

# The Great Outdoors

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

## Ensilage Corn Best for Silo

### Results of Tests Made With Two Varieties at Different Stations.

Is it more profitable to plant an ensilage corn for the silo than ordinary field corn? Is the question that presents itself to many silo owners at this time of the year. In Iowa few are growing special varieties for the silo, the majority of farmers believing that the regular field corn, taking everything into consideration, can be more profitably handled than some special ensilage variety that grows more forage and less grain per acre.

**Larger Amount of Water.**  
There is no doubt but silage made from ensilage corn contains a larger amount of water than that made from field corn. In other words, that the former is more succulent than the latter or that it contains less dry matter per pound or per ton. On the other hand, ensilage corn produces a larger tonnage than field corn and the question arises whether the greater tonnage containing less dry matter per ton is more economical for the dairy cow than field corn silage, which is more concentrated.

The Indiana experiment station has been testing this matter for a number of years and has come to the conclusion that field corn silage produced approximately 1.5 per cent more milk and 3 per cent more fat than ensilage corn silage. Ton for ton, in other words, the field corn produced slightly more milk and fat than ensilage corn silage, but the yield of dry matter or of total nutrients per acre from ensilage corn was much greater than from field corn. The difference in yield of the two kinds of corn was large enough so that ensilage corn proved the more profitable. Similar results have been obtained at the Ohio and Connecticut experiment stations.

### Silo Any Part.

There is another factor aside from yield per acre to be considered in connection with this problem of whether to plant ensilage or field corn for the silo. If the entire corn crop is of the same variety, any part of it can be put into the silo. If, on the other hand, ensilage corn is raised for the silo, the particular field that is set aside for that purpose must be used. There are times, owing to late planting or to excessive moisture in the spring, when some part of the corn crop cannot be cultivated as thoroughly as some other part, and may on that account mature a week or so later. In such a case the late corn may be put in the silo, and the handicap due to late maturity partially avoided. Such late corn might not mature, and, unless it could be put in the silo, much of it would be wasted.

## Chance for Farmers to Produce Riding Horses

An opportunity for farmers to start production of useful, salable riding horses is being offered by the animal husbandry department of the Kansas State Agricultural college. The department has secured a thoroughbred riding horse, General Haig, as a loan from the government remount service, and will keep him in the local stud this season.

General Haig has won more than \$25,000 in prize money as a race horse, taking first in nine important handicaps on the important tracks of the country, from New Orleans to Latonia.

"There is a need and market demand for riding horses in the country," commented Dr. C. W. McCampbell, head of the department, in announcing the acquisition of General Haig. He urged farmers who wish to produce good riding horses to take advantage of the opportunity offered.

## Farmers Should Produce Vegetables for Own Use

Modern economic life is built on division of labor. Our standard of living would be impossible without it. But do not some farmers carry it too far when they fail to produce their own vegetables? If they depend on buying them, they are almost certain not to buy enough. The best modern diet standards call for two servings of vegetables for each of us daily, besides potatoes. Few families use vegetables that freely unless they grow their own. Supposing that they did buy in abundance, would it pay? Almost certainly not. The average price received by farmers for food sold is now about 126 per cent of what it was in the years just before the war, but the price the farmer pays for food he buys at retail is about 150 per cent of pre-war prices. High-priced labor gets the difference. The more of his own food the farmer produces, the more of that difference he can save.

### Finish Runners Freed on Charges

New York.—Paavo Nurmi and Willie Ritola, Finnish runners, and Hugo Quist, manager of Nurmi, were exonerated by a special investigating committee of the Amateur Athletic union of charges that they had demanded excessive sums of money for expenses incident to their participation in the Drake university relay recently.

## Pure Bred Animals Not Prone to T. B.

### One Breed Is as Susceptible as Another.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)  
There is no relation between the breeding of cattle and their susceptibility to tuberculosis. One breed is as susceptible as another, and grades are as likely to become infected as pure breeds.

These are conclusions of veterinary specialists of the bureau of animal industry, United States Department of Agriculture, based on several years' experience in eradicating bovine tuberculosis. In support of the conclusion the bureau veterinarians have compiled a large number of statistics arranged according to the various breeds and whether the animals are pure breeds or grades.

From July 1, 1921, to April 1, 1924, tuberculin tests were applied to 1,424,392 pure bred cattle, of which 4.7 per cent were found to be tuberculous. During the same period 4,456,439 grade cattle were subjected to the test, of which 4.8 per cent reacted. Among the pure bred and grade cattle representing the various breeds the federal specialists have been able to find no evidence that any breed is more susceptible or resistant than any other. These conclusions apply to large groups representing conditions for the entire country. It is well known that certain localities have more infection than others, but the management of cattle, extent of buying and selling without paying proper attention to health, the control of sanitary conditions, and the individual resistance of the animals appear to be the principal factors that determine the degree of infection. Breeding apparently has nothing to do with the extent of tuberculosis.

## Alfalfa Is Ideal Legume as Pasture

### Very Nutritious and Starts Early in the Spring.

Alfalfa has proven itself by experimentation and practical experience to be an ideal hog pasture. In some sections, other legumes might outyield alfalfa, and when this condition exists the one yielding the largest tonnage should be given consideration.

Alfalfa is very nutritious and starts early in the spring, staying green until late fall. When properly handled, alfalfa will furnish adequate pasturage throughout the grazing season for several years.

Brood sows upon alfalfa pasture and receiving three ears of corn daily will produce strong, healthy pigs. They may also be kept in good condition by feeding two to three pounds of barley per head daily while on alfalfa pasture. Mature sows are often grazed upon alfalfa pasture without receiving any grain, but better pigs will be produced if grain is fed.

Alfalfa or some other legume should always be provided to furnish a summer pasture for sows and their litters. For fattening pigs alfalfa is without a superior. An acre of alfalfa will carry 15 pigs from weaning time until they are ready for market. If these pigs are given a well-balanced ration, the acre of alfalfa will be equivalent in value to an acre producing 40 bushels of corn.—B. W. Fairbanks, Extension Service, Colorado Agricultural College.

## Summer Season to Build Silos for Storing Feed

In the summer the farmer must begin to get ready for winter. He must get his buildings repaired if they need it, see that there is adequate housing for his stock and provide for the storage of sufficient feed to last his animals over the winter.

The silo plays a most important part in the storage of feed on the modern farm. It insures a good supply of green feed all winter and increases money to farmers to build silos, knowing that the silo increases the farmer's bank account.

Tests at the Indiana experiment station, covering a period of 8 years, showed that only 28 acres were required to feed 20 steers for 150 days when corn silage, supplemented with clover hay, was used, whereas it required 35 acres to produce the same result when corn and clover were used.

If the farmer wastes the leaves and stalks of corn, he loses about forty cents out of every dollar of possible value of his crop. The silo prevents this waste.

As the value of the silo has come to be recognized, there has been a constant movement in the direction of permanent silos. This trend has brought the concrete silo to the fore.

The best time to plan the attack against insects is while they are in winter quarters.

Barley generally produces more pounds of grain per acre than any other small grain crop.

A tractor that is properly broken, in will wear many years longer than one improperly used at the start.

## Here the World Gets Its Berries

### Oregon Leads in Logans, Strawberries and Gooseberries

During 1924 Oregon put on the markets of the world more canned loganberries, strawberries and gooseberries than any other state, and stood second in blackberries and third in red and black raspberries.

Do you realize what this means? Oregon, whose agricultural resources have scarcely been scratched as yet, is the world's headquarters for small fruits, as she is America's headquarters for Jersey cattle.

But Linn county does not lead the state in berries as she does in Jerseys. When Stenberg brothers offered strawberry plants for this year's crop, with a guarantee of a good price for the berries for canning, the response was slim. Does that mean that Linn county farmers are doing so well in other lines that they cannot afford to bother with such little things as berries?

The three coast states, Oregon, Washington and California, have only one competitor in the 48 states in the gooseberry and strawberry business and none in loganberries. California, the birthplace of the loganberry, sends out about one-fifteenth as many of them as Oregon. Here are some figures on the 1924 production given out by the National Canners' association:

Loganberries, cases	
California	20,918
Oregon	407,151
Washington	203,107
All other states	37
Gooseberries, cases	
Michigan	30,440
Oregon	60,565
Washington	15,704
All other states	9,274
Strawberries, cases	
Maryland	18,218
Michigan	84,194
New Jersey	4,695
New York	20,769
Oregon	86,607
Tennessee	5,553
Washington	37,091
All other states	3,297

The strawberry may safely be called the queen of small fruits, as the logan would be the acknowledged king but for the black eye it received through the kiting of the price a few years ago. It is coming back, gradually, into the high favor it once enjoyed, and Oregon can beat the world in the production then, as she does now. The king and queen find more congenial soil and climate in this state than have yet been discovered in all the rest of the world.

Hope springs eternal; so do weeds. Plan to use one to kill the other.

The radish is one of the old standbys of the home gardener.

## JARDINE IS COMING WEST

Secretary of Agriculture to Make Inspection Trip to Coast.

Washington, D. C.—In order that he may become familiar with the work of his department in the field, Secretary of Agriculture Jardine will leave Washington on May 27 for a six-weeks inspection trip through the west. Four-fifths of the 20,000 workers in the department are at stations scattered throughout the country outside of Washington, a fact which led the secretary to decide on this early visit.

The trip of Secretary Jardine will take him to California, with stops in Kansas, Utah and Idaho on his way west, and in Washington, Oregon, Montana, North Dakota, Minnesota, Nebraska and Iowa on the return. As the tour is primarily for field inspection the secretary is accepting but a limited number of speaking engagements.

The Hood River Apple Growers' association was notified that an average of \$4.26 a box had been received for a carload of fancy Newtown apples sold in New York city at auction.

## Time to Clean Up Home Berry Patch

### Good Clean Crop of Fruit Often Results From Early Work in Garden.

The time to clean up the home berry patch and the vineyard is right now, according to R. F. White, assistant professor of botany at Kansas State Agricultural college. "There are several practices which should be carefully carried out if a good clean crop of small fruits is to be obtained next summer," Professor White said.

"Raspberries and blackberries are both attacked by diseases whose control is the same. Anthracnose, a disease of the canes, can be largely eliminated from the patch by cutting out all the diseased canes at this time of the year.

**Apply Bordeaux Mixture.**  
"A bordeaux mixture, 4-4-50, should be applied three times—first before the leaves appear in the spring, second when the young shoots are six inches high, and third before the blossoms open.

"Crown gall is another common disease in a small planting is black rot, the dark, rough galls at the soil line. These should be removed now.

"Both the blackberry and raspberry are attacked by the orange rust. In this the surface of the leaves is covered with an orange powder which is easily spread. The only remedy is to dig up the plants and burn them.

"The most troublesome grape disease in a small planting is black rot. It attacks the green berries. Bordeaux mixture, 5-5-50, should be applied as a spray once before the blossoms open, and once or twice after the petals have fallen. The disease may be lessened by proper pruning also. Wet weather is favorable for the spread of the disease.

**Mulch Strawberries.**  
"Strawberries should be well mulched during the winter to prevent frost injury. The patch should be well weeded during the picking season. There is a root rot which has caused a great deal of concern. There is no remedy for it, once it starts. The only recommendation that can be made is to start a new patch some place else.

"If there is abundant rain, considerable loss occurs from soil rot. This can be prevented if a heavy straw mulch is applied around the plants and between the rows.

"In the control of any plant disease, sanitation measures are very important and now is the time to clean up the blackberry and raspberry patch and the vineyard."

## Set Strawberries Early in Spring Is Best Plan

As a rule it is best to set out strawberry plants in the spring quite early, and give them good care throughout the season. They give their maximum crop of fruit the second season after planting, though they will give more or less fruit for several years; but after the first crop, the berries are likely to be small.

In the fall after the ground is about ready to freeze a mulching of bean straw, clover hay or some other kind of straw should be applied, to give some protection during the winter and keep the fruit clean at bearing time. The mulch should not be applied very heavy, however.

Strawberry plants may also be set out in August if good plants can be secured and provided the ground is not too dry to get them started. But August planting will not give as much fruit the next year after setting as will the plants set out in the spring.

It is not safe to plant the tomato in the open ground until all danger of frost is over.

Dust the cabbage with a mixture of 10 parts air-slacked lime and one part of dry lead arsenate.

The onion is the most important of the bulb crops. A few onions should be found in every garden.

## Convenient Location Is Essential for Chickens

Well-drained position is essential for a suitable site for a healthful henhouse. As women folks so often have the greatest share in the work of caring for the farm flock it is best to put the poultry house in a convenient location as near to the dwelling as permissible, although not so close as to be objectionable because of feathers, droppings and feed litter. A sunny location, sheltered from north or northwest winds, is another point to consider. Sometimes we erect poultry houses in close connection with cribs, granaries and barns. Rats and like vermin soon find such a place to revel in, and add danger to the security of the flock. The grain bins should be kept tightly closed and protected in the best manner from the inroads of rats regardless of the location of the henhouse.

## Winter Wheat Still Reported Short

Washington, D. C.—The winter wheat crop of the United States will be 25 per cent short of last year's crop, according to estimates by the department of agriculture.

Decreased acreage and smaller yield per acre have caused the fall in the crop. Many farmers were unable to buy seed at planting time because of the low price obtained for crops of the previous season.

A yield of approximately 13.6 bushels per acre was forecast as compared with 14.9 bushels, the average yield per acre for the past year.

## Many Farmers Overlook Potato Patch in Spring

Many farmers forget their potato patch until the weeds force them to give the crop a thorough working with the ordinary cultivators. By this time the weeds have secured such a foothold that they will be a trouble throughout the season and if there have been rains, the soil has become hard and crusted. To prevent this, and to start the young plants off right, our best growers are cultivating their potatoes immediately after the field is planted with an ordinary weeder or a spike-tooth harrow with the teeth inclined backward so as to prevent dragging out of the seed pieces and later the young plants. This practice is usually followed until the rows can be plainly seen across the field, when the only deep close cultivation is given.

## Price Quite Important in Cattle Feed Venture

The cost of gains alone does not determine profit in cattle feeding. Selling price is equally important. Selling price is determined very largely by finish, hence the problem of the feeder is to produce as much gain and as rapid gains as possible as cheaply as possible. Most gains cost more than is necessary, but on the other hand the cheapest gains are not necessarily the most profitable. This emphasizes the complexity of the cattle-feeding business and the absolute necessity of using definite information relative to the comparative feeding value of different feeds and how they may be combined to make the most profit in a cattle-feeding venture.

## THE MARKETS

### Portland

Wheat—Hard white, \$1.70; hard winter, \$1.57; soft white, western white and northern spring \$1.53; western red, \$1.56.

Hay—Alfalfa, \$20@21 ton; valley timothy, \$20@21; eastern Oregon timothy, \$23@24.

Butterfat—40c delivered Portland.

Eggs—Ranch, 24@27c.

Cheese—Prices f. o. b. Tillamook:

Triplets, 26c; loaf, 27c per lb.

Cattle—Steers, good, \$9.50@9.75.

Hogs—Medium to choice, \$10.50@12.00.

Sheep—Lambs, medium to choice, \$7.50@12.50.

### Seattle

Wheat—Soft white, 1.60; western white, 1.58; hard winter, 1.55; western red, 1.56; northern spring, 1.60; Big Bend bluestem, 1.80.

Hay—Alfalfa, \$24; D. C. \$23; timothy, \$26; D. C. \$28; mixed hay, \$24.

Butterfat—43c.

Eggs—Ranch, 27@32c.

Hogs—Prime light, \$12@12.25.

Cattle—Choice steers, \$9.40@10.

Cheese—Oregon fancy to retailers, 27c per lb.; do standards, 25c; Washington fancy triplets, 25c.

### Spokane

Hogs—Prime mixed, \$11.75@11.85.

Cattle—Prime steers, \$9.00@9.50.

Chinese cabbage is a vegetable well worth knowing. It will not properly head in hot weather, but will quickly bolt to seed, hence it is best to sow seed in July.

## A Linn County Ditching Feat

### Apparatus That Cuts the Cost Is Provided by O. A. College

R. E. Carvaller, R. A. Cole, A. Spelinger, George Mulholland and Edward Pompe were interested in a shallow twenty-acre lake four or five miles from Corvallis on the Linn side. A ditch to drain it had been cut, not very deep much of the way but 10 feet at one place. Water was still two feet and it would be a hard, disagreeable job to cut the ditch down to drain it, but they wanted a chance to use the splendid soil that would be left if they could be rid of the water. They consulted O. A. C. and F. E. Price, soil specialist was sent out to reconnoiter and advise.

A Corvallis communication in the Democrat-Herald of Saturday said:

A group of Linn county farmers demonstrated that there is more than one way of deepening a drainage ditch when they were confronted with the problem of lowering an outlet for a 20-acre lake. The original ditch, which varied in depth from 3 to 10 feet, was lowered 3 to 4 feet by a method that is new to the Willamette valley by sluicing the dirt out while the water was flowing.

Edward Pompe and several other farmers asked the assistance of the college extension service. A level was run by F. E. Price, extension specialist in soils, who found that the ditch would have to be lowered.

The Purvis sluicing machine, owned by the soils department and developed in the Vale section, was used. The machine is pulled up and down the ditch while the water is flowing. A horse is hitched on each side of the ditch and pulls from the end of a long pole to which a sluicing machine is attached by a chain. In four days with three men and a team 1000 feet of ditch was lowered. The ditch could have been lowered in less than half the time if the soil had been loose and free.

Two 12-inch lines of tile were laid in the bottom and the trench was filled. It was found cheaper to lay two 12-inch tiles than one large tile of the capacity of the two. The drainage of the 20-acre lake will bring into cultivation some of the best land in Linn county.

G. G. Hockousmith has buckwheat for sale. It will make a good crop where, for any reason, other grain has failed and it is too late to resow, or on land too poor for other crops. It is fine to plow under, green, to make hard land more friable. A crop of it, plowed under, will be far better for the succeeding crop than summer fallow, but it should be plowed in before the seed ripens, for it has great vitality.

The state maintains a number of farms where China pheasants are bred and reared under domestic conditions until they learn to look upon man as their friend. Then they are turned loose and slaughtered. Sport? How? The cost of raising them is variously estimated at from \$5 to \$25 each. Then when you take into consideration the number of shells wasted to get one bird one wonders if it wouldn't be more sensible to raise a flock of Plymouth rock hens.—Junction City Times.

For thrifty, healthy chicks feed

# FISHER'S CHICK FEED

and

## "Developing Mash"

# O. W. FRUM