OVER THE VALLEY

Mabel E. Morton, Valley News Editor

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Mr. Standley's Birthday—

Saturday "Uncle Jim" Standley, pioneer of the valley, and resident of the Iowa district, celebrated his 89th birthday anniversary. And it was a real gala occasion enjoyed not only by the guest of honor, but by the 33 relatives and friends who spent the day at the Standley home. First, Mr. and Mrs. Standley had all of their living children home for the day, their son, Louie Standley, Mrs. Standley, Mildred and Dale, who live close by, Mrs. Lizzie McAllister, of North Powder, and Mrs. Etta Welch, and Mr. Welch, of Imbler. Then there were Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Tippett, a nephew and niece of the Standley's who came from their home in Wichita, Kansas for the event, and another niece, Mrs. Ida Hendricks, from Ft. Madison, Iowa, who has been visiting in the valley for some time. Mrs. Thelma Walker, a granddaughter, of Portland, was also a member of the family coming from a distance. Dinner was served pot luck fashion at noon, and then, and during all the afternoon, the group enjoyed the opportunity to visit and visit and visit some more, of course, Mr. Standley was the center of attraction. The 89 years have rested very lightly on him, he does his day's work every day, and he drives his own car wherever and whenever he chooses. Guests for the happy affair in addition to the relatives mentioned above were Mr. and Mrs. Ed Hughes, of La Grande, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hughes, of Weiser, Angus Shaw, of Los Angeles, Cal., Mr. and Mrs. William Hughes, Ruth Snodgrass, Mrs. A. Erickson, and daughter, Anita, and Anita's house-guest, and Mrs. O. A. Harrison, all of La Grande, Mrs. Jay Dobbin, Mrs. Harry Huffman and two daughters, of Enterprise, and Elmer and Al Turner of North Powder. "Over The Valley" joins all the many other friends in extending congratulations and best wishes.

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Better—

Mrs. Garrett Blokland, ill for many weeks of the typhoid fever, is making a steady improvement now at her home near Island City, it is reported.

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Guests—

Guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Dahlstrom and daughters, of Moss Chapel, last Saturday were Mrs. B. C. Dahlstrom, of North Powder, and Mrs. Axel Dahlstrom, of Gordon creek. The latter who is an ex-student of the University of Southern California, was a guest at the joint luncheon of the A. A. U. W. Saturday.

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Returns Home—

Mrs. Gerald Tuttle returned to her home in Aberdeen, Washington, Sunday following a visit among her relatives. Mrs. Tuttle visited at the home of her mother-in-law, Mrs. Jeanette Tuttle, of the Willow creek district, and also with her sisters-in-law, Mrs. C. S. Moore and Mrs. Ada Tuttle in La Grande. Also while in Eastern Oregon, Mrs. Tuttle visited with numerous relatives in Pendleton.

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Returns Home—

Elmer Bates, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Tom Bates of the Willowdale district, was able to leave the Grande Ronde hospital and return to his home Saturday, accompanied by his mother. Elmer was a patient at the hospital for three weeks, having been operated for a ruptured appendix. From all reports we have heard, he is quite fortunate in being able to return home so soon. He just feels fine now.

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Entertains Aid—

Mrs. J. A. Gaskill entertained the members of the Imbler Ladies Aid society last Thursday, at her home near Imbler and it was a most successful afternoon we are informed. Mrs. Gaskill, who is president of this group, had charge of the devotionals, and also presided over the business meeting. The program which was most interesting followed. Mrs. Perry gave a number by a Union county author, Mrs. C. H. Cleaver gave a number by a Wallowa county author (Mrs. Effie Skaggs) and Mrs. Gaskill gave a number by Edgar Guest. Then two contests were entered into which were both thoroughly appreciated. Lovely refreshments were served by the hostess with the assistance of her daughter, Mrs. Lola Hutchison, of La Grande. Guests included 23 women, three husbands and four children. The next meeting of this aid will be held at the home of Mrs. Bessie Westenskow, in Imbler.

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In La Grande—

Mrs. Edith Phy, Mrs. L. Z. Terrall, Mrs. Hal Rees and Mrs. Roy Conklin, of Union, were among those from the valley who attended the Y. W. E. A. banquet last evening.

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Enjoy Visit—

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Mills and family, of near Cove, enjoyed another visit from their daughter, Dorothy, over the weekend. Dorothy, who is a student at Whitman college, was accompanied here by the friends with whom she makes her home in Walla Walla.

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To Milton-Freewater—

Mr. and Mrs. Will Adler, and daughter, Genevieve, of Portland avenue, and Miss Grace Herr, a student at the Eastern Oregon Normal school, drove to the home of Miss Herr, a few miles beyond Milton-Freewater, Sunday, and spent an enjoyable day there.

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Picnic—

Mr. and Mrs. Harry G. Avery and daughters, Kathryn and Harriett Ann, of La Grande, drove up to the Cricket Flat neighborhood Sunday and in company with Mr. and Mrs. Luther Hindman and three children, enjoyed a picnic dinner along the bank of the stream which flows through that vicinity.

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Little Creek High—

The warm weather has sent Little creek away over its banks many places in the valley, it is reported. Men at the Lanius and S. E. Miller places, near Union, have been busy day and night watching the dikes to keep the water off the plowed fields and the barnyards. Mr. and Mrs. John Peterson also of that part of the valley were obliged to move out of their house and have taken temporary quarters in the bunkhouse at their old farm which is rented to A. L. McClellan.

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Returns Home—

Mrs. Haskell Bloom and little daughter, Beulah Mae, have returned to their home at the Cove after a visit at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Tipp in the Muddy creek neighborhood.

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Visit Relatives—

Mr. and Mrs. Louie Schmidt arrived in Eastern Oregon the last of the week from their home at Trinidad, Colorado and have been guests at the home of their uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Christ Bertsch, of the Mill creek canyon and with other relatives here. They are also guests at the home of Mrs. Schmidt's foster parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Dutli at Enterprise. Mr. Schmidt, will be here for a visit, while his wife plans a longer stay.

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Have Picnic—

Members of the Standley connection drove to Cove Sunday where they enjoyed a splendid picnic dinner, honoring some of their guests from a distance. In the party were Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Standley (Mr. Standley in his 90th year driving his own car) Thelma Walker, Mrs. Ida Hendricks, of Ft. Madison, Iowa, Louie Standley, Mr. and Mrs. Q. C. Welch, and Mr. and Mrs. Tippetts, of Wichita, Kansas.

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Spend Mother's Day—

Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Sanderson, of near La Grande, spent Sunday with his mother in Summerville.

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Entertaining Club—

Mrs. J. A. Gaskill is hostess to the Woman's Improvement club, of Imbler, this afternoon at her country home near that place.

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In La Grande—

Miss Emma MacAnish, of the Valeria district, is spending a few days in La Grande, visiting with her friends Misses Gladys Owens and Katheryn Moran. She was also a guest at the Y. W. E. A. banquet last evening.

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Give Excellent Program—

Last Friday afternoon at the Iowa school was devoted to a Mother's day program put on by the teacher, Miss Fleming and her pupils. It was a most enjoyable event with mothers of the pupils as special guests and other guests as follows: County Superintendent of Schools E. A. Sayre and Mrs. Sayre, Mrs. W. W. Nusbaum, Mrs. Dierk and her mother, Mrs. Jack Smith, Mrs. D. L. Hibberd, Mrs. John Speckhart, Mrs. Roy Knight and Mrs. S. E. Starr. The numbers on the appropriate program which the school presented were as follows: recitation, "Mother," Helen Jean Speckhart; piano solo, Cinderella, Lillian Knautz; "A Good Idea" one act play written by Lilian Knautz and presented by the upper grades; piano solo, "Processional March," Helen Jean Speckhart; recitation, "Once I Saw a Little Bird," Frances Jones; recitation, "Making Things to Eat," Lilian Knautz; "A Mother's Day Surprise," one-act play written and read by Helen Jean Speckhart; vocal solo, "Little Mother O' Mine," Lilian Knautz; recitation, "The Guest," Della May Jones; piano solo, "How Sweet the Moonlight Sleeps," Helen Jean; "Mother's Day" one-act play written by Laurene and Mary Lou Jones and presented by the lower grades; recitation, "May" Evelyn Bunten; recitation, "My Mother" Robert Chenault; vocal solo, "That Wonderful Mother of Mine" and "When Song is Sweet," Helen Jean; "Hanging May Baskets" two-act play written by James Luhrs and Charles Noyes and Presented by the upper grades; recitation "Mother's Day" Mary Lou Jones; reading, "Heap O' Livin'" Miss Fleming; piano duet, "El Capitan" Lilian Knautz and her mother. At the close of the program Miss Fleming presented each mother present with a pretty carnation. When it was learned that one of the mothers, Mrs. Jones, was ill and unable to attend the program, the other mothers combined their individual carnations into one bouquet and sent them to her. It was a very successful afternoon's program.

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Countrywomen's Club—

Mrs. J. D. Lindsey, of the Grange Hall neighborhood will entertain the members of the Countrywomen's club Friday afternoon at her home.

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Moving—

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Beem who have been living on Mrs. Hardy's place on Cricket Flat for the past year are moving this week to their new home on Pumpkin Ridge.

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To Have Picnic—

The Summerville grade school will hold its annual school picnic this coming Friday in the timber up near the Jim Walker place. School is closing this week, and following a custom of the years, the pupils, teacher, their mothers and friends go on this expedition, taking their lunch and spending the day.

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Still At Lake—

Albert Hamann, of the Island City-Cove highway, who has been a patient at the lake for many weeks suffering with rheumatism, does not improve as his many friends would wish.

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Attends Function—

Miss Edna Ledbetter, of Alicel, visited with La Grande last evening and attended the annual banquet of the Y. W. E. A. in the evening.

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Hold Annual Meeting—

The annual meeting of the Summerville Cemetery association was held last Saturday afternoon at the chapel and matters of business occupied the afternoon. Ed Combes, of Summerville, was elected as trustee for the three year term. Mrs. Etta Welch, of Imbler, was named secretary and Mrs. Perle Wagoner of Summerville, was made treasurer. These three were all reelections. Plans were set in motion for the big Memorial day dinner.

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School Closes—

Mrs. Vada Thornburg was a La Grande visitor Saturday, transacting business at the court house. Mrs. Thornburg has just closed another successful term of school. Reports are that she is among the best teachers of the county and the past year has taught at the Mt. Emily camp. There were several visitors from La Grande at the last day program Saturday night, which they have pronounced as being the best they have ever attended. Mrs. Thornburg, who was Miss Vada Briggs, has several successful school years to her credit in the Grande Ronde valley.

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Home For Summer—

Miss Ruth Connor, who has taught the past year at the Paradise school in Wallowa county has finished her year's work and is at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. V. Connor, at Union.

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Mother Passes—

Mrs. Hal Rees, of Union, received a telegram Friday evening telling of the death of her mother, Mrs. Mary Butterfield, following a brief illness. She was living at Big Fork, Montana, and was about 89 years of age. She

(Continued on Page Seven)

A SEASONABLE RECIPE

Cream Strawberry Pie

½ cup shortening
½ teaspoon salt
1½ cups pastry flour
Just enough cold water to moisten

Roll over inverted pie plate, pricking to prevent puffing, and bake in a hot oven for 15 minutes.

Filling

1 quart berries
¾ cup powdered sugar
1½ cups thick cream
Pinch of salt
½ teaspoon vanilla

Fill the chilled shell with berries and sprinkle with the sugar.

Whip the cream, sweeten to taste and add vanilla. The pinch of salt brings out the flavor.

Cover the berries with the cream and garnish with whole berries.

Chill for half an hour in the refrigerator before serving.

-:- ON THE AIR -:-

Station KOAC Extension Service of the Oregon State College 550kc

Thursday, May 12

7:00 a. m., Good Morning Meditations led by Dr. James E. Milligan.
7:15, Phonograph records.
7:30, Scanning the headlines.
10:00, Home Economics Observer; 10:05, Tomorrow's meals; 10:18, Food facts and fancies; 10:33, How's and why's of housekeeping; 10:47, The magazine rack.
11:00, The Home Garden, "Japanese Iris," Mrs. U. G. Smith.
11:30, Matinee.
12:00 (noon) Farm Hour: 12:10, In the day's news; 12:30, "Rural Fire Protection," L. B. Davis; 12:35, market reports, crops and weather forecast.
1:00 p. m., Around the campus, "Mrs. Abigal Scott Duniway," Dr. J. B. Horner.
1:30, Organ concert from Fox-Whiteside theatre.
2:00, Homemaker hour: 2:05, "The Table and Its Linen," Miss Anna Price.
5:55 p. m., Market reports—second broadcast of wheat and livestock.
6:00 p. m., Fox Whiteside theatre organ.
6:30, Farm hour: 6:31, In the day's news; 6:45, Spot market reports, crops and weather forecast; 6:50, Market reviews—hops, livestock, range and pasture notes, and dried prunes; 7:10, with the poultry flock, Prof. A. G. Lunn.
7:30-8:00, College night.

Friday, May 13

7:00 a. m., Good morning meditations, led by Rev. J. M. Comer.
7:15, Phonograph records.
7:30, Scanning the headlines.
10:00, Home Economics Observer.
11:00, Chat with the weatherman.
11:10, Morning matinee.
12:00 (noon) Farm Hour: 12:10, In the day's news; 12:15, "The Home Vegetable Garden," Prof. A. G. Bouquet; 12:30, "Building and Loan Association Racketeering," James W. Mott, state corporation commissioner; 12:40, Market reports, crops and weather forecast.
1:00 p. m., Around the campus.
1:30, Organ program from Fox-Whiteside theatre.
2:00 Homemaker Hour: 2:05, Reading in the Home: "The New Book Shelf," Miss Vesta Beckley.
5:55 p. m., Market reports—second broadcast of wheat and livestock.
6:00, Fox-Whiteside theatre organ.
6:30, Farm Hour: 6:31, In the day's news; 6:45, Spot market reports and weather forecast; 7:15, "The Economics of the Cherry Industry in Oregon with Particular Reference to Black Cherries," Dr. M. N. Nelson.
7:30, Business institute of the air; 7:31, "Letters of Application," Graham M. Dressler; 7:45, "Retail Advertising," Prof. H. T. Vance.

Saturday, May 14

7:00 a. m., Good morning meditations, led by Rev. J. Harold Howard.
7:15, Phonograph records.
7:30-8:00, Scanning the headlines.
12:00 (noon) Farm hour: 12:10, In the day's news; 12:25, Market reports, crops and weather forecast.
1:00 p. m.: Around the campus.
1:30-2:00, Phonograph records.
5:55 p. m., Market reports—second broadcast of wheat and livestock.
6:00, Dinner music.
6:15, Rands-Stritmater orchestra.
6:30, Farm hour: 6:31, In the day's news; 6:30, weather forecast; 6:50, Market reviews—wheat, wool, Portland livestock.

Sprays For Scab Discussed

SPRAYS For — over the valley

Calyx and 15-day sprays for control of apple and pear scab are unusually important this year because of the long period of wet spring weather, says H. P. Barss, plant pathologist of the Oregon State college experiment station.

He adds that for these sprays it is just as essential to cover the foliage with spray as it is the fruit, in fact the leaves afford much more opportunity for infection and spread of the scab disease than the fruit itself, and unless protected the foliage will raise such a crop of scab spores that no amount of later spraying will fully protect the fruit.

Mr. Barss advises using some of the new types of wettable sulfur or noncaustic sulfur with the codling moth spray applications. Chemists are now making the wettable sulfur so fine now that it takes less material per 100 gallons of water to give protection than with the old more coarsely ground types.

Finely powdered "300 mesh" sulfur may be used as a dusting sulfur in the control of grape mildew which is found almost universally on all grapes that have some of the European types in them. The American, or Concord type, is not usually affected by this disease.

Control of this powdery mildew is comparatively simple if dusting is started when shoots are six to eight inches long and repeating every 10 days of two weeks until the blossoming period is over, says Mr. Barss. The sulfur dust will not hurt the set of fruit. If no sign of mildew is seen after the fruit is set further dusting may usually be omitted during dry weather, but if it should happen to show up again the dusting will need to be repeated.

Power Snake River Is Discussed

A remarkable degree of present utilization of the water of the Snake river and its tributaries and large future potentialities are indicated in an advance mimeographed synopsis of Water-Supply Paper 657, "Water Utilization in Snake River Basin," by W. G. Hoyt, hydraulic engineer, which is now being prepared for publication by the United States geological survey. The Snake river basin comprises an area larger than the New England states and New York combined, covering portions of Wyoming, Idaho, Utah, Nevada, Oregon and Washington.

More than 2,700,000 acres of land in this basin is being intensively farmed through irrigation, and it is estimated that 1,300,000 acres more may be irrigated eventually. To regulate and supplement the natural summer flow of the Snake river and its tributaries nearly 70 reservoirs have been constructed, having a combined capacity of over 5,700,000 acre-feet (248 billion cubic feet). The report when published will describe 100 undeveloped storage sites, having a combined capacity of 7,580,000 acre-feet. To date 66 hydroelectric plants have been constructed, with an installed water-wheel capacity of 196,000 horsepower. Although the centers of power demand are scattered widely throughout the 108,000 square miles of the basin, the construction of over 3000 miles of transmission lines has developed a per capita consumption equal to that of most urban localities.

Accompanying the synopsis is a preliminary edition of a map of the Snake river basin, suitable for use as a wall map, on which are shown the extent of the irrigation and irrigatable lands and the location of the developed and undeveloped reservoir sites, developed and undeveloped power sites, and transmission lines. The mimeographed synopsis and preliminary may be obtained on application to the director of the U. S. geological survey, Washington, D. C.

Production Cost Of Eggs Stated Too High

"Many farmers are delivering eggs at less than the cost of protection," says W. D. Buchanan, Washington State college extension poultryman. "Although this is a boon to the unemployed, and low cost diets, the farmer whose costs of production exceed his egg receipts will eventually find himself out of the poultry business.

"The cost of keeping 100 hens is about 50 cents a day," estimates Mr. Buchanan. "This does not include the labor involved in the care of the flock. If the hens lay 60 per cent or 60 eggs a day for the 100 hens, the farmer will break even. If the 100 hens drop to 48 eggs a day he will lose about 10 cents a day, in addition to working for nothing. No one should continue to produce at a loss.

"There are several ways open to economical production. First, be sure that the hens are fed for egg production. The ration at this time of the year should furnish a light supply of grain daily, not over 9 pounds to 100 hens, all the laying mash the birds will eat, and all the green feed that they will clean up in an hour. The grain may be fed 2 pounds in the morning and 6 or 7 pounds in the evening.

"All birds should be deloused by rubbing a few pinches of sodium fluoride into the feathers, or by painting the roosts with black leaf 40 using one pint to 400 feet of roosts. Mites should be eliminated by spraying roosts and roosting closets with crank case oil, strained through a cloth and mixed with crude carbolic acid, one quart of acid to four quarts of oil.

"If birds are well fed, free from vermin and have plenty of water to drink, with 5 feet of drinking space and 20 feet of mash hopper space per 100 birds, they should lay 60 per cent or better. If they still fail to lay that many eggs the low producers must be culled from the flock.

HI-WAYS TO HEALTH

by ADA R. MAYNE

OREGON DAIRY COUNCIL

BETTER BREAKFASTS

Most of us give too little thought to the breakfast menu. It is essentially an unsocial meal although in itself is just as important as the other meals. We eat breakfast hurriedly with our minds intent upon other things and are content usually with a simple and standarized meal. Although variety in the breakfast menu does not seem as necessary as for other meals, it should be planned as carefully. Breakfast comes when food is much needed by the body, long after the meal of the night before and just before the activities of the day.

Whether breakfast be light or heavy depends largely upon the activities of the various members of the family. A person doing little manual labor will not require the kind and amount of food of one who does. Breakfast should supply one-third of the daily food requirements. This is especially true with children. Cutting down on the amount of food at breakfast or omitting it altogether usually means a cutting down on the total daily requirement. It is likely that with a poor breakfast the child will become over hungry and fatigued and will actually eat less at the noon meal. It is practically impossible for this to be made up in the evening meal. A leading nutritionist has said that one such day is, of course, not a serious matter, but repeated day after day may become the direct cause of undernutrition and its resulting ills.

What foods make up a good breakfast? Beginning with fruit is a good practice and should be included unless one or more servings are eaten at other meals during the day. Fruit supplies protective elements as well as serving as an appetizer. Cereal breakfast foods, toast and butter are especially good to furnish the energy needed in starting the day. The whole grain cereals furnish certain valuable substances not left in refined cereals, where the outer coats of the grain are removed in the milling process. Aside from supplying a hot dish, cereals are good carriers for milk. Milk or cream with cereal not only improves the flavor but makes a valuable food combination. Butter provides in addition to energy, substances necessary to promote growth and to build up resistance to disease. Other foods as bacon or eggs may be added, particularly for older children and adults and depending upon energy needs. A hot beverage is helpful to most people in starting the day.

The breakfast menu should include fruit in some form, some staying food as cereal or bread and a hot drink. The rest of the meal may be planned according to needs of the family. A light breakfast would include fruit, a breadstuff and a hot drink; a moderate breakfast would have added to this a cereal served with whole milk; and for a heavy breakfast along with adding the cereal we would add a second hot dish as eggs, griddle cakes, ham or bacon.

Weather And Crops In Wallowa

WALLOWA, Ore. (Special) — A small amount of the soil in this community has became dry enough to allow resumption of farming operations again the latter part of the past week. In many places in the hill areas where the rain appeared to fall the heaviest, many of the fields are still too wet to allow plowing to start yet. Drying weather during the past three days has made possible the working of some of the fields which were plowed before the recent rains.

Some spring seeding has been finished at a few places, and in a few instances the grain is coming up at this time. With the season becoming quite well advanced many are expecting to see some warm weather and with the abundance of moisture prospects appear very favorable for good growth of crops and grass.

Judging from reports from a number of the farmers of the community, it would seem that full a normal amount of spring seeding of various kinds of grain is contemplated. At a number of the dry land farms a considerable acreage of summerfallow was not seeded last fall but was allowed to lay over the spring seeding. A considerable portion of this has been worked into condition and seeded in some cases.

The fall sown wheat has made a rather slow growth during the past two weeks while weather conditions have been very wet and cool. However, some of the farmers consider this condition favorable, because of the fact that better stooling of the grain is usually the case where the weather remains cool for some time at this season of the year. Reports from many of the farms are that a fair stand of wheat has come through the winter. But few fields present what is considered a good stand, but in few cases is the stand such that farmers feel that reseeding is necessary. Practically the only reseeding which is being done is in small spots where the deep snow drifts remained so late that the greater part of the grain was smothered out.

The demand for Federation seed wheat is said to be quite heavy and seed grain of this kind is selling from 65c to 75c per bushel cleaned. Gunner Carlson who lives in the valley some four or five miles east of town, reports that he recently finished seeding several acres of land to dry land alfalfa and says that while it has been sown only a little over a week much of the seed has sprouted and coming through the soil. He feels that chances for getting an excellent stand are quite promising at this time.

Butter Production

Most backward early spring pastures in eight years, taking the country as a whole, served to keep butter production early in April below the volume indicated by the greater number of cows being milked, says the Oregon State college extension service in the weekly market review. Storing of butter is below normal for the season with operators uncertain what course to take.

Pacific coast production is down about 10 per cent and eastern production about 4 per cent as a result of the slow-moving pastures added to curtailment of supplementary feeding caused by financial considerations, says the report. The condition of pastures in states where cows are normally on pasture by April 1 is substantially below that in any of the previous eight years for which records are available.

Although Oregon dairy pastures are slower than average, future prospects are favorable because of a plentiful moisture supply. The condition throughout the country is most serious in those areas affected by drouth last summer.

Milk production per cow in the United States on April 1 was about 5 per cent lower than on that date in any of the last four years, and some lower than in any April since 1925. Milk production per cow normally increases 5 to 8 per cent between March 1 and April 1, but this year only 1½ per cent increase was shown.

April storage holdings in the United States indicate a reduction of 50 per cent from a year ago, and about 25 per cent from the five-year average for April 1. The general attitude of receivers for the past 10 days has been somewhat uncertain with all anxious to keep floors cleared. Some were inclined to store top quality butter while others reduced prices to move the goods.

Pastures Furnish 50% Of Cow's Feed

Over 50 per cent of the feed of Washington dairy cows is derived from pasture. This percentage could be materially increased if we were to give our pastures the care and management that a crop of such importance deserves, declares J. C. Knott of the Washington State college dairy husbandry division.

In Western Washington and in some of our irrigated sections where dairying is a major enterprise, most of our pastures are of the permanent type. In some sections insufficient rainfall make it impossible to grow perennial pasture plants successfully. In most sections, Mr. Knott points out, winter rye makes a fine early spring pasture.

"In Eastern Washington, sweet clover is probably the most widely used plant for temporary pastures," the state college man states. "The dairy herd at the state college has had practically no other kind of pasture for about 10 years. Sweet clover is not as palatable as most pasture plants, but cattle become accustomed to it quite readily. Since it is a biennial and a legume, it fits well into a crop rotation and is a splendid soil improver. Some farmers in the dry land sections are sowing sweet clover on land that would otherwise lie fallow. They pasture off as much as possible and plow under the remainder for green manure."

Cherry Growers In Meet

A meeting of co-operative cherry growers of La Grande, Cove and Union was held Saturday evening at the Cove, and matters of great interest to this group of Union county's fruit growers were discussed with benefit to all. The chief item of business for which the meeting was called was the matter of dispoaition of this year's cherry crop of red cherries.

A. A. Antles, who attended the co-operative cherry growers meeting in The Dalles not long since, and also the later meeting in Portland, reported on the production of the maraschino cherries.

There was no definite action taken, but it is probable that some of the cherries at least from this county will be put down in brine and possibly the process of making the maraschino cherries completed.

Another meeting is called for May 24.

Representatives at the meeting were J. B. Weaver, Miss Dora Hutchison, Mr. Langford and W. Halsey, of Union, C. K. McCormick and Aug Erickson, of La Grande and T. C. Hefty, A. A. Antles, J. B. Love, W. A. McNeill, O. B. Robinson, T. R. Conklin, R. I. Barker and L. G. Lantz, of Cove.

TOURISTS PROFITABLE TO CANADA

OTTAWA — Foreign tourists in Canada since 1931, most of whom were from the United States, are estimated by the dominion bureau of statistics to have spent $250,776,000.

CAN'T CHANGE SCHOOL NAME

OKLAHOMA CITY (AP) — Students at Oklahoma A. & M. college have been balked temporarily in their efforts to change the name to Oklahoma State college. The attorney general told them only the legislature could alter the name.

GORILLA GETS A VOTE

CINCINNATI, Ohio (AP) — Susie, a gorilla, has a paid-up life membership in the zoological society of Cincinnati and the voting powers that go with the membership. The $100 fee was paid by Al Trahan, vaudeville player, and as he was unable to remain in the city he chose the gorilla for the membership.

OREGON'S WHEAT CROP IS THOROUGHLY DISCUSSED IN A RECENT OUTLOOK REPORT

In December 1931, the average farm price of wheat in Oregon was 50 per cent of the 1926 to 1930 average in December. In the whole country the farm price of wheat in December was 51 per cent of the average in December from 1910 to 1914.

Wheat production in this country and for the world increased faster than consumption for several years resulting in increased carry-over. On July 1, 1931, world stocks totaled about 640,000,000 bushels, the most on record to that date. World production in 1931, not including Russia and China, was enough less than in 1930 to offset the increase in stocks during the year. The Russian wheat crop of 1931 was also smaller than in 1930, but no reliable estimate is yet available.

The amount of wheat available for export and carry-over in the United States, Canada, Argentina and Australia was estimated, as of January 1, 1932, at 964,000,000 bushels, about the same as a year ago; but somewhat less wheat may still be available from Russia and the Danube countries than a year ago. Requirements of the importing countries are believed to be about the same as a year ago. These conditions indicate that the carry-over next July 1 will again be large, although the exact amount cannot be estimated at this time.

Improvement this year appears to depend mostly upon reduced production, although some observers think there will be some increase in demand because of increasing population and possibly because of other factors.

There may be a slight reduction in the world wheat acreage to be harvested in the 1932-33 season. Preliminary reports indicate a slight increase of winter wheat acreage in Europe, but in the United States the winter wheat acreage was reduced 10 per cent. Of course, the world total acreage for the next harvest will not be known until spring seeding has been completed. Russia remains an uncertain factor, as the trend there has been to increase acreage although other export countries have recently shown a downward trend. Opinions vary greatly as to the probable course of Russian wheat exports.

In the United States the prospect is for a much smaller crop of winter wheat, because of reduced acreage planted and the poor condition of the crop at this time. Some estimates suggest around 500,000,000 bushels, with 320,000,000 bushels of hard red winter and 140,000,000 bushels of soft red winter. In recent years the domestic use of hard red winter has been around 225,000,000 bushels, and of soft red winter 150,000,000. The situation is such that soft red winter wheat may bring substantial premiums over hard red winter wheat. In some years this has resulted in a better domestic demand for white wheat from the western states.

No data are available as to the probable acreage of spring wheat to be sown in the United States, but if the spring wheat crop should be as large as in 1930, the total production would approximate 750,000,000 bushels, compared to 892,000,000 bushels harvested in 1931. The amount of wheat vailable for export (including Stabilization Corporation stocks) during the first half of 1932 is about 75,000,000 bushels more than a year ago. Domestic consumption of wheat in the 1930-1931 season was estimated at 728,000,000 bushels.

Oregon farmers who wish to estimate the probable price of wheat during the 1932-33 marketing season and plan accordingly may be interested in the following price comparisons: The average farm price of wheat in Oregon on January 15, 1932, was estimated at 50 cents a bushel, compared to 44.1 cents for the whole country. This was a margin of 5.9 cents in the favor of the Oregon wheat. In January 1931 the United States average farm price was 8.1 cents higher than the Oregon average; in January, 1930, there was no margin either way; in January, 1929, Oregon's 4 cents over the United States average; in January, 1928, the United States average was 4.2 cents higher than the Oregon average.

This record shows clearly that there are price making forces which affect wheat prices in Oregon differently than in the country as a whole. Among these factors, of course, is the size of the supply in the Pacific Northwest and other western states. Wheat production in 1931 was unusually small in this area because of drouth. The combined output of Oregon, Washington and Idaho was estimated at 78,000,000 bushels, compared to 96,0000,000 bushels in 1930; 93,000,000 bushels in 1929; and 101,000,000 bushels in 1928. The California crop was only 6,500,000 bushels in 1931, compared to about 12,000,000 in 1930; 11,000,000 in 1929; and 16,000,000 in 1928. This improved the domestic demand for Oregon wheat. The eleven western states had 129,000,000 bushels in 1931 compared to 177,000,000 bushels in 1930; 178,000,000 bushels in 1929; and 228,000,000 bushels in 1928. The average of winter wheat sowed last fall is estimated at 2,820,000 acres in the Pacific northwest, compared to about 2,980,000 acres in 1930; 2,650,000 in 1929; and 2,960,000 in 1928. In the eleven western states the estimated acreage of winter wheat planted last fall was 5,870,000, against 6,670,000 in 1930; 6,940,000 in 1929; and 6,710,000 in 1928. The California acreage is estimated at 662,000, compared to 735,000 sown in 1930; 658,000 in 1929; and 701,000 in 1928.

The condition of the crop on December 1 was reported much below the condition of a year ago and below average in most of the western states, except Washington. The condition of winter wheat was especially poor in California, Colorado and Montana.

Except in Oregon, where some increase in spring wheat acreage was reported as probable, not much is known about the intended spring plantings.

Land values in Palestine, coincident with a large population increase, are approximately 50 per cent higher than the price average a decade ago.

A Little Jumping Goat Gave Its Name to TAXICAB

Taxicab is an abbreviation of *taximeter-cabriolet*—a vehicle carrying an instrument for automatically registering the fare. The name *cabriolet* is the diminutive of the French *cabriole*, meaning "a leap" like that of a goat, and was applied to this type of carriage because of its light, bounding motion. *Cabriole* came from the Italian *capriola* meaning "a somersault," from Latin *caper* "a he-goat," *capra* "a she-goat." There are thousands of such stories about the origins of English words in

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