

FARM NEWS



Planting Shrubs

BY FURMAN L. MULFORD
Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S.
Department of Agriculture

It is time to be planting deciduous shrubs if they are to be ready to give the most decorative effect next season. In nearly all of the United States fall transplanting is best, as it gives roots a chance to become re-established before tops start growth in the spring. Severe cold especially if accompanied by drying winds will kill the tops of fall planted shrubs to a serious degree, but this condition prevails only in the northernmost parts of the country.

If plants get a good hold of the soil before spring growth starts, they will put out more vigorous shoots and will make larger plants the first summer than they will if planted in the spring.

Plant Permanently

Many homes need the warming influence of a permanent planting. Provide this now by placing shrubs near the front steps, at the corners of the house, or where they may screen the kitchen door or the rear yard. For this purpose select plants that have good foliage. The leaves are in evidence throughout the summer, but flowers seldom last more than 10 days. Foliage may be of large or small leaves, stiff or graceful, and may be in varying shades or tones. The contrast of these is what makes groups about the home attractive.

A List of Shrubs

One of the earliest flowering shrubs is Thunberg spirea. It has white flowers and small dull green foliage. Early yellow flowered plants with large, dark, glossy-green foliage are the golden-rod or forsythia. Lilacs have broad, gray-green leaves with spring flowers of various shades of purple, lilac, or even blue to white. The Vanhoutte spirea has small wedge-shaped leaves of attractive outline and a brighter green that contrasts wonderfully with common lilacs in both size and form and with Persian lilac in shape.

Then there are the tamarisks with their very small, almost asparagus-like foliage on long graceful stems that are in marked contrast to other foliage. For a short season they have long clusters of diminutive purplish flowers on ends of branches.

MILK LOSS GREAT

U. S. bureau of dairy industry estimates that about \$40,000,000 is lost each year through producing milk and cream of poor quality on the country's dairy farms.

Our Cars are re-conditioned. 25-47. LOCKE MOTOR CO.

Crater Lake Cranberry Sherbert at your dealer. Made by the Klamath Falls Creamery. 24-61.

JOIN UP FOR THANKSGIVING

If you must set a definite time for the wedding job you have in mind, determine to have this work cleaned up before Thanksgiving. By so doing you will add to your reason for being grateful, for wedding work well done is permanent and wholly satisfying in every way. We'll guarantee that.

SEEKING STREET IRONWORKS—

CLAMATH FALLS, OREGON

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Thousands of Turkeys Await the Ax On Ranch of Former Dirt Farmers

By NEA Service

TIFFANY, Colo., Nov. 25.—The habit of the American public of eating turkey on Thanksgiving and Christmas has made a fortune for Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Baker of this city. They run one of the largest turkey farms in the country—the San Juan Basin turkey ranch.

Back in 1917 Mr. and Mrs. Baker were just dirt farmers. They came to Tiffany and, like the rest of the inhabitants, planted corn, beans, wheat and other crops. Irrigation was necessary, the soil was poor, freight rates consumed the small margin of profit and none of the farmers in the section were prospering.

Seeking something to increase his profits, Baker took to livestock and built up a choice flock of Poland China sows. His wife, in an effort to improve the family income, tried poultry. She soon found, however, that chickens had to be shipped to distant markets and that the shipping charges ate up the profits.

In the spring of 1920 she started raising turkeys. That season she had 12 pullets and 10 toms. The next year her turkeys increased. By 1923 she had 400 hens which hatched 2,500 young birds, and she was able to ship 3,000 eggs to states all over the country. These eggs brought her a profit of \$2,300.

In the meantime, Baker's sows were increasing too. But a check of books showed that it cost more to keep the sows than it did turkeys. In one year his hogs consumed \$400 worth of grain, while his wife's turkeys ate less than \$100 worth. So he sold his hogs and entered the



Mr. Gobbler is all puffed up over his coming importance during the holidays. But Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Baker, inset, of Tiffany, Colo., are getting the ax ready.

turkey raising business with his wife. For the last seven years 2,500 to 3,000 birds have been man-

were converted to turkey raising.

FORM MARKETING CLUB

Baker worked hard to form a co-operative marketing association. It was finally organized in 1928 and now has 60 members. Last year members sold 60,000 birds for about \$250,000. The association received 5 cents more a pound than individual raisers. Ten days before Thanksgiving and Christmas bids on the pooled turkeys are opened. The successful bidder supervises the grading done by local men at the loading station. The association is governed by a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, and business is transacted by three elective directors.

Develop Raising System

One reason for the remarkable success of the Bakers in turkey raising is the raising system they developed. In their early days in the business they followed everyone's advice that turkeys could not be confined.

They ranged their birds over 320 acres and detailed a herder to protect them from rodents. But they began experimenting with smaller ranges until finally the birds were being raised on just a few acres.

Their young poult, hatched in April and May, are placed in brooder houses warmed by stoves having thermostat heat controls, after their removal from incubators. These houses are heated for about four weeks. Roosts are placed when the poult are about 10 days old. Early roosting prevents crooked breasts and other imperfections in the mature, each house 300 birds.

These brooder houses, 12 feet square, each house 300 birds.

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

ARTICLE VII The Right Bull for Your Dairy Herd

Selection of a Sire Can Make the Success or Failure of our Attempts to Make Dairying Profitable.

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.

It is said that moving picture stars are assisted in their journey along the road to fame by well-paid publicity agents.

Without any such artificial aid the bull has become famous in the public mind. First a well-known tobacco manufacturer named his product after the bull and dotted the landscape with huge billboards depicting a magnificent animal challenging the world.

In recent years the expression "throwing the bull" and other variants of the same thing have been added to our rapidly growing vocabulary of slang terms.

In dairying the bull is a serious factor, so much so that the success or failure of a herd may easily rest on the proper selection of a sire.

Experiments have shown that a pure-bred bull when serviced with scrub cows will produce daughters whose milk production will exceed that of their mothers by one-third to one-half. There are countless records at experiment stations to prove this. Second generation cows from the same or equally high-grade sires will likewise show big increases in milk production.

In selecting a bull be sure to look into his parentage. Remember it is the blood line that counts for everything. Do not be deceived by the fact that his mother has a big milk record. She may be an exception in a herd of cows from the same sire whose average production is low. Experience shows that a dam will transmit the characteristics of her family, not alone of herself. So if possible know the record of the young bull's ancestors at least two generations back.

According to a well-known law, one-half of the characteristics of an animal or human being come from the male and the other half from the female. But in discussing those characteristics keep in mind that they are an accumulation from many ancestors, in other words, they are family, not individual, traits. Therefore when you use one bull in a herd, which is usually the case, and he is mated with all the cows, one-half of the characteristics of all the calves come from the sire. In other words, the bull is half the herd, for better or worse.

We have in mind the record of one bull which had a very good pedigree. But most of the daughters from this bull were failures. They averaged nearly 1,500 pounds of milk and 70 pounds of butterfat a year less than their mothers. Think of the loss that meant to the owner of the herd, since the cost of feeding, milking and marketing was the same.

In the last 20 years we have

MARKET QUOTATIONS

PORTLAND, Nov. 25, (AP)—Butter, eggs, milk (butterfat), poultry, country meats, onions, potatoes, wool, nuts, hay, cactaria bark and hops steady and unchanged.

Potatoes Slow

Potatoes are moving slowly, and the market is dull. Portland storages now contain rather liberal amounts of local farmer's stocks, which are selling lower than imported netter gems. There is also a heavy retail door-to-door trade by local growers, selling their own production; thereby curtailing the volume normally moving through jobbers' hands.

Livestock

PORTLAND, Nov. 25, (AP)—Cattle 35, calves 10; 25-50 lower for steers and she-stock.

Hogs 400; feeder pigs 50 lower. Feeder and stocker pigs 70-130 lbs. Good and choice 10.00-11.00.

during their best years. It is true that the young sire can begin service shortly after he is one year old. But his best period is between the ages of two to five years. When past eight years the majority are slow and uncertain.

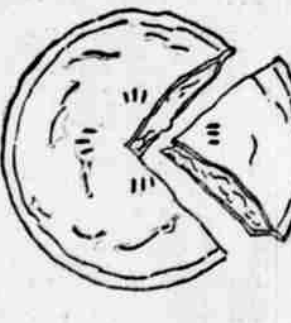
(Copyright, 1930, by Dr. L. D. LeGear, V. S.)

Federal FARM FACTS

That oats are grown extensively in the south is shown in a recent bulletin of the U. S. department of agriculture. From 2,500,000 to 3,000,000 acres of the grain are grown annually from fall seeding in this section.

Farm production was worth \$11,851,000,000 to the United States in 1929. The gross income from crops is estimated at \$5,603,000,000, and that from livestock and livestock products at \$6,248,000,000.

ACETYLENE WELDING



1/3 of pie crust is the shortening you use

that's why it is nice to know

Snowdrift

is creamed from oil as good to eat as a fine salad oil—

and nothing else.

SHORTENING comes to the table as part of the food. When you make a cake it becomes an important part of the cake... and when you make a pie, one-third of the crust is shortening.

For the folks who believe nothing can be too good to eat, the Wesson Oil people

make Snowdrift from an oil as pure and delicious as a fine salad oil... and nothing else.

Snowdrift comes to you already creamed. Sealed pails bring it to you as sweet and fresh as the day it was made. That's why things made with it are so much nicer.

SAFeway STORES

DISTRIBUTION WITHOUT WASTE

Holiday Features at Safeway Savings

For Your Thanksgiving Dinner

These Prices Effective Wednesday Only

Sweet Potatoes Southern 6 lbs. 23c	Cranberries Pacific Coast Grown 2 lbs. 39c
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Pickles Yolo Brand Sweet, Sweet Mixed, Sours or Dills Full qt. 35c	Olives Medium Size, Deliciously Flavored, in the No. 1 Tall Tins Each 15c
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Lettuce California Iced, Large Solid Heads, at a Saving Each 07c	Celery Well Bleached Stalks. A Treat for Your Table 2 Lg. Stalks 15c
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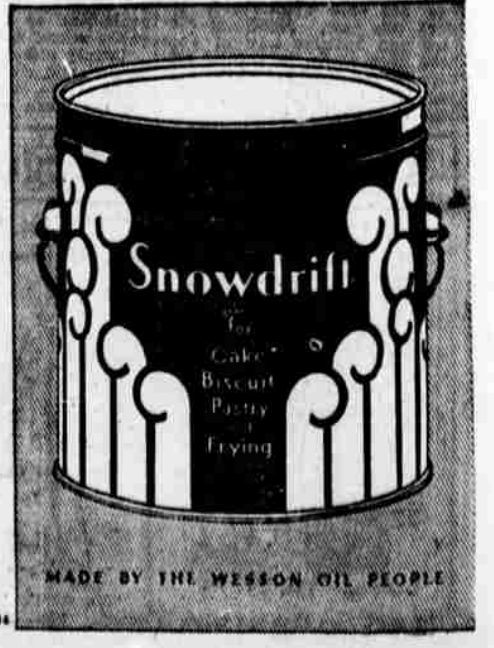
Grapefruit Delicious Breakfast Size, Real Floridas 5 for 19c	Apples Fancy Spitzenbergs. A Real Buy per box 85c	Oranges Medium Size, Sweet, Juicy and Healthful 3 doz. 43c
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Thanksgiving Meat Specials

Turkeys All Young Birds. While They Last lb. 25c	Mince Meat Best of Bulk Mince Meat 21 bs. 25c
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Oysters Large, Eastern Select Pint 65c	Pork Roast Choice Shoulder Cut lb. 19c
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