The Great Outdoors

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

Wheat Penalties Are Cut Down

Discounts Up to 10 Per Cent Mixture Dropped By Grain Association.

Walla Walla, Wash.—Penalties for up to 10 per cent mixture in dark northern spring, dark hard winter, hard white, bluestem and early hard wheat were eliminated in the schedule of discounts adopted by the Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers' association. Up to 10 per cent mixture is permitted, except that 1 cent taken off for 60-pound wheat if mixed, all other classifications showing no differences.

Discounts on soft white, western white, hard winter, yellow hard winter, northern spring and western red remain the same as last year. On dark northern spring wheat dockage for grain containing over 5 and up to 10 per cent mixture is three cents less than last year. Dockage for dark winter, hard white, bluestem or early Bart is two cents less than last year. Making it the same as for wheat with no mixtures, except full test wheat, if mixed, is docked one cent.

The differential on bulk grain was raised to 4 cents from 3, the cost of resacking raised to 10 cents from 8, due it was stated, to the higher cost of sacks this year over last, they being quoted at 14 cents coast points now. Bad condition sacks are docked 3 cents, the same as last year.

Richard J. Stephens of Spokane, president for three years, was unanimously re-elected from the floor without going through the formality of an election by the directors.

THE MARKETS

Portland

Wheat — Hard white, $1.62; hard winter, soft white, $1.61; western white, $1.60; western red, $1.58; northern spring, $1.61.

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

Butterfat—42c delivered Portland.

Eggs—Ranch, 27@31c.

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

Cattle—Steers, good, $7.75@9.00.

Hogs—Medium to choice, $11.50@12.85.

Sheep—Lambs, medium to choice, $6.50@11.00.

Seattle

Wheat—Soft white, $1.61; western white, and hard winter, $1.60; western red, $1.59; northern spring, $1.60.

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

Butterfat—42c.

Eggs—Ranch, 28@33c.

Hogs—Prime, $12.25@12.50.

Cattle—Choice steers, $9.25@9.50.

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

Spokane.

Hogs—Good to choice, $12.50@12.75.

Cattle—Prime steers, $9.00@9.50.

WHEAT PROSPECTS BRIGHT

Pacific Coast Crop Expected to Total $100,000,000.

Portland, Or.—The farmers of the Pacific northwest will have a $100,000,000 wheat crop this year if the present brilliant crop prospects continue and the market holds at the present level. It is likely that both these things will happen.

The crop is now estimated at about 80,000,000 bushels for Oregon, Washington and northern Idaho. Last year there was not much over 50,000,000 bushels of wheat grown in the territory tributary to Portland and the sound markets. In spite of the hard winter the crop situation is far better than it was a year ago. A great deal of the fall-sown grain was frozen, but the land was replanted this spring and the spring wheat is doing exceedingly well in every section.

Bench land farms in Umatilla county have received so much rain recently that spring planting work has been delayed.

Estimates of the wheat crop in Umatilla county are that more milling wheat will be produced than ever before, due to the fact that so much of the soft club wheat was frozen out last winter and was reseeded with federation and hard federation. It has been estimated that hard federation will yield close to 1,000,000 bushels and that with present favorable conditions federation may yield 3,000,000 bushels.

Tuberculosis Being Eradicated Rapidly

Infection Reduced to Less Than 1 Per Cent.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Eradicating bovine tuberculosis not only from individual herds but also from entire counties, is gaining favor among livestock owners, according to a recent announcement of the bureau of animal industry, United States Department of Agriculture. The county-wide plan is known as "area work." On January 1 of this year, approximately 485 counties in the United States were engaged in some form of area work. Of these, 55 counties had reduced the extent of infection to less than half of 1 per cent, and are officially designated as modified accredited areas. One hundred others had completed one or more tests of all the cattle within their borders and were approaching the disease-free goal.

These 485 counties constitute about 16 per cent of the total number of counties in the country and contain nearly eleven million cattle. The activity is going on in all portions of the country. Following the suppression of foot-and-mouth disease in California, that state, along with the others, is now showing renewed activity in banishing tuberculosis.

The cattle in Freeborn county, Minn., were tested under severe difficulties because of below-zero weather. Forty-two veterinarians started work December 8, using teams instead of automobiles. They tested more than 59,000 cattle on 900 farms, finding about 3,100 reactors. Federal officials have classed this activity as "a good piece of work."

Mix Barley and Oats to Get More Feed Material

That a mixture of barley and oats produces more digestible feeding material per acre than either crop alone is indicated by the results of demonstrations staged during the past two years under the direction of H. B. Musser, grain extension specialist of the Pennsylvania state college.

In Luzerne county last year five varieties of oats and two of barley were compared. Here a mixture of local oats and Alpha barley ranked first with 1,727.7 pounds of digestible feeding matter per acre. Keystone oats and Alpha barley, mixed, yielded 1,656.3 pounds per acre. Alpha barley alone produced 1,061.7 pounds, local oats alone 1,269.6 pounds, and Keystone oats alone 1,503.5 pounds per acre.

Tests conducted in the same county in 1923 with Alpha barley and eight varieties of oats, singly and in mixtures, resulted in the highest yield of digestible feeding material obtained per acre, 2,039 pounds, with a mixture of Alpha barley and Cornellian oats. Alpha barley alone yielded 1,747 pounds per acre, and Cornellian oats alone produced 1,365 pounds per acre.

The results obtained in these tests are supported by similar yields obtained in New York and Ontario tests, Musser says. On good land there is a possibility of getting a higher yield of grain and a higher production of digestible feeding material with the barley and oats mixture, he states. A late maturing variety of barley and medium to early maturing variety of oats should be used so that both ripen together.

Best of Conditions for Good Crop of Potatoes

If possible potatoes should follow corn, and it is preferable that the corn should have succeeded a well-manured field of clover or alfalfa. It is best not to manure the corn crop immediately preceding the potatoes, since freshly applied manure tends to scab the potatoes. Potatoes that are planted on sod ground are often subject to extensive attacks by white grubs. A year of cultivated crop, such as corn, ahead of the potatoes, gets rid of the grubs, allows the roots and the vegetable matter to decay, and produces the best of conditions for the potato crop.

NORSE CELEBRATION HELD

High Officials of Four Governments to Participate.

St. Paul, Minn. — Gathering of 36 "bygdelags," or reunion of groups from the same sections of Norway, marked the opening here of the Norse-American centennial celebration at the Minnesota state fair grounds.

The centennial, sponsored by the "bygdelags," was arranged to celebrate the centenary of Norse group immigration to America in the sloop Restaurantioner which sailed from Stavanjer, Norway, July 4, 1825.

High officials of four governments—the United States, Canada, Norway and Iceland—participated.

One of the principal speakers Monday was President Coolidge.

Swine Production of Big Importance

Necessary Feeds Should Be Considered First.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

In utilizing farm wastes and in converting the concentrates raised on the farm into a marketable product, the hog is by far the most valuable farm animal, points out the bureau of animal industry, United States Department of Agriculture, in its new Farmers' Bulletin 1437, Swine Production. All regions of the United States may be considered suitable for raising hogs. The feeds used to grow and fatten hogs can be produced to a greater or less extent in practically every part of the country. Without the hog, profits in the big cattle-fattening industry of the Central West would be jeopardized.

The feeds necessary to grow and fatten hogs should be given first consideration when the question of location of a farm for hog raising is being contemplated. Feeds can be produced more abundantly in some localities than in others. Other factors, such as markets, climate and quality of soil also should be studied. It is best to start with but a few sows. As the herd increases in number a careful study of the farm should be made to determine what crops it will produce most successfully and how and to what extent hogs fit into the general plan for that particular farm.

It is always advisable to use pure bred animals in founding a herd. Much time and money are lost by starting with low-grade sows and building up the quality of the herd by the use of pure bred boars.

Copies of the bulletin may be had free, as long as the supply lasts, from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Apple Scab Is Cause of Large Losses of Fruit

That apple scab is one of the most serious apple diseases in Pennsylvania is a fact recognized by growers throughout the state, says a new bulletin, "Comparison of materials used in spraying and dusting for apple scab control in Pennsylvania," just issued by the agricultural experiment station of the Pennsylvania state college.

Figures of the plant disease survey of the United States Department of Agriculture show a reduction in yield due to scab, of 15 per cent in Pennsylvania as an average for the four years, 1919-1922, the bulletin further states. This means an average reduction of over two million bushels of apples per year in this state for the same four years. Apple scab is caused by a parasitic fungus which lives during the winter on the dead leaves under the trees.

While it has long been known that certain sprays, if aplied at the proper time and in the proper manner, would serve to protect the leaves and fruit against infection by this fungus, the most efficient and practical materials and the best time to use them present a problem upon which the station has been working for six years.

During this time experiments have been conducted in 26 commercial orchards in Adams county, as well as in the experiment station orchards in Centre county, and one orchard each in Franklin and Chester counties. Eighteen different materials were applied on nine varieties involving over two hundred separte plots and 111 different combinations as to material and time of application.

The results of the various sprays and dusts are given in the bulletin so that growers interested in the control of apple scab may easily get the latest information on this vital subject.

Grade or be degraded, says the New Jersey potato.

* * *

Make the home garden yield a variety of vegetables.

* * *

Cussing the insects will not help the crop. Give 'em the poison spray.

Hints for Linn County Farmers

Linen Mill Starts Running ...Canada Thistle Has Firm Foothold

The Washington and Oregon Linen company announced that its new mill at Vancouver would begin operation yesterday.

First blood for Vancouver!

The capital for the new linen mill at Salem is about all subscribed.

A retting plant at Stayton will handle flax this year which will go to the Vancouver mill.

Canada Thistle Wins

It is announced that the Canada thistle has got beyond control in sections of Linn county. When the first efforts to head it off were made in this state the present editor of the Enterprise, who in his youth cultivated crops in the home of the Canada thistle, predicted that they would fail.

Oregon was fortunate for many years in being free from this weed, but once here there is no known practical way of banishing it. It may be eradicated from a field by thorough and continuous cultivation, but the wind will bring the seed from afar and restock the ground.

If you have a rank growth of Canada thistles of considerable area you can make good use of them when the first blossoms begin to show color. Cut them and turn them into silage and you will have a rich and nutritious feed. Any later in the plant's growth the thorns are likely to remain stiff, sharp and objectionable in the feed.

A fight to the finish waged with Canada thistles is thus described by a correspondent in an exchange:

"I had a 12-acre pasture badly infested with Canada thistles. I plowed the piece about the 1st of May. It was kept in good tilth until planted with corn about the 20th. As soon as the corn began to show in rows I started a seven-tooth one-horse cultivator with front wheel to regulate depth. Instead of teeth it was provided with nearly flat wide sweeps, wide enough to overlap some so as to cut over all the ground. In the next six weeks the corn was cultivated sixteen times, eight times each way. The piece was gone over two or three times to finish the straggling thistles that came up in and around the hills of corn.

"The corn was followed by a crop of barley. To see a clean, crisp, abundant crop, free from thistles was a sweet reward for the trouble."

Stayton Pickling Plant

A pickling plant of 2500 barrels capacity is being put in shape at West Stayton to handle cucumbers, make kraut and barrel herries, and the Aumsville Star announces that about 500 outsiders will be employed as pickers during the season.

Linn county's first pickle growing of considerable amount was last season.

A milking shorthorn cow in New South Wales has made the world record for milk and butterfat. She produced 1614 pounds of butterfat, equal to 2017 pounds, or over a ton, of butter. Her milk yield was 32,522 pounds.

Vitamins Grown in Our Gardens

Advantages of Vegetables for Family Needs and Likes Are Many.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Closely associated in our minds with the vitamins they supply are the vegetables that can be grown in almost any home garden—spinach, cabbage, lettuce, carrots, string beans, peas, rutabagas, tomatoes, all the leafy vegetables known as "greens," and many others. We also obtain necessary minerals from these vegetables—iron, calcium, phosphorus—and depend on them for bulk, or "roughage." But our first thought is apt to be—vegetables for vitamins!

Advantages of Vitamins.

The advantages of growing vitamins in our gardens are many and obvious. To begin with, there is the matter of freshness. No matter how near the market may be to the home, it is usually a long way from the farmer who produced the vegetables. Garden products that have been carried over a dusty road, and perhaps exposed for hours before they were sold, cannot be compared in desirability of flavor or condition with those just off the vine or out of the earth. The vitamin content of vegetables is also dependent to some extent upon freshness.

Again, when the vegetables are actually at hand in the garden, waiting to be gathered; the chances are that they will be used oftener, and in larger quantities, than when some one has to go to a store to get them. The price often influences the quantity bought when the housekeeper goes to market, but when she steps into her garden she is apt to bring in as much as she believes her family will consume.

The convenience of having a garden frequently leads to a beneficial change in the proportions of the family diet. Vegetables are served more abundantly because they are available, and they satisfy the craving for bulk, lessening the desire for other foods which may lack the necessary vitamins. Almost automatically the garden tends to increase the use of vegetables.

The garden must, of course, be carefully planned so that it will yield an adequate supply of the kinds of vegetables the family likes and needs, both for table use and for canning or storing. If some sort of record is kept from one year to the next to show the quantity of each vegetable grown and the use made of it, a garden budget can be eventually worked out.

Fruits Are Important.

Fresh fruits are also important sources of vitamins, and should be considered in connection with the garden plan. Many orchard fruits and berries grow well in all sections of the country, and others are best suited to certain localities. While the citrus fruits—oranges, lemons, grapefruit—are among the best sources of vitamins, Tomatoes are comparable with citrus fruits as sources of vitamins, and when the latter are lacking, tomato juice, either fresh or canned, may be used instead. It goes without saying, therefore, that it is a good thing to include tomatoes in every garden plan.

Average Cost of Pig at Weaning Time Will Vary

Records kept by Pennsylvania farmers show that during the past three years the average cost of a pig at weaning time has varied from $4.06 to $5.75. Twelve Lancaster county (Pennsylvania) farmers kept cost of production records for 43 sows in cooperation with the extension department of the Pennsylvania State college. The sows averaged slightly more than nine pigs each in farrowing and raised slightly under seven each. Costs on the fall pigs were lighter than on spring-farrowed pigs. For the three seasons of 1921, 1922 and 1923, the costs on fall pigs were $4.43, $4.06 and $4.57. For the spring seasons of 1922 and 1923 the costs were $5.06 and $5.75 per pig.

As a result of the study the Pennsylvania extension department issues the following summary of the cost of caring for a brood sow raising 7.3 pigs to weaning age:

Feeding	$19.66
Labor (15.1 hours)	4.55
Bedding	.42
Breeding	2.74
Pasture	2.35
Cash expense	.75
Equipment	.40
Interest	2.28
Total	$34.15
Credits—manure	1.00
Net cost	$33.15

* * *

A grease coating on plowshares and mold board comes off a great deal easier than a rust coating.

* * *

The harvest of gooseberries is over at Gaston and though the price received at the canneries was only 3 cents a pound as compared to 7 cents last year, the growers cleared almost as much, as the crop was much heavier.

Farmers around Weston have launched into the dairy business by the purchase of 26 head of cows of the Jersey and Guernsey breeds. The stock was purchased from C. W. Tilden of Hermiston for a lump sum of $3500.

Weeds Rob Gardens of Food and Water

Plants Should Be Controlled for Good Crop.

Weeds are persevering thieves. They are at work continuously and rob the garden of sunlight, plant food and moisture which are most essential to the growth of cultivated vegetables. They should be controlled to have a successful garden.

"Succulent, tender vegetables can be grown only in the presence of the maximum amount of moisture, light and plant food," says Glenn O. Randall, extension horticulturist for the North Carolina State college extension service. "For the home gardener to get the most profitable returns from his efforts, therefore, he must make these conditions favorable and he certainly should not allow weeds to take charge.

"Many gardeners allow their enthusiasm for the plot to lag when the weather gets hot and the weeds begin to grow. It is possible to have plenty of vegetables in mid-summer and late in the season but the weeds must be controlled. This can be done if the garden is laid out in long rows with plenty of space between each row so that horse cultivation may be given. If the area is too small for regular plowing, use the wheel hoe and then a large amount of hand hoeing may be eliminated.

"The destruction of weeds is the most important object of cultivation—more important than maintaining a mulch. This has been proven by several experiments, notably one with corn which showed, as a result of sixteen tests, that killing weeds produced a gain of 17A bushels per acre. However, vegetable crops are benefited by frequent, shallow cultivation and when this is done so as to keep the weeds in check, the garden will be most profitable. It costs money to neglect the home garden."

Plan for Docking Lambs

All lambs should be docked at one to two weeks old. Docking is best done with a heated pair of pinchers, or it may be done with a sharp knife and the wound disinfected with a mild disinfectant solution. Ram lambs that are to be marketed as feeder or fat lambs should be castrated at three to six weeks old. They should not be allowed to go longer than this or there may be some loss as a result of castration.

Plan to Destroy Lice

A simple plan to destroy lice that has been used for years with the best of success is to soak a pack of tobacco stems in a barrel of cold soft water for a few days. With this solution wash the animals affected with lice thoroughly all over and about two or three days later repeat the dose all over again. It is very seldom that two doses do not cleanse the animal of lice completely. Use cold water to soak the stems.

Raising Lambs for Market

Whether it is best to have the lambs come early or late will depend upon circumstances and conditions. The man who raises pure-bred sheep to sell as breeding stock will almost always find the early lambs more profitable, on account of greater size. In producing market lambs there are some advantages in the early lamb. On the other hand, there are some things in favor of having them dropped later, when the ewes are on pasture.

* * *

The crop season usually demands more time than is available. Farm labor can be utilized best when definite plans are made for its use. A definite plan should be in mind for the work to be done on rainy days or during wet weather.