

WEATHER AID CROP SEEDING THIS YEAR

24 Per Cent of Corn Acreage Harvested for Grain, Potatoes Decline

Very favorable climatic conditions during the latter half of October and the early part of November, have enabled farmers to seed about the normal acreage of fall grain, says F. L. Kent, statistician, United States department of agriculture.

In the western part of the state rainfall was considerably above normal on October 15, an excess of 3.49 inches since September 1, 1926. Relatively little rain has fallen since October 17, and the excess above normal was only 1.11 inches.

In the eastern part of the state the rainfall has been insufficient for best seeding conditions, except in a few localities. However, seeding has gone forward rapidly and is apparently about 90 per cent completed. Most of the early seeded fields have already made a good growth.

No revision of the October 1 estimates of wheat will be made until the regular December revisions of all crops. Fall seeded acreage will also be reported in December. As indicated above, conditions in Oregon have been favorable to fall seeding, and probably about the usual acreage has been or will be seeded. But reports from the Middle West states indicate that very wet weather has interfered with fall seeding, and that probably considerably less than the intended acreage will be seeded. The intention to plant report indicated some tendency toward increased acreage this fall, but unfavorable fall weather conditions will apparently slightly reduce the acreage seeded, compared with last fall.

Reports indicated that about 24 per cent of the Oregon corn acreage this year was harvested for grain. The average yield per acre is estimated at 33 bushels. Very excellent yields were obtained in the irrigated districts where corn is grown.

The United States corn crop for this year is now estimated at 2,693,963,000 bushels, produced on 101,074,000 acres, being an average yield of 26.6 bushels per acre. This compares with a total production of 2,905,953,000 bushels last year, and a five year average of 2,849,189,000 bushels.

Stocks of old corn remaining on farms November 1, are unusually large, the United States estimate being 181,454,000 bushels, compared with about 61,000,000 bushels a year ago, and the 10 year average of about 115,000,000 bushels.

Oregon potatoes showed some decline during October. Digging results have shown many tubers with "second growth," thus materially reducing percentage of No. 1. Oregon crop for this year now estimated at 4,560,000 bushels, and the United States crop at 360,727,000.

Apples and dried prunes are the fruit crops of market importance



PINEAPPLE IN ITS NATIVE HEATH

When you visit Hawaii and have your first glimpse of a pineapple plantation in full growth—you see endless miles of magic carpet spread out through Hawaiian valleys and over hills, with nothing else in sight; when you stand at any angle and see military rows of spear-like leaves, evenly spaced and embedded with golden fruit, the rows curving perhaps to conform to the contour of the land, but always with that same mathematical spacing—you will think pineapple plantations have grown in Hawaii since Hawaii began.

They seem as much a part of native Hawaii as do the great volcanic mountains which encircle the island, as old perhaps as Haleakala, which Maui, the Polynesian demi-god, is said to have climbed, and from its peak lassoed the sun and made it stand still.

On the contrary, however, pineapple plantations are one of the newest things in Hawaii, and for that matter, the newest big plantations in the world. They are less than 25 years old.

The plantation land which today boasts the most beautiful and highly developed farms in the world was a few years back, waste land—poor grazing land for cattle. Wild pineapples used to grow there, but they were a very inferior quality and eaten only by the natives.

How then, in so short a time did the growing of pineapples become one of the big industries of the world? The answer lies in the goodness of the Hawaiian pineapple, canned.

In European countries, slips of wild pineapple brought by early

Spaniards to South America were grown in hot houses and provided a rare luxury to delight the jaded taste of kings. Everyone would like to eat what kings eat—and the demand for pineapple was established.

An English nurseryman, Captain John Kidwell, went over to Hawaii to experiment with the pineapple on its native heath, determined to supply this demand. He found that Hawaiian sunshine was better than hot-house glass for bringing out the rare juices of the fruit, since pineapple belongs to the family of air plants, and literally lives on this sunshine.

When he found that these luscious, fully ripe pineapples could be exported by canning, reaching the consumer with more flavor and food value than fresh pineapples which must be picked green, his problem was solved.

Today, the automobile trip to Wahiawa, the chief center of Oahu's pineapple plantations unfolds remarkable pictures of the home of the "pine." Leaving Honolulu on the roadways wind down deep gulches and up again, and finally out of sugar cane into pineapple. On each side of the wide expanse of table-lands rise jagged mountain ranges which form a background for magnificent fields of pineapple extending up the slopes and seeming to hang there like gorgeous patterns on an unending tapestry.

Growers, many of them native Hawaiians, take delight in explaining the cultivation of the pineapple; how it is planted from slips in soil which has been disked and later floated to the level of

the surface. Fields are mulched with an asphalt-treated paper so spread as to provide rows necessary for harvesting. Plants are set in double rows through holes punched in the paper. This mulch reduces weeding costs and increases the yield of fruit.

In twelve to fifteen months after planting, purple blossoms appear and six months later the fruit is matured and ready to be canned. The picked pineapple makes its journey from the field to the can the same day, or within 36 hours. No other fruit is handled more quickly.

At the factory the pineapple is fed to sizing and trimming machines and the peel comes away as two halves of a cylinder, leaving the fruit ready to be trimmed of any defects. This is done by women who wear rubber gloves for two reasons: first, for sanitary purposes, as these canneries are the last word in sanitary methods; and second, because pineapple has a highly digestive ferment, bromelain, which attacks the skin.

Syruping is done by machine, and the pineapple is then subjected to a treatment not common to most fruits, that of mechanically vacuuming the can in order to draw every bit of air out of the tissues. The cans are then passed through cookers and cooler, and are ready to be shipped.

Aboard the big steamships which leave the languorous waters of the tropics for the choppy northern seas, are thousands of cans of pineapple which bring with them the richness and flavor that has made their native heath one of the garden spots of the world.

LEADS ALL PORTS WHEAT SHIPMENTS

The traffic department of the Port of Portland commission finds that Portland again leads all other United States ports in the exportation of American wheat.

During the 1925-1926 cereal year ending June 30, a total of 17,832,000 bushels were exported, being 1,894,000 bushels greater than through any other United States port for the same period.

The first quarter of the 1926-1927 cereal year shows a total of 11,116,896 bushels as against 3,888,303 bushels during the same period of the previous season, being an increase of 7,228,593 bushels or 285 per cent.

The movement of wheat to foreign markets during the month of October reached a total of 5,166,235 bushels with a valuation of \$7,020,427 as against 1,285,581 bushels with a valuation of \$1,813,546 during the month of October 1925, an increase of 3,880,654 bushels or 301 per cent with an increased valuation of \$5,206,881 or 287 per cent.

Shipments of wheat to foreign

markets during the first 10 months of 1926 has reached a total of 26,657,749 bushels with a valuation of \$37,562,925 compared with the 10 months of 1925 during which time 5,604,974 bushels were shipped with a valuation of \$8,388,855, an increase of 21,052,775 bushels or 375 per cent with an increased valuation of \$29,174,070.

October shipments of dried prunes have reached a total of 25,202,812 pounds, 18,705,257 pounds moving to foreign countries and 6,497,555 pounds to Atlantic Coast ports. A considerable portion of these prunes will eventually find its way into foreign markets.

The movement of prunes to foreign markets during October 1926 was 9,353 tons compared with the movement during the entire year 1925 of 3,326 tons, an increase of 6,027 tons or 181 per cent.

Foreign exports for the first 10 months of 1926 amounted to 1,378,313 cargo tons with a valuation of \$55,400,636 compared with the ten months of 1925, during which time 463,211 cargo tons was moved with a valuation of \$24,687,115, which reflects an increase of 915,012 cargo tons with an increased valuation of \$30,713,521.

SPECIALS TODAY

Medium Weight Sugar Cured Breakfast Bacon, lb. 37c
Pork Roast, lb. 23c
Pure Lard, lb. 20c
Dressed Hens, lb. 30c
Butter, lb. 46c

McDowell Market

"Where a Dollar Does Its Duty"

173 S. Commercial Telephone 1421

DEMAND FOR EGGS KEEPS PRICES UP

Wholesale Prices in Other Commodities Show Very Little Change

A good demand for eggs in the local market is still maintaining a higher price than is being paid in Portland, an unusual situation. Standards are quoted today as high as 46c per dozen.

The wholesale prices in other commodities experience very little change.

Wholesale Prices

Grain No. 1 white \$1.21; red wheat (sacked) \$1.17; feed oats 48c bu.; milling 18c; hay, oats and vetch, \$14 ton.
Meat—Top hogs, 13 1/2c; sows, 9 1/2c; 10c; top steers 5c 6c; cows 2c 4 1/2c; bulls 3c 5c; 1926 lambs, 86 lbs. and under, 10 1/2c; 86 pounds top live veal, 7c 9c; dressed veal, 16c; dressed pigs, 18c.
Poultry—Hens light 16c, heavy 22c, springs 14c, fliers 22c, ducks colored 16c, white Pekin 20c to 22c, geese live 15c to 16c, geese dressed 23c to 25c, turkeys live 30c to 31c, turkeys dressed 39c to 41c, capons same as turkeys.
Eggs—Fullet, 36c; medium, 44c; standard, 43c; select, 46c; pound, 30c. Butterfat, 44c; cream butter, 46c 47c.
Vegetables and Fruits—Sacked vegetables, beets, 3c; turnips 2c 2 1/2c; rutabagas, 3c; onions, carrots and beets, 4c 6c; dozen bunches, celery 60c 85c @ \$1.10; new cabbage, 2c; potatoes, \$1.75 5.00; local tomatoes, \$1 box; local onions, 13c; local lettuce, \$1.50 crate.

WORLD LOOKS HERE FOR PAPER SUPPLY

Low Cost Water Shipping Cause Northwest Soon to Make Bulk Newspaper

By 1931 75 per cent of the world's supply of newspaper paper will be manufactured in northwestern Oregon and around Puget Sound, is the prediction of Sherman Rogers, associate editor of Success magazine, in a recent address before the Portland Association of Credit men.

Rogers' statements carried conviction because of his first-hand knowledge of the resources and conditions of the timber reserves of the Pacific Northwest, in which he worked as a lumber jack at the beginning of an unusually interesting career.

"Eastern manufacturers of paper," said Rogers, "are just beginning to realize that there is enough timber out here on the coast to supply all needs for the next 85 years, and that within that time if proper steps are tak-

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Because we are the biggest buyers in Oregon, not in the United States, and pay no rent. "There's the reason!"

Van Camp's Hominy—large cans 25c
2 for 25c
Beechnut Spaghetti in cans, 2 for 25c
Del Monte Mustard 10c
I. X. L. Coffee 35c
pound
Fig Bars 20c
pound
"College Inn" Soups any kind 25c
2 cans
New Dill Pickles 10c
3 for 10c
10 lbs. small Onions 15c
3 bars Lux or Don Castile Soap for 25c
2 pounds Cranberries for 25c

Saturday, Monday and Tuesday Features

5 lbs. No. 1 small white Beans 30c
5 lbs. Macaroni for 25c
Bacon Squares 20c
pound
5 lb. can best Cane and Maple Syrup 75c

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United Grocers of Oregon Store No. 100
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en another supply may be available.

"What Oregon must do is to get across to the moneyed men of the east the fact that they are not outsiders, that you are not outsiders to do business with you. As an example it is not generally known that a ton of paper can be shipped from Portland to New York cheaper than it can be shipped from Indianapolis to New York.

"Such are the facts that must be emphasized to eastern people, together with a consistent program of educational propaganda that will keep driving home to them the wealth of natural resource of every description available in the vast Pacific Northwest."

PRICE OF CHICKEN NOW \$15 PER POUND

DOYLESTON, Pa., (Special)—The price of chicken went up to \$15 a pound at the National Farm school this week. The market bulge was occasioned by the receipt of five prize Rhode Island Reds from Mrs. H. A. Daniels of Grafton, Mass., secretary of the Rhode Island Red club of America, who took this means of establishing a show flock at the agricultural institution. The rooster and four hens will be the nucleus of a flock which will be used in teaching fancy poultry raising to the girl students who enter the school when the new co-educational policy became effective next year. The school, as an institution, plans to enter its Rhode Island Reds in the forthcoming poultry shows as a professional exhibitor.

FOR GOOD EATS

We can truthfully say a lot of nice things about the qualities of Snowdrift as a shortening. You'll hardly find its equal in purity, freshness, richness, creaminess and convenience. But the thing that seems to interest most people, cooks and otherwise, is the fact that it makes such perfectly delicious foods.

snowdrift

STEUSLOFF QUOTES PRICE ON TURKEYS

Only Fat Birds Expected to Touch Top Prices, Report States

In response to some uncertainty locally about the price turkeys are bringing, Steusloff Bros. state that live birds are worth 30 to 31c and dressed 39 to 41c, and that only fat ones can be expected to touch the top prices.

The rumor that quotations radioed from Portland placed dressed turkeys as high as 50c is unfounded. J. W. Savinar, the Portland poultry dealer who did the broadcasting, stated that it is unlikely that the wholesale price for turkeys in Portland before Thanksgiving will exceed 40c a pound. Commenting on the turkey situation, Mr. Savinar said:

"On the Pacific coast storage holdings on October 1 were the same as last year, a little over 500,000 pounds, or about 25 car loads. As far as I can learn, there are practically no turkeys in storage in Portland. The bulk of the holdings are likely distributed between San Francisco and Los Angeles. This, no doubt, will have a very strong bearish influence on the market. There are no authentic figures as to the size of the Oregon and Idaho crops this year. My guess is based on a

careful survey, approximately 35 cars, or 700,000 pounds for Idaho and 20 cars or 400,000 pounds for Oregon allowing for an average increase of 25 per cent over last year.

"Production and labor this year compare favorably with last. The purchasing power of the industrial states is large. The market is fundamentally sound, but in view of the heavy carryover of the coast and an increase in the crops of the producing states val- lously estimated from 25 to 4 per cent, it is not likely that the wholesale cost of prime turkeys in Portland before Thanksgiving will exceed 40 cents per pound.

Large Quantity of Silk Arrives in Vancouver Port

VANCOUVER, B. C.—(Special)—Ten million dollars worth of silk arrived in Vancouver the first of the month when two liners docked at this port from the Orient.

One thousand measurement tons of silk, valued at \$7,000,000 comprised part of the cargo of the R. M. S. Empress of Asia, when she arrived at Vancouver on her latest voyage from Oriental points.

This is one of the richest parcels to be brought to Vancouver this year. A train of 20 cars will be needed to carry it east.

On the same day, the Blue Funnel liner, S. S. Philoctetes arrived with a cargo of silk valued at \$3,000,000. There were ten car-loads in her consignment.

FAT MEATS

Steusloff Bros. Market

Corner Court and Liberty Phone 1528

Peerless Bakery

170 NORTH COMMERCIAL STREET

Our regular Prices of Bread,
1 1/2 lb. loaf, 13c, 2 for 25c; 1 lb. loaf 9c, 3 for 25c
Cookies, 2 dozen for 25c
Butter Horns, 6 for 25c
Apple Turnovers, 6 for 25c
Cakes, all varieties 15c up to 50c
Doughnuts, Cinnamon Rolls, Tea Sticks and Buns, per dozen 25c
Pies 10c and 25c
Milk, Bread, French and Rye Bread, 3 loaves 25c

We Serve Coffee and Lunches
Try Our Krause's Candy



SHIRT SALE

TODAY

Men's and young men's dress shirts, neckband and collar attached styles. A large assortment of patterns and materials. See them today.

LOT No. 1

Regular \$2.00, \$2.50 Percales, madras materials, standard makes with and without collar

SALE

\$1.45

LOT No. 2

Regular \$3.50 to \$5.00 neckband and collar attached, styles, madras, Broadcloth materials

SALE

\$2.85

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