



FARM NEWS



LATEST NEWS OF MARKETS

PORTLAND, Ore., July 1. (A. P.)—Portland wholesale market for butter and eggs today ruled steady, especially on top grades of each commodity, with prices unchanged.

Butter receipts were rather light but ample for a limited demand in force.

Egg demand was fairly active. Some price shading was evident, quality considered.

Country dressed meats and poultry continued steady, supplies sufficient for a fair demand.

The cherry season in Umatilla county was brought to a close last week-end with the final car of fresh cherries loaded for eastern shipment on Saturday, from the Milton-Freewater district. Returns to growers averaged about 50¢ per lb. for all varieties. Although this is above cost of production, it is much lower than returns of the preceding two or three years. Smaller sizes than usual accounted in part for the lower returns. The Dalles and Hood River are now shipping heavily. Cherry loadings from Yakima and Wenatchee districts are now well over their season's peak.

At Portland, strawberries, cauliflower, asparagus and lettuce were all stronger today, due to generally lighter supplies. Cauliflower will be rather scarce until the fall crop matures. Portland is now receiving cauliflower from Puget Sound points. Production of spring cauliflower near Portland this year was greater than usual, and quality was unusually fine.

Outside demand for lettuce was improving, and several mixed cars are being loaded, with a preponderance of lettuce.

Eastern green pea markets continue weak, with liberal supplies of eastern (mostly New York state) green peas.

CATTLE: Receipts 35, calves 10. Some steers 25¢ higher; good cows and heifers 25¢-50¢ higher. Vealers, milk fed, cull and common, \$6.00-8.50; calves, good and choice, \$9.00-10.00; common and medium, \$7.00-9.00.

HOGS: Receipts 450, including 300 on contract. Steady to 25¢ lower. (Soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded). Light hogs, \$9.25-10.50; light weight, 160-180 lbs., \$10.25-10.50; light weight, 180-200 lbs., \$10.25-10.50; medium weight, 200-220 lbs., \$9.25-10.50; medium weight, 220-250 lbs., \$8.75-10.25; heavy weight, 250-280 lbs., \$8.75-10; heavy weight, 280-350 lbs., \$8.25-9.25; packing sows, \$7.00-8.25; slaughter pigs, \$9.00-10.00; feeder and stocker pigs, \$11.00-12.00.

SHEEP: Receipts 800, including 269 on contract. Sharply lower. Lambs, good and choice, \$8.50-7.50; medium, \$5.00-6.50; all weight, common, \$2.50-5.00; yearling wethers, \$3.00-5.00; ewes, medium to choice, \$1.75-2.50; 120-140 lbs., \$1.50-1.25; all weights, cull and common, \$1.00-1.50.

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

FLOUR (city delivery prices): Steady. Family patents, 49¢, \$6.20; whole wheat, 49¢, \$5.40; graham, 49¢, \$5.20; bakers' hard wheat, 98¢, \$6.10; bakers' Bluestem patents, 98¢, \$6.10; pastry flour, 49¢, \$5.50.

Electric Chick Brooders Prove To Be Valuable

SALEM, Ore., July 1 (UP)—Definite proof that electricity can be applied efficiently and economically to another farm enterprise is found in the report of a four-year trial with electric brooding of chicks and poultry on the college experiment station at Corvallis.

The study was made particularly from the poultryman's point of view to determine power requirement, rate of growth quality of chick, mortality, convenience and dependability in operation of various types of electric brooders.

Comparisons of electric with other types of brooders showed that labor requirements are less with electricity, and that cost of heat is approximately the same when using electric brooders of good construction as when using a coal stove with briquets. The fire hazard common to fuel-burning brooders was also eliminated with the electric type.

Fertilizer Aid To Potato Crop

SALEM, Ore., July 1 (UP)—Through the use of ammonia sulphate fertilizer, farmers of this vicinity have discovered they are able to nearly double their potato crop.

The market milk throughout Oregon in general is of very high quality and reasonable in price, says G. V. Copson, O. S. C. bacteriologist. Many small cities and towns, and nearly all the larger ones, are beginning to realize the value of and to practice regulation and inspection of the milk supply.

While any egg spoils quickly in warm weather, fertile eggs spoil more quickly, and owners of backyard flocks as well as large commercial producers find it wise to remove the rooster in the laying flock during the summer, says the Oregon Extension Service.

UNCLE SAM'S Planting Pointers

Home Planning

By D. VICTOR LUMSDEN
Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture

Plan the arrangement of your grounds as you develop the plan for your house. Many home owners are deprived of space that could have been devoted to a lawn or flower garden intimately associated with the living quarters of their home because a garage or service area was located before the landscape plan was considered.

No doubt you have seen homes where the walk to the service entrance passes on two and sometimes three sides of the house. Such an arrangement destroys the intimacy which might exist between the living room of the home and the garden. There must be a communication between the street and the service rooms of a house including the basement and garage. Such a connection should be as short and as direct, but as inconspicuous, as is possible.

Skill Needed
The modern tendency to place

the garage and kitchen of a house on the street side has many commendable features and skillful planning makes such an arrangement entirely feasible.

In the past it was conventional to place the living rooms on the street side. Now, however, the privacy of a garden is considered a great asset. The forward location of the service parts of a house offers direct access to the street. In turn, the rear part of the property is left to serve as a private garden area in direct contact with the living quarters.

Well-Planned Porch
A porch that opens from the living room to a garden area is a pleasing bit of good fortune or good planning. This makes a desirable tie between the house and the garden and serves as a point of vantage from which to enjoy the garden. In a formal garden particularly the main axis will tie into the porch and will naturally result in an interesting and effective design.

In planning for service needs, do not forget fuel delivery. Locate the coal bin or oil tank so that the heavy supply vehicle need not damage or destroy lawns or flower beds.

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 XXI

Bandits of the Chicken Yard

Here Are Two Gangsters of the Poultry Yard Whose Activities May Cause Wholesale Losses Unless Prompt and Vigorous Measures Are Adopted Against Them.

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.

As everybody knows who reads the newspapers, the criminals of our large cities run like the wolves their savage natures resemble, in packs or gangs. Simply they would do comparatively little damage and would soon be put out of business. Working together, however, they cause untold loss of life and property with a freedom from danger to them-

selves that is truly amazing. A rather striking parallel to this disease of society, the modern criminal "gang" is to be found in all too many poultry yards.

I refer to the alarming prevalence of worms in every section of the country, of which there are some 30 varieties known to veterinary science. Only three need be mentioned in this article. Of these, tapeworms will be treated in a separate article. The other two are the large round worms which are found in the small intestines and the small round worms or pin worms which inhabit the caeca or blind pouches. The former is from one to four and one-half inches long when full grown; the latter measure only one-half to three-fourths of an inch in length.

Both young and old birds are commonly affected. When very young chicks are wormy, growth is usually stopped. This is the most common cause of runtiness. Laying hens are sometimes infected to such a degree that laying falls off materially. There may be an authority condition, dullness, drooping of wings, loss

of weight—paleness of face, watlens and comb—and very often lameness. There are also many cases which show no external symptoms.

The only positive way to detect worms is by a post mortem examination. When fowls are killed for table use or marketing, the bowels may be examined by slitting them open from end to end. Any fowls that die should be examined in the same way. Then if worms are present proper treatment should be started at once.

The necessity for prompt effective treatment of wormy fowls cannot be emphasized too strongly. Infection spreads from one bird to another quite rapidly and the longer the infected ones go without treatment the harder it is to restore them to normal condition.

Worms cause a twofold damage. First of all, they grow and thrive on food that should go to the birds' growth and to make eggs. In addition to that, they throw off a poisonous substance which pollutes the digested food matter and is absorbed with it into the blood. This causes digestive disorders, loss of flesh, lowered vitality and loss of ability to resist disease. I am convinced that, directly or indirectly, at least 75% of all diseases and losses among chickens are caused by worms.

The most practical, cheapest and most effective remedy I have been able to find is nicotines. It is most accurately and beneficially given to mature and nearly mature birds in the form of pills.

Feeding powdered tobacco in the mash is no longer favored by most competent authorities as many of the fowls which need treatment worst refuse to eat it and the others may suffer from nicotine poisoning.

In the case of serious worm infection, as with most other poultry troubles, sanitation is a most effective weapon. The eggs of round worms are laid in great numbers and passed out with the droppings. Other fowls eat them with food and water, then they hatch and grow in the intestines. These eggs retain their ability to hatch for many months. Strictly sanitary conditions should be maintained in house and yard.

Lime should be spread over the yard, turned under, and a quick-growing grain planted each month. Houses should be thoroughly sprayed with a strong dip and disinfected solution. Droppings should be removed every morning, or dropping boards should be protected with wire mesh. Feeding troughs and drinking vessels and the like should be arranged or protected in some way so fowls can not roost above them or get into them with their feet. Dampness and wet spots in the yards should be eliminated.

If possible, baby chicks should be raised on new ground or on ground where no chicks have run for two or three years. One of the chief benefits from raising chicks on floors of one-half inch

FEDERAL FARM FACTS

Wheat farmers can benefit from instructions on combating the Hessian fly, contained in the U. S. department of agriculture's recent pamphlet on that insect. That insect pest causes more than \$100,000,000 damage in one year to wheat.

Mississippi has waged an extensive and successful campaign against the cattle-fever ticks and it is now probable that 17 counties of the state will be withdrawn from a quarantine placed on them. When this happens it will be the eleventh state to get rid of the tick embargo.

By a special tick-eradication appropriation of \$50,000, the last of the infested counties in Mississippi have been declared rid of the pest and the quarantine imposed on them by the government has been lifted.

Wire mesh is the prevention of worm worm infection. If they must be raised on old ground, they should be given some poultry worm powder containing nicotine in the form of powdered tobacco after they are from four to six weeks old.

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English rabbit farms produce about 150,000 skins a year.

DAIRY COWS TO BE TESTED

New Order By Board Is Step Forward in State Dairying

SALEM, Ore., July 1 (UP)—One of the most important steps forward in protecting the public from a dangerous dairy products disease and in perpetration of model dairy herds in Oregon was recently taken by the state livestock sanitary board, according to Dr. W. H. Lytle, state veterinarian.

An authorization was issued by the board to Dr. Lytle giving him power to issue protective quarantines against the entrance of non-abortion tested and free animals into the nine abortion control areas of the state.

"The new order, Dr. Lytle stated, 'requires that all bovine animals, in order to be legally entered into the abortion control districts, must have passed a negative abortion test within four weeks of the date of entrance or come from a herd that is abortion tested and free and has a certificate issued to that effect. Satisfactory identification, test charts and other proof must accompany the animal.'

The nine abortion control areas of the state are divided as follows: Three in Coos county, two in Lane, two in Jackson, one in Benton and one in Hood River county.

Co-Operate With Fair
"Hood River county is the only one in the state having a complete abortion test of its entire cattle population," Dr. Lytle said. An order, issued in co-operation with the Oregon state fair authorities by the livestock sanitary board, will also be of great assistance during the fair, Lytle said.

The ruling requires that owners of all dairy animals over one year of age, exhibited in the show, submit evidence that their entrants have been tested for contagious abortion and proved free within one month of the time exhibited. If the animal originated in abortion tested and free herds and is covered by an abortion free health certificate, this will be accepted as qualification for entrance in the competition, Dr. Lytle stated.

It takes about a year for the Bishop of the Upper Nile to visit his diocese, which covers an area of 264,000 square miles and has a population of 4,500,000.

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