

LIVE STOCK

FLUSHING EWES TO INCREASE LAMBS

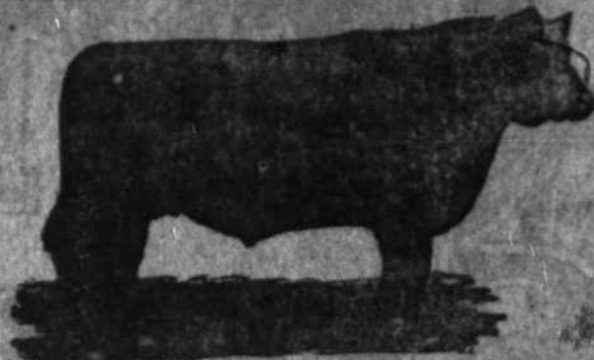
Those who have ewes to breed this fall may well be thinking about getting them in good physical condition before the mating time arrives. It is a well-known fact that when ewes are in a gaining condition at the time of breeding that the lamb crop will not only be larger, but the individual lambs will also be stronger and healthier. Putting ewes in a gaining condition is spoken of as "flushing" them.

Some years ago the United States Department of Agriculture carried on a number of tests with flushing ewes just before the breeding season and came to the conclusion, after six years of experimentation, that flushing increases the lamb crop about 20 per cent. The Kansas experiment station calls attention to lambs it has secured in tests with 17 groups of ewes. The ewes that were not fed grain during the breeding season gained about 1.7 pounds per head and had a lamb crop of 119 per cent, whereas those that received one-half pound of grain a day prior to breeding gained 8 pounds per head and had a lamb crop of 147 per cent. In other words, on that basis every hundred ewes that were flushed produced 28 more lambs than those that were not liberally fed prior to breeding. It isn't so important that a ration of a definite composition be fed. Any good feed that will cause the ewes to gain in flesh will turn the trick. A good bluegrass or alfalfa pasture without grain is all right.

A very good grain ration, however, is composed of one-third part by weight of corn, oats and bran. One-half corn and one-half oats will also make a good ration or oats alone will do very well indeed. Nor should a great deal of grain be fed. One-half pound per day per head is usually enough, although ewes that are in a run-down condition will do better if fed as much as three-fourths of a pound per head per day for a period of 14 to 18 days before breeding.

There are other advantages in flushing the ewe flock aside from getting a larger and stronger crop of lambs. Flushing tends to cause the ewes to come in heat. Thus the flock can be bred in less time and the lambs will come within a range of about two weeks of each other. A short lambing season in the spring is preferable to a long season because it lessens the labor of caring for the youngsters.

"Truth in Meats"



ABERDEEN-ANGUS STEER "QUEENMERE 21TH"

Grand Champion, Pacific International Livestock Exposition, 1924. Bred, fed and exhibited by Congdon and Battie, Yakima, Wash.

At the Pacific International Livestock Exposition to be held in Portland this year, October 31st to November 7th, it is proposed to give a demonstration which will carry out the idea of "Truth in Meats."

Assisting in this work will be the Department of Agriculture, colleges of Oregon and the Pacific slope, packing-house people, stock-yard officials and commission men, and retailers as well. Six to eight live animals, nicely dressed down and properly cared for, will be graded from prime to common, and over the head of each will be posted the price on foot at which its kind is selling in the stock-yards that week. Directly back of them, in a refrigerator, will be shown carcasses from animals of a similar lot. These carcasses will also show the selling price

from the packer to the retailer. Farther down in the refrigerator, will be shown the regular wholesale cuts of meat usually sold in the trade. These, too, will carry their proper pricing as regards the various grades.

Finally, in a counter will be seen all the retail cuts from these various packing-house lots; they in turn showing exactly what a choice cut from the choicest animal should sell for; bearing in mind all the time that the overhead in the retail store is just as much, pound for pound, on a common animal as it is on a choice one.

The purpose of this entire demonstration will not be to prove that the retailers are getting too little or too much for their meat, but rather to show the relative value of prime as compared with common meat.

desides, as the lambs grow up they will be more uniform in size, which is an advantage when running together in one flock. They will also be ready for the market at the same time and practically all will be uniform as to weight when sold. These are factors of considerable importance.

Avoidable Waste in Hog Raising in Kansas Huge

"Kansas raises four hogs per litter and eight pounds of pork per bushel of corn," said Dr. C. W. McCampbell, head of the animal husbandry department at the Kansas State Agricultural college. In his talk before the Kansas swine breeders' association.

"Kansas can raise eight hogs per litter and 16 pounds of pork per bushel of corn," he continued. "Kansas loses more hogs than she raises. For every four pigs raised nine are farrowed. About 88 per cent of the deaths may be traced directly to the farmer. It may be due to neglect or to ignorance. In either case it can be avoided and can usually be avoided

with a reasonable amount of care and precaution.

"Poor management can be superseded by good management. Poor feeding can be avoided by a study of what types of food a hog must have, what proportions it should have, and how these qualities can be obtained satisfactorily and economically.

"If the breeder chooses he can, by proper management, careful feeding, and wise selection, grow strong, thrifty, vigorous hogs."

Stood on Technicality

Governor Griswold of Connecticut, in 1811, refused troops requisitioned for garrison duty by President Madison, on the ground that since the troops were not to repel invasion the requisition was unconstitutional.

Neglected Author

Camões, author of the great epic poem of Portugal, the "Lusiad," lived poor and neglected and so died, according to a marble tablet erected to him in the church of the Convent of Santa Anna, Lisbon.

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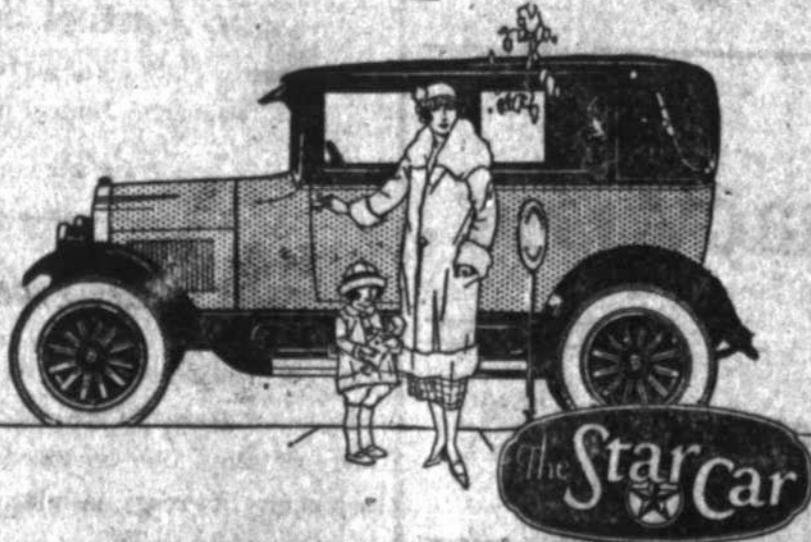
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UNEARNED CRITICISM

By FRANCIS H. SIBSON
Chairman, Public Relations Committee
of the American Bankers Association

There has been some disposition to criticize the administration of the country's banking system for the sudden collapse of prices and curtailment of credits in 1929 and 1931, and the subsequent financial difficulties of the farmers. As a matter of fact, whatever blame may attach to bankers must be for the too generous financing, in many cases, of speculative investment in farm property during the period of inflation. If any just criticism could be directed at the manner in which the Federal Reserve System functioned in this situation in the opinion of many it would be that the Reserve banks delayed too long in raising the discount rates. An earlier effort might have stayed the process of inflation.

The collapse of 1929 was by no means confined to agriculture, and was the inevitable sequel to the inflation period. All branches of business suffered in this period of reaction and perhaps none more than banking, against which this criticism has been leveled. The financial situation of the farmers was greatly aggravated by the fact that the high land values and high prices of agricultural products had led many farmers to incur obligations based on the inflated values. If the farmer was victimized at all, indeed, he was the victim of no man rather than too little consideration. The real progress which has been achieved in agricultural finance in recent years lies more in the intelligent distribution of farm credit than in volume.

With agencies now functioning for the provision of ample credits for the American farmer, his enduring success depends upon the wisdom and foresight with which he meets the problems of production and marketing. More than ever before, his activities must be regulated with reference to world conditions, and his profits, like those of the manufacturer or merchant, will reflect the measure of his success in adjusting his activities to these conditions.

BANKERS' HELP

The banks of Lane County, Oregon, are showing more enthusiasm than ever this year in behalf of a county corn exhibit similar to that held last year at the Lane County Fair. Last year's exhibit was the result of a contest for a prize offered by a number of local banks. This was so successful that this year ten out of the eleven

banks in the county will subscribe to the effort.

The Agricultural Committee of the Alabama Bankers Association has recommended that a scholarship fund be established for the education of worthy young men and women along agricultural and home economics lines. It is estimated that if each bank in the state were to contribute 25 cents per thousand capital, five or six thousand dollars per annum would be realized.

The Agricultural Committee of the Oklahoma Bankers Association, in its report, recommends that the farmers see that a competent agent is appointed in each county and that he has a degree from some agricultural college. They believe that the agricultural possibilities of the state should be better advertised and that each county bankers association should do some work along that line.

Sevier County Bankers Association, Arkansas, entertained at its guests recently some seventy-five farmers and business men. The result was the organization of the North Central Arkansas Agricultural Association. Its purpose will be to co-ordinate the efforts of the farmers and business men in promoting a better agriculture. Sevier County bankers are giving 100 bushels of purchased eggs for distribution to the boys' and girls' clubs in the county.

H. S. Nowner, chairman of the Agricultural Committee of the New Jersey Bankers Association, together with H. I. Baker, director of extension work in the College of Agriculture, made a complete tour of the state this spring, calling on the county agents and agricultural committees of the various county organizations to get a definite line-up on the work done and the plans for the coming year. Ways and means for furthering the program of the state committee were considered at these conferences.

When Body Loses Weight

It is estimated that a man working hard on a summer's day loses 23 per cent of his body weight in 24 hours.—Science Service.

Test From Dr. Williams

If you think the world's no good, don't need for do doctor when you come for get out of it.—Atlanta Constitution.

He Takes Chances

Uma Deane says the fellow who thinks twice before he speaks may miss his chance.—Toledo Blade.

Record Rat Catch

A man at Richmond, England, says he caught 24 rats in two hours. Both papers say it is a record.

Live Stock Hints

- Don't let animals go freely.
- Feed ewes for early spring lambs.
- Don't allow dairy cows and laying hens to become fat.
- Don't feed animals of different ages and sizes in the same pen or lot.
- Plan to show your hogs at the county and community fairs.
- It is not advisable to pasture sheep and hogs together in a small pasture.
- When the ewes are turned out of the individual pens, those with twin lambs should be kept separate from those with only one lamb.
- The rugged, strongly growing, fast-growing, heavy-boned, deep-bodied, big-type hog is best for post-production purposes.
- The feeding of too many grains, especially corn, in very apt to cause the ewes to take on flesh rapidly, and produce a sluggish condition of the system.

Franklin Colonial Agent

Benjamin Franklin twice represented the colony of Pennsylvania in England as its resident agent. His first term began in 1757 and ended in 1762, and his second from 1766 to the beginning of the American Revolution.

Lebanon Popular Name

The name Lebanon has frequently been given to towns in the United States. The towns of Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri, New Hampshire, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Tennessee all have towns of that name.

Two States Claimed City

In 1835 Ohio and Michigan engaged in a dispute over the city of Toledo, which both claimed. The matter was settled by the award of Toledo to Ohio. The incident is known as the Toledo war.

Brotherhood

Let us respect the people of other races, enter with sympathy into their hopes; let us try to discover the better and not the worse in each; let us love our neighbors as ourselves.—Misses William Lawrence.

Good Mamma

To talk much about our own affairs and ourselves is to talk it for granted that people are much interested in us. It is courteous to let others lead in the subject of conversation, part of the time at least.