

FARM NEWS

STATE FARM OUTLOOK IS FAVORABLE

Grain Market Brighter; Mid-West Drought Effect in Doubt

SALEM, Aug. 28. (UP)—While potatoes baked in the ground and corn popped on the stalk in the middle western states, Oregon farmers today enjoyed comparatively normal weather and favorable crop conditions, according to a report of the agricultural extension survey of Oregon State college.

Grain and fruit prices were generally higher on the Pacific coast markets as compared to the middle western markets on a basis of June and July averages, the report showed. A short summary of late crop conditions showed the following:

Drought Effect in Doubt
Potatoes—A national survey showed about a two per cent increase in acreage. A slight increase in crop is expected in the Pacific coast states. The effect of the middle west drought on crops there, is still in doubt.

Hops—The English crop acreage was reduced 15 per cent this year. Most European countries reported severe fly and blight attacks. These conditions give promise to local growers. Large supplies are still in storage from last year's crop, however.

Flax—Production should fall below 1929, while demand is expected to decrease by 25 per cent. The 65 per cent tariff may protect local growers, provisional on the Argentine crop.

Peppermint—There is a local increase. Michigan and northern Indiana crops are reported good.

Onion Acreage Larger
Apples—The fall still time for change in crop prospects. Production is expected to be lower this season. European countries' production reported below normal.

Fresh prunes—Estimates indicate some reduction in the crop shipment in the Pacific northwest as compared with 1929 production.

Walnuts—The marketable supply is expected to remain on a par with that of last year. California production will be only three-fourths of 1929. A heavy crop is expected in European countries.

Onions—A seven per cent acreage increase is expected from preliminary estimates. The Oregon acreage is about the same as last year while Washington should have one-third more and Idaho two-thirds more. The market outlook remains unfavorable and could only be improved with less favorable growing conditions.

Poultry Outlook Better
Cabbage—About one-fifth larger production of kraut cabbage is indicated in advance estimates.

Beans—A record bean crop is expected this year.

Celery—Although Oregon growers intended to plant 450 acres, slightly more than last year, estimates now show a slight reduction. General conditions remain normal.

Poultry and Eggs—Indication of more favorable prices and demand is contained in the market outlook. More rapid reduction of flocks is underway as compared to the same time last year. Better egg prices should prevail the first of the year. Large storage supplies still remain on hand at present. The demand for poultry has shown a fair increase. It is thought a beginning of a substantial rise in market demand may be the result of this indication.

Lamb Increase Large
Dairy products—There was a slight decrease in production during the first half of the year with a two per cent gain in consumption. Cheese production increased nine per cent and consumption decreased seven per cent. Evaporated milk production decreased seven per cent and consumption decreased three per cent. The market outlook for western dairy products is slightly improved due to unfavorable forage and pasture conditions in the east.

Lambs—An eight per cent increase in lambs over 1929 was shown in early estimates. The heaviest increase centered in western states.

Clover seed—Sales are expected to increase by six per cent due to the four to eight-cent duty on imported seed. The output will be smaller.

Grass seed—Market movements are brisk and good prices prevail. Production of fescue grass will be 35 to 40 per cent less than last year. A decreased production of rector and Kentucky blue grass is also expected.

Morrow Sheep Shipped East, Prices Better

HEPPNER, (UP)—This year for the first time sheepmen of Morrow county are shipping their own lambs to the eastern markets and receiving the benefit of price advantages.

A check of the cost and shrinkage is being kept by the county agent and will be continuing during the shipping season. Shrinkage so far has been less than was anticipated because of pre-shrinkage in the drive from the ranges to the railroad, which in many cases requires as much as four days.

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.

Latest News From Markets

PORTLAND, Aug. 28. (AP)—

Quotations on extra and standard grades of cube butter were advanced 1c to 29c and 35c respectively today. Prime firsts and firsts were unchanged. Country receipts, though larger than last week, provided no accumulation of fresh stocks and storage but continued to move to retailers. Butterfat bids were raised 2c to 40c delivered.

Egg market was notably steady to firm with receipts increasing, notably on pullets.

Highlights of the fruit and vegetable market were reported by the U. S. A. A. market news service as follows:

Market for Yakima cantaloupes was weak due to off quality receipts.

Tomatoes showed strength with best grades moving at 85c a box. There was no demand for green tomatoes.

Celery was moving slowly but distributors were not inclined to reduce prices.

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ARTICLE XLIX

Making Big Ones Out of Little Ones

Proper Feeding of Vital Importance during the Early Days of a Chick's Existence.

Editor's Note. This is another story in a series of 49 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.

Business took me into a small country court room recently. As I entered, a convicted "chicken thief" was just receiving sentence: "Thirty days on the rock pile, Henry," drawled the judge and continued, "and when you get home again, Henry, get yourself some little chickens—honestly—and try making big ones out of little ones for a while, instead of always having to make little ones out of big ones on the county rock pile the way you've been doing here lately."

The soundness of this homely advice struck me very forcibly. I couldn't help thinking how much more profitable the poultry business would be if every one engaged in it could realize how many thousands of dollars are lost every year because poultry raisers generally are not doing all they should in the way of "making big ones out of little ones."

Over 20 years ago, I adopted a plan of feeding young chicks which proved so successful that I have continued it without change ever since. Many have adopted it, tried all sorts of variations to it and have revolved all around it in various ways. Invariably, however, they return again to my original system. I know that many can profit by adopting my method, so I shall describe it as fully as space will permit. I do not claim this is the best method, for there is no best one. If your present method gives the desired results, do not change.

A great many are now successfully feeding an "all mash" ration from the start to maturity; and not feeding any whole or cracked grain at all. Many others successfully start their baby chicks on a mash "starter feed" and after two weeks supplement it with commercial chick grain, etc.

My method is quite different. When my chicks are about 48 hours old, I take them out of the incubator and put them into the brooder room that is warm, thoroughly cleaned and disinfected. The temperature under the hover should be close to 100 degrees, and the room should not be too cold. I give them at this time fresh buttermilk or fresh clean buttermilk in clean vessels that are protected so they cannot get into the milk with their feet. I also provide them with water, with Chick Tablets dissolved in it, in clean vessels protected in the same way. I also give them baby chick grit, and charcoal and keep this before them at all times.

A few hours later I give them their first feed which is pinhead (steel cut) oatmeal. This is the same kind of oatmeal our mothers used to make, mash out of when we (the older of us) were young. It can still be secured in all the larger cities.

When the chicks are about two weeks old, this dry mash can be kept before them all the time in hoppers. When I begin feeding the above mash, I discontinue the 9 and 3 o'clock grain feed and feed grain but three times each day. Also when I begin giving the dry mash I leave the oatmeal out of the grain and give chick grain only.

From the third to the sixth week, I continue feeding baby chicks scratch grain in litter morning, noon and night. Gradually increasing the amount, but never giving them more than can be cleaned up in 15 minutes. At all times, keep before them mash, grit and charcoal. When six weeks old, a crumbly wet mash can be fed in troughs at noon, only what they will clean up in 15 minutes, made by wetting the dry mash with milk, and leave off the noonday grain feed.

Beginning with the sixth week, I start feeding whole wheat, cracked corn and milo maize instead of fine chick grain or mix them together. Chicks now may eat whole sprouted oats and can also handle medium size grit and charcoal. Schedule and system of feeding remains as before.

Feeding remains as before until the birds approach maturity. Then they may have the ration intended for laying pullets and hens or breeding males.

It is most important to keep chicks growing every minute. That is what this schedule is intended to do and it will succeed if given a fair chance. You cannot raise chicks successfully, however, without constant attention to detail—neglect will never do it.

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PARIS, France is considering a proposal to inaugurate a vice-presidential office, following the example of the United States, Switzerland and other countries. As in these countries, the vice-president would assume the chief office after the death of the president. There is likelihood of a bill being introduced for popular vote.

Dairymen to Honor Great Benefactor

Inventor of Butterfat Test, at 85, to Receive Award For Work Done More Than 30 Years Ago

By NEA Service

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 28.—The man who is said to have done more for dairymen than any other, Dr. Stephen Moulton Babcock of the University of Wisconsin, is to be honored by that university in October. For his work in inventing a test for butterfat in milk he is to receive the Capper award of \$5,000 and a gold medal.

This 85-year-old scientist, who in 1890, invented the test which is classed as "the most distinguished service to agriculture in a generation," started his dabbling in agricultural chemistry at Cornell university. From there he went to Germany where he studied for three years.

Returning to the United States, Dr. Babcock became chief chemist of the New York agricultural station at Geneva. Then he secured a position of the same rank in Wisconsin. That was in 1893, the following year was the year in which he gave his test to the world.

Sets Industry on Its Feet
Prior to the Babcock test for butterfat, the dairy industry was in a muddle. Dairy cooperative associations were just beginning to function, and were experiencing difficulty because they had no way of ascertaining the amount of butterfat in the milk. Some milk contained little fat, while others contained much. It was commonly believed that 100 pounds of milk from one cow would make just as much butter or cheese as an equal amount

from another. Dairymen were anxious to obtain some sort of test to determine the quality of various milks. Scientists all over the country were at work on this problem, and a few tests were perfected. For the most part, however, these were complicated and impractical.

Finally Dr. Babcock took up the problem. For months he worked at his test tubes trying to improve other tests. His first success proved practical on 29 of 30 cows in the University of Wisconsin's test herd. But the milk of one, Sylvia, would not react to his test.

Officials urged him to give his test to the world as it was, saying that one working in 29 out of 30 cases would be a great aid to the industry. But the scientist demurred, went back to his laboratory and test tubes and finally one day announced that he had a test that would work with the

milk of any cow.

Aided Cheese Makers
Babcock's success was hailed with joy among dairymen. Oddly enough, New Zealand was the first country to milk alone. This United States was not long in following. Today it is in use throughout the world as a standard.

Dr. Babcock's work has not been confined to milk alone. This white-haired scientist, together with H. L. Russell, now dean of the college, perfected the method of cold curing cheese. Even today, at 85, he is constantly busy experimenting with problems intended to better agricultural conditions.

The Capper award, given by Senator Capper of Kansas, will be made at the 13th annual meeting of the American Country Life conference to be held at the University of Wisconsin here October 7 and 8.

Babcock was selected by a group composed of F. D. Farrell, president of the Kansas State Agricultural college; John H. Finley, editor of the New York Times; Carl R. Gray, president Union Pacific system; James T. Jardine, director of the agricultural experiment station; Frank O. Lowden, former governor of Illinois; H. A. Morgan, president of the University of Tennessee; Walter T. Swingle, plant physiologist and agricultural explorer of the U. S. department of agriculture; and F. B. Nichols, secretary of the award committee.

Pelican Gives All Services

(Continued from Page Five)

ly devoted to Firestone products. There is a repair shop in connection with the tire department, and complete equipment for the repairing of tires is installed. "Carley" Jones, factory trained expert, is in charge of the department, and expert repair work is guaranteed.

The lubrication, brake testing and car-washing department, under the management of William Swigart, is one of the most complete in the west. The driver of an automobile may watch the brake test dial showing the efficiency of his brakes without moving from his seat. If there is work to be done on the brakes the mechanic is able to get under the car and equalize the work with a minimum expenditure of time.

This department is also equipped with a brake drum turning machine, and automobile riveting machine.

The Pelican One-Stop is a 100 per cent General garage station, and has installed a huge tank to give an adequate supply for all demands.

A department for the repair of radiators and fenders is included in the new service. This department will also be completely equipped to handle all work in this line. It has not yet been announced who will be in charge of the radiator and fender works, but the public is assured that he will be an expert.

Refreshments Served
A sandwich, ice cream and soft drink stand has been provided in the Pelican One-Stop Auto service, so that the demands of the motorist as well as those of his automobile may be filled. Merle Hoxton will be in charge of the stand, which is fully equipped with electric refrigeration and fountain fixtures.

The Pelican is equipped to take care of those businesses in the city which operate fleets of trucks and delivery cars.

It is estimated that the stock of Firestone products alone will amount to \$5,000.

The Pelican is artistic, as well as practical and efficient, being finished in white stucco with emerald green trimmings. W. D. Miller, contractor, had the contract for the building of the new auto service.

WHALE BONES INLAND

RALEIGH, N. C.—The discovery of two bones of an extinct species of whale in Wayne County, 70 miles from the Atlantic Ocean, gives foundation to the belief that much of North America was under water in the dark ages centuries ago. The bones were in good condition when found and have been placed in the state museum.

Dr. Clarence W. Spears, head of the University of North Carolina, gave foundation to the belief that much of North America was under water in the dark ages centuries ago. The bones were in good condition when found and have been placed in the state museum.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl C. Reynolds and family passed through the park Thursday while enroute home from Medford.

Dr. Wallace Atwood, president of Clark's University, and a member of the President Hoover National Park Advisory Board, was a recent visitor in the park. It was Dr. Atwood's first visit in the park and he was very favorably impressed with the wonderful sight. While here he talked at the community house Thursday evening explaining the geology of the lake.

Huckleberry mountain still continues to attract many visitors. It was estimated to date about 12,000 persons have visited the patch. Many berries are still to be had but necessitate a trip of four and one half miles

HERE'S COOL COMFORT

Reset in Ten Weeks
About 10 weeks after sowing the plants will be large enough to set in places where they are to bloom the following spring.

After the ground is frozen apply a mulch of straw, manure or leafmold to the plants. This serves to keep the ground frozen and thus prevents alternate freezing and thawing, which is more harmful than intense cold. Snow is a very good covering to keep pansy plants from winter injury.

Pansies so treated will be ready to break into blossoms as soon as warm days arrive in early spring.

After the seeds are sown, water the soil with a very fine spray so that it does not wash the seeds out of the soil. While the seeds are germinating keep them shaded from direct sunlight but avoid blocking a free circulation of air by any structure used for shading.

The young seedlings must be watched carefully and must not be allowed to dry out at any time. Water early in the morning.

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Richard Price Entertaining Club Workers

Crater Lake Lodge Host To Five Winners of Honor in State

CRATER LAKE, Ore., Aug. 28. (Special)—Richard Price, manager of the Crater Lake lodge, has as his guests this week five young people who have won exceptional honors in club work in Oregon.

The young people are Miss Mabel Edison of Eugene, who won the trip in 1925 but was unable to come to the park at that time, Virginia Spangler of Oregon City, Alice Ingram of Portland, Gilbert Reeder of Sherwood and Floyd Stafford of Gresham.

The week's stay in the park as guests of Mr. Price is only part of the reward for their outstanding work.

While here the party will make the boat trip around the lake, drive around the lake, climb Garfield Peak and enjoy a general good time.

Next year the visitors will enjoy horseback rides and will probably get more enjoyment out of their visit, as by that time the fifteen miles of bridge paths will have been completed. These paths will be constructed into the areas of great beauty, the are not to be seen except by the hiker.

CRATER LAKE BRIEFS

CRATER LAKE, Ore., Aug. 28. (Special)—Mrs. Earl Reynolds and children passed through the park enroute to Diamond Lake on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Kerkam of Washington, D. C., left for home on Sunday after two weeks visiting their son, Rauger Jack Kerkam, and also in visiting Crater Lake.

Landscape architect, Merle Sager, left on Monday evening for Sequoia National Park where he will attend to duties before returning to Crater Lake park later this season. While at Crater Lake he supervised the landscaping at the hotel and drew plans for the Sinnott memorial building now being built as the museum on Victor Rock.

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back from the road and camp grounds.

Mr. and Mrs. Don C. Fisher and W. Kerkam spent Thursday in Klamath Falls.

Mrs. Dwight C. French left on Thursday for Portland where she will remain until September first, after which she and Mr. French will live in the Merle West apartment on North Fourth street in Klamath Falls and Mr. French will resume his duties as biology teacher and athletic instructor at the Klamath Union high school.

Ranger Lowell Smith is making a two day trip to Crescent City, Calif., and Brookings where he and Mrs. Smith will teach next year.

Trail System in Forests Beneficial
SALEM, Ore., Aug. 28. (AP)—The federal government could do much to eliminate forest fire hazards in Oregon and at the same time do a great deal to relieve the unemployment situation by the construction of needed forest trails, said C. H. Gram, state labor commissioner. He said he believed not over \$500,000 would be necessary for the work. Gram said he would place the matter before the state federation of labor and other organizations and also the Oregon delegation in congress.

MOTHER
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