



FARM NEWS



LATEST NEWS OF MARKETS

PORTLAND, Ore., July 8 (A. P.)—Tillamook cheese has been reduced two cents, according to announcement of Carl Haberlach, secretary of the Tillamook County Creamery association. Trip-lets are quoted at 19c and loaf at 20c.

Both supply and demand in butter were light, with prices holding steady.

Receipts are also less in the egg trade, but considered ample for requirements. Prices were steady.

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

SUGAR (sacked basis): Steady. Cane, fruit or berry, \$4.90 per cwt. Beet sugar, \$4.75 cwt.

FLOUR (city delivery prices): Steady. Family patents, 49c; \$5.20; whole wheat, 49c; \$5.40; Graham, 49c; \$5.20; bakers' hard wheat, 49c; \$5.10; bakers' blue-stem patents, 49c; \$5.10; pastry flour, 49c; \$5.00.

HOGS: Receipts 24,000, including 3,000 direct. Mostly weak, 10-20c lower; top, \$9.35.

CATTLE: Receipts 6,000, calves 3,000. Weighty steers slow, more action on yearlings and light steers. She stock also being slightly better action than yesterday. Steers, good and choice, \$9.50-12.00.

SHEEP: Receipts 10,000. Weak to 25c lower. Sorted native lambs, \$10.50-10.75; range, unsold; best held above \$11.00; fat ewes, steady at \$3.00-3.50.

HOGS: Receipts 150. Steady. (Soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded). Light lights, \$10.00-11.25; medium weight, 200-220 lbs., \$10.00-11.25; 220-250 lbs., \$9.75-11.00; heavy weight, 250-290 lbs., \$9.50-10.75; 290-350 lbs., \$9.00-10.00; packing hogs, \$7.50-9.00; slaughter pigs, \$9.75-11.00; feeder and stocker pigs, \$11.00-13.10.

SHEEP: Receipts 700. Quotably steady.

RAISE DAIRY COW PASTURE

SALEM, Ore., July 8, (UP)—Oregon dairy farmers may find the solution of their summer pasture problems in the results of an experimental project on irrigated pastures for dairy cattle, reported here from the Oregon Experiment station at Corvallis.

The report, prepared by L. R. Jones and P. M. Brandt, dairy research specialists of the college, shows how Ladino clover plus supplemental irrigation have made it possible to pasture an average of 40 cows for five summer months on 11½ acres of land that had been considered so worthless as to not even be worth seed.

The land, when used for pasturing, was divided into three sections, and the land rotated from one section to another. Milk production was maintained at a fairly constant level at a lower cost than in winter, the report shows.

Ladino clover is becoming popular both east and west of the Cascades as a pasture crop. It is shown. It is a giant white clover which grows luxuriantly on the poorest soil, provided it is given the abundant moisture needed for its shallow rooting system. Even the heavy pasturing to which the experimental plot was subjected did not thin the stand.

While the water for this project was obtained by a gravity system which may not be applicable everywhere, supplemental irrigation water can be obtained in many sections of the state either by this method or by irrigation wells such as the one recently completed on the Sam Brown fruit farm near Salem, authorities say.

CHAMPION HEN
The world's record egg production, according to the University of Illinois, is now held by a Barred Plymouth Rock hen at the University of Saskatchewan, in Canada. The record is 358 eggs for the year.

IRRIGATION SAVINGS
The cultivated area receiving water from government irrigation systems in 1929 was 2,705,240 acres, according to the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation.

ODD, BUT TRUE
Novada, together with Arizona, leads the United States in average gross income per farm. Novada produced the highest yield per acre of wheat during 1918-1927 in the country.

USE MUCH COTTON
Power laundries, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, use more than 52,000 bales of cotton a year in the form of wash, nets, twine, padding, sheeting, laundry bags, double-faced felt and cover duck.

The gradual increase in the number of cows freed from bovine tuberculosis has resulted in an increase in the consumption of milk, according to the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry. The eradication campaign was well under way in 1929, and the per capita consumption has increased more than 50 quarts since then, according to the bureau.

Self-Feeding System Best In Handling Sows And Pigs

By NEA Service
WASHINGTON, D. C.—After a four-year test of two popular methods of handling sows and their litters during the suckling period swine experts of the U. S. Department of Agriculture have concluded that the self-feeding method is not only better than the hand-feeding method, but easier.

As a result most sows and litters at the government experiment farm at Beltsville, Md., where the tests were conducted, are now raised by the self-feeding method. The system is particularly advantageous at weaning time. It permits weaning the pigs without any extra labor and keeps them growing, prevents injury to the sows from caked udders, and puts the sows in excellent condition for the next litter.

The investigators put an equal number of sows and pigs in each of two lots. One lot was hand fed corn, shorts and tankage twice a day in amounts that would be cleaned up nicely. The sows were given the same feeds in a creep. The other lot was provided with a self-feeder containing corn, shorts and tankage, and both the sows and pigs ate from it at will.

Self-feeder for swine perfected by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.



hand-fed lots required 603 pounds of feed for 100 pounds gain.

Another advantage of the self-feeding method is that no overcrowding at the feeder occurs even where there are a large number of sows and pigs in the same lot. There is also less danger of over-eating when feed is available at all times, as is the case with the self-feeding system.

The self-feeding method provides an easy and efficient means of weaning the pigs. It is a simple matter to place a board fence around the self-feeder which will exclude the sows but permit the pigs to reach the feed by means of proper size opening in the fence. The sows are then fed a limited ration by hand, unless they are on pasture as is the case in spring. Sows on pasture get no other feed whatever.

Aids in Weaning
Limited feeding causes the

flow of milk to gradually cease, and the nursing pigs prevent an accumulation of milk which would result in caked udders. As the sows dry up the pigs are eating more and more from the self-feeders and in three or four days forget their mothers entirely. The sows are then driven out of the lot and put on pasture or in another lot.

Handling sows and pigs on self-feeders also has a decided advantage in putting the sows in better condition for breeding than when hand fed, according to the results of these tests. Altogether 42 sows in the self-fed lots were bred before the pigs were weaned. Of this number 81 per cent settled at the first service. Seventeen sows in the hand-fed lots were bred during the suckling period, but only 47 per cent settled at the first service. The better condition of the self-fed sows accounts for the difference in breeding efficiency, the specialists say.

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 XLII Coccidiosis Can Be Conquered

Strictly Enforced Sanitary Measures and Milk the Most Potent Force for Combating This Serious Disease.

Editor's Note: This is another story in a series of 53 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.

"No matter how you slice it, it's boloney," runs the refrain of a song recently popular, and no matter how you pronounce it, coccidiosis is still the same menace to the health of your growing chicks. It might help some, so far as pronunciation is concerned, to adopt the suggestion of one writer and call the disease "Coxy." It will require something more drastic than a change of name, however, to stamp out this disease if it once gets a start in your flock.

"Coxy" is one of the most widely spread and fatal diseases of baby chicks there is at the present time. Baby chicks from three to eight weeks are the ones that usually have the disease. It often runs a rapid course and may kill a large percentage of a flock in a short time. Many chicks that survive are permanently affected, stunted in growth and of little value.

The disease is caused by tiny parasites which during a certain stage in their development bury themselves in the intestinal walls of infected chicks. The irritation and damage to the intestines cause the chicks to become droopy and dispirited; their feathers appear ruffled and dull; they huddle together, lose interest in food and sometimes cease eating altogether. They grow light, walk unsteadily and the droppings are frequently, but not always, tinged with blood.

If chicks showing such symptoms really have coccidiosis, a post mortem examination of the blind guts will usually reveal them considerably enlarged and full of a bloody material of coxy consistency.

While the disease is most common among chicks, it is sometimes contracted in chronic form by older birds usually from four to eight months old. In such cases, it develops slowly and may affect only a few fowls. The symptoms of chronic coccidiosis are much like those caused by worms, lice and other parasites or by nutritional diseases.

If the disease is found in your flock, immediate steps should be taken to conquer it. A milk diet and sanitation and isolation of infected birds are your most effective weapons. Then keep an untiring campaign of sanitation. Your advantage lies in the fact that germs are expelled with the droppings during their inactive period and must develop outside the body which requires about four days' time. Droppings should be removed from the chicken houses every day, and the yards swept and cleaned every three or four days. All

feeding and drinking vessels should be protected so the chicks cannot roost above them and be fouled with droppings. Where chicks can be raised on wire floors such as is seen in battery brooders this disease is seldom seen.

It is also a good idea to cover the floors of the houses where infected chicks are kept with several layers of paper. Remove one layer each day and burn it. Spray every nook and cranny of every house with a strong dip and disinfectant solution often and allow no one who has been working among the diseased chicks to go among healthy ones until their shoes have been disinfected.

Lactose in milk is deadly to the tiny parasites that cause the disease. Remove all water and either give the chicks all the fresh buttermilk, semi-solid buttermilk or fresh clabber milk they will drink in clean vessels or mix from 20 to 40 per cent powdered milk in mash feed which contains no meat scraps and let them eat all of it they will. Give plenty of green food and feed lightly of grain for a few days.

After all trace of the disease has vanished, which should take from one to two weeks, gradually reduce the amount of milk until normal feeding is resumed. Do not make the mistake of thinking that a milk diet alone will give results. The most important part of your campaign is the sanitary measures and these should be continued after the disease has run its course. With the right kind of feeding and sanitation, coccidiosis can be conquered.

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FEDERAL FARM FACTS

A new food plant has been discovered growing wild in the desert hills of southeastern California by plant scientists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. It is the rare ammobroma, or "sand-root," and has been seen but few times by white men. The plant's long stem, resembling enormous stalks of asparagus, are both appetizing and nourishing. The plant thrives on as little as two inches of rainfall a year.

About 40 per cent, or \$325,000,000 worth of the milk sold in the United States in 1928, was marketed by co-operative dairy associations, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Forty-five associations are expected to market about \$300,000,000 worth of the milk sold in the country this year.

Bean growers in eastern states are urged by the U. S. Department of Agriculture to prepare for the invasion of the Mexican bean beetle this year. Precautionary measures, in the form of magnesium arsenate spray, will prevent loss from this insect's work, it is reported.

Niels I. Nielsen, associated with the U. S. Department of Agriculture since 1922, will

henceforth act as one of the gatherers of information for the department as agricultural commissioner at Marseilles, France. Here he will collect data in the Mediterranean basin regarding competition, demand and marketing.

Now is the time for all good farmers to start culling low-producing cows from their dairy herds, O. E. Reed, chief of the U. S. Bureau of Dairy Industry, reports. With a surplus of dairy products and low prices such as are now in effect, culling is one way of improving the situation. Cull the low producers, feed the others according to what they produce and breed intelligently, are Reed's instructions.

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Some of the best for the north-eastern part of the United States are red oak, white oak, American elm, tulip tree—sometimes called tulip poplar or yellow poplar—hackberry or American linden, the black gum, sour gum or tupelo, the sugar maple for gravelly soils and the pin oaks for heavy clay soils.

For the southeastern United States good trees are the willow oak, pecan, sweetgum, Spanish oak, Darlington oak, American elm, red oak, and on the lighter lands near the coast longleaf pine and slash pine.

West of the Mississippi, and especially beyond the Missouri river, these quick-growing trees are best. Silver maple, thornless honeylocust, Chinese elm, the

various poplars, American elm, green ash and Chinaberry. In the east the quick growth makes them brittle and undesirable, but farther west the drier climates check the growth somewhat, the wood apparently grows tougher and they become more satisfactory as shade trees.

Know Your Trees
As warm weather approaches trees make pictures that draw thousands of people to the open country and countless thousands more to the parks of our cities. Only a few note the differences between the many kinds of trees they see. Usually the many accept all as "just trees," unless showy flowers or other especially striking characteristics concentrate attention.

Great difference in height and spread from the white oak of the north and the live oak of the south to the small stature of the dogwood, redbud and crape-myrtle distinguishes the trees. They vary in character of foliage as well as in size.

Leaves Two Feet Long
The biggest magnolia has leaves two to two and one-half feet long and the biggest maple has leaves half that size, but the tamarix has almost needle-like leaves or scales less than an inch long.

Even with trees whose leaves are comparable in size there is often a great difference in the character of shade they give. The spruce or American planer tree promotes much soft yellow light to penetrate so that at no time does the shade seem dense even though there may be few flecks of sunshine on the ground under it. On the other hand the dark green foliage of the red oak in some instances makes shadows dark and at others lets through flecks of sunshine that make strong contrasts between the light and shade. The American elm with its high head and un-

usual form permits much indirect light to find its way under the branches although little direct sunshine may get through.

House plants are not likely to thrive in a room where gas is extensively used for light or cooking.

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