

Gleaned by the Western  
Newspaper Union for  
Busy People

An Older Girls' conference was organized by the girls of the Cornelius community recently.

T. J. Coyle, 80, resident of Linn county 70 years, died at his farm home near Sodaville.

The Booth-Kelly Logging camps above Wadding were closed down on account of deep snow.

Several virulent cases of influenza have broken out among the Indians of the Klamath reservation.

Samuel B. Martin, Multnomah county auditor for the last 14 years, died at the family home in Portland.

The American Legion posts of the mid-Willamette valley held a district convention in Corvallis Saturday.

The 29th annual convention of the Umatilla County Sunday School association was held in Pendleton Saturday.

The new Polk county directory estimates Eugene's population at 19,000, nearly 100 per cent increase since the 1920 census.

The Oregon state board of horticulture appointed Charles A. Cole its secretary, to succeed the late Colonel Henry E. Dosh.

Dr. H. S. Gerfield of Pendleton was appointed Umatilla county coroner to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. J. T. Brown.

Florists from six states and British Columbia met in Portland Monday and Tuesday for the annual convention of the Northwest Florists' association.

Fire losses in Oregon, exclusive of Portland, during the month of February aggregated \$80,050, according to a report prepared by the state fire marshal.

Citizens of Warrenton voted an amendment to the Warrenton charter which will increase the number of city commissioners from three to five. The vote was 148 for to 82 against.

Scraps two per cent of those paying tax upon incomes for 1924 made payments in full, according to figures compiled by Clyde G. Mumley, collector of internal revenue for Oregon.

Bids for the construction of approximately 46 miles of road will be opened at a meeting of the state highway commission in Portland Thursday and Friday, March 28 and 29.

Coroner Hughes of Clatsop county was indicted by the grand jury at Astoria on charges of perjury in connection with returns of his expenditures during the primary campaign last June.

A tract of 89 acres near Gladstone, between Melrum station and Fern ridge, has been sold by Mrs. J. P. Thompson of Portland for \$39,000 to the River Drive Auto Park company for use as a park.

Restoration of a small tract of public land for township purposes near Alameda was authorized by an executive order issued by the superintendent of the secretary of the interior. The tract contains approximately nine acres in Klamath county.

It is reported that the owners of various automobile and truck lines affected by a law passed at the recent session of the legislature increasing materially the fees on these vehicles, already have taken steps attacking the constitutionality of the act in the courts.

The city of Elsie has been unable to agree on what attitude should be taken on letting cows run at large, and so the council has ordered a special election, which will be held as soon as the objectors of rearing a fine come to the council with sufficiently signed petitions.

Dr. Thomas G. Ross of Portland has not been a member of the state fish commission since January 10, according to a legal opinion rendered by the attorney-general. This was the date on which Governor Pierce sent a letter to Dr. Ross notifying him that he had been removed from the commission.

The section of The Dalles-California highway in the northern part of Klamath county which is unimproved, has become a toll road. Tolls the maximum of which is \$5 for a four-wheeled vehicle, will be charged for all vehicles and stock passing any of the toll gates along this road by George and Fred Duke, stage company proprietors.

Secretary of the Interior Work will leave Washington, D. C., about March 20 with Dr. Ellwood Wood, commissioner of reclamation, for the southwest, and reaching the Pacific coast, will go as far north as the Klamath irrigation project in Oregon for an inspection. He will reach Klamath about April 8.

(Continued on page 5)

# The Great Outdoors

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

## Valuable Hints if Acted on in Time

### Prune Blossom Blight... Peach Leaf Curl...Or- egon Clubs Win

(By O. A. C. Experts.)

Where blossom and twig blight of Oregon prunes, cherries, and apricots has been serious in the past, special attention to spraying them should be given this year. Where the disease has been severe, particularly on apricots or other very susceptible varieties, a number of sprays will be required if the season is at all wet. As soon as the winter buds open use bordeaux 4-4-50 or even stronger, covering every bud and twig. The second application with the same mixture is best just as soon as the first blossoms are opening. The third is when the trees are in full bloom.

Peach leaf curl in Oregon cannot be prevented or controlled after the leaves have begun to appear. Before this time bordeaux mixture spray will give complete protection.

More Oregon girls and boys completed their club projects in 1924 than ever before. Other records were in the number of 100 per cent clubs, in amount of money won in scholarships and prizes and in larger attendance at the club summer sessions at the college. Oregon led the 11 western states in club enrollment with 6047. Washington was second with 4558. Oregon club money earned in the projects for the year was \$49,831.19. Club winnings in scholarships and prizes were \$4,309.25.

Wet mash, fed with the regular grain ration, causes rapid development in growing out broilers for an early market. The wet mash should be fed two or three times a day. Ordinary dry mash mixed with milk is satisfactory. The birds are confined in small crates during the last two weeks and fed a fattening ration of 60 parts corn meal and 40 parts shorts mixed with buttermilk to make a batter.

Oregon has been added by the national dairy exposition to the list of 28 states whose cow owners are recognized in the national 300-pound herd honor roll. To qualify for the honor the owner must bring his herd to an average yearly production of not less than 300 pounds of butter fat as reported by a cow test association for the current year ending prior to July 1.

Accumulations of lichens and moss in old and neglected orchards or in nut plantings which are not sprayed frequently may be quickly cleaned up by using common lye, at the rate of one pound of lye to six or eight gallons of water, or the lye may be added to the dormant lime sulfur spray.

## Prepare for Jubilee

At the special meeting of the county Jersey club at Harrisburg Saturday preparations were made for participation in the Jersey jubilee, May 23.

Mr. Tucker explained his tuberculosis testing bill, which the governor, at the request of delegations of farmers, vetoed on account of the cost it involved.

D. O. Woodworth and R. L. Burkhardt were named a committee on program for the jubilee and Mrs. Burkhardt to have charge of the musical feature.

The Linn county location will

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be decided by D. O. Woodworth, J. W. Burkhardt and Ed Shoel. Mrs. Cade, Mrs. Henry Stewart, Mrs. J. M. Dickson, Mrs. S. B. Holt, Mrs. D. O. Woodworth, Mrs. Walter Hense, Mrs. Alice Byers, Mrs. Ethel Caldwell and E. R. Allen, H. H. Eastman, E. G. Pugh, Roy Cox, A. W. Moreland, S. G. Simons and V. A. Carter have charge of that important feature, the dinner.

## College Gives us a Smutty Story

### A Simple Oat Treatment Gives Good Results

Last week agricultural college experts told Enterprise readers about a new and economical machine for use in killing wheat smut. This week there comes to hand the following regarding smut oat:

When most farmers are making ready to sow oats, they know whether or not smut is present in their seed, but a considerable number of farmers do not know how significant oat smut is. Losses from this disease are commonly as high as 5 to 10 per cent. They may run less, or may destroy 25 to 50 per cent of the crop. The actual losses from smut are not often accurately observed in the field on account of the early spread of the smut masses. The casual observer is wont, therefore, to underestimate the damage and lay the poor yields to other causes.

With but a small amount of trouble, and an expenditure not exceeding 2 cents per bushel, any farmer can treat his seed oats with formalin solution and eliminate the smut in one season. The treatment consists in sprinkling the grain with a solution, made by mixing 1 pint (1 pound) of 40 per cent formalin with 40 gallons of water. It is applied at the rate of one gallon to the bushel of grain, the grain being shoveled thoroughly during the application. The grain is piled after treatment and covered with wet cloth or canvas. After 8 to 12 hours the grain is spread out to dry.—H. E. Vasey, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colorado.

## Most Valuable Feed for Swine

### Skim Milk, Buttermilk and Whey Are Most Highly Prized for Hogs.

Among all of the feeds used for pig feeding, none are more highly prized as growth stimulants than the dairy by-products—skim milk, buttermilk and whey. Of these, skim milk is in most sections the most commonly used and incidentally the most valuable as a feed. The pigman who has an abundance of fresh skim milk available is usually the one who has the best doing pigs.

Skim Milk Properly Used. But skim milk, like any other feed, should be properly used if the most is to be made of its excellent qualities. Experiments without number have been carried out to determine the value of skim milk in terms of meal and it is now pretty generally conceded that six pounds of this product has an approximate feeding value equal to one pound of a suitable pig meal.

But this is only a part of the question. The optimum proportion of meal to milk is too often forgotten, though from a nutritional point of view it is as important as its meal equivalent value. This feed being high in protein has a very narrow nutritive ratio—containing but one and a half parts of carbohydrate to each part of protein, whereas an ideal pig ration carries from 4 to 6 parts of carbohydrate or fat-forming products to each other of protein. In other words the unlimited use of skim milk, excellent feed though it is, does not provide a properly balanced ration for any class of pigs. It does not follow that since a little is good, more is necessarily better. A certain amount of carbohydrates feeds, as shorts, barley, or corn meals, are necessary for the best results.

In order to state definitely what amounts of meal and milk should be used to obtain a given nutritive ratio it would be necessary to know the kind of meal used. In spite of the fact, however, that a wide variety of feeds are used for hog feeding, the basis of the majority of pig meals in eastern Canada is shorts and barley meal. Furthermore most of the other meals used carry a very similar composition to the shorts-barley mixture.

For all practical purposes, then, it is possible to consider any ordinary meal or combination of meals used for pig feeding, exclusive of supplementary

protein feeds as tankage, oilmeal, or pea meal, etc., as of the same general nature and composition. With this assumption, calculation shows that 1 pound of meal to 3 pounds of milk gives a nutritive ratio of about 1 to 4½—a proportion of protein to carbohydrate ideal for growing pigs just after weaning and for in-pig sows during the last month of pregnancy. As the growing pigs get heavier relatively less milk to meal will be required, since the nearer to finishing the market pig gets the less protein in proportion to fattening feeds are needed in his feed.

For practical use the amount of meal mixture needed to each gallon of skim milk (or buttermilk) to supply the proper balance in the ration for market pigs is given as follows:

Amount of meal per gallon skim milk
Up to 10 weeks..... 3 lbs.
10 to 15 weeks..... 4 lbs.
15 to 24 weeks..... 5 lbs.

Note—This table does not refer to the amount of feed required daily by the pig, but simply to the proportions of meal and milk to use to make the best use of skim milk as feed for market pigs.

## Excellent Supplements Increase Flow of Milk

If cows have not been fed sufficient protein to meet the requirements for their milk production, the addition of cottonseed meal will probably increase the amount of milk which they will produce and consequently the amount of butterfat the cows produce. Cows that are not giving any more than 1 to 1½ gallons of milk, or one-half pound of butterfat per day, can get what nutrients they need by eating all the alfalfa hay and silage that they want. Cows producing more than this amount of milk will need some grain to support their milk production. The following grain ration, fed in the proportion of 1 pound of the grain to each 4 pounds of milk the cows produce, will do very well: Six hundred pounds of corn chop, 200 pounds of bran and 100 pounds of cottonseed meal. If the cows test more than 4 per cent they should be fed this grain mixture in the proportion of 1 pound to each 3 pounds of milk that they produce.

## Orchard Fertilization, Pruning and Spraying

In almost all sections of the country where there is any fruit grown, there are run-down orchards that can be made profitable by pruning, spraying and fertilization. As an example of what can be accomplished along the lines of orchard improvement, a recent report of the York county farm bureau, New York, is of interest. In 14 demonstrations, applications of 4.03 pounds of sodium nitrate per tree increased the yield in fruit .69 barrel per tree. The value of this increase was \$2.47, and the cost of the fertilizer 21 cents, leaving an average increased net value of \$2.26 per tree.

In the 14 demonstrations, 654 trees were fertilized, and the increased value of the fruit over the cost of the fertilizer was \$1,478.04.

## Jolting Bee Hives Will Likely Break the Combs

In moving beehives from one place to another with springs or an auto truck, every precaution being taken not to jolt them, jolting the hives is likely to break the combs, which would ruin the hive at this season, according to E. S. Prevost, extension bee specialist.

Be very careful and do not disturb the bees any more than possible. It is dangerous for the bees to be disturbed to great activity while the weather is cold.

In buying bees, be absolutely sure that the bees have no disease. Each shipment should bear a certificate stating that they have been inspected within 60 days and found free of diseases.

## Chicago Wheat Market Break Severe.

Chicago, Ill.—In one of the most drastic breaks ever known, the wheat market Saturday suffered a net loss of as much as 15½ cents, with May wheat down to \$1.86¼, as against \$2.05½ only a few weeks ago. Rye, corn and oats shared in the losses. Rye, 15½ cents; corn, 5 cents, and oats more than 5 cents.

## This Is a Coyote and Cougar Year

### Bears Have Met Disaster in Their Forays Near Brownsville.

A. C. Armstrong went to his ranch Thursday and found that coyotes had killed seven lambs for him and many for his neighbors. He came home the next day. The ranch is at Oakland.

Judging from the reports that have reached the Enterprise office, this is a banner year for coyotes, cougars and bears in Oregon.

Injury to flocks and herds by cougars has been complained of in various parts of the state; coyotes have been killing more sheep, lambs, calves and chickens than usual, and bears, about Brownsville at least, have made many raids on orchards with results disastrous to themselves, for a dozen or two have been killed there by farmers driven to hunting to protect their fruit.

Yet the game commission reports bears decreasing in number so rapidly that it recommends a closed season on bears, to the end that enough of the species may remain to furnish live targets for sportsman when they go out to shoot and kill something.

A noble sportsman is a man who goes hunting to gratify his desire to kill.

A farmer who kills a deer or a pheasant for the sake of the meat for his family is an ignoble pot hunter.

The more useless a man's occupation is, the more noble he is. An American farmer, asked by an immigrant if he had no aristocrats here, inquired what that meant.

"Gentlemen who do not work for a living," was the reply. "Oh, yes," said the farmer, "we have a lot of them here. We call them tramps."

It seems that if the sportsmen, for whom the game commission exists, would go into our sheep-raising districts and hunt coyotes, they would find game that would test their ability as hunters.

## Balanced Grain Rations Favored for Dairy Cows

The following balanced grain rations to feed dairy cows cost approximately the same. They are recommended for supplementing corn silage and alfalfa hay, and should be fed at the rate of seven pounds for each pound of butterfat produced.

The first ration is 600 pounds cornmeal and 400 pounds bran. The second consists of 500 pounds corn and cob meal, 400 pounds ground oats, and 100 pounds cottonseed meal. The first ration, with corn at \$1 per bushel—allowing 12 cents per hundredweight for grinding and bran at \$1.25 per hundredweight—costs \$1.65 per hundredweight. The second ration—allowing the same price for corn and with ground oats at \$1.85 per cwt. and cottonseed meal at \$2.45 per cwt.—totals \$1.68 per cwt.

## Feeding Baby Chicks

Baby chicks must not be fed under 48 hours from the time they are hatched, declared A. G. Phillips, of Purdue university. The yolk of the egg which the chick takes into its body before it is hatched, is provided by nature to furnish food during this length of time. If additional food is given diarrhea and other digestive troubles are likely to result.

## Need Home-Grown Seed for Success

### Italian and Chilean Varieties Prove Unsatisfactory in Most Parts.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)  
More general use of home-grown clover seed, in the opinion of the United States Department of Agriculture, would do more than any other one thing toward solving the problem of red clover failure in this country. If methods can be found by which small acreages of domestic red-clover seed can be conveniently harvested and hulled for home use, more dependence could be put upon the supply of home-grown seed and less would need to be imported.

Clover Turned Under. It is known, says the department, that throughout the country, east of the Allegheny mountains at least, there are every year thousands of acres of good second-growth clover that is turned under instead of being harvested for seed, because in those neighborhoods no hullers are to be had and the farmer is not able to harvest and save the seed economically. If these farmers could save their own seed, the drain on the market stocks represented by their requirements would be materially decreased, and the seed produced in the states where it is grown commercially would be more nearly adequate to supply the demand.

For at least fifteen years the United States has been a heavy importer of red-clover seed. Most of this seed has come from Italy and France. Evidence is accumulating to show that the Italian seed is not satisfactory for use in America. Co-operative trials which the department has been conducting with experiment stations in the Middle West have shown that the plants from Italian seed are much more likely to winterkill than those from American seed, that they are more susceptible to certain diseases and that they often give a smaller crop even when the stand is otherwise apparently satisfactory.

Unsatisfactory Seed. As far as the investigations of the department have progressed it was found that Italian seed is practically everywhere unsatisfactory and that French and Chilean seed, while giving good yields in some parts, is unsatisfactory in Iowa, Minnesota and elsewhere where the winters are severe.

Means of harvesting and saving the seed from the numerous small acreages of red clover instead of importing seed would do much to bring the clover crop back into a dependable part of the rotation. Red clover is par excellence the restorative crop for rotations in the corn belt, says the department, but continued failures of the crop have caused a steady decline in acreage. This decline in acreage over a long period of years has adversely affected the yields of all other crops involved in the rotation.

The importance of home-grown seed is especially great in the southern and southeastern part of the clover belt, where the anthracnose disease is common and often very destructive. Here plants that survive and produce seed are quite likely to have some degree of resistance to the disease.

## THE MARKETS

Portland
Wheat—Hard white, \$1.70; soft white, northern spring, hard winter and western white, \$1.68; western red, \$1.65.
Hay—Alfalfa, \$18.50@19 ton; valley timothy, \$19@20; eastern Oregon timothy, \$24@28.
Butterfat—47c delivered Portland.
Eggs—Ranch, 25@28c.
Cheese—Prices f. o. b. Tillamook: Triplets, 29c; loaf, 30c per lb.
Cattle—Steers, good, \$8.25@8.75.
Hogs—Medium to choice, \$12.00@14.00.
Sheep—Lambs, medium to choice, \$11@16.
Seattle
Wheat—White, western white, hard winter, western red, \$1.65; northern spring, \$1.73; Big Bend bluestem, \$1.95.
Hay—Alfalfa, \$23; D. C., \$23; timothy, \$26; D. C., \$28; mixed hay, \$24.
Butterfat—45c.
Eggs—Ranch, 28@29c.
Hogs—Prime mixed, \$14.50@14.75.
Cattle—Choice steers, \$8.25@8.85.
Cheese—Washington cream brick, 19c; Washington triplets, 19@20c.
Washington Young America, \$1@22c.
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Hogs—Prime mixed, \$12.75@13.75.
Cattle—Prime steers, \$7.25@7.75.
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