

Oregon Leads Nation Canned Berries, Washington Next

GREAT ADVANCE MADE QUICKLY

Scio Area Takes Place With Others in State Where Berries Mean Cash

SCIO, Jan. 2.—Berry growers, present and prospective, of the Scio region will be interested and encouraged to learn that Oregon now leads the nation in the output of canned berries, with Washington a close second, and the two states together are responsible for 74 per cent of the berries canned in the United States today. These facts have been determined by a close study of the situation by George S. Nelson and Dr. Milton Nelson of the agricultural economics department of the Oregon experiment station, who have just completed a comprehensive survey of the small fruit industry in this state.

The 1930 crop of berries in the Scio locality was a means of bringing in many thousands of dollars to this community which otherwise would have gone elsewhere. These berries were processed elsewhere. Operation of a cannery or a barreling plant in Scio would have doubled the amount of money handled here. It is believed by those who have given serious thought to the subject.

Money Circulated

Lebanon, Lacombe, Stayton and other neighboring towns have concentrated their efforts in establishing and maintaining canneries, with the result that thousands of dollars are placed in circulation every season during small-fruit and canning time. With this idea in view, Scio business men and berry growers a few years ago undertook to establish a co-operative cannery in this city. But owing to an initial handicap the proposition has not attained the success desired. The matter is still under consideration and the present winter is to be devoted largely to resurrecting the movement in the hope of putting it on its feet again and creating a market in Scio for hundreds of acres of berries.

The B. F. Emery company of Portland, through its local field man, W. J. Turnidge of Scio, announces it will build a processing plant here as soon as berry production in the immediate vicinity will warrant. Turnidge is stimulating berry growing by means of contracts with the Emery company, which is desirous of securing pledges of at least 300 acres in the Scio region. Four-year contracts are being solicited and Turnidge states the prospective acreage for 1931 is gradually increasing.

Evergreens Make Money

While the Emery company specializes in cold-packing soft strawberries, other varieties are said to have a splendid future, as the recent state experiment station investigation seems to indicate. Raspberries and loganberries grow without cultivation or other attention. The evergreen crop in 1930 was the financial redemption of many a family in the Scio region. Upwards of \$10,000 was put in circulation here from the evergreen crop alone.

Figures revealed in the recent study by Oregon experiment station experts show that in 1929 the acreage of raspberries, loganberries, blackberries, strawberries and gooseberries totalled 19,300 acres, with an estimated value of \$3,890,000. The increase since 1919 has been rapid, and berry production now constitutes one of the most important branches of Oregon horticulture. Linn county has contributed largely to these figures, and Scio has had a share in the total. Local berry growers are said to be "pepped up" to increase production and financial returns.

Berry Quality High

The superior quality of the berries grown in Oregon, together with the fact that much of the berry output of other districts is consumed in the large population centers as fresh fruit, are advanced as factors to account for the leading position of Oregon in the canned-berry industry. A definite and continued shift in the canned berry production from other states to the Pacific northwest has been noted, and nothing has been found to indicate that the industry will move elsewhere in the near future. This asserted stability of the industry is a strong point in favor of increased production in the Scio locality and the establishment of a processing plant in this city.

Foxes Multiply So Fast Their Owners Make Good Return

MARSHFIELD, Jan. 3.—In 1928, Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Huntley, Coos county residents, secured two pairs of Alaskan blue fox from Alaska. Today the Huntley's have 73 pairs. Many of the animals are shipped to Europe, Huntley says, for breeding purposes, bringing about \$800 a pair upward. Of a recent shipment of 30 shipped to Europe, together with 15 pairs sent to other markets, more than \$6000 was cleared, he reports. The fur bearers do well along the coast of Oregon, the growers state, the fur being heavy due to the salt moisture in the air, along with a mild climate.

Results Prove Irrigation Money-Maker for Farmer; Yields Up by 50 Per Cent

By M. R. LEWIS, Agricultural Engineer, O. S. C.

Much interest in the irrigation of farm crops is found throughout the Willamette valley at present, resulting partly from a series of dry summers. Many farmers who have had properly designed irrigation systems and have used these systems on the right crops have expressed themselves as being very unwilling ever to go back to dry farming.

Those who plan on having irrigation systems for the first time next season will need to start soon, as it takes a long time to make all the plans. It may be necessary to drill a well, and equipment must be purchased and set up. And with an irrigation system, new plans for farming operations will be necessary.

Except for lawns and flower gardens, irrigation, in the Willamette valley, or elsewhere, is used only because it will increase the production of farm crops sufficiently to return a greater yield than the cost of irrigation. The two questions, to be considered then, are how much irrigation will increase the yields and what the cost of irrigation will be.

Experiments on the state college farms at Corvallis show that yields of truck crops can be increased by about one-half, and that the yield of berries can be approximately doubled. Other experiments have shown that irrigated pastures may be used throughout the season and that by their use the flow of milk from dairy cattle and the growth of lambs or other young stock can be kept up throughout the summer to the same high level that is reached during spring and early summer. In considering the increased income to be expected from irrigation, it is evident that an increase in yield of 50 or 100 per cent will mean an equal increase in gross return. Aside from the cost of irrigation the cost of production will be only slightly increased. Nearly all the increased return, therefore, is available to pay irrigation costs and for profit.

The cost of irrigation is made up first of the cost of installing the irrigation system, whether it be a gravity system or a pump-outfit with or without well; and second, the annual cost of keeping the system going and of applying the irrigation water. On a gravity system the annual cost for maintaining the ditches will be very small. This is especially true of such small ditch systems as are likely to be constructed in the Willamette valley within the next few years. In the case of some of the very large irrigation systems in eastern Oregon and other states, the cost of maintenance becomes quite a factor. Where water must be pumped for irrigation the cost of power must be considered. In every case the water must be applied to the land and this, of course, costs something in time or money.

The cost of irrigation will vary tremendously in different instances. The total may be as low as \$3 or \$4 per acre per year, and may be as high as 10 times that amount. Probably in the Willamette valley the average cost per acre will vary from \$10 to \$15 a year. These costs apply to systems where all the water used for irrigation is pumped.

The extreme range in cost shows the need of careful planning. The pump, motor, and pipe line must be of proper size and design for the job. Investigations show that some systems will deliver three times as much water for the same power as will other systems, everywhere water is lifted to the same height. If the pump is going to be, say \$100 a year for a good outfit and \$200 a year for a poor outfit, it will certainly pay to spend several hundred dollars more for the good outfit. In addition to the lower power cost of a good outfit the greater reliability of such an outfit is a big factor in the success of a project.

The most common faults in poor irrigation pumping systems, too small pipe; the wrong speed for the pump; (this is especially true of centrifugal pumps, and probably 95 per cent of the irrigation systems are and should be equipped with centrifugal pumps), the water is lifted unnecessarily high; there are too many short bends in the pipe line; or the wrong design of pump is used. All these are faults which may be found in a pumping system and which may account for its using three times the power it should.

Taking the irrigation system as a whole a much more important cause of loss is improper use of the water itself. The land may not be properly leveled, or the water may be held on the land for too long a time. A soil auger may be used to find out when the water has penetrated far enough into the sub-soil. Most irrigated soil will only hold a maximum of 1 1/2 or 2 inches of water per foot depth of soil. In general a 4 or 6 inch irrigation is ample. A stream of 450 gallons per minute or one cubic foot per second will cover an acre to a depth of one inch in one hour. From this relation the area of land which may be covered each day with any given size of stream can be figured out.

MT. ANGEL CREAM MEET IS LARGE ONE

1000 People at Annual Gathering; Mickle Main Speaker at Banquet

MT. ANGEL, Jan. 3.—The largest patrons meeting in the history of the Mt. Angel Creamery was held Tuesday at St. Mary's school. It is estimated that 1,000 patrons were present at the annual banquet. Business men of Mt. Angel were waiters and proved efficient ones. The long tables in the basement were filled and emptied five times before the crowd was fed. An address of welcome was given by R. J. Berning, president of the creamery, at 10 a. m. In his talk Mr. Berning stressed the need of cooperation, and thanked the patrons for their support in the past. Frank Hettwer, manager, gave a summary of the year's business. O. M. Plummer, manager of the Pacific International Livestock exposition, and a well-known radio speaker, gave a very interesting talk, in which he stressed the need of keeping the children on the farm and bringing them up as good farmers. J. D. Mickle, state dairy and food commissioner, gave his own views on the financial depression, its cause and cure. "One fact stands out in the present situation," he declared, "and that is that the dairy industry is stable. While other industries are demoralized the per capita consumption of dairy products is increasing." A number of factors have operated to bring about the present depression, Mr. Mickle believes. One is that war-torn Europe could not buy America's product because of the difference in monetary values; the exports to the city from the country with the increase in manufacturing goods, until we, as a nation, went into the luxury business. Thirdly, he believes "credit was too doggone easy" to get. "We have to get back to a sensible basis again," he declared. Governor-elect Julius Meier, who was to be present, was unable to do so, because of pressing engagements. He sent his regrets.

STRAWBERRIES INCREASED GRANTS PASS, Jan. 3

—Growers of strawberries in Josephine county expect to add approximately \$225,000 to their annual production of berries this year, it was revealed at a meeting of the growers association here. Bargaining contracts and increase in acreage will represent the increase, members of the association declare.

Approximately 73,000 Indian children are in schools in the United States this year.

LAMB POOL IS GOAL OF CO-OP

Douglas County Growers in Roseburg Group; Early Shipping Planned

ROSEBURG, Jan. 3.—Organization of the Douglas Livestock association has been completed here with L. E. Goodburn of Roseburg, president; L. E. Sullivan, Myrtle Creek, vice-president; Willard Smith, Glide; J. A. Penn, Canyonville; John R. Standley, Tenmile; Cecil Foster, Umpqua; and Alva Manning, Oakland, directors. County Agent J. C. Leedy, is serving as temporary chairman.

The association is formed primarily to arrange lamb pools for the early market. In the past many of the smaller growers have found difficulty in securing top prices for their early lambs, due to their small flocks, and it is believed that the pools will enable more frequent shipments.

Can Ship Earlier

Lambing season in the Umpqua valley starts as early as Thanksgiving, and under normal conditions many lambs are often ready for market by the last of March or first of April. The market at that time is high, but usually breaks the latter part of May or first of June when the supply becomes abundant. As it takes about 200 lambs to make a shipment that can be handled economically, the growers with small flocks have been forced to hold their lambs until enough were ready to make up a car. Under the proposed plan, it is believed that shipments can be started earlier and a larger percentage of lambs placed on the market while prices are high.

The association will also sponsor protective legislation and will conduct advertising projects, improve quality through proper breeding and engage in disease and predatory animal control.

The association is already planning to ask the coming legislature to appropriate a larger sum for a state study of disease control. At present the state appropriates \$1,000 annually for that purpose. The sheep industry, it is reported, amounts to about twenty millions of dollars annually in the state of Oregon, and the loss from disease is about 10 percent. It is believed by the growers that disease losses can be reduced to four or five percent by proper study, and it is thought that the size of the industry warrants a larger fund for this purpose.

Gophers Are Raiders; Way To Kill Told

DALLAS, Jan. 3.—Pocket gophers have been making inroads into the clover and alfalfa fields of the county, due to the dry fall weather. In mixing bait for these pests, J. R. Beck, county agent, suggests that parsnips and carrots be used as a substitute for the fresh clover and alfalfa which is not now available. The direction for mixing may be secured by writing the office and how best to put the baits in the run ways will also be explained. Poisoning is the most effective way in which to get rid of this pest, and records indicate that 105 farmers have been doing consistent work along these lines. Present weather is still good for doing this work.

COUNTY QUOTA HIGH AT O. S. C.

Variety of Activities Engaged In by Students; Names Listed

Every district in Marion county is liberally represented by students at Oregon State college, a check of registration list at Corvallis reveals. The names of the students and the extra-curricular activities in which they excel, follow:

Silverton: George Abel is a freshman in engineering and Raymond Ashbury a freshman in chemical engineering. Lowell Brown is a junior in engineering. Mabel Digeres, sophomore in home economics, is a member of Gamma Phi Beta sorority and Goyette, sophomore in home economics, is a member of Alpha Delta Pi sorority. Orris Hanson is a junior in forestry and Edward Hynes is a freshman in engineering. George Lamb, freshman in agriculture, is a member of Winema club. Chester Loe is a freshman in agriculture and Florence Merryman, junior in home economics, is a member of the Cosmopolitan club.

Harold Merryman is a freshman in engineering and Rith Minor, junior in vocational education, is treasurer of Wyoming club. Rex Russell is a junior in chemical engineering and Victor Sather, senior in pharmacy, is a member of Prokyon club. Lucille Scaife, junior in home economics, is a member of Zeta Tau Alpha sorority and Fernenda, Eastern Star organization on the campus. Jack Stranz, sophomore in engineering, is a member of Alpha Tau Omega fraternity, and Frances Thompson, sophomore in commerce, is a member of Alpha Delta Pi sorority.

Aurora—Vernon Eilers, senior in agriculture, is a member of Kappa Sigma fraternity, and of Sigma Alpha, west coast honor fraternity for men in physical education, and the Varsity "O" association. Alvin Knorr is a freshman in engineering and Elizabeth Kraus, a freshman in home economics. Robert Powers, freshman in engineering, is a pledge of Kappa Sigma fraternity. Roland Wurster is a sophomore in vocational education.

Woodburn—Neal Butterfield, sophomore in agriculture, is assistant manager of Phi Sigma Kappa fraternity. Helen Guiss is a junior in vocational education and Zoe Lowthian, freshman in commerce, is a member of the Phi Kappa club. Kenneth Rodgers, junior in pharmacy, is a member of Delta Upsilon fraternity.

Mt. Angel—Dale Blair is a freshman in commerce. Gordon VanCleave and Howard VanCleave, seniors in electrical engineering, are members of Theta Xi fraternity. Dorothy Rowe, Freshman Stayton—Dorothy Rowe is a freshman in home economics and Eugene Spaniol, senior in industrial arts is a member of Lambda Chi Alpha fraternity. Beulah Weddle, freshman in home economics, is a member of Xantippe club.

Turner—Elsie Crail, senior in home economics, is treasurer and manager of Beta Phi Alpha sorority and a member of the Madelon club. Thelma Delzell is a freshman optional and Cecil Miller a freshman in engineering. Gervais—Celia Bump is a senior in vocational education and Edwin Harper a senior in agriculture.

Wheat Reduction by Big Percentage is Voluntarily Undertaken by Farmers

Growers of Dayton, Wash., have undertaken a plan intended to reduce the production of wheat by mutual agreement to hold 25 per cent off the market for the next three years. A temporary sign-up is being undertaken to test out the proposal and if the results are highly favorable locally, the plan will be advanced to all growers of the United States, it is contemplated.

An association is being formed with an iron-clad contract to permit only 75 per cent (adjusted according to need) of each farmer's average production to be marketed commercially. It is suggested that the secretary of agriculture allot each state its proportionate amount of wheat that can be grown to make up the domestic needs of the country. County committees would then be called upon to allot the production of each farm to fit the total production requirements, with 5 per cent clearance.

Feed Some Wheat

Certificates would be issued giving the grower the right to market his allotted amount of wheat for commercial use. The rest could be used for feed or be disposed of on the farm—the purpose being that eventually this "surplus" land would be used for other crops or for pasture, thereby cutting production down to the amount needed in this country and eliminate an exportable surplus.

Under this circumstance it is assumed that the price would rise to the world level plus the tariff of 42 cents, giving the grower more net income from three-fourths of a crop than he now gets for the whole. F. J. Wilmer, president of the North Pacific Grain Growers, Inc., is supporting the plan in an experimental way to test out the willingness of farmers to sign up for the restriction of production. "In ordinary favorable times the plan would be utterly impossible to put into force," he declared, "but with 50-cent wheat driving us to extreme measures of self-preservation, farmers may sign up out of a spirit of desperation. We all realize that our foreign market for wheat is gone. Collective action to reduce our production to our own requirements seems the only certain way of restoring wheat prices permanently to profitable level."

Huge Acreage as Yet in Need of Proper Drainage

The Willamette valley has approximately three-quarters of a million acres of land that would benefit greatly from proper drainage, according to soil surveys conducted by the Oregon experiment station. The average cost of providing outlets for the large wet areas of the valley has been found to be about \$10 per acre, and the estimated increase in crop value resulting from drainage is from \$10 to \$25 per acre.

Efficient methods of drainage and improving wet soils have been developed by the experiment station, and during the past biennial assistance has been given to a number of districts, including the Coquille valley, the Scappoose drainage district and the Wapato lake project, in designing satisfactory drainage systems. Station records indicate that during the past 15 years more than 335 miles of the tile lines have been designed according to plans worked out by the station, largely as extension work.

WACONDA, Jan. 3.—Clarence Keene who has been in the navy the past eight years, has returned home with his wife and small daughter, and are the house guests of Mr. Keene's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Dave Keene. Eight years ago the 22 of December, Mr. Keene enlisted in the navy, and on that date this year he received his discharge. He is a baker by trade. Mr. and Mrs. Dave Keene were overjoyed at having their son and his family home for the holidays.

STEADY PRICES HOLD FOR WEEK

Eggs up Cent; Livestock is Strong; Wheat Still at Its low Mark

PORTLAND, Jan. 3.—(AP)—There were few significant movements in the general markets here this week. Cattle advanced a trifle, eggs improved one cent, butter was off two cents, and hops and prunes fell fractionally. Good steers advanced about 25 cents to 8.75-9.15 for top grade 600-800 pound stock. Cows improved in price the same amount to 6.25-6.75 and vealers were unchanged at 10.00-11.00.

The hog market prices held the same as last week at these quotations: heavies, 250-290 pounds, 7.50-9.00; mediums, 200-220 pounds, 8.25-9.50; lightweights, 160-180 pounds, 9.25-9.50; feeders and stockers, 3.50-9.50. Sheep prices were unchanged at 6.50-7.00 for good lambs.

Big Bluestem 70c

There was no change in grain prices over last week's close. Big Bend bluestem was 70c, soft white and western white, 66c, and hard winter, northern spring and western red, 63 cents. Oats was unchanged at 24.50 for No. 2, 38 pound white, and 25.00 for No. 2 gray. Hay prices, too, were unchanged at these quotations, buying price f. o. b. Portland: alfalfa 17.50-18; valley timothy 17.50; eastern Oregon timothy 19.20; clover 14; oat hay 14; oats and vetch, 13.50-14.

Eggs were up one cent to 24 cents for fresh extras. Butter extras were 30c, down two cents. Hops, 1930 Oregon crop, were 16 cents, narrowed down from 16-17 cents. Prune prices were 5 1/2-5 for Italians, and 6-6 for petites.

Date Prune Mart Opened in Florida By Roseburg Man

ROSEBURG, Jan. 3.—Five hundred pounds of Umpqua Valley date prunes have been sent from Roseburg to St. Petersburg, Florida, to be served in one of the restaurants catering to the high class trade of that city. Ted Post, adjunct of the Oregon Soldier's home, recently spent some weeks in Florida and while there he obtained permission from the restaurant manager to send a sample of Oregon prunes. He received a return order for 500 additional pounds following his sample of 100 pounds, with information that if such quality can be assured, a new prune market has been established.

1 STOP SERVICE



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29 x 4.40	\$5.55
30 x 4.50	6.35
28 x 4.75	7.55
30 x 5.00	8.15
31 x 5.00	8.45
31 x 5.25	9.75

6-PLY

30 x 4.50	\$8.25
28 x 4.75	9.40
30 x 5.00	10.35
31 x 5.25	11.60
31 x 6.00	12.80

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