

# L. J. RUST TELLS WHAT GAS MEANS

### Comfort and Convenience Shown By Representative in Charge Here

BY LOUIS J. RUST  
Local Representative, Natural Gas Corporation of Oregon.  
All the comforts and conveniences of modern gas service will mean so much in this community, that all residents are urged to take early advantage of this new fuel.



LOUIS J. RUST

And no matter whether it be for cooking, for heating your home, building, office or church, heating water, refrigeration or any of the many other uses, you will find gas the perfect fuel.  
**ECONOMICAL FUEL**  
And because it is economical, it will add both to the comfort and convenience of your home. It will do away with dust, dirt and ashes, and the attendant labor always necessary to the use of other fuel.  
Natural gas is all heat—there is no waste; it is reliable, delivered through underground mains protected from the elements; it is easy to control and will deliver exactly the amount of heat called for.  
It gives heat without waiting, and does automatically work which formerly needed human effort.

**ELIMINATES "LUCK"**  
Today's cook need not wait for the fire to get hot—she may put her cake in the oven, set the regulator at the desired degree and know she is not dependent on luck for results. Insulated covers, rounded tops, rounded corners, vitreous enamel and heat regulators all contribute to the satisfaction of better cooking.

Instantaneous and automatic gas heated water is the highest type of modern hot water supply known, and compared to the convenience and joy it gives with that of other articles, its cost is very reasonable. Once a man, woman or child has tried the tremendous convenience of instant hot water, they will never be without it.  
**UNIT HEAT SYSTEM**  
Gas heat is on in an instant and off just as quickly. Single rooms may be heated by a new unit system. This effects substantial economies. There are many kinds of gas heating equipment which may heat an entire home or a small space.  
Gas heat is so controllable that you can set a thermostat and depend on gas to do the rest. This simple device will turn the heat on 20 minutes before the alarm rings. Getting up and finding a warm house is a real joy.  
And more than this, gas will be of material aid in the future development of this community, both from a commercial and home-owning standpoint—those contemplating coming here to live will consider economical gas service in making their decision, and the business man will be glad to consider gas in his work as well.

**Federal FARM FACTS**  
Four field offices for handling loans to farmers in drought and storm stricken areas in the United States are to be opened by the U. S. department of agriculture. They will be opened at St. Louis, Memphis, Grand Forks, N. D., and Washington, D. C. Applications for loans should be made at these offices.  
After 15 years of work in barley eradication in the wheat belt, results are being noticed. The U. S. department of agriculture estimated that this disease destroyed 50,100,000 bushels of wheat during the first five years of the work, 26,000,000 the second five years, and only 11,500,000 from 1925 to 1929.  
Farmers must cut production cost if they are to continue in 1931 successfully, the U. S. bureau of agricultural economics advises.  
Value of crops produced in the United States in 1929 declined more than two billion dollars in 1930. The U. S. department of agriculture figures show. The value in 1930 was about \$4,275,000,000, while that in 1929 was \$8,875,000,000.  
WEST CHESTER, Pa.—William H. Lamborn was good to his employees, and they decided to buy him a gift. Lamborn was going to construct a driveway to thought they would have this driveway laid, without him knowing it, as a present. It took seven tons of stone and cement to complete the job.

# FARM NEWS

## Woman Saves State's Agriculture

### 'Louisiana's Mary' Mims, Organizer, Stabilizes Farming in 200 Communities

**By NEA Service**  
**BATON ROUGE, La., Jan. 21**—Agriculture in Louisiana is a better foundation today than it was five years ago, despite the business depression, and it's all due to a woman, Mary Mims, state community organizer.  
"Louisiana's Mary," as she is affectionately known throughout the state, has efficiently organized 200 communities so that the standards of farmers have been raised and their incomes have been steadily mounting as the result of scientific knowledge of agriculture given them by Miss Mims.  
She was born and reared on a plantation in north Louisiana. She taught school for 15 years after she grew up, and then decided to become a community organizer.  
She heard of a plan in Denmark along similar lines, and journeyed to that country to gather information. She returned to Louisiana and set up her plan of organizing, receiving authority from the state and assuming sole control.  
**VISITS EACH COMMUNITY**  
Her plan is simple. Every citizen of each community is included in the program. Monthly meetings are held in each center, at which Miss Mims takes charge. These meetings are sponsored by the Louisiana Farm Bureau and State Extension department. Each community works out its own objective according to its requirements.  
Programs have a threefold purpose—business or economic, civic and health, and social, with a spiritual theme woven throughout.  
In the first connection, Miss Mims aids in organizing the community work for grading of farm and dairy products, and organizing community fairs which serve as agents for grading and improving livestock and agricultural products.  
Through the second and third



Mary Mims . . . Miss Mims advises farmers how to organize . . . she leads hundreds of voices in singing at her community fairs.



part of her program she strives to improve the health of the community, for beautification of the home and public grounds, and finally to improve the recreational centers of the community.

**AIDS DAIRYMEN**  
A specific instance of the good she has done is at Enon, in Washington parish. Each dairyman was given his own milk to the railroad and losing a lot of time and money thereby. She established a central milk station at which all farmers delivered their milk, and the community prospered. It built a new school, and made other public improvements. In addition to dairying, each family in the community now has an orchard and a flock of the same kind of chickens. She showed them how.  
In Natchitoches parish there are 18 organized communities. Last summer a community meeting was held by Miss Mims and 15 communities participated in a "community sing." Over 2,000 voices, those of grandmothers and grandfathers, their children and children's children, participated. Then groups from each community competed in chorus.  
Mary Mims has a singing army of workers in Natchitoches and with them she is winning victories in co-operative marketing, and community service.  
**FAIRS ARE HER HOBBY**  
If she has a hobby, it is community fairs. These she calls "laboratories" where the farm folks bring their experiments of the year from home, school and field to be studied in the biggest laboratory there is—the community, "Here," Miss Mims asserts, "best life."  
She is well informed on agricultural conditions throughout the country and in Europe, having made addresses in several American cities and before nobility of foreign countries. She is in constant demand as a lecturer.

## MARKETING OF LAMBS IMPROVED

### Groups Show Gain in Quality and Price Received

**CORVALLIS, Ore., Jan. 21**—A forward step in solving the lamb marketing problem of Oregon sheepmen has been made during the past year through development of growers' marketing organizations, according to H. A. Lindgren, extension livestock specialist of Oregon State College. Lindgren worked with county agents in fostering these organizations.  
The largest pool was formed in Union county, where 52 carloads of range and farm lambs were graded and shipped, bringing in a gross receipt of \$36,825, with a total expense to 152 growers concerned of \$843. This pool brought the lamb owners 2 cents a pound or a total of \$9,955 more than they would have otherwise received for their stock.  
**OTHERS USE PLAN**  
Other counties taking advantage of opportunities to pool their lambs included Willows, Baker, Douglas, Coos, Curry and Lake.  
The Willows association shipped 10,889 sheep and lambs during the past season and both this county and Baker expect larger shipments next year. Lake county growers shipped by both rail and truck to Sacramento and San Francisco. Coos and Curry sheepmen while unorganized shipped 7,000 fat lambs by truck, paying 50 cents to \$1 per head for hauling. While this system proved quite satisfactory, plans are under way for an organization to handle this year's shipments.  
**INCREASE QUALITY**  
Development of these pooling organizations has been the direct result of grading practices adopted by Oregon lamb growers, Lindgren said.  
Individual farmers who sorted their own flocks found that not enough lambs were ready for

breeders like to have their calves come in the fall. They can be fed on skim milk, hay and grain during the winter and be ready for hauling. While this method for raising is about six months.  
(Copyright, 1930, by Dr. L. D. LeGear, V. C.)  
the condition of the milk fed to the young calf. If you take your whole milk to the dairy and haul the skim milk back for feeding, it may sour on you. Another thing, in the dairy process your milk becomes mixed with milk from other herds, and it may contain germs. Pasteurization by the dairy will avoid that. Or, if the dairy is not equipped, do it yourself. Heat the milk to 150 degrees Fahrenheit and hold it there for 30 minutes and it will be safe.  
The most satisfactory plan is to have your own separator and feed the skim milk to the young calf soon after it comes from the mother.  
It does not seem necessary here to caution you regarding clean, dry, warm pens for the growing calves, and plenty of good drinking water. Most

## Uncle Sam's Planting Pointers

### Catalogues

By Furman Lloyd Mulford  
Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture  
Catalogue time is here.  
When the blizzard is raging without, the open fire is roaring on the hearth, the new spring catalogues bring us all the glories of next summer's garden—without insects or diseases. This is luxury, indeed; hardly excelled by even the realities of the growing season.  
Many catalogues come to most of us unassociated but it is well to make sure that those of nearby seedmen and nurserymen are on hand, for these dealers are most particular that the plants they offer are first of all adapted to local conditions.  
**AVERAGE PRODUCT ILLUSTRATED**  
Most seed and plant catalogues are profusely illustrated, many with colored pictures. Usually these are from photographs, and when they are colored reasonable effort is made to have them as true to life as our imperfect mechanical processes permit. Naturally the poorest specimens of a type are not selected, but on the other hand exceptionally fine specimens not really representative of the kind are also discarded. When we give good cultivation and close attention to the control of insects and diseases, we, too, grow catalogue specimens. This happens frequently enough so that we know it is possible, but not so often but that it is a notable occasion when such success crowns our efforts.  
**CAN'T GROW ALL**  
After browsing through all the good things to be found in the wealth of glowing descriptions, we shall have to cut and cut until we bring the list within the reach of the space available and the effort we are warranted in expending on our avocation. A few of the new things best adapted to our conditions should be included every year—and one or two wildcat ventures are pardonable.  
**FEROCIOUS BUNNIES**  
Friend: You look ill.  
Friend: Yes, I dreamed that all the animals who go to make my fur were standing around my bed.  
Friend: But you are not afraid of a few rabbits?—Travaso, Rome

### DAIRYING

By Dr. L. D. LeGear, V. S.  
St. Louis, Mo.  
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, milk and poultry. Nationally known lecturer, writer and author.

### ARTICLE XV CALVES BECOME STURDY COWS ON SKIM MILK

Modern Methods of Feeding Enable Dairymen to Improve Standards by Raising Own Stock at Low Cost

Editor's Note—This is another article 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.  
The calf "industry," if it may be so called, is one of the largest in the country. It is estimated that 9,000,000 calves, in round numbers, are slaughtered each year in order to provide American tables with veal. Farmers and stockmen realize about \$185,000,000 in receipts for the year's crop. Added to this number are the heifer calves which must be brought into the world every year to take the place of the worn-out milk cows.  
We have discussed in previous articles the importance of good sires. The expense in both time and money in raising a calf is too great to make the mistake of starting with poor stock. Another mistake many make, especially those who sell the whole milk to dairies or cheese factories, is that they buy cows to replace the discarded. Usually the cows offered for sale have some defects, and the danger of introducing tuberculosis or some other disease into the herd is ever present.  
Let us assume, then, that the best way to enlarge and improve the dairy herd is by raising our own calves. Shall the calf be fed whole milk, skim milk, or some substitute for milk? We know now that calves raised on skim milk, if properly handled, will grow into just as sturdy, healthy heifers as those nursed by the mothers. The whole question is that of method.  
The chief difference between whole milk and skim milk is the butterfat or cream which has been removed from the latter. The water, protein and sugar content are practically the same in both. Now fat is not essential for growth. It supplies heat and certain tissue necessary to the body. The benefit that the growing calf gets from the fat in whole milk can be obtained from corn meal or some other grain, and at a much lower cost. So many records are available to prove that calves raised on skim milk plus grain and hay equal those raised by the more expensive system that the question is not debatable. Farmers also become uneasy when the skim milk diet does not seem to put as much weight on the calf during the early months as the whole milk diet. That is to be expected. But the time to compare results is at the end of the year or a few months after the milk feeding period is over. Then, if the proper system has been used, they will compare on equal terms in size, quality and thrift.  
The calf should run with the mother one or two days, before hand feeding begins. The first milk from the cow after freshen-

ing contains elements valuable to the young calf. Some dairymen let the calves nurse only once or twice. A good way to teach the calf to drink is to put your fingers into its mouth and stick its nose into the pail of milk. For the first week about five quarts of milk a day is sufficient, in three feedings. Remember, the stomach is small and cannot hold much. Add a quart the next week to the daily amount. Eight or nine quarts a day is about the limit. Overfeeding is one of the commonest causes of ailments. Wash and scald the feed buckets and feeding utensils every day.  
For the first two or three weeks mix the mother's milk and skim milk. Gradually increase the percentage of skim milk. It should be both warm and sweet, so as not to upset the digestion. At about four weeks try to feed a little grain. Linseed oil meal, ground oats, corn meal, and wheat bran mixed are used.  
About this time the calves will begin to eat a little hay, if it is placed in a rack nearby. Until three months of age hay is better than pasture grass. Clover or alfalfa are a little too rich. I would caution you regarding

breeders like to have their calves come in the fall. They can be fed on skim milk, hay and grain during the winter and be ready for hauling. While this method for raising is about six months.  
(Copyright, 1930, by Dr. L. D. LeGear, V. C.)

## We Are Partners With You in Community Welfare

The service of gas to the City of Klamath Falls which begins Thursday, Jan. 22, marks a turning point in the already rapid development of this section of Oregon

With GAS, another of the modern conveniences has been put at the disposal of the people of Klamath Falls, and gives to them a cheap, efficient, clean and intensely hot fuel on the same basis that people in metropolitan centers have been able to have GAS in the past.

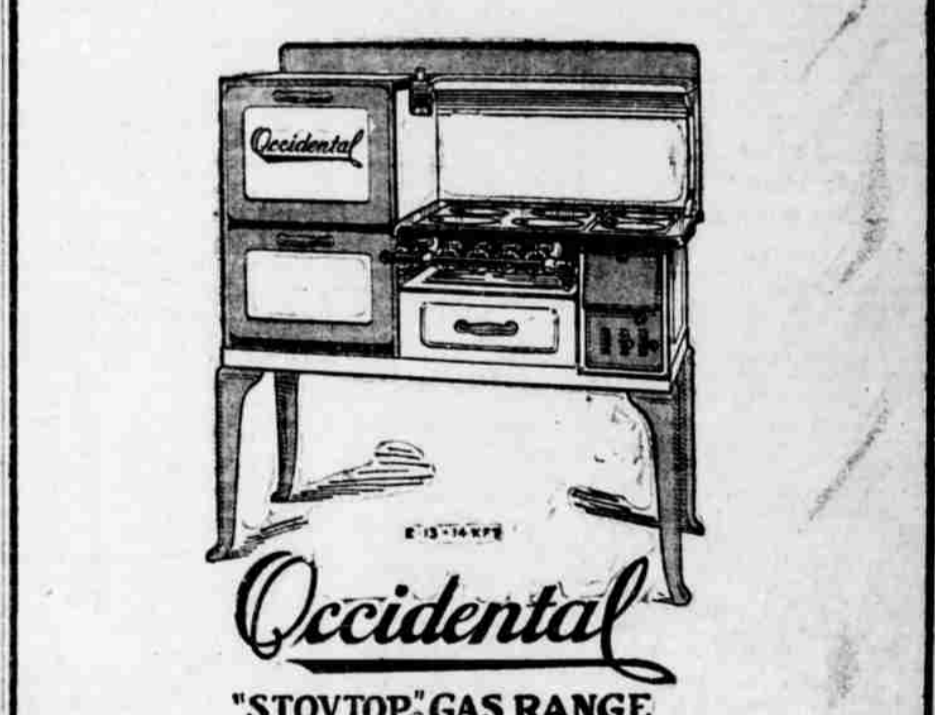
GAS is strangely economical when you use a great deal of it. The more GAS consumer uses, the cheaper becomes the cost per cubic foot used. Therefore, if you use gas for cooking only, it is economical, but it becomes cheaper still if you will use it for heating water and it becomes still cheaper if you use it for househeating as well.

UNLIKE OTHER FUELS, the CONSUMER PAYS FOR ONLY WHAT HE USES. When you turn the jet on your gas appliance, your costs cease.

NATURAL GAS CORPORATION OF OREGON has come to Klamath Falls to be a part of the community—to grow and develop with you. Your problems have become our problems—we are partners in community welfare.

Nevada's Crop Value  
Farm products in Nevada during 1930 were valued at \$3,960,000, according to the University of Nevada agricultural extension service.

## Gas Brings You Cooking Convenience That Will Last



Reasonable Prices Easy Terms  
Low Down Payment  
See Complete Display At Our Store or Ask  
Any Employee for Further Details

## Natural Gas Corporation of Oregon