

The Valley Agriculturist and His Work

Markets -- Crops -- Farm Home -- Livestock

The Diversified Interests of Willamette Valley Farmers

Editor's Note

Mrs. Madeline Callin, Valley News editor of The Oregon Statesman, is also in charge of the market news of this paper. Each Sunday she writes concerning the agricultural news of interest to valley farmers. Contributions of merit are invited.

HOP SITUATION IS CRITICAL

Effective Control Measures All That Will Save Crop From Downy Mildew

Hop buyers are much concerned over the apparent apathy of growers in regard to the danger from downy mildew. According to Salem hop dealers local growers are either not spraying at all or else are not doing a thorough enough job of it or effective.

Probably there is not a hop yard in the state, with the exception of the fuglies, which are immune, that is not affected by downy mildew. Control measures are absolutely essential if the crop is to be saved. Although spraying should have been done some time ago it is not yet too late to save at least a part of the crop.

Bordeau mixture has proven an effective spray in England and British Columbia where the downy mildew has been prevalent for sometime. Local growers do not seem to realize that a complete cover of the spray is necessary to combat the mildew. A light spray such as used for lice will have little or no effect on the mildew.

Frequently growers do not recognize the mildew in the vines or even if they do depend on dry weather to combat it. While hot weather and lack of wind will prevent the mildew spores from spreading they only lie dormant and a slight wind will serve to spread them.

The prospect of a failure in the hop crop has caused a marked stir in the local market and several sales of last year's crop were reported this week, at prices ranging from six to 15 cents. It is estimated that approximately 11,000 bales of last year's hops still remain unsold but for the most part these are of poor quality.

Only vigorous control measures will save this year's crop and those growers who are fighting the mildew in the effective manner stand to make a substantial profit on this year's crop.

HAZEL GREEN CROP PROSPECTS GOOD

HAZEL GREEN, June 23—Fred Haslebacher, Sr., has 17 acres of very fine Rink wheat, which was fall sown. He also has nine acres of fall sown barley almost ready to cut.

Mr. Haslebacher's sons Albert and Edward have successfully used a combine for threshing for four years. Some questioned the use of a combine, thinking the grain here would not be dry enough. His 12 acres of spring barley looks well.

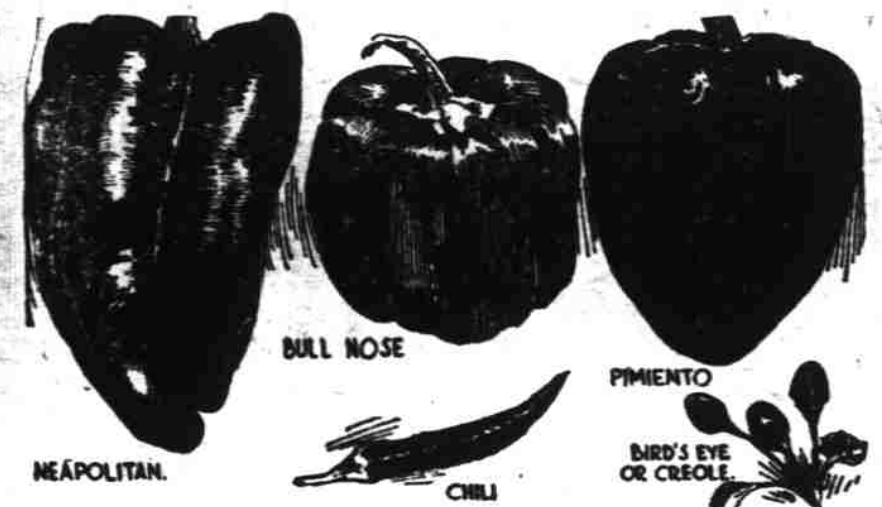
A. T. Van Cleave and son have 17 acres of peppermint which gives promise of a good crop. Mr. Van Cleave has five acres of evergreen blackberries cultivated and trained.

R. Otsuka on Labish is growing royal lily bulbs. Mrs. Otsuka has a wonderful collection of flowers. She is using the hot house for the choice chrysanthemums.

10 WORDS USED MOST CHICAGO, (AP)—Ten words, —the, of, and, to, a, in, that, it, is, I—make up more than 25 per cent of all writing. This is reported to the Acoustical Society of America by Godfrey Dewey.

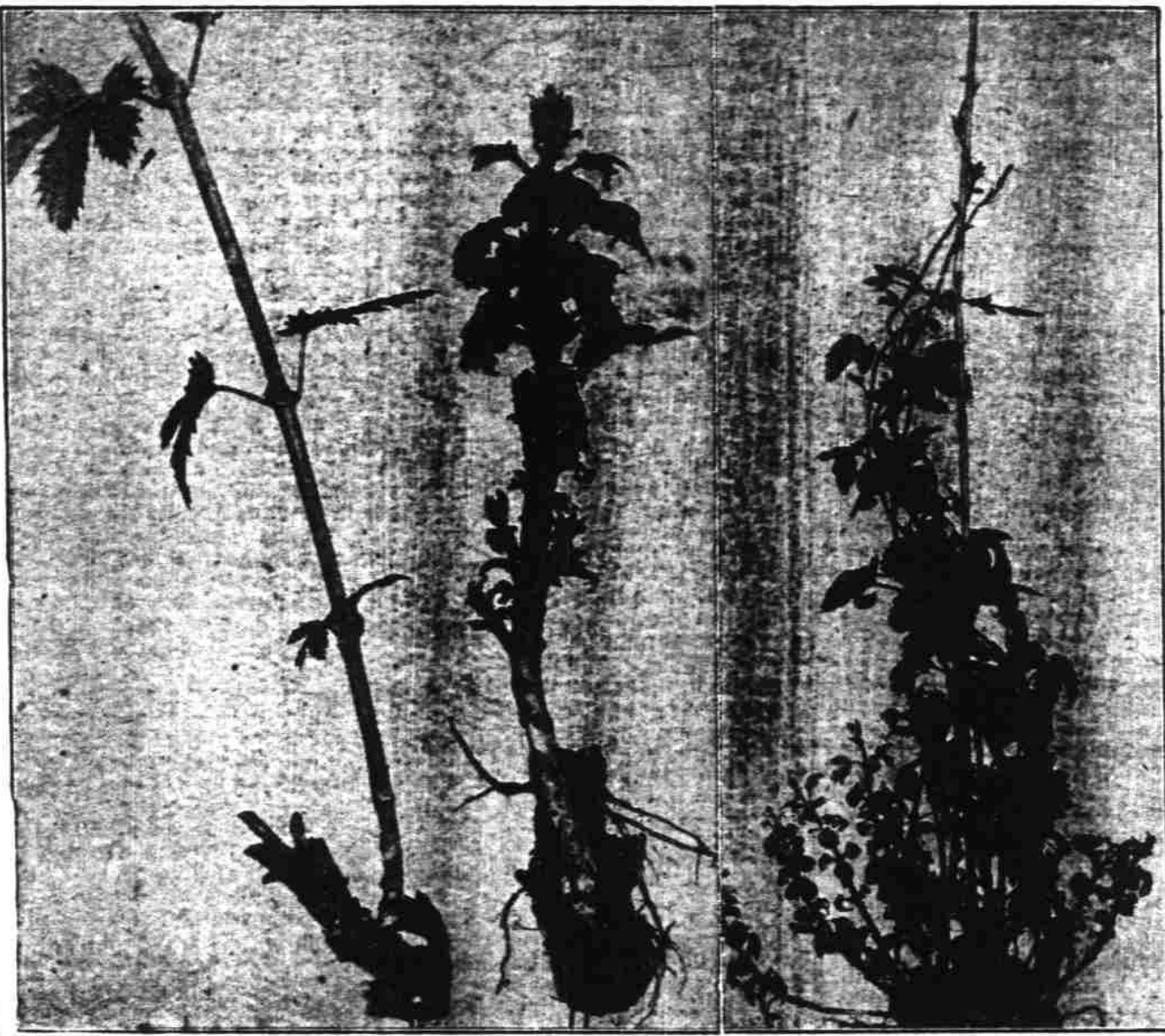
METAL NAMED FOR SONG NEW YORK (AP)—Columbium, one of the rare metals, was named after our own Columbia, "Goddess of the Ocean." It was discovered in Connecticut near New London.

Pick a Peck of Peppers From Your Home Garden



The pepper likes hot weather and a generous supply of moisture. See that it does not suffer for water and you will be assured of a liberal crop. It is also a plant that relishes a sprinkling upon its foliage, something not so good for other vegetables. There is little demand for hot peppers except as they are needed for mixed pickles and other condiments in the fall so a very few hot pepper plants will suffice. The main crop for general use is the sweet pepper, the flesh of which is mild and sweet and has no hot qualities. It is safest to plant the sweet and hot peppers in different parts of the garden in order to avoid any painful mistakes in selecting as they cannot be told apart when growing. Dropping a hot pepper into a soup or stew that calls for a sweet pepper will make it unfit for use. Give the peppers plenty of room

THIS IS WHAT DOWNY MILDEW DOES TO HOPS



Left, picture of healthy hop vine. Center: vine infected with downy mildew. Right: hill showing diseased shoots and healthy vines. Pictures were furnished by Professor E. S. Salmon, Southeastern Agricultural College, England.

Midwest Increases Use Of Fertilizer on Farms

WASHINGTON (AP)—Midwestern soil, the manna of agriculture 50 years ago, showed a greater rate of increase in the use of fertilizers last year than any other in the nation.

The actual tonnage used was negligible compared to that of the long-farmed lands of the east and south, but it raised among students of soil fertility a question of whether western soil, too, was beginning to weaken under the strain of heavy cropping.

In Iowa, where it was commonly believed the soil "never would wear out," the application of fertilizer was increased 70 per cent over 1928. Iowa however used only 17,000 tons, which, while heavy compared with the 10,000 tons used in 1928, was insignificant beside such amounts as the 1,239,573 tons used in North Carolina.

Prof. J. L. Boatman of Iowa State college estimates that more than 2,000 Iowa farmers applied lime and fertilizer in 1929, as against 17,000 in 1928. More than 11,000 of that number used 250,000 tons of ground limestone.

The rate of increase over 1928 was 16.4 per cent in Minnesota, 23.1 per cent in Wisconsin, 27.4 in Illinois, 32.9 per cent in Texas and 69 in Oklahoma.

Prof. E. E. DeTurk of the University of Illinois college of agriculture says Illinois farmers used 750,000 tons of ground limestone last year to sweeten the soil for alfalfa and sweet clover. Dr. C. C. Fletcher of the bureau of chemistry and soils does not see the increased use of fertilizer in the west so much as a result of weakened fertility, but as the result of better understanding of the economies of plant food.

Western farmers, he says, are using fertilizer as a farm "tool." They are putting it on their best soils, preferring to drop some of the marginal lands and make a

Kawkeye Red Chicks Arrive at Monmouth Home

MONMOUTH, June 23—Mrs. W. B. Eggleston received 100 baby chicks, Hawkeye Reds, last week from the Reeling Hatchery at Davenport Iowa. Only one of them died enroute on the four-day journey by parcel post; and since their arrival here she has lost 10 more.

They are said to be a derivation of the common Rhode Island Reds, but Mrs. Eggleston considers them to be larger and stronger. She saw an advertisement concerning them in Capper's Farmer, answered it, and ordered the chicks at a sale price of seven cents each. Postage on the entire shipment was only 75 cents.

Fowls Are Hobby Of Arthur Ward

INDEPENDENCE, June 23—Arthur Ward has quite an interesting flock of fowls in his back yard. When asked to see an old Mallard duck with ten little ones, we discovered he had three other old ones enjoying the confinement with their wings just clipped enough to keep them from flying. They are quite tame, easily picked up and handled.

We also found a nice flock of white Leghorn chickens, a turkey and several pens of different kinds of rabbits. Mr. Ward works in one of the banks but still finds time to care for all of these fowls.

Lyle and Three Associates Deny Bribery Charge

SEATTLE, June 23—(AP)—Technical objections to indictments charging corruption and bribery, were raised in federal court here today by Roy C. Lyle, suspended prohibition administrator and three of his associates, when they appeared for arraignment.

William M. Whitney, who was Lyle's chief assistant, Earl Corwin, former chief field agent and R. L. Fryant, former dry agent and deputy sheriff were the other defendants who entered pleas. C. T. McKinney, former assistant United States attorney, fifth man indicted will be arraigned Monday.

EVANGELIST SLAIN NIAGARA FALLS, June 23—(AP)—The Rev. Edgar P. Woods, an evangelist, was shot and killed and two other persons were wounded tonight during service at the Pentecostal mission here. The shots are alleged to have been fired by Frank Ross, one of the wounded was Ross' wife from whom he had been parted for several months.

SPRING PIG CROP LIGHT

Survey Shows Decrease in Number of Hogs on U. S. Farms

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 23—A decrease of about six per cent in the spring pig crop of 1930 from that of 1929 for the United States as a whole, is shown by the June pig survey of the department of agriculture, covering about 72,000 farms. The decrease shown in the eleven corn belt states was about three per cent. All other areas also showed decreases, these being 21 per cent in the North Atlantic, two per cent in the South Atlantic, 23 per cent in the South Central and 17 per cent in the far western. This survey was made in cooperation with the post office department through the rural mail carriers.

The number of sows farrowed this spring showed more of a decrease than did the number of pigs saved. For the United States as a whole the decrease in sows farrowed was about 10 per cent and for the corn belt the decrease was about 7 per cent. Weather during and after farrowing time was generally favorable this spring which resulted in an increase in the number of pigs saved per litter in most areas. This increase was especially large in the corn belt area west of the Mississippi river where the average size of litters saved increased from 5.53 to 5.84 for the whole corn belt, and for the United States the number of pigs saved per litter this spring was the largest shown for the spring crop in the eight years for which similar surveys have been made.

The reports of the number of sows bred or the fall of 1930 point to little change in the number that will farrow this fall from the number that farrowed in the fall of 1929, if the relationship between breeding intentions and subsequently reported farrowings is about as shown in the preceding three years. The report shows intended increases of 13 per cent for the United States and 15.5 per cent for the corn belt in sows bred to farrow this fall compared with sows farrowed in the fall of 1929. For the preceding three years December farrowings have been below breeding intentions on the average by about the amount of the increase in breeding intentions shown in the June survey this year.

The number of hogs over six months of age, including bred sows, on June 1 this year was somewhat smaller than a year ago as shown by comparing the average number reported per farm and per 100 acres of land this year, and the average of June 1 last year. If the number of sows kept farrowing this fall is about the same as last fall some reduction from last year in the supply of hogs for market during the four months, June to September, is indicated.

TOMATO PLANTS NEED MUCH CARE

Stakes or Trellises Necessary to Prevent Damage And Waste of Crop

Late tomato plants give a fine September crop. They may be bought from dealers or may be started from seed in the open ground.

The earliest plantings now need care and training. They should be grown upright to stakes or trellises for the greatest yield and finest quality fruit. The old style of letting them sprawl over the ground has been demonstrated frequently as a waste of material. A large portion of the tomatoes are marred by rot which attacks them where they are in contact with the soil, particularly in wet weather.

Also in a tangle on the ground, the tomato worm can carry on his work of destruction to much better advantage and escape detection much more easily than when the vines are trained upright and readily open to inspection.

Six foot stakes are the best, stout ones that will not blow over or sink into the ground sufficiently to anchor them safely. Train the main trunk of the vine to this stake, pinching out all side branches but two or three of the lower ones to be carried up with the leader. Trained in this manner the fruit is exposed evenly to the ripening influence of the sun, develops more uniform and finely formed fruits, and gives a better crop.

One of the chief advantages to the housewife in the well trained tomato is the saving of time and trouble in gathering the ripe fruit. It may be picked with no trouble at all by merely walking along the row of upright plants. Treading among the vines to find the ripened fruit when allowed to sprawl over the ground not only destroys a considerable portion of the vines but many of the tomatoes ready to be picked are overlooked.

This is the season to see that the tomato is started right in life. Train it and cultivate it and watch the green little tomatoes expand into luscious red ones.

Zena Berries Are Doing Well

ZENA, June 23—Weather conditions now prevailing at Zena and vicinity are fine for strawberries. The few extremely hot days we have had this season have not unburned the strawberries to any great extent. Cloudy weather and rain recently is causing the cherry growers some anxiety as excessive rain at this time would make the ripening cherries crack and a large share of the fine crop would be worthless.

Strawberry picking will probably be finished this week. The big crew employed by W. F. Crawford started picking Etterburgs for the third time Monday. W. D. Henry is picking his Etterburgs for the second time this week. Several other owners of strawberry patches expect to finish soon.

GRAYMERE HENS WIN

White Biddies Help Finance Education EGG PRODUCTION HIGH

The story of a mother who wanted additional advantages for her children is not an uncommon one but it is unusual for such a mother to make sufficient success of her work that she is known all over the west. Yet this is the record of Mrs. Warren Gray of Marion.

Graymere Farm Jerseys are famous all over Oregon but equally famous are Graymere chickens. Mr. Gray has charge of the famous Jerseys but Mrs. Gray is the one responsible for the fame of Graymere poultry.

It was many years ago that Mrs. Gray dreamed of advantages for her two sons and daughter and sought a plan whereby she could add to the family finances to aid the three, then small children, to obtain an education.

She started with brown Leghorn chickens and from the start she specialized in the very best possible. Her success in the show ring is attested by the string of silver cups and ribbons which are among her prized possessions.

LAKE LABISH FARMS BEING IMPROVED

LAKE LABISH, June 23—W. A. Mumper is having his large barn re-shingled. It is 16 years since this work was done the last time.

This is the average length of the life of a shingled roof in this climate, according to those who know.

The work is being done by Clemens and Macey. George Campbell has completed the painting of all of his farm buildings including his farm house.

Mr. Campbell has a fine herd of swine to which he feeds the ground grain from his farm. Picking no wheat upon the market, he does not suffer from low prices but feeds his grain to his own animals and puts first-class grain fed hogs on the market. Mr. Campbell has 20 acres of corn. This is also designed for his hogs.

Mrs. Gray is proud of her success with her chickens but that is as nothing compared to her joy and pride in her family. "The children are all away from home now and no longer need the help of the white biddies and the golden Jerseys, but Mr. and Mrs. Gray continue to work and the light in Mrs. Gray's bright blue eyes as she talks of her family is an inspiration to those who visit Graymere farm.

The Graymere Jerseys are another story that will be told later.

Quail and Hen Use Same Nest at Maplemound Farm

ZENA, June 23—Did you ever hear of domesticated fowls and wild birds laying eggs in the same nest? Perhaps the hens at "Maplemound," home of Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Henry, have "gone native," or else the quail have become remarkably tame, but a California quail was recently found to be depositing its eggs with a motherly Rhode Island Red hen on this farm at Zena.

One explanation of the phenomena is that Mr. Henry is known to be very kind to the beautiful brown quail even feeding them through the hard snows and bad winter storms, therefore they feel that he is their friend and protector.

LAKE LABISH FARMS BEING IMPROVED

LAKE LABISH, June 23—W. A. Mumper is having his large barn re-shingled. It is 16 years since this work was done the last time.

This is the average length of the life of a shingled roof in this climate, according to those who know.

The work is being done by Clemens and Macey. George Campbell has completed the painting of all of his farm buildings including his farm house.

Mr. Campbell has a fine herd of swine to which he feeds the ground grain from his farm. Picking no wheat upon the market, he does not suffer from low prices but feeds his grain to his own animals and puts first-class grain fed hogs on the market. Mr. Campbell has 20 acres of corn. This is also designed for his hogs.

Poultry Meet to Be July 23, 24

OREGON STATE COLLEGE, Corvallis, June 23—The annual convention of Oregon poultrymen together with the annual meeting of the state poultry association, are scheduled for this campus July 23 and 24.

Since the convention a year ago a complete new demonstration poultry plan has been built near the poultry building which will be open for inspection. Results of a three-year cost of production survey will be given in detail during the session.

WORLD'S LARGEST BERRY FARM HERE

W. A. Heater and Son Have 160 Acres of Marshalls In Waldo Hills

Nestled in among the Waldo Hills is said to be the largest strawberry farm in the world, the 160 acres of Marshall berries owned by W. A. Heater and Son.

Not all of the 160 acres are now in bearing but will be next year and the quality of the berries is unsurpassed. Nearly 100 pickers are employed here each season and the usual run is from four to six weeks.

The Heaters have made an enviable record as to the pickers they employ. Only Oregon people are hired and 90 per cent of the crew returns each year. Picking in the Heater fields is profitable it seems for one woman made nine dollars one day last year, and her average for the entire season was seven dollars per day. Fast pickers are making eight dollars per day this year.

Berry pickers are paid nine cents per carrier for their work and an additional bonus of three cents if they stay through the entire season.

The Heater berries are all sold to a Salem cannery and are stemmed in the field by the pickers. The berries are large and of exceptionally fine color and quality.

Less Work Is Cause of Decline In Meat Prices

ST. PAUL, Minn., (AP)—Part of the economic troubles of a farmer and his hog lot are due to the decline of hard work in the world. Prof. E. F. Ferrin of Minnesota state college believes.

In the days before there were so many machines to do the jobs of the world, Prof. Ferrin says, people had to work harder, and harder work meant heavier meat diets.

The present hog production of the country, he said, is too high, which gives rise to periodical over-supplies and low prices. "People," he said, "are likely to eat less meat in the future, rather than more."

Roberts Poultry Ranch Increases Size of Flock

ROBERTS, June 23—James Fry purchased 195 Rhode Island Red pullets last week. This will make him more than 300 hens of the same variety.

Mr. Fry carries on an extensive business in hatching day old chicks in the spring and supplies part of his eggs for this purpose from his own flock.

Pluto, the newly discovered planet, will be nearest the earth in 1938.



This "fog" keeps "fogging" on the hills

Uphill or down—circling slopes, crossing ditches—a "Caterpillar" Combine with Medium Hillside attachment can win you the extra bushels—save your grain.

For the steepest grain country, there's an Extreme Hillside Model Thirty-six—capacity for leveling on grades up to 55 per cent.

You may inspect this "Caterpillar" Combine at Portland or Salem.

LOGGERS & CONTRACTORS MACHINERY CO. PORTLAND SALEM 345 E. Madison 345 Center

CATERPILLAR COMBINES Formerly the HOLT Combine

Oregon Pulp and Paper Company

—Manufacturers of—

BOND — LEDGER — GLASSINE GREASEPROOF — TISSUE

Support Oregon Products Specify "Salem Made" Paper for Your

Office Stationery