

SLOW TO LEARN

Farmers Not Yet Convinced They Must Work Together

The following are some of the many both side arguments on the co-operative movement that the state market agent hears every week:

"They tell us farmers that co-operation is our only hope, but if we wait for it to save us, we won't have much to save."

"Why cannot organization do for the farm industry what it has already done to all other industries?"

"Oh, but farming is different. If we all raised but one crop we could combine and put it over, but we all raise everything, and our interest are so varied we can never all pull together."

"That's what they used to say about labor organizations; that there were so many laborers and so many different trades that it would be impossible to accomplish anything through organization, yet they have organized and they have accomplished wonders for workers in the way of higher wages. Labor would be a twin industry in misery with farming today if the workers had believed in the 'it can't be done.'"

"Yes, but that is different, labor has no products to sell."

"Labor has everything to sell—days' work—but it no longer puts them on the market and asks 'what will you give?' Labor tells the contractor and employer what they can have the days' work for, and if they won't pay it, they don't get it. And they do pay it, because they have to have it."

"But labor has big national organizations and many leaders to stand back of the laborers' demands and help them get them."

"It did not have once. Farmers can have the same powerful machine any time they care strongly enough to build it. They can regulate production, do their own marketing, rid the nation of its speculators and make their own selling prices."

"Then why aren't they doing something along these lines in Oregon today. There are several long-established co-operative organizations. Why haven't they made more progress along this line?"

"Because none of the strictly co-operative organizations are given strength enough to accomplish much. They are too weak in numbers. They do not control enough of the product to be able to fix their own price on their own goods. There are too many farmers like yourself who stand along the lines and say 'it can't be done,' and you help to make it impossible by your outside competition."

"The government should help us in our present extremity. We have the most important industry in the world. Nearly all the newspapers and periodicals in the land and state and national representatives admit our plight of the past three years, and they state that agriculture must be made profitable in order that other business may progress."

"And because these newspapers and politicians have done this, you farmers sit down and pity yourselves. If these papers and these representatives had proclaimed that you farmers are getting all you deserve to have; that you should be satisfied with peonage conditions and that you were too helpless to ever be dangerous to the industries that prey on you—if these papers and these office holders had made these statements instead of competing with each other in their deluge of sympathy, it would not have taken you long to get together in organizations powerful enough to show the world you could run your own business."

"When you farmers will work as hard as you complain; when you quit the self-pity and line up your locality for self-help; when you once get it into your heads that the government will never guarantee you profit prices on your products, but that you have got to get that guarantee by organizing along the same lines as other business that guarantees its organizers dividends, then will farming have its place in the sun."—C. E. Spence, State Market Agent.

Call for Bids Again

The Oregon Highway commission is to open bids in Portland, February 4 and 5 on 94 miles of highway improvement, including resurfacing of 16 miles of the Oregon trail, between Lone Pine and Telecast, Union county.

They will re-advertise for bids on 17 miles of surfacing of the Coquille-Bandon section of the Roosevelt highway in Coos county, says a Salem press dispatch.

The Sentinel and the Oregon Farmer for \$2.15 a year.

Calling Cards, 100 for \$1.50.

Sweethearts of Long Ago

Cupid bridged long years Saturday night and brought across the continent from Brooklyn, N. Y., to Portland for her wedding Miss Margaret E. Guthrie, who plighted her troth to Duncan Ferguson, mayor of Marshfield. The two were boy-and-girl sweethearts 40 years ago.

Mr. Ferguson came west and grew up with the country. He married and reared a family. Two years ago his wife died. His heart went back across the years to his former sweetheart who was a school teacher in Brooklyn. She reached Portland Saturday night at 6:15. Mr. Ferguson met her and in the apartments of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Van Duyn at the Goodwin hotel an hour later the vows were spoken that united these two, so long separated.

The Rev. Donald W. M. MacCleur, pastor of Ross City Park Presbyterian church, performed the ceremony, present being Mr. and Mrs. Van Duyn, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Alsop, Portland; Mrs. M. C. Maloney, of Marshfield; Mrs. MacCleur and the bride and the bridegroom. A wedding supper was served soon afterward at the Benson. The couple will remain in Portland until next Thursday, then leave for Marshfield.

Mayor Ferguson, who is 53 years of age, is a transfer and storage man of the Coos Bay region. He is serving his third term as mayor. He has been a resident of the Coos district since 1906.

One of his sons, John Ferguson, is assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Coos Bay and another, Duncan Jr., is captain of the Marshfield national guard artillery company.—Portland Oregonian.

Educational Notes

Correspondence courses in radio reception and transmission are offered by the engineering extension department of the Pennsylvania State College. More students have enrolled in the radio courses than in any of the other correspondence courses offered by the department.

Pupils assume responsibility in matters of behavior at the Gordon School, Cleveland. A "behavior council," consisting of a representative of each room in the school, formulates whatever rules it considers necessary for safety and order. Guards elected by the pupils enforce these rules, and in cases of extreme misbehavior the teachers may be consulted.

To study the effect of sunlight in treating tuberculosis children the London county council last summer conducted an experiment in which 35 boys attending an open-air school wearing very little clothing, so as to allow their bodies to be browned by the sun. As a result of a few weeks of treatment the boys appeared to be more alert, more energetic, and happier, according to the report of the head master of the school.—School Life.

Hatchery Work Started

Phil B. Motschenbacher, field man for the state game department, is in Bandon and will begin the construction of a state hatchery at once, says the World of that city. His work is of a preliminary nature, it being his duty to prepare a plan on which the buildings will be made, establish dams and do such other work as will enable his successors to carry out the work most expeditiously.

As soon as he has completed this part of the work and has one building in shape to care for the first ten troughs, there will be another man sent here to take permanent charge of operations. There will be a shipment of one fourth million eggs sent there as soon as the troughs are ready for them. It is planned to increase the capacity of the Ferry creek plant as fast as conditions warrant. A capacity of 50 troughs will be reached in the near future.

Mr. Motschenbacher says that the location that has been donated by Mr. Dyer is one of the finest that he has seen. The situation is everything that could be asked and the lay of the land makes it easy to add additional buildings.

Scout Meeting Jan. 30

Rec. C. S. Bergner, Coquille Scoutmaster, has called a meeting of the Boy Scouts and everyone interested in the Scout movement, to be held at the City Hall at 7:30 p. m. Wednesday, January 30. It is expected at that time to make arrangements for the Fathers and Sons banquet which was postponed until after the opening of the Hotel Coquille.

Burns to Get Railroad

At last Burns is to get the railroad for which it has waited so long. A Washington dispatch day before yesterday says: Permission to build 32 miles of railroad from Crane to Burns was granted to the Oregon & Washington Railroad & Navigation company today by the interstate commerce commission.

DAIRY

Best Feed Is Essential

Even With Dairy Cows

The best results from dairying follow the combination of good cows and the right feeds. Without a correctly balanced ration even a good cow cannot yield profitable returns. Because of this fact the dairy specialists at the Missouri College of Agriculture are able to put dollars into the pockets of the dairymen who will apply their recommendations.

"Profitable production in dairying must begin with the feed," says E. M. Harmon, extension dairy specialist. "Without the right feeds no animal can make milk and butterfat efficiently, no matter what her breeding. It is essential to have balance in the ration. The cow's body and her product—milk—are both made up primarily of four kinds of constituents: Water, protein, carbohydrates (and fats), and mineral matter."

"The water supply is of utmost importance. As a general rule the mineral requirements will be satisfied if plenty of legume hays are fed. This leaves the protein and carbohydrate requirements to be satisfied. Either of these cannot replace the other any more than the air in an automobile tire can replace the gasoline in the tank."

"Some feeds are high in protein while others are high in carbohydrates. If we feed more of one than necessary to balance with the other the excess will simply go to waste. For instance an average farm ration of 25 pounds of corn silage, 8 pounds timothy hay, 4 pounds of corn chop and 1 pound of wheat bran supplies enough carbohydrates to maintain the body requirements of a 1,000-pound cow, and produce 20 pounds of milk. It supplies only enough protein however, to produce 4 pounds of milk after maintaining the body."

"By substituting a legume hay for the timothy; adding a pound of cottonseed meal and a pound of bran and reducing the corn chop to 3 pounds we get a ration that will supply just the right amounts of both protein and carbohydrates to maintain the cow's body and produce 20 pounds of milk."

Dairy Farmers See Need of Well Built Ice House

The dairy farmers who smile during the hot days are those who had the foresight to lay in a supply of ice last winter.

Many other dairymen now see the advantage of having a large, cheap supply of ice to keep their milk cooled and are therefore thinking of erecting their own icehouses. A good house can be built on the following plan, says E. B. Gross, professor of rural engineering at the New Jersey State College of Agriculture.

The floor should be pebbles or gravel to afford drainage. The foundation of masonry or concrete should extend well into the ground and the capacity of the house will be increased if the floor is placed at the bottom of the foundation. Make the foundation 9 to 12 inches thick. Use 2 by 8-inch studding, with sheathing, building paper and weather boarding outside. Sheathing alone on the inside will make a good house, but it is still better if the inside wall is constructed of two layers of boarding—sheathing against the studding, and the sheathing covered with tongued-and-grooved boarding, with a layer of paper in between. An ordinary shingle roof, left open at the eaves and with a ventilator at the ridge completes the building.

One and one-half to two tons of ice is needed for each cow. One ton occupies 50 cubic feet.

The packing of the ice is probably the most important of the things to be observed in ice storage. The ice must be cut evenly so it will pack closely, and crevices should be filled with chipped ice. The ice block, if properly packed, is practically one solid mass of ice. On top, bottom and all sides of the ice, pack not less than 12 inches of sawdust, chopped straw or other insulating material.

Income From Hogs

Saving the summer and early fall farrowed pigs, with a view to adding 100 pounds to their January weight and selling during late March at a weight of 200 pounds or better assures an income at a time when farm receipts are light and the price for hogs usually good.

Three Hog Essentials

Good judgment, a fertile soil and labor are three essentials to success in raising hogs. Omit any one of these and the venture will stand up like a three-legged stool with a leg missing.

Get Rid of Culls

Cull out those that show signs of ailment and disease. Get rid of them.

Cost to Feed Mongrels

It does not cost any more to feed pure breeds than it does the mongrel or mixed type. In the case of the mongrels there is no uniformity in size, shape, or color of the eggs and they will never bring a premium for hatching purposes, as do the eggs of pure breeds.

Mash for Young Ducks

Young ducks should be fed a mash without the grain ration until they are well matured. An important part of the ration is a good grit.

DAIRY FACTS

Minerals Are Important in Dairy Cow's Ration

Minerals form an important part of the dairy rations which cannot be neglected by the successful dairymen, according to the New York state college of agriculture. The college points out that of the dozen or more different mineral elements which cows need, only two of them, aside from those found in common salt, are likely to be lacking in most rations. These are calcium and phosphorus, which form 90 per cent of the mineral matter of the body.

These elements preferably should be furnished in foods which contain them in abundance, but if necessary they may be obtained from commercial sources. The concentrated foods such as wheat bran, standard middlings, linseed meal and cottonseed meal are rich in phosphorus but low in calcium. Legumes, on the other hand, such as clover and alfalfa, are high in calcium and low in phosphorus.

Generally when the farmer must resort to the minerals themselves, chalk or finely ground limestone will prove a good source of calcium, while phosphorus may be obtained, in combination with calcium, in bone meal. Ordinary bone meal may be used, but the steamed product is preferable.

Not only for her bodily needs, but also for milk production, does the dairy cow need the minerals. A continued deficiency of these is likely to result in a falling off in milk and in body vigor, and in reproduction troubles.

Feeds high in calcium and phosphorus should be fed when the cow is dry as well as during production periods, because during the dry period she stores up these elements to be used in part for making milk during the next lactation.

Balanced Mixtures for

Cows Mean More Milk

In spite of much experiment to determine the best ration for milk cows, there are still farmers who feed unbalanced mixtures that do little more than keep up the animal's normal weight, leaving only a small amount to produce milk.

Prof. W. J. Frazer of the dairy department of the University of Illinois says a great loss of milk production among cows is due to insufficient feeding, and a still greater loss to an unbalanced ration. He has been making an intensive study of the way Illinois dairymen feed cattle and urges them to feed a better mixture, which will return more than enough extra money in the cream or milk check to pay for the additional trouble and expense.

He says alfalfa and clover are the crops needed to balance corn in the necessary supply of protein and minerals, and that the dairymen's lowest factor today lies in his failure to grow enough legumes for this purpose.

The average farmer in Illinois can grow both of these crops, but only a small percentage is doing it, according to Professor Frazer's figures. Only one-third of 1 per cent of the tillable land in Illinois is alfalfa, and only 4.30 per cent is in clover. Here in the intensively farmed section of Illinois, in the five dairy counties of the northern end of the state, there is only 1.6 per cent of alfalfa and 4.7 per cent of clover.

Keep Separate Record of Production of Each Cow

With the increasing cost of farm operations and keener competition in selling, success in farming is coming to mean the application of business principles, says the dairy husbandry department of the Nebraska College of Agriculture. In the past, general success has been attained without the use of business methods, but the future will require careful attention to such details as keeping records of the production of individual cows.

The use of the Babcock test and scales enables the farmer to keep an accurate account of what each cow in his herd is producing, thus making it possible for him to weed out his poor cows intelligently and build up a strong, producing herd. This method is simple, easy to understand, and requires but little labor. Information as to methods used in the test may be obtained from the dairy department of your college of agriculture.

Liberal Feeding Most

Profitable in Dairying

Experiments and experience have taught that the most profitable feeding is liberal feeding. Quick growth is profitable growth, large production is profitable production, and the feeder of silage is more inclined to feed liberally. The man with a silo has at all seasons a liberal supply of good succulent feed close at hand.

Keep Young Calves in Barn

Keep the young calves in a barn for the first two months of their lives. Their stalls should be light and kept perfectly clean. Supply the calves with fresh water all the time. A calf from five to six weeks old will drink at least ten pounds of water per day.

Change Calf to Skim Milk

Between the sixth and seventh weeks the calf may be gradually changed to skim milk. A daily ration of skim milk is from 12 to 16 pounds, divided into two feeds.

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HUGE TREE IN NEW ZEALAND

Kauri is Found That is Estimated to Be at Least Two Thousand Years Old.

One of the largest trees in the world, if not the largest, has been discovered in the bush at Waihou, Holdanga, New Zealand. It is a huge kauri tree, the vast trunk rising to a height of seventy-five feet before being broken by the first branch, and measuring twenty-two feet in diameter and sixty-six feet, or approximately a chain, in girth.

A well-known bush expert estimates the tree to contain more than 195,000 superficial feet of timber, sufficient to build three double-storied hotels of twenty rooms each from floor to ceiling.

It is to be hoped that this remarkable tree will be zealously guarded from destruction and preserved to show future generations what the lordly kauri at its best was like. From a marketable point of view it would be impossible to fell it, much less break it down, no mill possessing saws big enough to tackle it.

The age of the giant is estimated to be at least 2,000 years, and, carefully preserved, it has another thousand years of life before it.—Forestry Journal.

Ready to Start

A lecturer in the West had in his audience a lank young man who drank in every word with flattering avidity, and whose eyes bulged with delight at the pictures shown. As the evening wore on, the lecturer got into the habit of looking at this young man, such an entranced listener, and after a while had almost the feeling the lecture was intended for him alone. This was evidently the idea which possessed the lank young man as well, for when the lecturer said: "And now I will ask you to go with me two miles into the jungle," he sprang to his feet. "Anywhere you say, mister," he shouted, with kindling eyes, "if you can just hold on long enough for me to cut home and get my gun!"

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