

The Valley Agriculturist and His Work

Markets -- Crops -- Farm Home -- Livestock

MARKETS SOFT AS WEEK ENDS

Moderate Decline Noted in Most Commodity Prices

PORLTND, Ore., June 7—(AP)—A moderate but well defined recession hit the market in Portland bringing prices down at the turn of the week. All livestock fell off except spring lambs, and wheat was down one cent.

Heavyweight hogs were off 25 cents to 9.00-10.50; lightweights were down from 25 to 75 to 10.75-11.25, compared to last week's close of 11.00-11.25 and feeders-stockers were selling at 11.00-13.00, unchanged.

The cattle trading was druggy and slow. Good steers were down 25c to 10.75-11.25, and good cows were down 50c to 8.50-9.00. Vealers fell off 50c at the top and were quoted at 10.00-11.00 compared to 10.00-11.50 last week.

Lambs were unchanged at 8.00-9.00 and were finding a good market for the choice, fat stock.

The drop in wheat brought Big Bend bluestem to 1.17. Soft white and western white found the 1.03 level, and hard winter, northern spring and western red sold at 1.01. Oats was unchanged at 20. Hay continued unchanged at these quotations, based on buying price, f. o. b. Portland: Alfalfa 20; valley timothy 20.50-21; eastern Oregon timothy 22.50-23; clover 17; oat hay 16; oats and wheat 16-17.

Butter prices were unchanged with extras at 32 cents. Eggs, too, were moving at the same prices as last week, with fresh extras going at 25-26 cents.

Eastern Oregon wool and eastern Washington wool was quoted at 16-21 cents, unchanged; valley coarse at 16, and medium 20 cents.

Oregon hops 1929 crop, were 5 and 8 cents.

Italian pinto beans were held 7 and 10 cents, and peteas at 8 cents.

FEED DEALERS TELL ANOTHER

Members of Washington Association Attempt to Prove Products' Worth

The following story from the Northwest Daily Product News is given with due apology to Ripley and Albers, Jr., who are annual winners now underway?

"Marvels of recent feed developments were revealed in the deliberations of a recent meeting of feed dealers, members of the Feed Dealers Association of Washington, at Bellingham, if we are to believe all we hear. Getting into a discussion of the results from the use of various feeding materials, W. B. Hart of Everett, related a most extra-ordinary circumstance attending an experiment at Everett on the 'use of yeast in feeds.'

Mr. Hart Leads Off—

"One pen," related Mr. Hart, with extreme solemnity and every appearance of sobriety, "was fed on mash without yeast, and the other, of an equal number of chicks, on a mash containing yeast. At the end of the test period, there was absolutely no difference in the chicks, but the pen fed on yeast contained FIVE MORE CHICKS THAN IT DID WHEN THE TEST STARTED."

Not at all to be outdone J. F. Jackson, of Bellingham, related the unusual experience he had with a new poultry woman, who fed Fox River feeds. Ignorant, this lady kept her 500 baby chicks in an open pen, without cover, without litter, surrounded by burlap stretched on lathe in the mud, exposed to the rain and hail, utterly unprotected—but, pointed out Jackson, with great emphasis, "made no difference, of course, because she used one feeds."

"Calling on her," he continued, "in response to a phoned complaint that our feeds were killing her chicks. I went out, and asked her, 'Well, how many did you lose?' 'Two chicks,' said the negligent poultrywoman. 'And you blame our feeds?'" I asks, 'Well,' says the lady, 'I'm sorry, but I remember now that I dropped a plant on one of them, so you're feeds are only to blame for one!'"

Well, this was a pretty good story, and it looked as if Hart was down and out, but he swam right back into the fray with this one:

Not to be Outdone

"Not long ago," said Hart, "I sold some crates fattener and some egg mash, both Albers, to a man who had some capons to fatten. Well, he made a mistake, and fed the egg mash to the capons, and one day he noticed that he was getting more eggs than the number of hens he had. So he checked up on it, and found out that THE CAPONS WERE LAYING EGGS!"

It is reliably reported that at this point Mr. Jackson quickly passed out of the picture."

PLANS TO TOUR

PONTIAC, Mich. (AP)—More than 50 planes will fly in the second annual Michigan air tour July 10-19. Pontiac will be the starting point.

JUST A COW'S IDEA OF HEAVEN



Chester Mulkey Finds Ladino Clover On Irrigated Land a Valuable Aid in Reducing Costs of Milk Production

Maggots Play Havoc With Onion Crop in Hazel Green District

HAZEL GREEN, June 7—The maggots are destroying so much of Joseph Bennett's onions, it may be necessary to plow up the remainder and seed again or to a quick growing crop, such as carrots.

Cutworms can be destroyed with poison in bran, but as yet no remedy has been found for maggots. Both pests cause the onion grower much trouble.

Mr. Mulkey has gained wide fame for his fine Jerseys and for the past few years he has devoted much time and attention to the problem of feeding, to keep the production of milk at the highest possible level and at the same time to reduce production costs.

The Yamhill river flows through a part of the Mulkey farm and Mr. Mulkey conceived the idea of using the water from the river for irrigation purposes.

Various systems were studied carefully until he decided to raise the water from the river by means of a pump and turn it into a wooden flume. Since his work was in the nature of an experiment that might prove of value to others he enlisted the aid of the Oregon State College experiment service and other agencies,

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MILK PRICES ARE COMPARED

Washington and Oregon Milk Producers Study Market Conditions

At a recent meeting of the board of directors of the Oregon Milk Producers Association facts and figures showing the comparison between Oregon and Washington milk prices were given. The Seattle milk producers association has been in operation more than nine years. Careful check has been kept on the work of the organization. The report in part follows:

"The cost of production in Oregon is equal or more per hundred pounds of milk than the price received by the dairyman per hundred pounds for his liquid milk.

It has recently been stated in one of our newspapers that the milk producers in the Portland milk shed were receiving as much or more for their milk than the milk producers in the Seattle area.

Milk in the Seattle area is practically all marketed through the Dairy Cooperative association and we herewith show comparative figures of prices paid the milk producers in Seattle and Portland areas by years: net of farm:

Seattle Portland Lose to Ave. Price Ave. Portland Per 100 lbs. Per 100 lbs. Per 100 lbs.			
June 1			
1924 to Dec. 31	2.07	.85	\$125,840.00
1925	2.50	2.13	322,660.00
1926	2.57	2.07	436,040.00
1927	2.67	2.10	499,320.00
1928	2.57	2.25	280,320.00
Jan. 1	2.60	2.15	394,200.00
1930 to Apr. 30	2.60	.60	172,800.00
TOTAL AMOUNT FOR 5 YEARS 11 MONTHS			\$2,231,140.00

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