

TESTS REVEAL OAT VARIETIES ABLE TO RESIST DISEASES

Department of Agriculture Experiments in Effort to Reduce Losses From Rust.

As the first step in a program to reduce the annual loss suffered by oat farmers on account of rust, the U. S. department of agriculture, in cooperation with 65 experiment stations, has completed tests extending over a period of five years to determine varieties resistant to stem rust, incidentally observations also were made on the resistance of these varieties to crown rust and the smuts of oats.

An important fact brought out by the tests is that there seems to be no relation between resistance to stem rust and resistance to crown rust. Some of the varieties most resistant to one rust were least resistant to the other, observations on the smuts, another important group of oat diseases, indicate that there is also no relation between smut resistance and rust resistance in the varieties tested.

The varieties which were most resistant to stem rust during the five-year period are: Joplin, Hilda, Richmond, Minora, X White Tartar (White Russian), White Tartar, Green Mountain, Anthony and Edlin. Varieties least affected by crown rust were Green Mountain, Red Rustproof, lower, Hart, "Rustless selection" and Ruakura. Hilda was the only variety which appeared to be resistant to the smuts and both of the rusts.

Varieties most resistant to the smuts under the conditions of these experiments were Mackay, Red Rustproof, Pringle and Hilda. Those moderately resistant to the smuts include Hart, Richmond, Silvermine, "Rustless selection" and lower. Varieties extremely susceptible were White Tartar, Green Mountain and Anthony.

Some of the varieties were highly resistant to one group of disease-producing fungi and very susceptible to the other. Mackay and Hilda were very resistant to both smuts, but extremely susceptible to both rusts. Red Rustproof also was highly resistant to both smuts and to crown rust, but was susceptible to stem rust. On the other hand, Green Mountain was susceptible to both smuts but resistant to both rusts.

The smut can be prevented by seed treatment, but those in charge of the tests feel that it would be highly desirable to combine rust resistance and smut resistance in one variety, if possible. To do

this will perhaps necessitate a detailed study of physiologic form specialization in the smuts and rusts peculiar to oats.

IMPLEMENT SALES ON PACIFIC COAST INCREASE 10 PCT.

An average increase in implement sales of over 6 per cent in the Pacific coast territory is indicated by the January report of the Federal Reserve bank for the twelfth district.

Taking the monthly average sales from 1923 to 1929, as 100, sales for November, 1929, were 116, whereas sales for the same month in 1928 were only 95. The value of sales for the month also showed a 22 per cent increase over the same month last year, and the value of stock at the end of the month was 35 per cent greater than a year ago.

Taking the separate territories, the month of November, 1929, compared with November a year ago shows a 6 per cent increase out of San Francisco, a 33 per cent increase out of Portland, 103 per cent increase from Spokane, making a general average for the district of 22 per cent.

Although there is a natural seasonal decline in sales in the implement business as between October and November of any year, conditions were so excellent at Spokane that 14 per cent increase in net sales was reported this year.

SWINE FEEDERS, DAY MARCH 19 AT OREGON COLLEGE

A swine feeders' day at Oregon State college has been announced by the animal husbandry department for Wednesday, March 19, at Corvallis. The forenoon will be devoted to discussions of late developments in feeding and to instruction on sanitation by the veterinary department for control of parasites.

A market judging demonstration and a tour of farm buildings to observe equipment are also scheduled. In the afternoon an auction sale of bred pigs from the college herd will be held. Breeds are Duroc Jerseys, Poland Chinas and Berkshire.

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TEN COUNTRIES BUY FARM OUTFITS IN UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON, March 12.—(A. P.)—Canada, Argentina and Russia lead all other countries in buying power farming machinery from the United States.

Of \$139,891,556 worth of farm implements exported last year, Canada accounted for \$37,714,754 worth, Argentina's totaled \$35,342,951 and Russia's \$20,121,429.

Of all American-made farm machinery, 82 per cent was shipped to 10 foreign countries.

FARM PRICE LEVEL DECLINES 3 POINTS WITHIN ONE MONTH

Poultry, Grain and Dairy Products Go Down, Meat Animals, Excepting Lambs, Higher.

The general level of farm prices was 131 on February 15 as compared with 134 on January 15, and 135 in February a year ago, the five-year period 1909 to 1918 being used as a base of 100, according to the bureau of agricultural economics, U. S. department of agriculture.

Changes in the group indices from January 15 to February 15 were: Poultry and poultry products down 21 points; dairy products down 6 points; grains down 3 points; fruits and vegetables up 1 point; meat animals up 4 points. As compared with a year ago dairy products were down 5 points; grains down 8 points; poultry and poultry products down 4 points; fruits and vegetables up 57 points; meat animals unchanged.

Hog Market Better. Decided improvement in the hog products storage situation and a prospective sizeable reduction in available hog supplies during the first half of this year have favored a continuation of the seasonal advance in the United States average farm price of live hogs which started in January. From January 15 to February 15 of this year advanced approximately 8 per cent, and at \$9.48 per hundredweight on the latter date were about 7 per cent higher than a year ago. Stocks of pork on February 15 were 17.9 per cent less than a year ago, while live stocks were 34 per cent smaller.

The corn-hog ratio for the United States advanced from 11.4 on January 15 to 12.2 on February 15, when the ratio was 2 points higher than a year ago.

Mutton Declines. The United States average farm price of sheep and lambs declined from January 15 to February 15, and at \$6.81 per hundredweight on February 15, the farm price of sheep was approximately 1 per cent lower than a month earlier and 15 per cent below a year ago. The farm price of lambs, at \$10.46 per hundredweight, was about 6 per cent lower than on January 15 and 17 per cent below February 15, 1929. Changes in the farm prices of sheep and lambs from January 15 to February 15 of this year present a sharp contrast to the usual seasonal advance of about 4 per cent in the prices of these animals during this period.

The farm price of corn showed no significant change from January 15 to February 15, slight de-

clines in the corn belt and north Atlantic states almost wholly offsetting price advances in southern and far western territory. Commercial stocks are low and receipts of corn at primary markets were small during recent weeks. Continuation of the weak foreign demand for wheat forced the farm price of wheat to new low levels for the current crop season. From January 15 to February 15 the United States average farm price of wheat declined approximately 6 per cent. At \$1.01 per bushel on February 15, wheat prices averaged about 3 per cent below a year ago.

Dairy Market Weak. The United States average price of both butter and buttermilk showed slightly more than the usual seasonal decline from January 15 to February 15. Declines of 3 per cent in the prices of each of these commodities during this period brought farm butter prices to a level 16 per cent below a year ago and buttermilk prices 25 per cent below. Although butter production was at a somewhat lower level in February than a year ago, the dairy markets continue weak because of burdensome storage holdings.

Farm prices of milk cows declined further from January 15 to February 15. At \$85 per head on the latter date, the average farm price was \$7 below the corresponding date last year.

CALIFORNIA DAIRY PROFITS SHOW HUGE GAIN IN 7 YEARS

Owners of dairy cows in California have added \$44,297,051 to their income over a period of seven years by raising the average butterfat production per cow for the entire state from 183 pounds in 1922 to 229.2 pounds in 1927, says H. H. Crocherson, director of cooperative extension work in California, in a statement submitted to the United States department of agriculture. At the beginning of the effort in 1920, the California extension service set up as a goal, to be reached in 10 years, a state average production of 265 pounds of butterfat per cow. Seven years' concentration on a dairy improvement program, including proper feeding, breeding, and culling, has brought them well on their way to accomplishment of the goal within the time set.—From U. S. Department of Agriculture.

ANCIENTS THOUGHT CORN LIFE GIVER TO HUMAN RACE

CHICAGO, March 12.—(A. P.)—Evidence that Indian corn was eaten by the oldest aboriginal American races has been found by James B. McNair, assistant curator of economic botany at the Field Museum.

In a book on the history of corn McNair says tradition credited it with the infinite act of giving life to man, who was supposed to have been created a lifeless form.

RIDDLE POULTRY RAISER HAS EGGS OF RECORD QUALITY

Fred Fernekorn, Riddle poultryman, has a very special hatching of eggs in the Watzig hatchery in this city. These eggs are attracting much attention from poultrymen who have knowledge of the setting, as there are included several eggs from the birds that won the international egg laying contest, and a valuable prize is offered by a large feed company for records by obtaining from the record making family.

The eggs secured by Mr. Fernekorn came from Jess Hanson's farm at Corvallis and are out of his high pedigree two-generation No. 596 blood line stock. In this grade all hens have laid from 250 to 289 eggs within a year. These hens in turn were bred from dams that laid 250 to 300 eggs and, in consequence, for two generations the close ancestors of the chicks have laid 250 eggs and over.

The sire heading these matings are from dams that have laid 290 to 310 eggs, said eggs weighing from 26 to 30 ounces to the dozen and of good shell texture and chalk white color. Since the sire transmits as much as fifty per cent and more of his characteristics to his progeny, it is expected that this hatching will yield a number of 300 egg pullets as well as some choice breeding cockerels.

Included are a group of eggs from the birds that won the international contest at Storrs, Connecticut, during the 1928-29 contest in which ten of the original birds made a record of 293 eggs, the highest record thus far achieved. It would be very difficult to estimate the value of these eggs since, thus far, they have not been offered for sale. Cockerels from these eggs would be of exceeding value.

Each egg is marked individually with the dam's number as well as the pen number, that is, the number of the male heading the pen, in order that an individual pedigree may be secured for each chick hatched. The most painstaking care is required in handling these eggs from the beginning to the close of the hatch in order that the pedigree records may be accurate and authentic.

At the hatchery the eggs from each pen will be placed in separate baskets while hatching is in progress, and the chicks will be kept separate at all times, so that the pen records may be carefully followed and accurate checks made on production.

HERE ARE FLOWERS FOR SHADY SPOTS

Every one who plans to plant flowers in the spring is puzzled by that perennial problem of what to do with the shady spots where or-

inary plants will not grow, and which consequently are most often left bare and ugly. The Farm Journal in its current number suggests a list of wood plants and wild flowers that should offer a solution for any individual garden problem.

Wild ginger, Solomon's seal, bloodroot, trillium and violet can be used. Incidentally, the shrinking violet is far from shrinking when it starts to grow, and will usually crowd out almost everything else.

Other perennials satisfactory for shady spots are lily-of-the-valley, dwarf bleeding-heart, the various forms of plantain lilies, usually catalogued as funkia. Nor should we overlook that interesting and effective evergreen, the Japanese spurge.

The Japanese anemone, the monkshood, the snakeroot, the Culver snakeroot, the goat's beard, and even the glorious bleeding-heart, can be grown in shade.

Another plant we can use is the bishop's-cap. Our native bergamot is a delightful addition to the shady spot.

Seeding flowers to be transplanted in flats are just right to move when the second and third leaves appear after the first set of two.

FEED DEALERS TO DISCUSS PROBLEMS AT EUGENE MEET

Feed dealers of the Eugene territory will meet at the Osburn hotel for a dinner meeting at 6:30 p. m. Friday, March 14, according to an announcement by Arthur Bushman, Springfield, district governor of the local territory for the newly-organized Oregon Feed Dealers association. This meeting is the first held by the new association in this territory, and is expected to be attended not only by local feed men, but by officers of the association, W. C. Theda, president, and Vernon Burlingame, vice-president, as well as Floyd Oles, manager. Mr. Oles is also manager of the feed dealers association of Washington, the unification of management having been

made at the beginning of the Oregon organization in February, to take advantage of the experience and friendly offers of aid from the Washington feed group. Improvement in methods, trade practices, trade relations and standards, are among subjects slated for consideration at the Eugene meeting, those being outstanding features of the association program. Report will be made on the recent work of the board of governors, elected at Salem in February, who have been working on organization details and outlining a program of work to carry out the purpose of the new association.

Assurance of aid and counsel for the new feed association has been received from the State college, according to Mr. Bushman, it being a prime tenet of the new group that close cooperation between the feed trade and its customers is necessary to the success and prosperity of both.

Farm "Roadside" Markets. URBANA, Ill.—A statewide system of roadside markets for the direct selling of fruits and vegetables and other farm produce is being organized in Illinois.

Wise Farmers Know Where To Go For

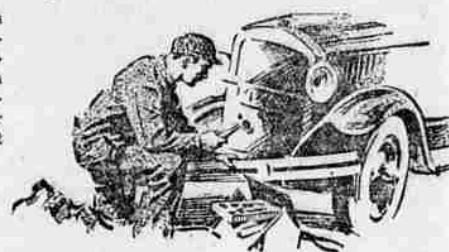
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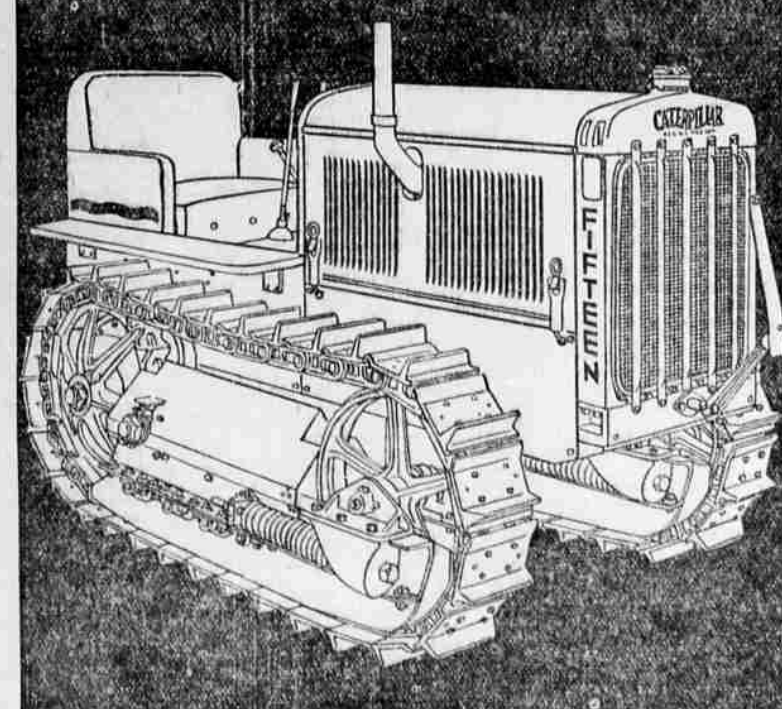
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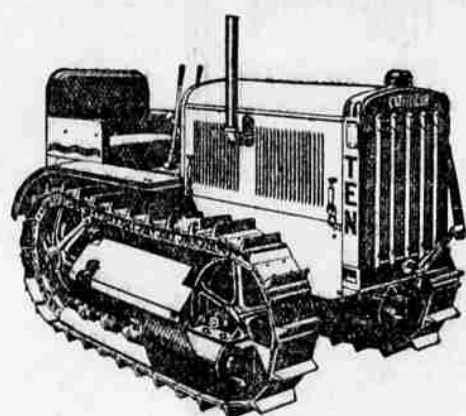


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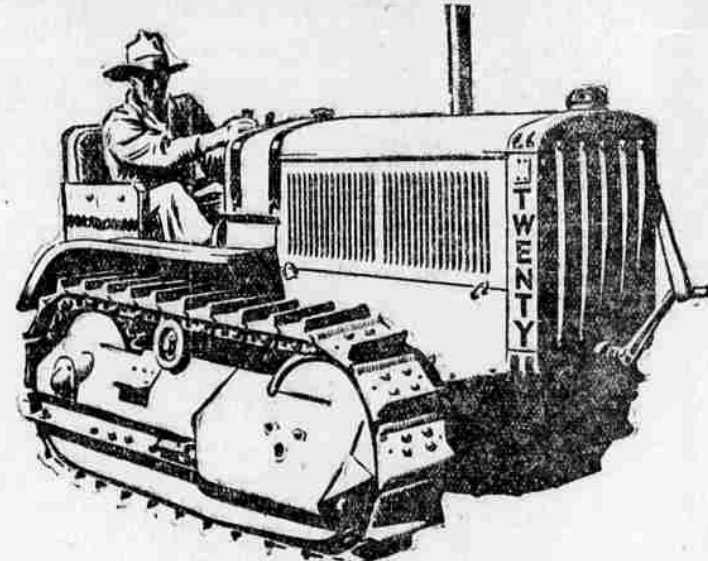
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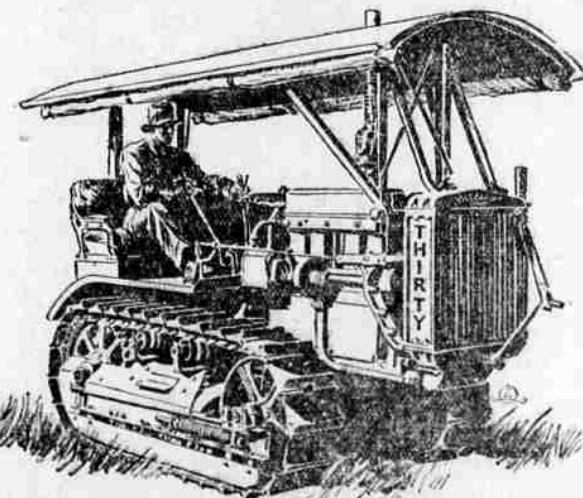
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