

FARM and MARKET SECTION

FARM OUTLOOK BRIGHTEST IN LAST 10 YEARS

Tariff and Federal Aid Seen As Factors of Improvement

By ARTHUR H. JENKINS
Editor, The Farm Journal
(Written for the United Press)
NEW YORK, Jan. 20. (UP)—
It is likely that the years 1929
and 1930 will be bracketed to-
gether, in times to come, as the
years in which the United States
government first attempted to for-
mulate and carry out a compre-
hensive policy toward agriculture.
Two current factors combine to
make the outlook for the farmer
in 1930 the brightest since 1920.

The passage of the agricultural
marketing act in June, 1929, was
the first constructive step, closing
eight years of agitation and de-
bate.

The second step, the granting of
high tariff protection to the prod-
ucts of the farms, was likewise de-
termined in principle in 1929. But
the violent differences of opinion as
to whether tariff revision should
include manufactured commodities,
and if so whether these rates should
be raised or lowered, has postponed
enactment of the farmers' tariff
bill well into 1930.

The decision reached on general
tariff revision is of interest to
farmers, both as consumers of
goods and sellers of raw material
to manufacturers. But whether
this may be regarded as a part of
general agricultural policy is a
matter of individual opinion.

There can be no such doubt as
to high protective tariff rates on
farm products. To this principle
the nation has committed itself,
in spite of hostility from indus-
trial interests and a rather wide-
spread feeling that many of the
tariff increases will not be of the
highest value to the farmers. The
tariff bill as passed in 1930 will
embody the principle, I have no
doubt, that the producers of agri-
cultural raw materials of what-
ever nature must be as highly pro-
tected as other producers, regard-
less of whether such rates are in
fact effective.

The national policy as to mar-
keting is quite as definitely fixed.

What factors combine to
make the farmer's outlook for
1930 greater than any since
1920?

What is the national policy
as to marketing of farm prod-
ucts?

Did the price of farm land
increase or decrease in 1929?

These and other questions
are answered in the accompany-
ing yearly review of the farm
outlook by Arthur H. Jenkins,
written expressly for the United
Press.

and much more radical in its
expression in the marketing act.

For the first time, in this or
any other country, it is declared
that the selling of farm products
to the best advantage and at the
highest practicable prices is a con-
cern of the government, as against
the interests of the distributing
trades and the consuming public.

In particular, the nation adopts
the principle of co-operative sell-
ing as the best method for over-
coming the natural disadvantage
of the individual farmer as a seller.
The marketing act is based
on and built around co-operative
marketing, and will stand or fall
by its success or failure.

The other aspects of the farm
situation in 1929 and of farm
prospects for 1930 are completely
overshadowed by the colossal bulk
of the events I have been describ-
ing. The tariff bill has still to
be passed. The marketing act and
the operations of the federal farm
board came too late in 1929 to
have any noticeable effects on
farm conditions or the prices of
farm products.

In general, 1929 was a fairly
prosperous year. The total farm
income for the nation was well
maintained, and purchasing power
was relatively increased by fur-
ther lowering of prices of other
commodities.

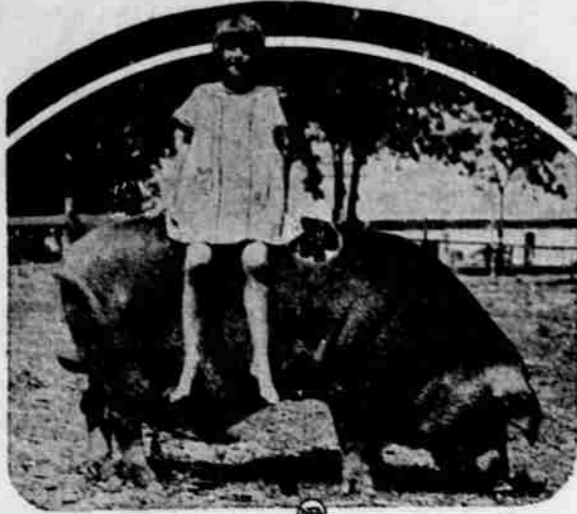
No figures of farm taxes are yet
available, but it is likely that the
taxation burden on farm land in-
creased only a little, if at all. The
price of farm land, important
rather as a barometer than as an
actual increase in farm wealth,
showed some small recovery.

Probably the most significant
economic change during the year
was the continued motorization of
the farms. The displacement of
horse power by tractors, engines,
motor trucks, and automobiles
proceeds steadily, and the neces-
sity of finding new products to
replace the diminishing market for
hay and oats is the most impor-
tant problem in farm management
now to be solved.

A practical method for grow-
ing on large acreages a source of
commercial motor fuel comparable
with gasoline and kerosene is the
greatest technical need of Ameri-
can farming at this moment.

The year 1930 opens with agri-
culture in the most hopeful
frame of mind since 1920. Not-
withstanding is in sight at present to
indicate that production will not
be ample, and prices at least as good
as in 1929.

Half a Ton of Pork



You could get a lot of pork chops from the loins of this hog. He's a purebred Duroc boar, owned by Fred Laptad of Midland, Kansas. The giant hog, weighing more than half a ton, measures seven feet seven inches from stem to stern, and is used for breeding purposes. His offspring are numbered by the hundreds. The boar is shown here with Alice Laptad, a daughter of the owner.

HOW TO RAISE POULTRY

By Dr. L. D. LeGear, V. S., St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. LeGear is a graduate of the Ontario Veterinary College, 1892. Thirty-six years of veterinary practice on diseases of live stock and poultry. Eminent authority on poultry and stock raising. Nationally known poultry breeder. Noted author and lecturer.

ARTICLE XVIII Is Eugenics Needed In Poultry Yards?

The Need for Extreme Care in
Selecting Breeders Is a Vital
Factor Often Ignored by Ex-
perienced Poultry Raisers. The
Following Brief Discussion
Emphasizes Some of the More
Important Points to Be Ob-
served in Picking the Right
Kind of Stock for Breeding.

Editor's Note: This is another
story in a series of 52 stories on
poultry raising written by the well
known national poultry authority,
Dr. L. D. LeGear, V. S., of St. Louis.
The entire series will appear in this
paper. Our readers are urged to
read them carefully and clip them
out for future reference.

Somewhere in the course of
my general reading, I once ran
across the statement of a well-
known wit that the best thing
he had ever done was to choose
the proper parents. A very witty
remark, indeed, but in the light
of its real meaning, a very wise
one. Naturally the thought so
strikingly set forth instantly as-
sociated itself in my mind with
my own pet hobby, the raising
of high grade thoroughbred
chickens. I could not help think-
ing how much better it would
be in a great many cases if
fowls could have the privilege
of regulating their own parent-
age instead of having to depend
on those who do it for them.

It has always amazed me that
so many people should fail to
realize the importance of prop-
erly selecting breeding stock as
a factor of successful poultry
raising.

First of all, there is the gen-
eral law of heredity that "like
begets like." In other words, if
you select a certain breed of
fowls in which certain charac-
teristics are very strongly
marked and mate only such birds
as exhibit these characteristics
to a decided extent, the offspring
should have the same charac-
teristics to approximately the same
degree as their ancestors.

Because it is so decidedly true
that like begets like, it is of
paramount importance to select
breeders known definitely to
possess certain desired charac-
teristics. That immediately rules
out the mongrel and establishes
the necessity of working only
with standard breeds. The mon-
grel has no definitely known
characteristics. It is a mixture
of anything and everything. Con-
sequently its progeny may be any-
thing or nothing. Most likely
they will be nothing, or at least
nothing useful.

On the other hand, suppose
our aim is high egg production.
We can choose among a number
of varieties known to be excel-
lent layers; then if we are care-
ful in culling out the undersized
and inferior or deformed speci-
mens of both sexes and if we
cull out all poor layers among
the females, we are pretty sure
to develop a flock that will give
us eggs in abundance.

Another law of breeding to be
renewed with is that only the
healthy and vigorous parents
can be expected to have healthy
and vigorous offspring. As ap-
plied to poultry raising, this
calls for ruthless culling out of
all inferior fowls as soon as they
are old enough to show with
certainty whether or not they
measure up to required stand-
ards. Hens that are not good
layers should be discarded for
two reasons; first because they
do not pay for the trouble and
expense of keeping them, and,
second, because their descendants
will also be poor layers. The
various methods of culling are
well known and easily learned
by those who want good pro-
ductive flocks. Certainly these
methods should be known and
practiced by every owner of
chickens and only the very best

of any flock should be used for
breeding.

What is true of the female is
true to a like degree of the
male. That is a point often over-
looked by poultry raisers. It
must not be forgotten that the
male supplies the germ of fer-
tility which converts the egg
from an inert mass into some-
thing capable of producing life.
The stronger and more virile the
male bird is, therefore, the
greater will be his capacity to
transmit that vital quality with-
out which eggs cannot become
chicks. Only lively, alert, strong,
vigorous, fighting males should
be selected for breeding. The
lusty, loud crowing, bright-eyed,
chesty Sir Chanticleer should be
chosen every time in preference
to the droopy, spiritless, too
quiet or inasservative male.

The question of heredity also
should influence selection of
male birds for breeding. Charac-
teristics of descendants are de-
rived from both male and female.
It is, therefore, of the utmost
importance that male birds pos-
sess, insofar as that fact can
be determined, the characteris-
tics which are wanted in the
next generation. If a pure strain
is wanted, it certainly cannot be
expected unless the male is in
every way a perfect specimen
embodying the best qualities in
that strain.

Spud Disease Expert Named

A new associate plant pathol-
ogist for the Oregon experiment
station, Dr. F. P. McWhorter of
the Virginia truck experiment
station, has just been appointed
to succeed Prof. M. D. McKay who
has resigned after 14 years of
service in this state.

Dr. McWhorter's experience is
said to fit him well for carrying
on the outstanding research done
by McKay in diseases of potatoes
vegetable crops and bulbs. Pro-
fessor McKay has resigned to de-
vote his time to commercial bulb
production.

LEGION AIDS CLUB
The "40 and 8" society of the
American Legion of New Hamp-
shire is offering financial aid to
4-H club members who need it to
do better and bigger projects.



UNCLE SAM'S PLANTING POINTERS

Watering House Plants

By FURMAN LLOYD
MULFORD
Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S.
Department of Agriculture

Plants that require daily wa-
tering in late spring or early
fall, at this season may not re-
quire water oftener than once a
week. In midwinter growth is
less active because of shorter and
more cloudy days.

Of course there is a difference
in this respect in the require-
ments of various kinds of plants.
Begonias and most kinds of
ferns will stand a little more
water than geraniums and palms,
while aspidistras and many
kinds of cacti require even less.
The size of the receptacle will
also affect the frequency of wa-
tering. The larger the pot in
relation to the size of the plant
the longer it is possible for the
plant to go between waterings.
It is better to err on the side of
having plants a trifle dry than
to water them excessively.

Watering should be repeated
as soon as the soil begins to dry

LATEST FARM MARKET NEWS

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 21. (A.
P.)—Cold weather so far has
failed to bring any further ad-
vances in egg and butter quo-
tations. Eggs have been at their
present figure more than a week
and butter has not advanced
since the middle of last week.
Prices were steady today and
without change.

Reviewing the fruit and veg-
etable situation, the Portland bu-
reau of the United States depart-
ment of agriculture says:
"Cash trading continued light
on the wholesale market, but
delivery business to retailers,
restaurants, etc., still flourishes,
as a result of Saturday's addi-
tional snowfall."

"Potato landings from Yakima
valley points were greatly less-
ened on Saturday, because of
low temperatures there, and
many cars of Yakima stock on
track at Portland were diverted
south, as a result of active de-
mand from California points. The
potato market shows a stronger
undertone, but Portland prices
are unchanged."

"Local cabbage advanced 1/2c
per pound to retailers, for best
stock. Cauliflower is moving
slowly at present rather high
prices; green peas from Mexico
were lowered slightly to stimu-
late consumption, and lettuce
prices are firm, both at Portland
and at Imperial valley shipping
points."

Quotations.
CATTLE and CALVES: Steady.
Receipts, cattle 100, calves 35.
Helpers, good, \$10.00@10.50;
common to medium, \$7.50@10;
cows, good, \$8.50@9.35; com-
mon to medium, \$6.50@8.50;
low cutter, \$6.00@6.50.

HOGS: Steady to 25c lower.
Receipts 160.
SHEEP and LAMBS: Quot-
ably steady. Receipts 355, in-
cluding 255 direct. Ewes, 120
lbs. down, medium to choice,
\$6.00@7.50; 120-150 lbs., me-
dium to choice, \$5.00@7.00; all
weights, cull and common, \$3.00
@5.00.

Butter, eggs, milk (butterfat),
poultry, country meats, onions,
potatoes, wool, nuts, hay, cas-
cara bark and hops, steady and
unchanged.

CANE SUGAR (sacked basis):
Steady. Cane, fruit or berry,
\$5.45 per cwt.; beet sugar, \$5.30
cwt.

FLOUR (city delivery prices):
Steady. Family patents, 49s, \$8;
whole wheat, 49s, \$7.10; graham,
49s, \$6.90; bakers' hard wheat,
38s, \$7.60; bakers' Bluestem
patents, 85s, \$7.60; pastry flour,
49s, \$7.50.

SAN FRANCISCO
SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20.
(UP)—Butter, extras, 27c; prime
firsts, 35c.

Eggs: U. S. No. 1 extras, large
37c; medium, 35c; small, 32 1/2c.
Cheese: Calif. fancy flats, 21c.
Potatoes: Rivers, \$2.40-3.00;
Wash. Nettle Gems, \$2.25-2.65.
Poultry: Broilers, 25c; fryers,
30c; young roosters, 3 1/2 lbs. and
up, 30c; old roosters, 19c; Leghorn
hens, all sizes, 30c; large colored
hens, 30c; turkeys, young, 34-
38c; old, nominal.
Grain: Barley feed, \$1.32 1/2-
\$1.47 1/2. Wheat, milling, \$2.15-
\$2.20.

LOS ANGELES
LOS ANGELES, Jan. 20. (UP)
—Cattle receipts today were
1,200. The market was slow,
fairly steady.

Hog receipts were 2,100. The
market was 19 to 25 cents lower.
Sheep receipts were 00.
Lambs fully steady.
Hogs: 2,100. Bulk, \$10.75-
11; practical top \$11.10. Pack-
ing cows \$8-8.75.
Cattle: 1,200. Medium to
good teals, \$11.25-11.75; cows,
\$8-8.50. Calves, 66, steady; load
Arizona calves, \$12.75.

FEDERAL FARM FACTS

As agriculture enters 1930, it
is faced with no depressing sur-
pluses of food products, accord-
ing to the U. S. Bureau of Agri-
cultural Economics. The bu-
reau's report also shows that
crops of the past year had an in-
creased value of about \$85,000,-
000 over 1929, due mainly to the
increased value of potatoes which,
with a crop one-fourth smaller,
than 1929, was valued at more
than \$470,000,000.

Competition between local and
foreign markets to supply the
growing demands of Americans
for winter vegetables is growing
keener and the importation of
such winter vegetables as toma-
atoes, green peas, peppers, pota-
toes and celery is increasing, ac-
cording to the U. S. Bureau of
Agricultural Economics. The
shipments from the Mexican west
coast, Cuba, Bermuda and the
Bahamas, for instance, increased
from 125,000,000 pounds in
1925-1926 to 161,000,000 pounds
in 1928-1929.

During the first ten months of
1929, the U. S. Department of
Agriculture reports, packers paid
\$936,000,000 for hogs slaughtered
under federal inspection. This
is an increase of \$86,000,000
over the same period of
1928.

Advice About Planting Will Be Given Out

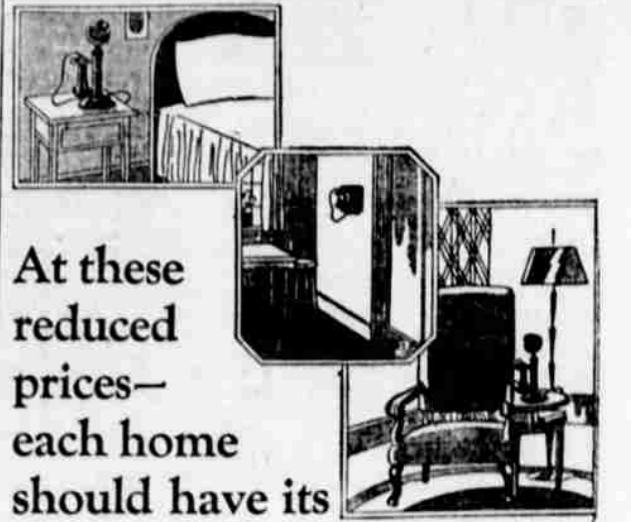
Oregon farmers seeking guid-
ance on what to plant this season
in view of state, national and
world situations in agriculture,
will be aided by the forthcoming
appearance of the 1930 state and
national agricultural outlook re-
ports which will be ready early in
February in Oregon these will
be issued through the state col-
lege extension service.

L. R. Bretznaupt, extension
economist, has been called to
Washington, D. C., to represent
this state in preparing the national
outlook report, and on his re-
turn late in January the state re-
port will be prepared immediately.
That the national farm board
is depending on increased use of
these reports is indicated by a re-
cent announcement to cotton
growers that "the board cannot
protect farmers when they delib-
erately over-plant." The exten-
sion service is planning to dis-
tribute about 5,000 copies of the
full state report and 40,000 to
50,000 copies of separates dealing
with poultry, dairying, livestock,
field crops and horticulture.

ELECTRICITY POPULAR
Farmers in California find
electricity so useful in their
work and in their homes that
49,067 of them paid more than
\$14,303,500 for current used
last year. This figure represents
an increase of about 100 per cent
in the rural use of electricity
there.

Studying the cost of milk pro-
duction on 48 Wisconsin farms,
the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural

Economics has found that the
amount of man labor averaged
171 hours per cow annually, or
28 minutes a day. This labor
included milking, feeding, caring
for utensils and cleaning the
barn.
FOR RESULTS USE THE
HERALD WANT ADS



At these reduced prices— each home should have its Extension Telephone

A Residence Desk Extension Tele-
phone is now only 75 cents a month!
Other new low rates on Extensions—
Residence Wall Extension..... 50c
Business Desk Extension..... \$1.00
Business Wall Extension..... 75c
THE PACIFIC TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Be moderate
AVOID THAT FUTURE SHADOW

AVOID THAT FUTURE SHADOW*
By refraining from over-indulgence, if you would maintain the modern figure of fashion

Fashion revels in the soft, enchanting curves of the modern figure. Don't sacrifice that graceful contour by permitting your eyes to be bigger than your stomach. Be moderate—be moderate in all things, even in smoking. Eat healthfully but not immoderately. When tempted to treat yourself too well, when your eyes are bigger than your stomach, light a Lucky instead. Coming events cast their shadows before. Avoid that future shadow by avoiding over-indulgence if you would maintain the modern, alluringly-rounded figure.

Lucky Strike, the finest Cigarette you ever smoked, made of the finest tobacco—The Cream of the Crop—"IT'S TOASTED." Every-one knows that heat purifies and so "TOASTING" not only removes impurities but adds to the flavor and improves the taste.

"It's toasted"

*Be Moderate!... Don't jeopardize the modern form by drastic diets, harmful reducing girdles, fake reducing tablets or other quack "anti-fat" remedies condemned by the Medical profession! Millions of dollars each year are wasted on these ridiculous and dangerous nostrums. Be Sensible! Be Moderate! We do not represent that smoking Lucky Strike Cigarettes will bring modern figures or cause the reduction of flesh. We do declare that when tempted to do yourself too well, if you will "Reach for a Lucky" instead, you will thus avoid over-indulgence in things that cause excess weight and, by avoiding over-indulgence, maintain a modern, graceful form.

TUNE IN—The Lucky Strike Dance Orchestra, every Saturday night, over a coast-to-coast network of the N. B. C.

© 1930, The American Tobacco Co., Mfrs.