

# The Great Outdoors

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

## The Greatest Bird in America

### Not the Condor nor the Eagle, but the Old Biddy Hen.

The condor, bulkiest bird that flies and the eagle, blazoned on the escutcheons of many nations as pre-eminent, are not the greatest birds in America. That honor belongs to the humble, industrious, unassuming hen. She furnishes more dollars' worth of food than the excellent dairy cow or the fine beef steer of this country.

The cackle of the hen when she lays an egg is justified, though she has no conception of the value that little fruit possesses for mankind. Her instinct is to obey the command "Multiply and replenish the earth." Man steps in and interferes with that process and replenishes his own carcass by consuming the great majority of the eggs she lays.

A little digression here—a grammatical digression. The hen lays an egg and it lies in her nest. When we set a hen she sits. "A setting hen" is a violation of English grammar. "A sitting hen" is not. Here we propose to let this digressive subject lie—not "lay."

We mentioned P. A. Pehrsson's small flock of white Leghorns the other day. Since then he has shown at this office his return slips for 1924 from the Co-operative Poultry Producers, to which body he belongs and ships all the eggs he markets as such. He keeps about 200 hens. The receipts from the company for the twelve months foot up \$991.41. Besides this he had what eggs the family used and set 2500 in incubators to produce the baby chicks he sold and those he raised. Add to all this the receipts from sales of cockerels and old hens for meat and you get some idea of what the hen may mean on an American farm.

Mr. Pehrsson keeps a little herd of Jersey cattle and the total receipts from it were \$872.71, considerably less than from marketed egg alone.

He raises wheat and the hens eat it. He buys a good deal more feed, but not from the city manufacturers of poultry feeds. He figures that those firms must pay freight on the grain from the farm to the city and on the combined feed from the city to the consumer, and must add something for their services, and he saves these items by buying his wheat, oats and corn from his neighbors, and meat meal and fish meal from other sources, and then grinding and mixing them according to the formula for a perfect ration which the O.A.C. has worked out.

O. A. C. poultry mash is 300 pounds finely ground wheat, 300 pounds mill run, 150 pounds ground corn, 100 pounds ground oats and 150 pounds fish or meat meal. This is high in protein to balance a scratch feed of wheat which is deficient in protein.

Let us sing the lay of the American hen. Let us set her eggs in the incubator to increase the species without requiring her to take the time to sit upon them. Let her lay the eggs where they may lie, and we will have no need to lie about them to make her achievement seem worth while.

## A Penny Saved is a Penny Earned—B. F. (Oregon Farmer)

A commendable movement is being undertaken by the land settlement and marketing committees of the Portland Chamber of Commerce, by the Portland Ad club and by progressive Business Men's club of that city. They are offering a series of prizes for the best ideas on how Oregon people may most effectively put to profitable use products which are now going to waste.

Waste products include everything from sawdust and mill wood to stubble pastures and table scraps.

Many a big commercial concern depends upon its by products for its real profit. Many an Oregon farm can do the same or at least can greatly increase its income by judicious utilization of products which are now being lost. The same is no doubt true of many another Oregon industry. The business interests of Portland are on the right track. Success to their undertaking.

## Vetch and Nerve

[Harrisburg Bulletin]

The time is here now to take on new methods on the farm. The old ones are not producing desired results. This reminds us of the sterner near Cottage Grove who grew a crop of vetch and then plowed it under. It took nerve to do that, but every farmer knows he should do the same thing. His next crop of vetch was a whopper, he envied all his neighbors—and he plowed it under. Now he lives in peace and plenty and has to pare.

Arthur Powell and Fayne Co-ho are going into the nut business and will commence with 17 acres of walnuts and filberts. Their place is south east of Brownsville.

## Makes Study of Coöperative Marketing

### Success Depends Upon Management, Understanding, Official Says.

Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.

The success of co-operation marketing depends more than anything else upon efficient management and a thorough understanding on the part of the membership as to the possibilities and limitations of co-operative marketing, according to Chris L. Christensen, in charge of the division of co-operative marketing in the United States Department of Agriculture, who has just made a three-months' tour of the country studying co-operative methods.

**Need Business Experience.** "The importance of having men with business capacity to head up co-operative organizations cannot be overestimated," Mr. Christensen says. He declares that co-operative organizations are beginning to realize more than ever before that production and marketing are inseparable, and that very often the solution of a marketing problem may be found to originate in production practices. Organizations are also learning that production must be adjusted to meet market demands.

**Visited the Northwest.** Mr. Christensen's study included the co-operative marketing methods employed by farmers' organizations for handling fruits and vegetables, dairy products, poultry products, wool and skins. He visited twenty to twenty-five organizations in California. In Oregon he studied the wool marketing associations, and in North Dakota and Minnesota he investigated the business methods and practices of farmers' elevators to determine the factors that enter into the efficient management of the elevators.

## Some Important Points About Ducks and Geese

The laying season for ducks and geese usually starts in February. The Pekin duck lays about as many eggs as the average hen, but she lays her entire clutch in seven months, while the hen takes about nine months, says a writer in the Farm Journal. The Runner duck extends its laying over a longer period. The goose averages about thirty eggs.

Geese pair, but a drake will mate with four or more females. The eggs from yearling ducks hatch well, but to show strong fertility geese must be about three years old. Ducks can be profitably bred for four years, but geese will be prolific for three or more times that period. Ducks rarely become broody, but geese are apt to become broody after laying the first clutch.

The goose is a grazing bird, but the duck will thrive on a limited quantity of green food. Geese do not thrive when yarded; ducks do.

The drake is recognized by the curl in the tail feathers, but this curl is not found on the gander.

The average weight of the goose is twice that of the duck.

The older the gander the more vicious he is apt to become during breeding season. The drake seldom shows temper.

Geese cannot be profitably hatched and reared artificially, but incubators and brooders have revolutionized the duck business.

Nowadays geese are replacing turkeys on many festive occasions.

Dullness is one of the most universally despised qualities, yet we sometimes see sharp persons tolerating dull tools.

## Nursery Stock

If you want trees, shrubs, etc., at the best price for first-class stock see H. W. CHANCE, Halsey.

## Suggestions Drawn From Experiments

### Peas, Oats Good Fodder Wet Soil for Blasting Clover and Alsike

(By O. A. C. Experts.)

Canada field peas and oats for hay or silage make a very satisfactory crop in western Oregon, planted in February or March.

Peas will stand a little later planting than the vetch and usually make a good tonnage of forage. Use the white Canadian variety and sow about 80 pounds an acre, with a bushel to a bushel and a half of such oats as three grain, victory or Shadela, and climax.

It may be necessary to inoculate the seed of the peas to insure success on farms that have never grown them to any extent. This may be from pure cultures supplied by the department of bacteriology at the experiment station or it may be garden soil where peas have been successfully grown. If the latter is used, 200 to 300 pounds of the surface soil should be scattered over each acre of the land to go into peas and barrowed in promptly. Exposure to the light is injurious to the bacteria. Sowing should take place under cloudy conditions or towards evening, and the material should be barrowed as soon as possible after it is scattered.

The best time to blast stumps is when the ground is full of water. The explosive changes with violence from a form occupying little space to a gas filling a very great space. To find room the gas goes where there is least resistance. Because dry soil is light and filled with air spaces, and does not hang together well, it offers less resistance than the stump, so it is merely blown off, leaving the stump still rooted to the land. When the soil is full of water the stump offers less resistance than it and is lifted out.

Red and alsike clover planting in Oregon is usually best done the latter part of February. They are sown in fall grain, where the light freezing and thawing, or rains, cover the seed. The clover business demands pure seed, especially free from buckhorn. Samples will be tested free by the experiment and federal seed laboratory at Corvallis. [N. T. Sneed has been advertising alsike seed in the Enterprise. It flourishes in places too wet for other varieties.]

By using land plaster on seed potatoes cut for planting, growers have got one-eighth more yield. The treatment is particularly effective in rather damp, cold soil, where sprouting is slow, as it seems to preserve the seed pieces.

Some common winter varieties of grain have been injured or killed in parts of western Oregon. Where such varieties as Rink, Foisy, Kinney, Eaton and Jenkin club are surviving to the extent of 60 per cent or more it is probable that they will bring a better net return than the same land would plowed and reseeded to a spring variety, although if a rather wet spring and summer follow it is possible that spring wheat may outyield thin stands of winter wheat.

An application of 50 to 75 pounds per acre of nitrate of soda or sulfate of ammonia on the thin wheat will, if made in March,

usually tend to thicken up the stand and make it very much more productive.

Liberal planting of corn will replace winter cereals which were injured or killed. Early maturing varieties, like Minnesota No. 13 and the improved early varieties of golden glow, will mature the latter part of September. In the latter part of October or early in November they may be husked and stored safely in cribs. Good yields of very good feed for poultry, hogs and cattle may be secured in this way. While this corn is probably not going to get dry enough to shell and sell in car lots, as in the east, there should be many acres of it harvested for storing in cribs.

Growers desiring general directions for the construction of corn cribs may write to the college. [An improperly built crib may spoil a crop of corn in Oregon.]

## Farm Bloc Wants Something Done

Washington, D. C.—Members of the congressional farm group are considering a plan to throw their solid strength behind some farm relief measure with the hope of getting legislation enacted at this session.

Just what form the bill will take has not been determined, but an effort will be made to produce a measure which will receive the indorsement of the president's agricultural commission and the support of the farm-group in congress.

At a meeting at the capitol, called by Chairman Norris of the senate agricultural committee, senators and representatives interested in farm problems heard arguments in support of a modified McNary-Haugen bill, which was defeated in its original form at the last session of congress, from spokesmen for the American council of agriculture.

## THE MARKETS

**Portland**  
Wheat—Hard white, \$2.10; soft white and northern spring, \$1.92; hard winter, \$1.90; western white, \$1.89; western red, \$1.87.  
Hay—Alfalfa, \$19.50@20 ton; valley timothy, \$19@20; eastern Oregon timothy, \$22@22.50.  
Butterfat—45c delivered Portland.  
Eggs—Ranch, 41@43c.  
Cheese—Prices f. o. b. Tillamook: Triplets, 28c; loaf, 29c per lb.  
Cattle—Prime steers, \$7.75@8.00.  
Hogs—Prime, \$11.60@11.75.  
Sheep—Lamb, medium to choice, \$13@16.50.

**Seattle**  
Wheat—Soft white, \$1.95; western white, \$1.92@2; hard winter, \$1.94; western red, \$1.93; northern spring, \$1.98; Big Bend bluestem, \$2.28½.  
Hay—Alfalfa, \$23; D. C., \$28; timothy, \$26; D. C., \$28; mixed hay, \$24.  
Butterfat—47c.  
Eggs—Ranch, 43@45c.  
Cattle—Choice steers, \$7.50@8.00.  
Hogs—Prime light, \$11.40@11.60.  
Cheese—Washington cream brick, 19c; Washington triplets, 19@20c; Washington Young America, 21@22c.

**Spokane**  
Hogs—Prime mixed, \$11.35@11.50.  
Cattle—Prime steers, \$7.25@7.75.

Money has been made in Linn county by growing pickling cucumbers for the factory. Growers at Woodburn averaged \$225 an acre and one man sold \$1080 worth from three acres.

## Tomatoes Ranked First in Crops

### Nineteen Different Products Had \$313,000,000 Gross Value in 1924.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Nineteen truck crops produced in the United States the past year for table use, canning, and manufacture had a gross value to the growers of \$313,000,000, according to estimates by the United States Department of Agriculture. This is \$12,000,000 less than in 1923, but \$22,000,000 more than in 1922, and \$78,000,000 more than in 1921.

There has been a rapid expansion in truck crop production, transportation, and marketing in recent years, as indicated in acreage figures, the department points out. The acreage devoted to the 19 crops this year was 2,302,000 acres, which is a 60 per cent increase over the acreage in 1921.

### Canning Acreage Doubled.

Production of 18 crops grown wholly or partly for table use direct was on 1,309,000 acres and had a value of \$202,000,000. The quantity produced wholly or partly for canning or manufacture was grown on 998,000 acres and had a value of \$51,000,000. The canning acreage has been more than doubled since 1921, and the table acreage has been increased one-third.

Tomatoes were first in gross value, showing a total of \$55,000,000; early Irish potatoes are valued at \$44,000,000; strawberries \$35,000,000, and cantaloupes \$20,000,000. Green peas, onions, lettuce, celery, cabbage, and asparagus each come in the \$15,000,000 to \$17,000,000 range; cucumbers, snap beans and watermelons ranged from \$8,500,000 to \$12,000,000 each, and sweet corn for canning, spinach, peppers, cauliflower, and carrots, from \$3,600,000 to \$7,100,000 each. The value of eggplants was \$1,080,000.

### Tomatoes in the Lead.

Tomatoes had the largest acreage at 470,000 acres; early Irish potatoes, 308,000 acres; sweet corn for canning, 269,000 acres; green peas, 242,000 acres; watermelons, 168,000 acres; strawberries, 147,000 acres; cucumbers, 130,000 acres. These figures do not include market gardens. Ninety-one per cent of the acreage of green peas was for canning; canning and manufacture of cucumbers took 72 per cent of the acreage; tomatoes, 87 per cent; asparagus, 47 per cent; spinach, 29 per cent; string beans, 27 per cent, and cabbage for kraut, 14 per cent.

Truck crops are the product of intensive agriculture and require much human labor, and a highly fertile and well-tilled soil. Gross return per acre is far from being all profit, and sometimes fails to equal the cost of production, the department says.

## Sources of Protein and Vitamines for Laying Hen

Skim milk and buttermilk are exceedingly valuable sources of protein and vitamines for laying hens. This has been demonstrated not only by experiment stations, but also by thousands of poultry raisers. While poultrymen generally understand the value of these products, they do not always use enough of them to get the best results obtainable. Too many think that if they feed some milk or some buttermilk in addition to the regular mash and grain ration, they are doing all that is necessary. This, of course, may not be true. Feeding "some" of these dairy products may not be enough to properly balance the ration.

It has been shown that an ordinary mash made of ground corn, ground oats, bran, and shorts, when supplemented with whole corn and oats, make a good laying ration when the hens are given all the buttermilk or skim milk they can consume. That is, when they are given no water. If they have access to water in addition to skim milk or buttermilk, they will not consume enough of the latter to balance the ration mentioned, and therein lies the mistake that so many poultrymen make. They do not feed enough of the skim milk or buttermilk to furnish the amount of protein needed for high production.

## Increase of Roup

Although roup is an all-year-round disease, the worst epidemics come with the shifting weather conditions of fall and spring. The disease causes considerable loss and appears to be increasing from year to year. The true roup includes colds, bronchitis, catarrh, canker, diphtheria, roup proper, and perhaps chicken pox. It usually comes with colds which start when the birds have been exposed to dampness, drafts and chill.

Too much business independence is sometimes hard on the income. Co-operators are usually less dangerous than competitors.

Using a scrub bull on the herd is like investing money in continentals. The quantity is increased and the income curtailed.

One of the staples among the admired flowering vines is the rambler or climbing rose. Almost any variety will produce most satisfactorily if given a chance in a sunny place, in good soil, and with a liberal amount of water in dry weather. They grow well on wire.

## Record in Fight on Bovine Tuberculosis

### More Tests in October, 1924, Than Any One Month.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

More cattle were tuberculin tested during the month of October, 1924, in the nation-wide campaign to eradicate bovine tuberculosis than were ever tested in any previous month, according to a summary of the work compiled by the United States Department of Agriculture. A total of 642,002 cattle were given the tuberculin test during that month by the force of veterinarians engaged by the government and those co-operating in stamping out this costly cattle plague.

This exceeds by more than sixteen thousand the previous record number of cattle tested in one month. In May, 1924, there were tested 628,257 cattle, which was the highest number until the recent month of October. The total number of cattle now under supervision for the eradication of tuberculosis is 9,198,975. That the work of tuberculosis eradication is popularly supported is shown by the fact that there is a waiting list of more than two and one-half million cattle whose owners desire to have them tested as soon as practicable.

Of the 642,002 cattle tested in October there were 24,440 which reacted to the test, indicating that they were tuberculous. Such animals are immediately disposed of in accordance with regulations for the prevention of their acting as spreaders of the infection of tuberculosis.

## Cost of Fertilizer Can Be Reduced by Legumes

### "Grow more legumes and let nature take care of your fertilizer needs. Let the air help pay your fertilizer bill."

This is the suggestion soil and crop specialists of the Georgia State College of Agriculture make to help keep the cost of fertilizer down. Nitrogen is the most expensive constituent in factory mixed fertilizer, they say, and economy necessitates the using of a part of the unlimited quantities of nitrogen found in the air over Georgia farms.

The clovers and vetches have been found to make available about sixty pounds of nitrogen per acre, and when the whole crop is turned under, the fertilizing value is equivalent to the addition of five or six loads of stable manure.

A good legume hay crop turned under will lead to profitable and permanent farming. It would require four tons of ordinary mixed fertilizer per acre, containing 2 per cent ammonia, to furnish an amount of nitrogen equal to a good crop of vetch or clover. If purchased in mixed form this nitrogen would cost from \$20 to \$25 per ton.

## BROOKHART IS REPUDIATED

### Senate to Be Asked to Declare Office is Vacant.

Des Moines.—The republican party of Iowa through the state central committee officially repudiated Smith W. Brookhart, United States senator, and moved to have the seat to which he was elected as a republican candidate last November be declared vacant on grounds of alleged fraud and deceit.

A resolution adopted by the central committee which met here directed the chairman, B. B. Burquist of Fort Dodge, to propose a bill of complaint for filing with the senate, charging that Senator Brookhart, prior to the November election, posed as a republican until it was too late for the committee to bring out another candidate, then aligned himself with the La Follette movement, denounced the republican national ticket and divorced himself.

## Canada and America to Fight Dope

Washington, D. C.—A new extradition treaty with Canada, tightening the government's barriers against the illegal narcotic trade, was favorably reported by the senate foreign relations committee. The treaty will give either nation the right to extradite all persons connected with the peddling of "dope."

## Seattle to Vote on Manager Plan

Seattle, Wash.—Mayor Brown signed an ordinance passed by the city council, placing on the ballot in a special election March 10 a proposed charter amendment for a city manager form of government which would abolish the office of mayor.

## Cabinet Members' Salary Boost Asked

Washington, D. C.—The annual salary of members of the president's cabinet would be \$17,500 instead of \$12,000 under a bill introduced by Representative Fish, republican, New York.

## Seattle Chamber Opens New Home

Seattle, Wash.—Prominent men and delegations from three states and Canada gathered here Saturday and felicitated the Seattle chamber of commerce on the formal opening of its model new building and headquarters.

A car of  
**Land Plaster**  
will arrive in February. Place your order now for delivery right off the car at a great saving in price  
**O. W. FRUM**