

# The Great Outdoors

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

## An Oregon Queen in Her Glory

This is Strawberry Time and Fruit Goes, Fresh, Everywhere

Lebanon's annual strawberry festival will be Friday and Saturday, June 5 and 6, at the season's high. Strawberries will be served free to all comers. There will be vaudeville show by a company of five on the street every evening.

Strawberries are at their best in Linn county now. The reign of this monarch has always been brief and annually she has gone into eclipse after a few short weeks to remain until another year should roll around and bring her season.

Within the memory of people now living the practise came in vogue of preserving fruit by hermetically sealing it in tin or glass, but it was necessary to heat it to destroy germs of decay, and this, like the previous practice of drying, changed the flavor, and not at all for the better.

Those in this part of the state who raise strawberries in quantity are joyous this year. The recent rains and the warm weather make for an abundant crop and the new barreling process, having been tried out in the past and proved successful, will enable people far away to sense the flavor of fresh Oregon strawberries.

Oregon produces more processed strawberries than any other state, and though the fruit is not much in evidence in Halsey this county is well to the front in the industry. Barreling stations are operating at Albany and Lebanon.

The fruit could only be made to hold its delicious fresh flavor a few weeks under any cold pack process until Mr. Baker of the Baker, Kelly & McLaughlin Cold Pack company evolved the method now being used, which is reported to keep fresh fruit indefinitely.

The company expects to process 1500 barrels in a run of about thirty days at Lebanon.

The little district around Lacombe, tributary to the Lebanon packing plant, has 170 acres of this queen of fruits.

The Lebanon cannery has turned over this year's strawberry contract to the Albany cannery, which is already operating and expects soon to be giving work to 200 people.

Oregon strawberries travel far and pry loose good American dollars which come rolling back to the beaver state.

Plant Mitchell and Oregon strawberries, the kinds the barkeepers prefer, this fall and you will get a better yield than if you plant next spring. A cash market is ready for them.

A full season of operation of the Albany cannery has been assured by a bumper crop of strawberries in the district and the closing of the Lebanon cannery.

### THE MARKETS

#### Portland

Wheat—Hard white, \$1.65; hard winter, \$1.60; soft white, \$1.61; northern spring, \$1.60; western white, \$1.59; western red, \$1.55.

Hay—Alfalfa, \$19@20 ton; valley timothy, \$20@21; eastern Oregon timothy, \$23@24.

Butterfat—42c delivered Portland. Eggs—Ranch, 26@30c.

Cheese—Prices f. o. b. Tillamook: Triplets, 26c; loaf, 27c per lb.

Cattle—Steers, good, \$9.50@9.75. Hogs—Medium to choice, \$11.00@11.00.

Sheep—Lamb, medium to choice, \$7.50@11.50.

#### Seattle

Wheat—Soft white, \$1.60; western white, \$1.61; hard winter, \$1.62; western red, \$1.60; northern spring, \$1.60; Big Bend bluestem, \$1.70.

Hay—Alfalfa, \$24; D. C., \$23; timothy, \$26; D. C., \$25; mixed hay, \$24.

Butterfat—42c. Eggs—Ranch, 28@33c.

Hogs—Prime, \$12.50@14.00. Cattle—Choice steers, \$9.50@9.75.

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

#### Spokane

Hogs—Prime mixed, \$12.75@13.00. Cattle—Prime steers, \$9.00@9.50.

## Swarming Bees Are Controlled

Artificial Division of Colony Will Check Impulse Until Nectar Flows.

It is the desire of every beekeeper to keep his bees from swarming, since it is the strong colony that is the profitable honey gatherer. No plan has ever been devised to prevent swarming altogether, but artificial division of the colony will check the impulse until after the heavy flow of nectar. What is known as "abook" swarming is possibly the best method yet devised for keeping the bees together in one strong colony for gathering surplus honey.

**Change Quarters.** At the first indication of swarming, which may be known by their lying out in front of the hive and general restlessness, as well as by the presence of sealed queen cells, preparations should be made for changing their quarters, writes H. F. Grinstead in the Farm and Ranch. Fill an empty hive with frames of comb foundation, remove the hive containing the bees from its stand and put the empty hive in its place. Now take out the frames of bees one by one, and brush the bees off on a board at the entrance to the empty hive. The bees with their queen will enter the new hive with the comb foundation and immediately set to work just as a new swarm would do, except that you have all the bees instead of having them divided into two colonies. They will have lost all desire for swarming, and will devote their energies toward storing surplus honey at a time when it is most abundant. The bees that are out in the field will likewise return to their old stand and enter the new hive along with the others. There will be young bees in the comb, and also some honey. It will be worth while to save the young bees, which can be done by setting aside the hive until they hatch, then emptying them also in front of the colony. All of them will hatch in less than 21 days. The honey can be saved later or a part of it can be cut out at the time. Also a few of the better combs, the ones that do not contain queen cells, may be transferred to the new hive along with the bees.

**No Inclination to Swarm.** Bees handled in this way will have little inclination to swarm if room is given them by adding a super as soon as they need it. Of course, if the desire is to increase the number of colonies, a part of the bees would be left on the combs. In either instance, the beekeeper eliminates the uncertainty of losing a swarm.

**Weeds Use Up Fertility and Reduce Crop Yields**

The use of high-grade seeds of farm crops is vital to successful farming. Weed seeds planted are paid for at the price of crop seeds; are sown and cultivated at the same cost as crop seeds. In return they are either scattered on the field to reduce the next crop or remain in the harvested crop and reduce its value.

Actual count of seeds from individual plants show that no farmer can afford to plant weed seeds. A single plant of green fox tail produced 140,000 seeds, a plant of lamb's quarters produced 600,000, a single tumbleweed produced 6,000,000. The most pernicious weeds have been introduced in farming communities through their occurrence in crop seeds. Because of the enormous number of seeds produced by weeds every farmer should have his seed tested to see that it is reasonably free from such seeds. In addition to examination of seed for weed seeds it should also be tested for germination, for upon viability of seed depends the stand and hence the yield.

Development of the poultry industry in the Hermiston district has been rapid, according to H. E. Crosby, extension specialist of Oregon Agricultural college. Between 25,000 and 30,000 hens and pullets are expected to be in production this fall.

Thirty or forty farmers attended a cheese factory meeting at Tangent Friday night. It is hoped to start with 500 or more cows pledged and then steadily expand.

Vick Brothers have just completed the planting of 120 acres of flax on a farm south of Aumsville and have some spring planted flax already two feet high, considerable flax from 8 to 12 inches and some just coming through the ground. They believe a heavy share of their crop will go over 80 inches and get the top price of \$38 a ton.

## Interest Boys in Managing Trees

Club Members Being Taught How to Handle Pine Wood Lots on Farm.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Club boys in New Hampshire have demonstrated through a junior extension forestry project that trees may be looked upon and managed as a crop if given attention under the direction of a forestry expert. A report received by the United States Department of Agriculture states that club boys are being taught the management of pine wood lots through handling a quarter of an acre up to an acre on the family farm. The work has been received with enthusiasm and has served its purpose very effectively. It consists of two general types of activity—planting and thinning. Sometimes the latter work is referred to as improvement cutting, or weeding.

**Different Cuttings.** It was found necessary to emphasize and call attention of club members to the different types of improvement cuttings and to prepare definite instructions, both written and oral, for each type. Each lot presents different conditions, and the solution of problems which require a personal visit of the junior extension agent. This limits the number of club members who can undertake the work until a forestry specialist can be added to the extension staff.

The boys who take part in the tree-planting division are expected to plant at least a fourth of an acre between March 1 and June 1 this year. The extension agent will supervise the purchase and planting of the trees. Each club member is to report the number of trees living on October 15, 1925.

**Improvement Cutting.** Improvement cutting deals with three groups of trees—young pine stands under ten years of age, those between ten and thirty years old, and those over thirty years. The object in the first group is to free the young group from overtopping older or undesirable trees; in the second, to concentrate growth on the more valuable trees; and in the third type, to increase the diameter growth of the trees and the total production of the stand.

Thirty-one boys enrolled in the planting work last year and set out over 13,000 seedlings. Some of these were planted by boys on town land, some on national reservations, and others on the home farm wood lot. Several boys enrolled for thinning. The planting work received more popular support and public praise than the wood-lot management phase. To give this new project a start the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests has offered generous money prizes for a state and county forestry contest which started this past fall. Six counties have entered, and a fresh impetus is being given the junior forestry work. The contest will extend until next October.

**Road Pushes on Campaign for Efficiency and Peace**

Roads rule the world—not kings nor congresses, not courts nor constables, not ships nor soldiers. The road is the only royal line in a democracy, the only legislature that never changes, the only court that never sleeps, the first aid to the redemption of any nation, the exodus from stagnation in any society, the call from savagery in any tribe, the high priest of prosperity, after the order of Malchisedec, without beginning of days or end of life. The road is empire in every war, and when the new map is made, it simply pushes on its great campaign of help, hope, brotherhood, efficiency and peace.

Buy legume seed and prepare to plant several acres per plow to turn under for soil improvement.

Put in a few plants of the red and yellow cherry tomatoes for the children. These baby tomatoes make a big hit with the kids.

## The Biggest Linn Jersey Jubilee

Last Saturday's Albany Event Was Also the State's Largest

The biggest Jersey jubilee yet was that at the fair grounds at Albany Saturday, when breeders of Linn and Benton counties had 108 animals on exhibition and there were 1000 people present.

For his welcoming address Mayor Robnett of Albany stated that seven of the eight world record Jersey cows are in Oregon, and that of 12,852 dairy cows in this state 8000, or about two-thirds, are Jerseys.

D. O. Woodworth, druggist, Jersey fancier and president of the Jersey organization of the state, in responding, said that the show, the greatest of its kind in America, was a poor man's show, designed to encourage the farmer having but a few cows. He said that ninety-six per cent of the Jersey cattle of America are owned by men having not more than three cows each.

Linn county exhibitors were T. F. Gibson, Halsey; R. L. Burkhardt, Albany; W. H. McConnell, Shedd; Mr. and Mrs. Earl Shearer, Shedd; W. S. Hense, Shedd; John Burkhardt, Albany; S. B. Holt, Thomas station; H. M. Palmer & Son, Shedd; Mr. and Mrs. D. O. Woodworth, Albany; Walter Plageman, Albany; S. C. Simons, Plainville; E. Holloway, Albany, and W. H. Walhaut, Santiam.

Governor Pierce had been delayed and was behind schedule time in arriving, but he made an address before the fair closed, which occurred at 5 o'clock. Prizes were awarded as follows:

Aged cows—Jay B. Palmer, Albany, first; E. R. Morse, Wells, second; J. M. Dickson & Son, Shedd, third; T. F. Gibson, Halsey, fourth; J. M. Dickson & Son, fifth.

Four-year-old cows—E. R. Morse, first; J. H. Biegel, Albany, second.

Three-year-old cows, T. F. Gibson, first; S. B. Holt, Scio, second; E. R. Morse, third; O. A. C., fourth; E. R. Morse, fifth.

Senior two-year-old cows—T. F. Gibson, first; D. O. Woodworth, Albany, second; T. F. Gibson, third; E. L. Burkhardt, Albany, fourth; Elmer C. Munson, Halsey, fifth.

Senior yearlings—J. M. Dickson & Son, first; W. H. McConnell, Shedd, second; J. C. Brown & Son, Shedd, third; Mrs. Earl Shearer, Shedd, fourth; D. O. Woodworth, fifth.

Junior yearlings—J. M. Dickson & Son, first; Ed Schoel, Albany, second; O. A. C., third; E. L. Burkhardt, fourth; S. B. Holt, fifth.

Senior calves—Anna McConnell, Shedd, first; Elmer C. Munson, second; J. M. Dickson & Son, third; Mrs. W. S. Hense, Shedd, fourth; E. R. Morse, fifth.

Junior calves—Anna McConnell, first; Mrs. D. O. Woodworth, second; Jacob Reese, Harrisburg, third; Mrs. Alva Byers, Albany, fourth.

Bulls 4 years old and over—

C. C. Duncan, first; J. M. Dickson & Son, second; E. Pugh, Shedd, third; Alva Byers, fourth.

Bulls 3 years old—S. G. Simon, Tangent, first.

Bulls 2 years old—Elmer C. Munson, first; J. H. Biegel, second; Jay B. Palmer, third; John Burkhardt, Albany, fourth.

Senior yearling bulls—C. T. Nichols, Halsey, first; Walter Plageman, Albany, second; W. H. Walhaut, Albany, third; J. M. Dickson & Son, fourth; Ed. Schoel, fifth.

Junior yearling bulls—O. A. C., first; W. H. McConnell, second; S. B. Holt, third; J. H. Biegel, fourth.

Senior calves—T. F. Gibson, first; D. O. Woodworth, second; Jacob Reese, third.

Junior calves—J. M. Dickson & Son, first.

Junior champion bull—O. A. C., first.

Senior and grand champion bull, Gibson & Munson, Halsey. Junior champion cow—J. M. Dickson & Son.

Senior and grand champion cow—Gibson & Munson.

Get of sire—J. M. Dickson & Son, first; O. A. C., second; W. H. McConnell, third; Ed. Schoel, fourth, J. C. Brown & Sons, fifth.

Produce of cows—J. M. Dickson & Son, first; E. R. Morse, second, Ed. Schoel, third.

Aged herd—T. F. Gibson. Boys' and girls' club calves, 2-year-olds—Harold Gilkey, Scio; junior yearlings, Willa McConnell, Shedd; senior calves, Edith Pugh and Ralph Malson, Shedd; junior calves, Anna McConnell, Shedd, and Jacob Reese, Harrisburg.

## Increased Consumption

Seen in Milk and Cream

Consumption of milk and cream has been steadily increasing in the United States for a number of years, reports the Department of Agriculture, which estimates consumption at \$2,772,000,000 pounds in 1924 compared with 50,440,000 pounds in 1923.

The larger part of the increase was in consumption of cream, and all of the increase was in cities inasmuch as consumption on farms was assumed to be the same as in 1923.

The increase, says the department, is due to improvement in quality of product, delivery in sanitary containers, and a general increase in knowledge of the value of milk in the diet, the result of milk campaigns and special advertising.

The average per capita consumption for the country as a whole last year was 54.75 gallons compared with 53 gallons in 1923. Daily average per capita consumption is estimated at 1.2 pints, being .961 of a pint in cities, and 1.47 pints on farms.

The figures are based upon reports from boards of health of 354 cities having an aggregate population of 35,303,398 people. The quantities of cream reported were converted into milk equivalent and added to the milk in securing the total used for household purposes.

**Wheat Hay Not Favored for Feeding Dairy Cows**

Wheat hay contains a little more digestible nutrients than oat hay. It contains more carbohydrates, hence is not quite so desirable for dairy cows and growing stock. A mixture of oat and wheat should make very fair horse hay. It would have about the same feeding value as timothy.

Any green crop should be cut for hay when the kernels are in the milk stage. It is not difficult to cure in good weather, but it is difficult to get such a crop put up without getting more or less dirt in it from the field, as these crops do not form a sod as do the permanent grasses, like timothy and bromus. Cure as you would timothy. A little more time is required.

**Root Crops for Poultry**

Reduce Feed Expenses

By feeding more roots and vegetables the average poultry raiser can reduce his feeding expenses very much and also increase the egg yield. The cheapest feed is that which will make hens lay and the way to make hens lay is to keep them in good health. It is quite impossible to have the flock in good laying condition when only grain is given.

Such foods as carrots, turnips and potatoes are not rich in egg-producing elements. Yet they perform a service which renders all the other foods used considerably more valuable. Let the farmer or dairyman give his cows nothing but corn and his supply of milk would soon be reduced. It is the same with hens, and the egg yield as well. From a standpoint of dietary principles the use of roots is recommended and this will enable one to feed more hens and get a greater egg yield with little or no extra cost.

Get a good fertilizer for the garden. An 8-4-4 will give good results for all kinds of vegetables.

## Results Expected From Pure Breds

Information Based on Average Experience of Many Owners of Stock.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

A report just issued by the United States Department of Agriculture on the progress of the better sires, better stock campaign for the improvement of domestic animals states briefly why pure bred animals excel other kinds. The information is based on the average experience of hundreds of stock owners who have been in a position to make comparisons. It thus points to the results which other farmers who are considering the improvement of their live stock may expect from pure bred sires and also from the combined use of pure bred sires and pure bred dams.

**Summary of Points.**

Following is a summary of the points in which pure bred excel:

Based on utility alone, pure bred live stock has an earning power from a third to one-half greater than scrub stock. Pure bred excel other stock in: Superiority and uniformity in conformation and type, greater sale value, early maturity, and economy in the conversion of feed into meat, milk, wool and work.

Surplus pure bred are salable at satisfactory prices in a majority of cases.

The progeny of pure bred sires has practically a 50 per cent greater sale value than the progeny of sires not pure bred.

Better breeding, combined with proper and adequate feed, practically prevents runty live stock, of which the average farm has about 7 per cent.

Well bred beef cattle, sheep, and swine yield from 5 to 10 per cent more meat than inferior animals of the same live weight, and the meat is of better quality.

Improved live stock makes about 40 per cent more profitable use of feed than common stock. Pure bred excel grades, and grades excel scrubs.

The use of pure bred sires leads to the ownership and use of fully six times as many pure bred female animals.

**Points of Pure Breds.**

The foregoing brief conclusions are based on thorough analyses of large numbers of reports. The movement for better live stock which the department is conducting, in co-operation with the various states, has resulted in a gradually increasing recognition of the many points in which well bred animals are superior to ordinary live stock. The study and control of animal breeding are among the most important and practical means of making live stock enterprises more profitable to farmers and also of improving the quality of meats.

Rye is ripening in Umatilla county and is being cut for green feed in the Willamette valley, according to the weekly crop summary of the weather bureau. Seeding of spring wheat and oats continues in elevated districts, while in some western localities spring wheat is heading in most of the milder sections. Conditions have been mostly favorable for small grain. Planting of corn continues and early plantings are coming up well.

**Teachers' Examination**

Notice is hereby given that the county superintendent of Linn county, Oregon, will hold the regular examination of applicants for state certificates at the courthouse, Albany, as follows:

Commencing Wednesday, June 10, 1925, at 9 o'clock a. m. and continuing until Saturday, June 13, 1925, at 4 o'clock p. m.

Wednesday Forenoon  
U. S. History, Writing (Penmanship), Music, Drawing.

Wednesday Afternoon  
Physiology, Reading, Manual Training, Composition, Domestic Science, Methods in Reading, Course of Study for Drawing, Methods in Arithmetic.

Thursday Forenoon  
Arithmetic, History of Education, Psychology, Methods in Geography, Mechanical Drawing, Domestic Art, Course of Study for Domestic Art.

Thursday Afternoon  
Grammar, Geography, Stenography, American Literature, Physics, Typewriting, Methods in Language, Thesis for Primary Certificate.

Friday Forenoon  
Theory and Practice, Orthography (Spelling), Physical Geography, English Literature, Chemistry.

Friday Afternoon  
School Law, Geology, Algebra, Civil Government.

Saturday Forenoon  
Geometry, Botany.

Saturday Afternoon  
General History, Bookkeeping, EDNA GEER, Co. Supt. Schools.

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