. Late

February or early March planting may be early on sandy loams or on other warm well-drained soils while heavy, cold soils may not be ready. For this type April planting is early enough. It is best to plant as soon as the ground is dry enough for good working con-

dition and warm enough to make the plant food available, the experiment station has found. Too late planting means reduced yields.

Liming Oregon soils contributes to the efficiency of nature and also protects inoculation and substantially adds to the capacity of the bacteria and plants to utilize free atmospheric nitrogen. It adds formation of nitrates in soil organic matter, the experiment station has noted.



Four Days Pre-Christmas Sale!

On December 21, 22, 23 and 24 we will put our entire stock of holiday goods, toys, shoes, etc., on sale at reductions of from

20% to 30%

Toys All to Go at Cost, Absolutely

SHOES

If children need shoes why not have Santa bring them a pair of good shoes? \$4.75 Shoes, Now . . . \$3.50 \$3.55 Shoes, Now . . . \$2.45 You Will Profit by Taking Advantage of this Sale.

Herrle Dry Goods Co.

No. 8 East Ninth Avenue



Beard's Beard's Beard's

Gift Sale

of Dinner and Dance

Frocks

\$16.75—\$24.75

Not a week before Christmas when all the holiday parties begin, and you will need a new evening dress. Come to Beard's, and you will find the most charming frocks at prices you will be pleased to pay.

GEORGETTE CREPES AND CHIFFONS IN PASTEL COLORS

Umbrellas 20 Per Cent Discount

A practical gift is a nice umbrella. You can save one-fifth the cost here. Come Monday.

Clearance Sale Prices On All Coats

No reservations. Many coats priced far below wholesale cost to clean up. High grade garments priced as low as \$14.85.

Children's Coats at 1/2 Price

Hand Bags and Vanity Cases

Prices All Greatly Reduced

Many reductions as great as 33 1/3%. The gift that is always appreciated.

Christmas Boxes, each . . . 10c
Christmas Ribbon, bolt 8c

BLANKETS

Cold Weather Demands Warm Bedding What is more useful than warm blankets. Extra special Nashua in beautiful plaids—size 66x84, Christmas special . . . \$4.48
Wool Mix Blankets, size 66x80, . . . \$6.29

Don't Forget Baby

Baby blankets, baby robes, baby headwear, baby booties, baby saccos, baby hose, etc.

Men's Woolen Scarfs SPECIAL

\$1.98

Sweaters

20% Discount

INDESTRUCTIBLE Japanese Pearls

in single and triple strands, pastel colors 98c

Combinations, Bloomers, Vests

Rayon Silk Combinations in Christmas boxes \$3.25

Bloomers and Vests, excellent for Christmas gifts.

Silk Hosiery, \$1.50, \$1.85 and \$1.95 the Pair.

A Christmas box free with your purchase.

Handkerchiefs

The Gift That All Enjoy

The gift which is always 100% in advance of all others. We have very large assortments for both men and women. Give a box of handkerchiefs, 59c to \$2.00 the box. Handkerchief gift folders with envelope for mailing, each 10c

Gowns and Chemise

Of Fine Silk Crepe de Chine for gifts of superior charm.

Chemise \$3.48 to \$6.50
Gowns \$5.95 to \$10.00
Lingerie Gowns of Rayon Silk \$2.98
Natural Pongee Gowns \$1.50
Hand Made Batiste Gowns \$1.50
Fancy Crepe Gowns \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.75
Glove Silk Vests, all colors \$1.50
Rayon Silk Vest Lengths, embroidered 79c
Fancy Garters, values to \$1.50, the pair 50c and 88c



Low Round Trip Fares to points in Oregon, Washington and California for Christmas and New Years

Tickets at Specially Reduced Fares will be good for travel December 18-25, inclusive, 30, 31 and January 1 Return any time prior to midnight, January 4, 1926

Comfortable and Convenient Trains

To Portland 7:30 a. m. 11:10 a. m. 3:20 p. m. Standard Sleeper Daily leaves 2:25 a. m.; arrives 7:20 a. m.

To The South 6:08 a. m., 1:45 p. m.

To Coos Bay 1:00 a. m., 7:45 a. m.

Please Telephone 2200 for any further information

Southern Pacific Lines

F. G. LEWIS, Ticket Agent



JEWELRY The Best Gift of All

A beautiful line of wrist watches just received.

Prices from \$10.00 to \$175.00

"Pay Cash Pay Less"

Watch & Clock Repairing We Are Experts PRICES REASONABLE

Green's JEWELRY STORE

22 Eighth Avenue, West One-half block off Willamette

Winter-Made Pectin Extracts in Jellies

Certain Fruit Juices Make Good Jellies While Others Are Not Considered Suitable for Jelly-Making.

Certain fruit juice makes good jellies, while others are not commonly considered suitable for jelly making. Sugar, acid, and pectin must be present in fairly definite proportions for the formation of a jelly. Fruit juices that do not "jell" are usually low in acid or pectin, or both. It is possible to supply acid in the form of lemon juice and pectin by means of home-made pectin extracts from apples or the white peel of oranges and lemons.

The use of these pectin extracts in small, measured amounts has several advantages. They can be made during the winter and used later in the spring or summer. They enable one to make good jelly from such fruits as raspberries, strawberries, peaches, pears, cherries, rhubarb, and others which are often low in natural pectin. They shorten the cooking time of juices, which frequently must be concentrated before they can be used for jelly making.

Most of the pectin extracts are lacking in pronounced flavor and do not greatly modify the natural flavor of the fruits to which they are added. The choice of apples or citrus fruits for making pectin extracts is largely a matter of local convenience and expense, although if it is desired to make these extracts in the winter and store them for use during a later season, apple pectin extracts are preferable.

Pectin extracts should be used only with rich, full-flavored fruits which are deficient in natural pectin or which require concentrating before making jelly. They should never be used to conceal the inferiority of watered juices. Detailed directions for making and using pectin extracts may be obtained from the United States department of agriculture.

Horticultural News Items

(O. A. C. Bulletin)

What about those fruit and nut trees of undesirable varieties? What about that cherry orchard without adequate pollinizers? Now is a good time to take stock of such things—determine which ones should be top-worked and to what they should be top-worked. Grafting wood should be secured later than February and stored.

Knock off those mummified fruits hanging on your prune, cherry, peach and apricot trees while pruning this winter. They are one of the worst sources of brown rot infection.

If you have some filberts too dry and hard for eating, try refreshing them. Soak them in water for 4 or 8 hours and then dry them quickly, or, better still, place them in an open basket in a jar or other container partly filled with water. The basket of nuts should be held above the water and the jar should be tightly covered. In one or 3 days they will be as good as new.

Mildewed twigs in apples and pears should be removed when the trees are pruned this winter. This is one of the necessary steps in mildew control.

Planting any new small fruit orange this season? If you are,

don't overlook the danger of carrying into your new planting Mosaic or other systematic diseases. Nothing but disease free plants should be used. O. A. C. may save you a big loss and a lot of grief by helping you locate such plants.

Peaches should be sprayed with a 6-6-50 bordeaux mixture between now and mid-February if they are to be kept free of peach leaf curl.

The questionnaires enclosed in the last news letter are being returned in large numbers. Some very interesting things will be said about them when they are all in. Don't overlook yours; send it in.

American Country Life Association Has Meet

Conference of Significant Interest to Farmers Was Held This Year in Richmond, Virginia

A meeting of significant interest to farmers is the annual meeting of the American country life association. It was held this year in Richmond, Virginia, October 27-31. It was attended by farmers and representatives of farm organizations as well as those from social, religious, and educational associations and organizations. The discussion and deliberations covered a wide field of topics of keenest interest, however, probably centered round the two topics farmers' income and standards of life.

There was a very definite and very general belief that there are no interdependent that it is not possible to consider either apart from the other. Indeed, income may be even more dependent on standards of life than are such standards on income. There was general agreement also—particularly it seemed among the farmers present themselves—that better schools are the fundamental consideration in improving either one.

Farm prosperity is governed by the farmer's ability to apply scientific methods to the cultivation of the soil in raising crops and to market his product successfully. The former means knowledge of science of agriculture; the latter means a knowledge of world markets and of transportation and price problems involved. Both are dependent on education as well as native ability. Unless our country's schools offer sound and efficient elementary and secondary educational facilities to the farm youth the oncoming generation of farmers will be less prosperous than the present one. Living under new conditions imposed by a civilized and more complicated means that farm, even more than city children, must be able to avail themselves of results of research and investigation whether concerned with the economic or the social and ethical standards of life.

Cucumbers A Tender Crop It takes two or three pounds of seed to the acre. Each ounce of good seed should be sufficient for 60 hills. Soil required is a well-drained, sandy loam on a south-southwest slope if possible. Plow deep and harrow. If crop does not grow properly try an application of nitrate of soda.

Cabbage An Easy Crop One ounce of seed produces 2000 plants. One-half pound of seed is needed to transplant one acre of cabbage. Tip burn usually indicates potash hunger. Commercial fertilizer applied, one ton per acre, is helped by plowing