

Albany Directory

This is good advice: "If you live in Albany, trade in Albany; if you live in some other town, trade in that town." But in these automobile days many residing elsewhere find it advisable to do at least part of their buying in the larger town. Those who go to Albany to transact business will find the firms named below ready to fill their requirements with courtesy and fairness.

ACCESSORIES AND TIRES
Auto Supplies
J. H. ALLISON
442 West First St.

Albany Floral Co. Cut flowers and plants. Floral art for every and all occasions.
Flower phone 458-1.

BRUNSWICK
PHONOGRAPHS
at
WOODWORTH'S

Davenport Music company offers Piano-case organ, good as new Estey organ, good as new Used Pianos.

Eastburn Bros.—Two big grocery stores, 212 W. First and 225 South Main. Good merchandise at the right prices.

Elite Cafeteria and confectionery Home cooking. Pleasant surroundings. Courteous, efficient service. We make our own candies.
W. S. DUNCAN.

Films developed and printed. We mail them right back to you. Woodworth Drug Company, Albany, Oregon.

FORD SALES AND SERVICE
Tires and accessories
Repairs
KIRK-POLAK MOTOR CO.

Furniture Co., furniture, rugs, linoleum, stoves, ranges. Funeral directors. 427-433 west First street, Albany, Oregon.

FULLER GROCERY, 285 Lyon (Successor to Stenberg Bros.) Groceries Fruits Produce Phone 263K

HOLMAN & JACKSON
Grocery—Bakery
Everything in the line of eats
Opposite Postoffice

Hub Candy Co., First street, next door to Blain Clothing Co. Noon lunches. Home-made candy and ice cream.

Hub Cleaning Works, Inc. Cor. Second and Ferry Master Dyers and Cleaners Made-To-Measure Clothes

IMPERIAL CAFE, 209 W. First Harold G. Murphy Prop. Phone 665 WE NEVER CLOSE

MAGNETO ELECTRIC CO. Official Stromberg carburetor service station. Conservative prices. All work guaranteed. 119-121 W. Second.

MARINELLO PARLORS (A beauty aid for every need) St. Francis Hotel Prop., WINNIERED ROSE

Men and money are best when busy. Make your dollars work in our savings department. ALBANY STATE BANK. Under government supervision.

MOORE'S MUSIC HOUSE "Everything musical!" 223 W. First st.

STIMSON THE SHOE DOCTOR Second street, opposite Hamilton's store. "Sudden Service."

THE MARGUERITE SHOPPE Shampooing, Marcelling and Scalp Treatment. Margaret Countryman, 110 West Second st. Phone 22.

THE SPECIALTY SHOPPE For hemstitching and stamped goods. Opposite Hamilton's, 318 W. Second st.

Waldo Anderson & Son, distributors and dealers for Maxwell, Chalmers, Essex, Hudson & Hupmobile cars. Accessories, 50 prices. 1st & Broadalbin.

FURNITURE AND FARM MACHINERY bought, sold and exchanged at all times

BEN T. SUTTELL Phone 76-R, 123 N. Broadalbin st., Albany

FARM LOANS Write for booklet describing our 20-year Rural Credit Authorized Loans. The loan pays out in 20 payments, retiring the principal. Cheap rates. No delay. BEAM LAND CO., 133 Lyon street, Albany, Ore.

FARM LOANS at lowest rate of interest.

Real Estate Insurance Prompt service. Courteous treatment. WM. BAIN, Room 5, First Savings Bank building, Albany

Metzger's SHOE SERVICE OREGON ALBANY
shoes that cost less per month of wear

The Great Outdoors

Where Bread, Meat, Clothing, Health and Vigorous Humanity are Produced

Plant Potatoes Late if on the Right Soil

If You Haven't Such Land Raise Something Else and Buy Spuds

The peculiar conditions this season in potato raising have led some growers to resolve on planting the main crop of spuds so early that they can be dug before danger of being damaged by rains, as so many have been this year.

Better consider carefully before making the change. On light, rich, well-drained land like the sediment flats along some of our mountain streams the best potatoes can be grown, and only on such soils can large crops be obtained.

This writer raised potatoes on such land for many years in this state, and he had a standing offer to plant an acre of potatoes which should be dug and presented to any neighbor free of cost, if less than 300 bushels provided that neighbor would bind himself to take the crop, dig and measure, in the field, and pay the going market price if it were more than 300 bushels.

He learned to do several things in raising these crops of 300 bushels per acre or more, as follows: Give the ground a coating of stable manure the preceding fall, to avoid scab, which would result from manuring too near planting time. He referred to grow a crop of rape on this manured ground, feeding it to cows until March, when it was plowed.

Whenever, between March and June, a crop of weeds sprang up, it was killed with a spike tooth harrow. About June 1 (any time before the 20th) the field was cross-plowed with a 12-inch plow, seed being dropped in every third furrow, and harrowed.

Before the plants were 7 inches high they were harrowed once or twice. By this time practically all the weed seed in the soil had sprouted and been killed.

Msquite grass and other light weed seeds need no artificial aeroplanes in Oregon. They fly freely without and by early spring the soil is well stocked with them.

Afterwards, after every shower or about once a week in the absence of rain, a small-tooth cultivator was run between the rows to maintain a fine mulch of soil on the surface, to hold moisture from evaporation. As soon as the tops were dead the tubers (300 bushels or more of them) were dug and stored where air could circulate up through them in the bin.

Keeping weeds down in early-planted potatoes is a laborious task in western Oregon.

Put some other crop on heavy clay land, and let it pay for properly-planted potatoes.

Never plant potatoes where that crop or beets have been raised within two years, and you will avoid most of the diseases that attack the crop.

Another Aristocrat in Linn County

A recent addition to the growing list of gold medal Jersey sires in Oregon is St. Mawes of Ashburn. Cows sired by this bull have held many records, some of which stand as national champions in milk and butterfat production. This bull is owned by J. M. Dickson & Son of Ashburn farm, Shedd.

The cows which qualified this bull for the medal honors and their records are: Lulu Mary of Ashburn, 344 pounds fat in 305 days, national Jersey champion in this class, the record being made at Ashburn farm; Clara Lettle of Ashburn, 797 pounds fat as a junior 3-year-old, national class champion in 1929, the record being made at J. J. Kleek's farm at Beaverton; St. Mawes Queen R., 611 pounds fat in 305 days, the record made by Leslie P. Trigg at Norway near Coquille. Queen R. is a full sister of Lulu Alpha, a cow that held the world's record for all breeds, with 809.08 pounds of fat and over 14,009 pounds of milk, starting test at 22 months of age. This milk record still stands.

St. Mawes has been placed as the seventh ranking register of merit sire by many who have made a study of record animals.

Making Better American Homes

In the contest for "better homes" a number of the homes which have been designated as greatly improved and awarded prizes were demonstrations being carried on by members of the home-demonstration clubs for rural-home improvement. Many housekeepers started with an attempt to make the kitchen more convenient and easier to work in; other rooms were done over, until the entire house was more comfortable and attractive.

The better-homes organization, a national welfare association, reported about 1,000 entries in the contest. In Charlottesville, Va., the county home-demonstration agent secured an old home to remodel and improve as a "demonstration." Women came from all over the county to help. Walls, woodwork, and floors were done over; old furniture was refinished and loaned or given to be exhibited; curtains, rugs and other furnishings were made by club members and used to show what could be done without great expense. Hundreds of persons came to see the finished demonstration, which finally received the first prize among the "better homes" of the county, although not originally intended for competition.

Government Control of Milk Market

Milk is so important a part of the family diet that its distribution will not remain unregulated and in private hands unless the job is done efficiently and the service is rendered at reasonable cost. The "strikes" of the milk producers in various parts of the country indicate that the distributing job is not handled as smoothly as it should be, and the average housewife seeing the wagons of five or six different concerns delivering milk in the same block may well ask herself whether the enormous duplication of equipment and service is not far beyond the reasonable level.

Milk is fully as important as gas, electricity or bus transportation. The concerns supplying these necessities are supervised and regulated by public authority. If the public would regulate milk distribution as it regulates public utilities, if established distributors should be compelled to consolidate and be protected against cut-throat competition, costs could be reduced, milk would be cheaper, the producer would obtain a fair price and the efficient distributor would be able to make ample profits. Regulation of milk distribution is coming unless the distributors voluntarily get together and clean house.

January Sunset.

Because the price was good and the season permitted, more winter wheat was sown in this county this year than last. Much of it that had come up was still pretty young when the recent cold snap struck us, Dec. 16, and would have been heaved out of the ground and killed but for the snow which came with the freeze and stayed until last Saturday's thaw. This snow was the salvation of the winter wheat crop. But if the crop next year is a success in foreign wheat countries wheat is likely to sell below cost of production, so much as being grown.

The county court expects to rock five more miles of the Brownsville-Lebanon road and to start the work in January if possible.

Seattle has 26 less fools, due to moonshine. They died from the poison, in the year just closed.

Farm Club Members Take to Agriculture

More than 7 per cent of the students at Michigan agricultural college previously were members of boys' and girls' agricultural clubs. There are now 133 students at this college who had received training and inspiration from their club work. They did things with fields of corn, with gardens, with flocks of hens, with pigs, and calves and sheep, in canning, in sewing, and in a score more ways. But because they learned to do these things well they did not scorn the lecture hall and laboratory.

Although engineering and liberal arts also are taught at this school, more than twice as many of these former club members are enrolled in agriculture and home economics as in all the other courses. The knowledge and skill acquired in practical club work stimulated an interest in farm life and an appreciation of the importance of being well trained for it.

Burbank Super Wheat Holds Its Reputation

The wheat which W. P. Wahl exhibited in the window of Kootz's store last year did not do quite as well this year, he says, where he sowed it on land that was rather poor. It takes plenty of food to produce a big crop of wheat or beef or other crops.

But Mr. Wahl's wheat is holding its own as a high producer. He first got five heads of "Burbank super" about five years ago and from this has come all of the variety in this section.

E. Abraham was one of the growers this year. He has no report of the thrashing result, but before harvest Mr. Abraham said, when everybody was expecting a poor crop because of the drought, that he would be surprised, from its appearance, if his Burbank super made less than 45 bushels to the acre.

Different Rations That Have Got Good Results

Farmers who have good alfalfa hay find that a ration mixed from 500 pounds ground corn, 200 pounds ground oats, 200 pounds wheat bran and 100 pounds linseed oilmeal, cottonseed meal or soy bean meal gives excellent results.

When clover hay is used in place of alfalfa, the oilmeal is increased to 200 pounds. If mixed hay is the only kind a man has, he cuts the corn to 400 pounds and increases the oats to 300 pounds and the oilmeal to 200 pounds. The same amount of bran, 200 pounds, is used.

In a very few cases where it is out of the question to secure anything but timothy hay, the above ration is mixed in equal parts by weight. C. B. Finley, dairy extension man at the Iowa State college, found in his experience with over 5,000 farmers last year, that good results were always obtained from the above combinations.

Work of Busy Bee

"How doth the busy little bee," has been spoken thousands of times by school children and others without a single thought as to the important part that the busy little bee plays in the development of many of our plants. Bees serve a double purpose. They gather the sweets from the flowers and store them and at the same time they perform a greater service in carrying the pollen from one flower to another, thus insuring a full set of fruit upon our trees and certain of our vegetable plants.

Linn County is a Poultry Paradise

Little Halsey Plant Sells \$1200 Worth of Baby Chicks in a Year

Western Oregon is a paradise for poultry, as it is for dairying in all its branches, and it is probable that Linn county exceeds any other section of its size in the number of paying flocks of biddies.

Among the many is one quite close to Halsey, that of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Armstrong. They raised chicks at Tangent in 1909 before coming here. Their business has grown until their sales of chicks last year amounted to 8000. They already have orders for 4000 for the approaching season and supply all these from about 350 breeding hens.

They have call for more eggs for hatching than they can spare.

Perhaps the largest poultry plant in the county is the Arnold ranch at Lebanon. Mr. Arnold has bred steadily for high egg production and has achieved such a reputation that in the last two years he has shipped over 5000 cockrels for breeding purposes on orders from California. One shipment last year was 2000 of these cockrels to Petaluma, the poultry metropolis of the golden state.

One of Arnold's hens has a record of 308 eggs in 365 days. He gives his pullets a 12-hour day all winter by using electric light, but the older breeding hens are not forced beyond nature's gift.

These are only two of many flocks in this county that are making money for their owners. We expect reports and facts from more.

Roup May Be Controlled by Proper Management

Contagious roup is very easily spread from one bird to another by contact through the feed, water and litter. Roup is easily controlled by proper management and housing. Damp, insanitary, poorly ventilated, overcrowded drafty quarters are conducive to its spread. Only valuable birds should receive individual treatment. Place the bird in a dry, well-ventilated place and give it plenty of fresh air and feed. Every morning and evening remove all the cheesy matter from the eyes and nostrils of the bird and dip its head into a solution of bichloride of mercury (1-1,000). This is made by placing one 7.3-grain bichloride of mercury tablet in a pint of water. Hold the bird firmly and immerse the head until the eyes are covered, keeping it there a few seconds, or until it struggles.

In treating an infected flock, dispose of all bad cases by killing and burning them. Isolate all birds having colds, keep quarters dry, provide plenty of ventilation without drafts, sunlight, and avoid overcrowding. Place one 7.3-grain bichloride of mercury tablet in a gallon of water in a nonmetal container. Never use more than ten days in succession.

Sour Milk of Immense Value to Poultry Raiser

It is at least possible to reduce the amount of meat scrap in the mash ration if you keep sour milk or butter milk before the hens at all times. Some have found it possible to do away with the meat scrap entirely, but this is not always a success in cases where it has been tried. It is best to reduce it to about one-half to one-third of the regular quantity called for in the mash, and then allow the sour milk or butter milk for the hens.

Entirely aside from the food value in the milk, there seems to be a regulative quality to the sour milk. The fowls will remain healthier if given the milk at all times. It stimulates a healthy appetite, particularly for the laying mash. The sour milk seems to do away almost entirely with the difficulties generally traceable to close confinement, such as the clogging of the digestive organs, and for that reason, particularly for flocks in winter quarters, it is hard to overestimate the value of an abundant supply of sour skim milk.

Pullets kept separate from hens will bring better results.

A broody coop where feverish hens can be confined and fed is much to be preferred to ducking them or to starvation.

Early seeding is essential for a good oat crop. Ground prepared in the fall permits early seeding next spring.

Ever try a scythe as an insect and plant disease exterminator? Some insects and fungus diseases live through the winter on weeds.

Big City Market Is Now Rat-Free

Department of Agriculture Carries Out Successful Raid in Washington.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

As a result of control measures quietly inaugurated by the biological survey of the United States Department of Agriculture, Center market, in Washington, has been made one of the most satisfactory markets from the standpoint of rat-free conditions in the country. When the department took over the management of this great city market, which covers an area equal to two city blocks, the place was found to be badly infested by rats, here was not only loss in food products, but also danger to public health through contamination of foods.

Barium Carbonate Used.

So serious was the infestation that some who had noticed conditions hesitated to purchase their food supplies there. To clear up the situation without unduly disturbing the public, the biological survey, co-operating with the bureau of agricultural economics, began work very inconspicuously. Barium carbonate was distributed under carefully controlled conditions and 300 rats were found killed at one time. Traps were also used on a large scale. Accumulated rubbish was cleared away, infested hollow walls and other structures were replaced by rat-proof construction, more sanitary and rat-proof booths were built of concrete, and a large incinerator was installed to consume garbage and rubbish.

Conditions Improved.

Special attention was given to rat-proofing food-storage places, including all cold storage. The interest of the dealers was enlisted in the effort, and many neighboring commission houses, at their request, were assisted and have adopted measures recommended for the protection of the food products which they handle. While the market is still subject to invasion by rats from surrounding property and through introduction with shipments of food, necessitating careful follow-up work, conditions have been vastly improved, and the market is a valuable example of what can be accomplished when proper effort is made.

Method Found Good in Ridding House of Mice

Barium carbonate is the most satisfactory poison for rats and mice. It can be obtained at most drug stores. Three types of bait are recommended, meat baits such as hamburger and fish, cereal baits such as bread and rolled oats, and vegetables and fruits such as apples and canned corn. Mix one part of barium carbonate with four parts by weight of the bait. Mix thoroughly, adding water when necessary to make the bait moist. The bait should be placed where it cannot be eaten by domesticated animals, about one teaspoonful in a place. Rats and mice are usually less suspicious of a poison bait if it is placed in a paper bag or in a piece of newspaper which is closed by twisting the ends together.

Got Rid of Rats

At the marine barracks, Quantico, Va., the post commissary building had become infested with rats. All efforts to get rid of them with commercial baits were of no avail. An appeal finally made to the department of agriculture was met with immediate response.

About 500 baits of different sorts, poisoned with barium carbonate, were set out on September 4. The first night about 250 of the baits were taken and the second night about 50 more. Only a very small proportion of the rats killed died outside of their holes. In this case, about 35 dead and dying rats were found, and since putting out the poison not a rat has been seen.

Two hundred silver foxes, the largest shipment ever made to Oregon, were received from the breeding farm of W. K. Rogers, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Canada, and went to the ranches of D. M. Haskin at Newberg and Hood River.

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