

FARM NEWS

EXPERIMENT WORK SAVES FARM DOLLARS

Oregon Dairymen Bettering Herds; Demonstrations of Grains Made

OREGON STATE COLLEGE, Corvallis, Ore., Jan. 26. (UP)—Dollars and cents return from research conducted by experiment stations of land grant colleges in the United States amounted to \$842,470,895 in a single year—1928—according to a two-volume report of the U. S. education bureau.

Among many specific illustrations of the practical value of agricultural research given in the report were two from Oregon State College experiment station. Development of Federation wheat at Moro branch station was cited in the report as being worth approximately \$2,000,000 in a single year, 1924-25, when fall-sown varieties suffered winter killing.

GREAT RETURNS

Experimental work in poultry at the state college station also was mentioned in the report to congress. The breeding-up work, which finally resulted in development of the world's first 300-egg hen, was given much credit for the \$10,000,000 poultry industry in Oregon. This work was started in 1908 when there was not a single commercial flock in the state.

To bring this immense annual return of \$842,470,895, only \$25,000,000 was expended for research activities of the 43 land grant college experiment stations, the report stated. This amounts to about 43 cents for every \$1,000 of capital invested in agricultural production as compared with \$15 expended for research to every \$1,000 invested in industry. On the basis of gross incomes, the report showed that agriculture got \$2.65 for research to every \$1,000 of gross income while industry put \$19 into research for every \$1,000 of gross sales.

HILLSBORO—Washington county has more purebred dairy herds on official test for butterfat production than any other Oregon county, according to figures obtained by County Agent W. F. Cyrus from the dairy department of Oregon State College.

DALLAS—A series of meetings in six communities of Polk county were arranged for January 22 and 23 to discuss seed crops and weed control. E. R. Jackman, extension specialist in farm crops at Oregon State College, will assist J. R. Beck, county agent, with the meetings.

HEPPNER—Morrow county wheat farmers are paying freight on some 25,000 bushels of dockage to Portland each year. This is one fact brought out in a wheat survey of the county begun by County Agent C. W. Smith in November, and now nearing completion. As there are only three elevators in operation at the present time, either a better job of threshing or more county leading plant cleaning equipment is necessary, Smith said.

BAKER—Careful culling of all low producing animals is being practiced by Oregon dairymen in an attempt to counteract the present low prices of butterfat. Members of Baker valley cow-testing association disposed of 11 such animals during the past month, according to a report made to the county agent's office by Kenneth McGillivray, tester.

THE DALLIES—Four demonstrations comparing the deep furrow drill with the ordinary method of drilling grain are under way in the Baker and Juniper Flat communities of Wasco county, reported County Agent W. W. Lawrence.

Farmers co-operated with Lawrence in demonstrations that involved more than 100 acres.

DAIRYING

Eliminating Milk In Raising Calves

Prepared Meals Are Now Being Substituted With Good Success After the First Few Weeks

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.

"To get good cows, raise 'em," is an expression often heard among dairymen. That being true, the next question is how to raise them. In my preceding article I showed that calves can be successfully raised on skim milk and that if the proper method of feeding was used, the skim-milk-fed cow would compete with her sister who ran with the mother as a calf, in every particular.

It is estimated about half of every hundred dairy calves come from cows where the milk is sold as whole milk. The problem, therefore, is how to raise the calves with the minimum amount of milk. When you consider that a calf will consume around 50 gallons of whole milk a month, you can soon figure out what it costs to board that calf for the first six months, or until weaning time.

The nation has been absorbed for years in various experiments to find a substitute for milk in calf-raising. Improvements are being made right along. Both the commercial and home-made calf-meals are now quite satisfactorily used. The problem of course is to produce a food that is easily digestible, that has a chemical content similar to milk, and the necessary vitamins and proteins. Some of the materials commonly used are ground yellow corn, middlings, oat flakes or ground oats, linseed meal and skim milk powder.

The mixtures are prepared with water or milk and fed in the shape of warm gruels. The proportion is about one part of meal to nine parts of water. The feeding schedule for a calf under this method would be about as follows: "One pound of gruel daily, with the milk during the third week, and then gradually increase the gruel and cut down on the milk. The milk can be eliminated entirely at the end of 45 days and by that time the gruel will be running about 12 to 15 pounds a day. The gruel diet may be eliminated at the end of four months if desired, as by that time the calf will be eating hay and grain.

A mixture recommended by the Wisconsin Experiment Station consists of 4 parts of ground yellow corn, 3 parts of ground oats, 2 parts of wheat bran and

port made to the county agent's office by Kenneth McGillivray, tester.

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Uncle Sam's Planting Pointers

Winter Boxes

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

A window or porch box filled with bright blossoms adds much to the attractiveness of a home. In winter, while outdoor garden activities are at low ebb, a few hours spent in building window boxes will prove profitable and enjoyable.

Study the outside of your home and determine whether receptacles for ornamental plants could be used advantageously. The window or porch box can be as large as usefulness will permit, the length depending on the space it is to occupy, but the height and depth of the box should not be less than one foot each way. If smaller than this there will not be enough soil to maintain adequate moisture for the plants during the summer.

ANY WOOD WILL DO

Lumber may be procured from a mill or lumber yard and it is not difficult to construct the boxes. Almost any kind of wood will do, but boxes of cypress, redwood, or some of the other woods that resist decay will last longer. Use of galvanized screws or nails will also add to the life of the box.

Cut pieces to form the type of box desired. Drill holes in the bottom of the box, a one-inch hole for each square foot of area, and locate them to provide adequate drainage.

PAINT ESSENTIAL

Before the pieces are fastened together give them a priming coat of paint, completely covering all the surface. It is essential that the wood around the holes in the bottom of the box be well protected with paint to prevent decay. Allow the paint to dry thoroughly and then give the wood another complete painting. After this is well dried the box can be fastened together and the final coat of paint applied. For this coat choose a green, gray or other neutral color, or white so as not to compete with the attractiveness of the plants.

If wooden brackets are needed to support the box, they should also be cut and painted the same color as the box before they are assembled.

Store your boxes and they will be ready to fill and plant as soon as warm weather arrives.

Mrs. Fullam Was Formerly Actress In Klamath Falls

Betty Lee Fullam, who died in Klamath Falls Saturday after a brief illness, was a former vaudeville actress and played on the stage in Harry Poole's theatres here a number of years ago. For the past year she had made her home in Klamath Falls.

Harry Poole said that Mrs. Fullam played here under the name of Betty Lee and was with the "Van and Lee" dance-comedy team.

Remains are being cared for at the Earl Whitlock funeral home. Announcement of funeral arrangements will be made soon.

Huge wheat "factories" of 100,000 acres are being planned in Canada to improve agricultural conditions. These "factories" would be run on the same principle as any other industry—under strict business organization, functioning at the lowest possible cost and making use of all modern machinery.

Federal FARM FACTS

Agricultural exports were still on a decline when the U. S. Department of Agriculture made its last survey in November, 1929. Shipments were the lowest since 1921. All commodities were down, the department reports.

There will be a greater hold-over of cotton this year than for some time, due to decreased exports and the largest production of cotton in 1930 since 1926. Last year's production, according to the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics, was 26,440,000 bales, or about 2,000,000 bales lower than the record crop of 1926.

The general level of farm prices, now at the index of 97, is at its lowest peak in 15 years, according to the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. At this figure it is 38 points lower than the index of December, 1929. Prices of eggs, butterfat, hogs and cotton showed the greatest decline.

During the past year co-operative extension workers of the U. S. and State Department of Agriculture have carried out 929,744 demonstrations teaching better methods of farming and homemaking. This was an increase of 75,218 over preceding year.

A new high record in the testing of cattle for tuberculosis has been set by the United States Department of Agriculture. The record was made in October.

First Potato Futures Market



Here is a view of the activity at the world's first potato futures market, recently opened in the Mercantile Exchange, Chicago. More than 2,000,000 bushels of Idaho russets were bought for March delivery during the first morning's operation of this market. Prices of potatoes will be fixed at this trading center.

when 1,320,855 cattle were tested.

Tomatoes are becoming one of the major truck crops of the United States, a survey of the U. S. Department of Agriculture shows. The average American eats about 15 pounds of tomatoes each year, including raw and canned varieties. More than a million and a quarter tons of tomatoes, valued at \$50,000,000, are grown in the United States every year for local consumption.

About 134,000 forest fires damaged about 45,000,000 acres of forest land in the United States during 1930.

Police Chief In Fist Fight With Prisoner

Large crowds watched with interest Sunday night while Chief of Police Stanley Jones and an inebriated young man named Fred J. McGillivray engaged in a hand to hand encounter, which occurred when the drunken one attempted to evade arrest.

Receiving a call from a local pool hall that two "drunks" were creating a disturbance, the chief answered in person, arrested the two, and started back to the station. Both the noisy ones went docile enough, but near Sixth and Main streets one of them attempted "to pull a sneak." The chief grabbed him, and for several minutes the battle waxed furiously enough.

When asked if he was forced to "sneak" the prisoner, the chief said in his pleasant southern drawl, "No! I just used my hands. It didn't seem necessary to use any real force."

Getting Up Nights

If Getting Up Nights, Backache, frequent day calls, Lost Pains, Nervousness, or anything, due to foundation, makes you feel tired, depressed and discouraged, try the "Get Up" test. Work fast, starts circulating the system in 15 minutes. Proved by thousands for rapid and positive action. Don't give up. Try "Get Up" (pronounced "Get Up") today, under the "Sole-Back Guarantee." Must quickly play these conditions, improve posture, sleep and energy, or money back. Star Drug Co.—Adv.

Chiloquin Boy Scout Troop Is Reorganized

Reorganization of the Chiloquin Boy Scouts was effected at a meeting held there last week at which Scout Executive O. E. Hoover presided. There were 19 in attendance at the meeting. Professor Hall, principal of the grade school, was chosen scoutmaster for the group and Eagle Scout G. W. Green will be assistant.

The Chiloquin troop has acquired land and lumber to erect

SUNSHINE MELLOWS Heat Purifies

LUCKIES are always kind to your throat



Everyone knows that sunshine mellows—that's why the "TOASTING" process includes the use of the Ultra Violet Rays. LUCKY STRIKE—the finest cigarette you ever smoked, made of the finest tobaccos—the Cream of the Crop—THEN—"IT'S TOASTED." Everyone knows that heat purifies and so "TOASTING"—that extra, secret process—removes harmful irritants that cause throat irritation and coughing.

"It's toasted"
Your Throat Protection—against irritation—against cough

LARGEST GRAIN CRIB IN U. S.

Warehouse of 6,000,000-Bushel Capacity Erected at \$3,000,000 Cost

By NEA Service

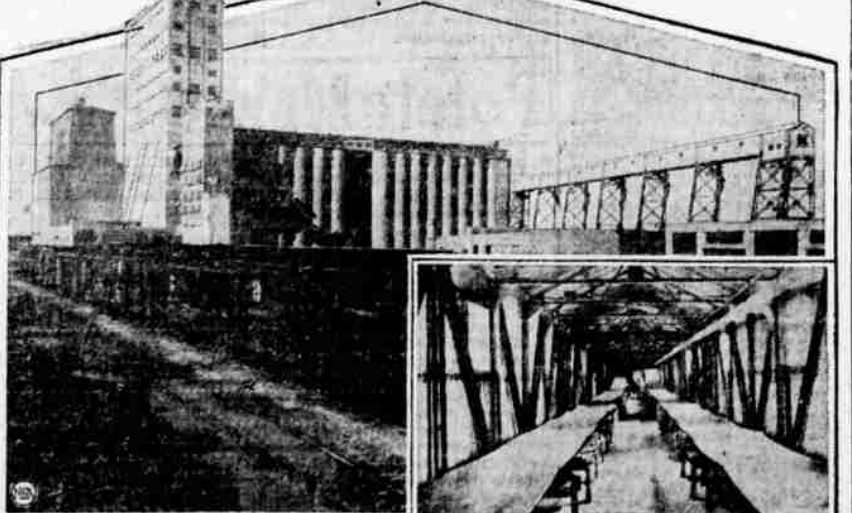
GALVESTON, Tex., Jan. 26.—What is believed to be the great est port grain elevator in the United States, and one of the largest in the world, will be opened here soon, after 13 months of constant work day and night.

The storehouse has a capacity for 6,000,000 bushels of grain. Its cost is \$3,000,000.

The largest grain elevator on this continent and, perhaps, in the world, is "Elevator No. 6" of the Canadian Wheat Pool at Fort Arthur, Ont. Its capacity is 7,500,000 bushels.

"Elevator B," as the one here is designated, is of steel and concrete construction, fronting on the Galveston channel. A total of 14,000,000, 300,000 bags of cement, 60,000 yards of concrete, and 4,000 tons of structural and reinforcing steel were used in its construction. It rises to a height of 235 feet and covers a content of 217,800,000 cubic feet.

Wheat and other grains from all over Texas and other southwestern states are expected to be shipped here for exporting to South America and other countries.



This recently completed elevator at Galveston, Texas, has a capacity for 6,000,000 bushels of grain. At right are two of the 42-inch belts which convey the grain to and from storing bins.

ELECTRICALLY OPERATED

Built at a cost of more than \$3,000,000, the storehouse is composed of six units, all electrically operated and designed to cut manual labor to a minimum. Three of the units contain 427 bins for storing the grain. Other units are the headhouse, grain drier and a first aid building for caring for sick workmen.

Modern mechanical contriv-

ances have been installed which will permit the unloading of 500,000,000 pounds of grain, or 500 carloads, in a single day, and the loading of three vessels at the rate of 200,000 bushels an hour.

There are six 42-inch distributing belts on which the grain is placed. These belts, running like an endless chain, take the grain into the bins or to steel galleries 1,000 feet in length for loading purposes.

LOAD SHIP IN 40 MINUTES

After the grain is loaded on a ship, it is but a matter of 40 minutes until the vessel is in open sea and on its way to ports of West Indies, Great Britain, Germany, Italy, the Scandinavian

countries, the Near East and South America.

Total weight of the structure is estimated at 250,000,000 pounds. When it is filled to capacity, this weight increases to 600,000,000 pounds.

An inscription on the elevator reads: "May the grain in these bins be good grain and may it spread joy and sustenance throughout the world."