

The Great Outdoors

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

Linn County's Big Cattle Show

Program Out for Jersey Jubilee Saturday at Albany

LARGEST YET OF ITS KIND

Linn and Benton counties will unite in the Jersey jubilee at the fair grounds, Albany, next Saturday. It is expected that 120 Jersey cattle will be on exhibit.

The program follows: 9 o'clock, judging of cattle by the best judge in Canada. 12, lunch. Bring baskets. Coffee and ice cream free. 1:30, address of welcome by Mayor Robnett, Ed School president Linn Jersey Club presiding.

Response by D. O. Woodworth, president of the club. Vocal solo, Ted Gilbert. Address, A. K. McMahan, president Kiwanis club. Music, Oversea male quartet. Address, Governor Pierce. Slide trombone solo, Victor Nygren.

Cow demonstration, Prof. P. M. Brant, O. A. C. There will be thirteen classes. Bulls aged; bulls 2 years and over; yearling bulls; senior bull calves; junior bull calves; mature cows; two-year-old heifers; senior yearling heifers; junior yearling heifers; senior heifer calves; junior heifer calves; the four animals by one sire; two animals by one dam.

There will be no cash prizes, but ribbons will be awarded for first, second and third best. A special prize is up for the best showing by one exhibitor. These spring Jersey shows are adopted from the island of Jersey, where they have been in vogue for fifty years.

THE MARKETS

Portland
Wheat—Hard white, \$1.63; hard winter, soft white and northern spring \$1.60; western white, \$1.59; western red, \$1.50.
Hay—Alfalfa, \$20@21 ton; valley timothy, \$20@21; eastern Oregon timothy, \$23@24.
Butterfat—42c delivered Portland.
Eggs—Ranch, 26@25c.
Cheese—Prices f. o. b. Tillamook: Triplets, 26c; loaf, 27c per lb.
Cattle—Steers, good, \$9.50@10.00.
Hogs—Medium to choice, \$11.00@13.00.
Sheep—Lambs, medium to choice, \$7.50@11.50.

Seattle
Wheat—Soft white, \$1.63; western white, hard winter and western red, \$1.61; northern spring, \$1.62.
Hay—Alfalfa, \$24; D. C., \$28; timothy, \$26; D. C., \$28; mixed hay, \$24.
Butterfat—43c.
Eggs—Ranch, 27@32c.
Hogs—Prime light, \$12@12.25.
Cattle—Choice steers, \$9.50@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.

WHEAT PROSPECTS GOOD

Crop Better than 10-Year Average Predicted by Agriculture Dept.

Washington, D. C.—Wheat areas in 15 European countries, other than Russia, were reported by the department of agriculture as being slightly larger than last year. Indications are that the yield will be above the 10-year average.

Growing conditions in most countries were reported better than last year. In Canada conditions were represented as especially good, but estimates for India and the United States indicated a combined reduction of 190,000,000 bushels. India is not expected to have an exportable surplus and present conditions indicate the United States will be on a domestic price basis for the greater part, if not all the season.

The first plea from Oregon for lower freight rates on agricultural products under the powers granted it by the Hoch-Smith resolution reached the interstate commerce commission from the Umpqua Broccoli exchange of Roseburg.

Federation Wheat

Federation wheat grown alongside of Dicklow, Bluestem, Marquis, Liberty, Sonora and Fortyfold on irrigated land in Crook county outyielded those varieties from 6 to 8 bushels per acre last year. Approximately 70 per cent of the county's 9000 acres of spring wheat was seeded to federation in 1924 and the year 1925 will see a big increase in the acreage of this variety.—Wasco News-Enterprise.

Add Milk to Ration of Young Chickens

Adds Greatly to Increased Rate of Growth.

That the addition of milk to the regular grain ration of growing chicks leads to a greatly increased rate of growth is a conclusion reached by federal poultry specialists who have studied the matter experimentally. The experiments are still in progress. The conclusion agrees with the experience of commercial poultrymen who have included milk in the rations of young chickens.

Another experiment conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture which promises to be of practical importance is on the relative efficiency of mash rations containing vegetable proteins. The results thus far bear out those of previous years' work to the effect that the addition of certain mineral salts to vegetable proteins makes them compare favorably with animal proteins as a protein supplement for poultry. Unless the minerals are used the protein of animal origin is more efficient.

These experiments are conducted at the bureau of animal industry farm, located at Beltsville, Md., near Washington. Last year the government poultry specialists hatched about 7,500 chicks with good results. The fowls reared on a great variety of diets in breeding, feeding, and management.

Cockleburbs Are Fatal

According to A. A. Hansen, weed specialist at Purdue, cockleburbs are sometimes fatal to hogs and also to young cattle. It is not known definitely whether the injury is due to poison in the plants or to the mechanical effect of the burrs in the digestive system. If the burrs are well developed and the hogs from the field but if the plants are not large and the burrs soft and just starting to form there is no danger in leaving the hogs where they are.

Perennial vegetables and small fruits may be profitably fertilized with a good dressing of stable manure. Be liberal with the application and cultivate it into the soil early in the spring.

Courtney Ryley Cooper



Has a japped top, you say? Yes. He can easily qualify for the beauty prize among bald-headed authors. This gentle spring had not had much experience. Oh, no! During his school days in Kansas City, Mo., he ran away from home to become a clown in a circus.

Then his education really commenced. It progressed when he became press representative for a big circus and for Col. W. F. Cody (Buffalo Bill) shows. Next he was a special writer on Kansas City Star, New York World, Chicago Tribune and Denver Post. In the World war he enlisted in the Marines and came out a commissioned officer. He was sent back to France by the War department to collect historical matter about the Marines.

Has written over 300 stories of circus and jungle animal life for more than fifty magazines, also several novels, scenes laid mostly in the West. He is the author of "Their Name Was Legion" the oil country romance soon to appear as a serial in this paper.

China Pheasants

In Iowa there is a campaign to rid the country of the China pheasant. The game commission pays a dollar for each bird turned in alive, at the county court house, and the same price for a dozen eggs. It is claimed that the birds do great damage to the newly planted corn fields and the farmers have appealed for protection. The China pheasant was introduced in Iowa only a few years ago. In Oregon the game commission, at a cost of \$5 or more apiece, raises the birds and turns them loose to devastate the farmer's grain fields and the farmer is fined if he kills one before it has had time to fatten off his crops and limited in the number he may kill at any time.

Bulletin on Caring for Farm Woodlands

Knowledge of Forestry Is Profitable in Farming.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

"A knowledge of farm forestry, applied along simple lines, should make farming more profitable," according to the bulletin "Forestry Lessons on Home Woodlands," just revised by the United States Department of Agriculture for general distribution.

The bulletin gives the farm woodland a distinctive place in the management of the farm and in the development of the community. The various chapters take up the important local kinds of trees and their uses, the proper location of woodlands on farms, their economic value, the different farm timber products, measuring and marketing timber, utilizing timber correctly, protecting and improving woodlands, and planting young timber.

This bulletin has been prepared to give to the organized school work in elementary and secondary agriculture additional impetus in forestry. It provides material for instruction and furnishes a topic for home projects in forestry that may be worked out profitably in many communities. The bulletin contains subject matter material and a plan of study which should be of real educational value to the pupils themselves.

"Forestry Lessons on Home Woodlands" may be secured on application to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., free of charge as long as the supply lasts. After that it may be secured from the government printing office, Washington, D. C., for 15 cents a copy.

Powdery Mildew Disease

Often Very Troublesome

Powdery mildew is another disease which occasionally is troublesome, although it is not usually so. As the name would indicate, when leaves are attacked by this disease, they take on a white, powdery appearance. Generally bordeaux mixture, such as one would use for leaf blight, will control this disease.

There are other diseases which attack the strawberry from time to time but they are not universal enough to need special mention at this time, and where they are largely local in character, the county agents or the state agricultural experiment stations are generally equipped to give the desired information on such insects and diseases.

Field Feeding of Corn

Field feeding of corn is most successful when the weather is dry. It is not wise to keep pigs in the field after heavy rains, for they then waste corn and may injure the land. Unless very early varieties of corn are used, which are usually not heavy yielders, the new corn crop will not be ready early enough in the fall to furnish much feed for pigs which are to be finished for market in September or October, before the usual slump in prices occurs.

Some Problems in Flax Growing

Expert Says Our Seasons Come Hit and Miss as to Moisture

IRRIGATION RECOMMENDED

The effort to have the growing of flax demonstrated on a large enough number of one-acre tracts in this valley so that an idea of the practicability or impracticability of the industry may be had has proved successful. So confident are capitalists of the success of the enterprise that mills for the manufacture of linen are already under construction.

Some of these experiments in growing the fiber may be failures and other successes. Not all kinds of soil under any climate are adapted to the same crop. There is quite as good prospect of success in the half-dozen experiments in Linn county as anywhere.

Linen experts have pronounced the climatic conditions in this valley ideal for the production of the finest grades of flax, but they have not spent the years here that would be required to give them all the knowledge needed as a foundation for a definite decision on that point. A Salem writer sounds a note of warning in last week's Oregon Voter, from which we take the following:

"The rub comes in the uneven distribution of moisture from year to year during the growing season. This will prevent or partially prevent the use of machinery designed to use long-line fibre, because of the reduced supply in such dry years."

"My contention is that a capital investment of \$250,000 to \$500,000 cannot be made profitably when the machinery is likely to stand idle part of the time or depend on Russian fiber to run."

"The Miles plant is being constructed to handle shorter line fiber for fish cord and coarse linen and will be able to run any year I do not know what the other mill propose. But I do know that damask machinery is unpractical here until such time as producer install irrigation, that they may have an even distribution of moisture during the growing season. It requires a better irrigation system for flax than for many other grains because of the very short root system. It must get its sustenance from the first three inches of soil. Sub-irrigation would therefore be dangerous because of the likelihood of drowning out in spots."

"Then, too, no precautions have heretofore been taken in the valley to prevent flax wilt, which may be done by treating the seed with formaldehyde. This is a dangerous disease and may ruin the entire industry. Prof. Baldy of the university of North Dakota says it may take seven years to get flax wilt out of the ground once it is there. No flax can be grown on infected ground until it is purged. This would mean disaster if it became very general over the valley."

The Voter comments: "Existence of these difficulties does not mean that they cannot be overcome. Efforts to overcome them, once they appear, will certainly be made by those whose activities depend upon a stable supply of Willamette valley flax fiber."

Flavors and Odors of Milk From Feed

Precautions Must Be Taken in Feeding Vegetables.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

When cows are fed such succulent feed as cabbage, potatoes, green alfalfa, green corn, turnips and silage, there is liable to be some noticeable flavor in the milk unless precautions are taken, says the United States Department of Agriculture. A great deal of experimental work has been done in the use of these feeds, and certain practices have been found desirable and practicable. The important facts brought out were as follows:

Feeding succulent feed before milking is likely to impart an undesirable flavor and odor to the milk.

The longer the time elapsing between feeding and milking the less pronounced will be the undesirable flavors and odors.

Feeding succulent feeds immediately after milking has little or no detrimental effect.

Prompt and thorough aeration of milk while still warm will remove slight flavors and odors and will lessen the intensity of strong flavors and odors.

The department's market milk specialists say that feeds may be one of the most frequent causes of abnormal flavors and odors in milk, and for that reason the feeding of the succulent feeds listed above should be done very carefully.

Sometimes the appearance of feed flavor or odor in milk alarms the consumer, and it may be to the interest of the producer or distributor to acquaint the public with the cause.

Economical Ration for Feeding Ewes and Lambs

Experiments at the Ohio agricultural experiment station have shown that when the ewes are in good thrifty condition heavy grain feeding prior to lambing is uneconomical and does not increase the efficiency of the ration. A light grain allowance, however, is to be strongly recommended even though legume hay and corn silage make up a large part of the daily feed, for the ewes fed one-third to one-half pound of grain per head daily in addition to legume hay and corn silage weaned strong lambs and had an abundant supply of milk.

After lambing, the grain allowance should be increased sufficient to maintain the condition of the ewes as far as possible and to insure a good flow of milk. When the lambs have learned to eat grain, and they should always have a creep where they can eat without interference, the grain allowance of the ewes can be somewhat reduced without reducing the efficiency of the ration.

Proper Plan to Supply Bee Colony Foundation

The cost of foundation is very small compared to the cost of letting the bees build it. If the bees build comb they have to eat a good deal of honey and stay in the hive to generate the comb. They seldom build comb except when there is a good honey flow on. By using foundation the beekeeper saves the comb builders much work, and thus provides many more field workers. Two advantages for comb foundation are as follows:

1. Combs built on foundation are straight and easy to handle.
2. Comb foundation is stamped for working bee cells, and the bees draw it out as it is started, and in this way avoid raising excessive numbers of drones.—E. S. Prevost, Extension Bee Specialist, Clemson College.

Sheep Shearing Machine Is Quite Satisfactory

There are many methods of shearing sheep, ranging all the way from a pair of ordinary scissors to the finest machine clippers. Quite a few farmers at the present time are using hand shears. Probably the most satisfactory machine on the market now is the flexible shaft machine, which has an attachment for clipping horses and mules and another attachment, or flexible arm, for sheep shearing. This machine will cost somewhere in the neighborhood of \$30. Where several farmers in a community are growing sheep Prof. L. V. Starkey, chief of the animal husbandry division at Clemson college, suggests that they can cooperate by purchasing a machine and use the same machine for all of the small flocks.

The Apple Growers' association, the only Hood River sales agency handling strawberries in carlots, has announced the following wage scale for the season: Pickers, 10 cents a carrier of six pint hallowcks, with a bonus of 2 cents a carrier to pickers who remain through the season with a grower; packers, 18 cents a crate, with a 4-cent bonus.

The warm weather is making record for ripening red raspberries in the Irrigation district. Small pickings have already been made. This indicates the season is about two weeks ahead of the past several years.

Wheat crop conditions are good in Oregon. Spring grain is thriving, according to the weekly summary of the weather bureau.

Ruralists May Cure Their Own Ills

Leaders Declare Farmers Can Solve Their Own Problem By Organization.

Des Moines, Ia.—Clothed with power to "speak with authority for agriculture," a commission of 25 farm leaders appointed by representatives of the 24 major farm organizations of the middle west issued a statement here outlining a united program calculated to coordinate the future efforts of the farmer.

The commission, headed by William Hirth of Columbia, Mo., declared that the "time has come when farm organizations should federate in such a manner that agriculture may speak with one voice in congress and elsewhere" and placed "full responsibility for continued depression upon the farmers."

The statement urged the early creation of an export corporation adequately financed and administered by a board of farmers nominated by recognized farm organizations.

"We are not asking for a subsidy or for special privilege. We are merely asking that congress equalize the burdens which rest upon the farmer and from which in his present unorganized condition he cannot escape."

The statement also asked recognition of the principle that cost of production plus a reasonable profit is necessary to the success of agriculture and may be obtained through organization of farmers to regulate and control the marketing of their products.

This program of farm relief subscribed to by the farm organizations of the grain belt states is characterized as the most progressive step attempted since united action among farmers became apparent and is considered indicative of a "growing disposition" to unify the divergent interests with respect to economic and legislative measures.

Gamblers Made the Prices on Wheat

Washington, D. C.—Wide fluctuations recently in Chicago wheat market prices were due primarily to heavy trading of a limited number of professional speculators, Secretary Jardine declared in a review of the department of agriculture's investigation.

The professional operations, the secretary declared, were facilitated to a considerable degree by the large participation of the public after material advance in prices had occurred in the last half of January.

Proof necessary for the conviction of persons who might be charged with manipulating prices has not thus far been obtained, the secretary said.

Secretary Jardine is determined to utilize the results of the investigation to institute whatever prosecutions might be justified, but he is concerned more particularly in the development of some method by which a repetition of destructive price changes may be obviated.

Pollination of Cherry in Northwest Sections

Studies of sweet cherry pollination in the Northwest have revealed that some of the best varieties, such as Bing, Lambert and Napoleon, are not only self-sterile but are inter-sterile with each other. Two of the best varieties with which to pollinate the above are Long Stem Waterhouse and Black Tartarian. C. L. Long of Oregon and Mr. D. Armstrong of Washington are demonstrating the top working of some of the commercial plantings to these pollen-producing varieties. H. B. Tukey of the Hudson valley section of New York reports results which agree pretty closely with western results. Considering these results, it does not seem advisable for growers to maintain solid plantings of the Bing, Lambert and Napoleon cherries.

Mineral Supplements Is Subject of a Bulletin

"Mineral elements are not to be regarded as medicines to be fed in doses, but as foods to be supplied daily," says L. S. Palmer of the Minnesota agricultural experiment station in special bulletin No. 94 entitled "Minerals for Farm Animals."

Five mineral elements are ever likely to be lacking in farm rations—sodium, chlorine, iodine, phosphorus and calcium. Common salt supplies the first two. Iodine can be supplied by feeding sodium or potassium iodide, or as sea salt from which the iodine has not been removed by refining, or as commercially iodized common salt. For phosphorus and calcium, deficiency of mineral supplements must be bone-meal, spent bone black, or raw rock phosphate floats. Spent bone black is not a uniform product; only that which has been used by the sugar refineries should be fed. Fertilizer bone-meal is not recommended.

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