

FARM NEWS

NEWS FROM FARM FOLK OF OREGON

Supplied to United Press by Oregon State College at Corvallis.

HOOD RIVER, Ore., Oct. 21 (UP)—A Union Pacific scholarship was awarded to Horst Thomas as the outstanding 4-H club boy of Hood River county for 1930. This award provides that young Thomas will receive \$100 toward his college expense if and when he registers for a regular degree course at Oregon State College.

ENTERPRISE, Ore. (UP)—A total of 25 carloads of stock were shipped out of Wallowa county last month by the marketing association, according to N. C. Donaldson, county agent. These included 12 cars of sheep, 7 cars of hogs, 2 cars of cattle and 4 mixed cars.

EUGENE, Ore. (UP)—A total of 13,646 pounds of sodium chloride and 5,150 pounds of Alclad have been used by Lane county farmers this year in an intensive campaign against weeds, reports O. C. Fletcher, county agent.

GRANTS PASS, Ore. (UP)—Seven years ago four pounds of a new clover seed from Italy, known as Ladino, were parcelled out to four Josephine county farmers by H. B. Howell, county agent, to be tried out as a pasture crop on dry demonstration plots. Today, Howell reports that more than 5,000 acres of Ladino clover are growing in the county, which has more than doubled the carrying capacity of irrigated pastures and placed the dairy industry on a more profitable and substantial basis.

In addition to being the mainstay of the dairy industry, 25,000 pounds of certified seed of the Ladino clover crop was produced last year, bringing Josephine county farmers approximately \$22,000.

CORVALLIS, Ore. (UP)—The sharp drop in national milk production resulting from the recent drought in the middle western and eastern states has brought in an improved short-time market outlook for dairy products, with consequent advantage to Oregon dairymen who have plenty of feed, says L. Breithaupt, extension agricultural economist of the Oregon State College.

The long-time outlook, however, will remain unfavorable as long as dairymen continue to keep more cows than necessary to supply domestic demand, Breithaupt believes. There are far too many old cows and "boarders" in the herds at present, he says, but heavy culling is not likely to occur until there is further reduction in dairy cattle prices.

SEED CROPS BRING MONEY

CORVALLIS, Ore. (UP)—Although still in the experimental stage, the growing of seed crops has increased rapidly in Oregon in the past few years until now this industry brings farmers of the state an income estimated roughly by E. R. Jackman, specialist in farm crops at Oregon State College, at \$1,700,000.

Of all the crops now being harvested for seed in Oregon, the clovers, particularly the alsike and red varieties, appear to have the most promising future, Jackman says. Both of these grow well in Oregon, and the tariff has just been raised on both from 4 to 8 cents a pound, thus creating an extensive domestic market. The annual state income from all clover seed is approximately \$1,000,000.

Bent Grass Pays

Austrian winter field peas shipped out of Oregon this year brought in more than \$150,000, a figure which will be nearly trebled next year, Jackman believes, if the crop is good. This belief has proved remarkably successful in Oregon and the acreage has doubled or more each year, but the market depends largely on the purchasing power of southern buyers and hence the crop is not assured of permanent future.

With lawns and golf greens to insure a stable demand, and with the tariff stepped up this year from 2 to 40 cents a pound, creeping bent grass is rapidly increasing in importance as a seed crop. Some 100,000 pounds of it were sold from Coos and Clatsop counties last year, and this year Klamath county tried it out with apparent success, and may go into the industry in a big way next year, says Jackman.

Many Seed Crops

More than 10,000,000 pounds of Western Rye grass shipped from Oregon each year yield an income of about \$250,000, but for future plantings Jackman recommends the English variety, which commands a better price. Vetches, too, Common, Hungarian and Purple, are all grown in Oregon and bring an income of approximately 50,000 each year.

There are many seed crops of greater or lesser importance to which Oregon farmers who are casting about for new crops may turn, Jackman says, but adds that before putting in a large acreage they would do well to communicate with their county agent to avoid getting a "white elephant."

City Man Wins Fortune From Rare Fowl Farm

PARKLAND, Wash., Oct. 21.—On the banks of Clover creek, near here, is a unique poultry farm on which some of the rarest fowls in the world are raised. Here all kinds of wild ducks can be seen, wild geese of many varieties, beautiful white swans and rare west African crown cranes. In smaller number are rare and ornamental Oriental wild water fowl. Thousands of these birds range the 20 acres of prairie, swamp, orchard and garden named "Rainbow Ranch."

Harry L. Moody, owner, says he named it for the rainbow, symbolizing his freedom from office drudgery. For years Moody was a city man, employe of a great corporation. But in 1923 he went west, with no definite object in view except to "cut the strings which held him to the city."

Liking the country, he bought land, and started raising ducks. In the last five years his water fowl have won 4,146 prizes, as well as several medals at 10 of the representative fairs and poultry shows of the Pacific coast.

Moody is a pioneer in a new and fast-growing business. The demand of gun clubs for ornamental water fowl, as well as mallards and geese, is big. Not only are commercial duck farms stocked from Rainbow ranch, but "back lot" fanciers and their clubs game preserves from his birds. Many private collectors call for rare birds of new species.

White swans are in great demand for decorative purposes. Mallards, said to be the ancestor of all ducks, are called for by stock farms and game preserves.



Two rare white swans, above, on Harry L. Moody's fowl farm at Parkland, Wash. They sell for \$85 each. Below is a family of mallard ducks.

"There is a business with a big future to be done by the wild duck breeder," Moody says. "And there is plenty of room in it now, for anyone who fancies the raising of any kind of poultry."

Uncle Sam's Planting Pointers

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

House plants will require more attention for the next five months than at any other time during the year. Adverse growing conditions develop during this period and intelligent care is required to keep the plants thriving.

Factors which affect house plants adversely in the fall and winter are lack of atmospheric humidity, diminishing daylight, faulty temperatures and mismanagement in watering.

Maintenance of sufficient moisture in the air in a heated room during the winter is the most difficult problem. During the summer house plants are kept out of doors, or indoors with windows open, so they enjoy a suitable growing atmosphere. The fact that furniture, flooring and other woodwork shrink during the winter when houses are artificially heated, indicates how moisture is drawn from plants.

Causes Leaves to Fall

If there is more leaf surface giving off water than can be supplied by the roots, some of the foliage must cease to function and fall from the plant. To keep the room humidity as high as possible, avoid high temperatures and keep open receptacles of water on the heating device. This water will vaporize and help maintain a favorable atmosphere for plants.

To counteract the short daylight period during winter, keep plants in a location where they get the maximum amount of sunlight. A southeastern exposure is the best.

Steady Temperature

During winter many rooms are at a temperature too high for house plants. For most kinds, 70 to 75 degrees Fahrenheit is as high as the thermometer should go. At night keep the room temperature from falling more than 10 or possibly 15 degrees.

Do not water plants at regular intervals. Water them only after examining the soil by touch to determine if it needs water. The best method of watering is to immerse the pot of soil in water for not more than one-half hour. This insures thorough moistening of all the soil and prevents uneven distribution.

Experiment Shows Weeds Spread Spud Diseases

Recent experimental work conducted by the Oregon State experiment station indicates that various diseases of potatoes are carried over by certain weeds. Such weeds as nightshade, jimson and other weeds will carry the virus and show no effect of the disease on the weeds in question.

It has been quite a question as to why and how certain diseases appeared in potato fields when clean or certified seed was planted. This recent experimental work no doubt will throw light on this matter and it will be particularly advisable to eliminate such weeds in and around potato seed plots.

DAIRYING

By Dr. L. D. LeGear, V. S.

Dr. LeGear is a graduate of Ontario Veterinary College, 1892. Thirty-eight years of veterinary work. Emphasis authority on diseases and raising of dairy cows, other livestock, and poultry. Nationally known lecturer, writer and author.

It Is Blessed to Give and Receive

The Dairy Cow Contributes to the Profits of the Farm and at the Same Time Helps Maintain the Value of the Land.

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

A friend of mine who traveled abroad this summer was struck by two observations he made while motoring through Bavaria in southern Germany. Houses and barns were built together under one roof. The very finest country homes were erected in that way so that it was not a matter of economy. The other thing that impressed him was the value placed upon fertilizer. Out in the front yards, alongside the highways, one would see the carefully stacked piles of manure, guarded and cared for as if it were so much grain.

This leads us to one of the most important benefits of dairying—its relation to the fertility of the soil.

The history of farming shows that the raising of grain is always the first development. It is true the discoverers of this country brought some cattle with them. But it was 200 years after the coming of Columbus that we began to think seriously of the dairy cow. Then we decided to import a few improved breeds from Europe where dairying was already an outstanding industry.

The year 1850 is given by most writers as the date when dairying in this country really came into its own. About that time we inaugurated milk trains, which furnished the city with milk from distant points. It is said the first cheese factory was established in New York in 1851. Condensed milk was discovered in 1856. There followed in order the cream separator, which revolutionized the dairy industry, the Babcock test, cold storage, the formation of dairy associations, instructions in agricultural colleges, studies of nutritive values in milk, and the present era of improved herds and greater production.

But the raising of grain crops has always been the mainstay of the American farmer. The inevitable result is a decline in the fertility of the soil. The ground must contain nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium in proper quantities to be productive. Those chemical elements are removed when grain is harvested and sold. They must be returned to the soil in the form of fertilizer. For instance, if we replace the chemicals that a bushel of wheat takes away with it, we spend about 27 cents for fertilizer. A bushel of corn robs the soil of about 23 cents worth of fertilizer.

Dairy products, on the other hand, take little from the fertility of the farm and the herds return in the form of manure the most valuable form of fertilizer such weeds in and around potato seed plots.

It is estimated that the value of fertilizer produced by an average dairy cow in a year's time is equal to about 28 in commercial fertilizer. If proper methods are employed, 80 per cent of the quantity of fertilizer element from farm animals can be saved and used.

An indirect benefit that comes from the dairy herd is the fact that its presence on the farm influences the yearly plan for crops. In grain raising, rotation of crops is necessary. Hay and silage which can be fed to the cattle, and which take their place in the cycle of crops, naturally are welcome.

It seems to me that in this article and the one preceding it I have established a pretty good case for the farmer who includes the dairy cow in his program. First of all, milk is an essential food in our diet. Secondly, skim milk is the best food there is for poultry and hogs, also the dairy cow is a cheap producer of food, excelling the hen and the pig in this respect. And as I have attempted to demonstrate in the above, the dairy cow contributes very materially to the fertility of the farm land. When we have learned it, we will place dairying in its proper place throughout agriculture.

Federal FARM FACTS

The gross farm income of the United States for 1929 was about \$11,852,000,000, according to the U. S. Bureau of Agriculture. This compares with the figure of \$11,741,000,000 in 1928. Of the 1929 figure, crops accounted for \$5,603,000,000, while livestock and livestock products accounted for \$6,249,000,000.

Beware over-expansion of the dairy industry, is the advice of the U. S. Bureau of Agriculture Economics. The bureau believes that with the substantial increases in number of milk cows and heifers now taking place, the dairy industry is likely to find itself over-expanded when the conditions surrounding the recent drought depression are lifted.

How to combat the lesser migratory grasshopper is the subject of a new bulletin issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. It is Technical Bulletin 190-T, and tells in detail how to exterminate what is probably one of the most injurious of America's grasshoppers.

Another ill effect of the dry spell is the likelihood that good seed corn for 1931 may be scarce in the stricken areas. By now and avoid a higher price in the spring, the U. S. Department of Agriculture advises.

Reports from about 12,000 farmers to the U. S. Department of Agriculture show that their receipts less expenses last year averaged about \$1,097, which is about \$7 more than the average for 1928.

Potato Market News

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND EXTENSION SERVICE, OREGON STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, COOPERATING CORVALLIS, OREGON, OCTOBER 20, 1931.

Federal-State Potato Marketgram (Released from County Agent's Office)

Shipments reported for Saturday and Sunday: United States total, 1,086; Oregon, 22; Washington, 43; Idaho, 182; Maine, 272; Minnesota, 102; others, 464.

Terminal markets reported for Monday: Chicago: Idaho, 195; others, 162. Cars on track, including broken, 447. Supplies heavy, demand moderate, market slightly stronger. Track sales carlots overweight Idaho, U. S. No. 1 Netted Gems, \$2.20 to \$2.25, few higher; U. S. No. 2, \$1.75 to \$1.80. Los Angeles: Idaho, 12; California, 43; Utah, 13. Cars diverted, 6; cars on track broken, 111; cars on track broken, 31. Supplies liberal, demand slow, market firm. Opening prices Monday, brokers sales; too few sales reported to quote.

San Francisco: Idaho, 10; Oregon, 2; Washington, 6. Cars on track broken, 12; cars on track broken. Supplies heavy, demand slow, market steady. Washington combination grade Netted Gems some low as \$1.50 to \$1.65. Few fancy, \$1.75. Commercial, \$1.25 to \$1.50. Klamath district U. S. No. 1 Netted Gems, \$1.90 to \$2.00.

Shipping point markets for Saturday: Yakima. Heavy frost. Good wire inquiry, fairly good demand. Market steady. Prices unchanged Friday. Many Ellensburg district sales made on previous contracts now being filled. Considerable lower valley stock going into storage.

Idaho Falls: Digging active. Should be finished coming week. Offerings very light, demand moderate, market firm. Carloads f.o.b. cash track, sacked per cwt. Netted Gems, warehouse pack U. S. No. 1, \$1.25 to \$1.30, few higher; U. S. No. 2, 80c to 90c, best mostly 90c. Very little trading on bulk basis.

Negro Held in Jail On Assault Charge

Henry Mayberry, 24-year-old negro, is held in the city jail charged with assault with intent to kill while being armed with a dangerous weapon, as the result of a quarrel at 504 Broad street Monday night.

Mayberry, Henry Hurd and Clarence Day, all negroes, were playing cards and had a few drinks," they told police. An argument arose over a \$3 bet and Mayberry, armed with a shotgun, became hostile. Day reached for the gun and Mayberry fired. Day said. Day received powder burns on his forehead. The charge of shot cut a hole in the collar of a sweater and grazed a piece out of Hurd's shirt, just missing his head by a fraction of an inch.

Mayberry was arrested by Policemen Coon and Totten 10 minutes later at the corner of

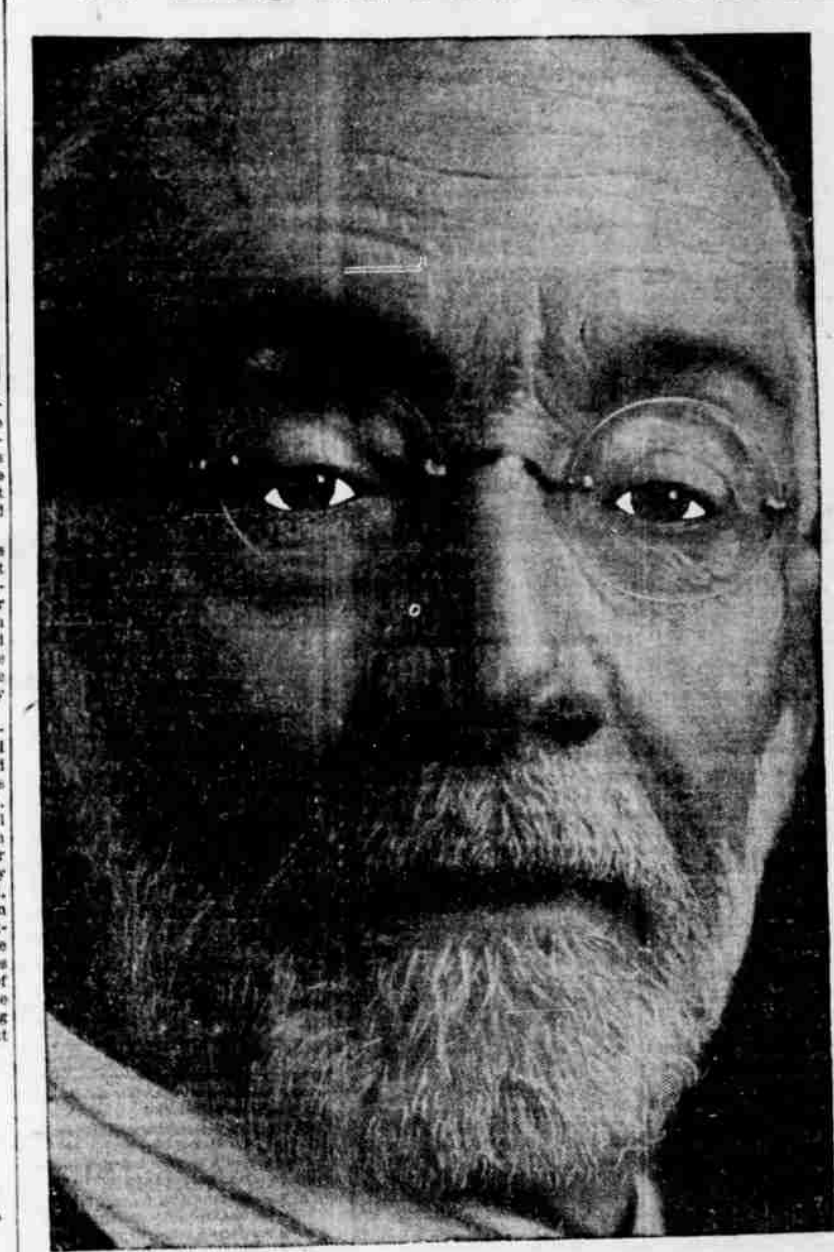
Kim and Market streets and was taken to the police station. A window in the house at 504 Broad street was shot out and the screen wrecked.

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Consistent with its policy of laying the facts before the public, The American Tobacco Company has invited Mr. August Heckscher to review the reports of the distinguished men who have witnessed LUCKY STRIKE'S famous Toasting Process. The statement of Mr. Heckscher appears on this page.