

The Valley Agriculturist and His Work

Markets -- Crops -- Farm Home -- Livestock

Editor's Note

Mrs. Madeline Cullin, 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. Constructive news of merit are invited.

OREGON FARM BOY HONORED

Kenneth Pettibone Going to Hawaii as F. F. A. Representative

A Corvallis farm boy, Kenneth Pettibone, 17, president of the Oregon Association of Future Farmers, will leave San Francisco April 18 on the S. S. Malolo for a 25-day trip to the Hawaiian Islands to attend and visit the territorial convention of Future Farmers there.

Pettibone will make the trip under the auspices of his organization on an invitation extended through the Portland chamber of commerce by Riley H. Alton, editor and manager of the Honolulu Star Bulletin, in the interests of the Hawaiian branch of Future Farmers.

Governor Julius L. Meier has been asked by the Portland chamber of commerce to send a message of good-will to Kenneth Pettibone, the governor of the islands. Special banquets and trips will be arranged by prominent business men and Future Farmers of Hawaii in honor of young Pettibone. W. W. Beers, territorial supervisor of agricultural education, states in a letter to Earl R. Cooley, state supervisor of agricultural education in Oregon, that everything possible is being done to show Kenneth a good time. The islands of Hawaii, Maui, Oahu and Kauai will be visited. Eight days will be spent in Honolulu where he will attend the territorial convention.

According to Kenneth's itinerary for this trip, he will be gone 25 days. This trip is sponsored by the Portland and Corvallis chambers of commerce in cooperation with the Oregon Association of Future Farmers. The Oregon Association of Future Farmers, of which Kenneth is president, is made up of farm boys who study Smith-Hughes agriculture in high school. This organization and course is conducted under the state board for vocational education.

DIG POTATO CROP LOOKS IN STATE

OREGON STATE COLLEGE, Corvallis, April 11—Prospects for a big crop of potatoes this year are indicated in a report of the potato situation issued today by the Oregon State college extension service. Farmers are urged to plan to plant 10 per cent more acres than in 1929 and 1930. With yields in line with the general trend during recent years, production may be one-fourth greater than in either of the past two years.

HOME GARDEN ASSISTS

Housewife in Solving Many of Her Problems

"GREENS" NECESSARY

By ANNA KLAMPE JEFFERSON, April 11—The city green grocer gives vegetable gardeners an excellent lesson during the winter period as to vegetables he can grow in his own garden in the spring. A development in the winter vegetable show window is the great number of material for "greens" displayed. Spinach is one of the staple greens. During the last two seasons strange material to a majority of people appeared in the form of French dandelions and mustard. The French dandelion is a giant-leaved variety of the common dandelion similar in flavor, but having the advantage of giving much greater material in a single plant with much less effort in gathering and cleaning and preparing for the table.

The mustard greens, through the attractive appearance of their ornamental curled and frilled leaves and bright green color have proved popular in the older days of some of the present generation. We went out and gathered mustard and horseradish leaves for spring greens just as we did dandelions. The green mustard is worth planting in any garden. It comes

Still Chance for Egg Tariff

The matter of egg tariff is still pending in the tariff commission at Washington. An embargo bill to embargo dried eggs, failed to pass in the last congress.

One reason why it failed was that it was impossible to show that eggs were being successfully dried in this country, owing to the high price of eggs, compared with the low price of eggs in China.

The tariff commission has a hearing April 16, at which time it will consider and hear from the various poultry representatives why the tariff should be raised on eggs.

The fight is being led by the National Poultry Council, the American Farm Bureau of Federation, International Baby Chick association, the National Butter and Egg association and other poultry and farm organizations.

The tariff can be increased under the law by the tariff commission to 27 cents a pound on dried eggs. A rate of 27 cents a pound on dried eggs would enable egg driers to operate in this country.

Several egg driers started drying eggs when they were cheap this spring, but when the price went up and congress failed to pass an egg tariff or dried egg embargo, all these drying plants are reported shut down.

Careful Planting of Trees Held Necessary to Success

Give your trees a good start by planting them properly. You will be rewarded in the end by spicier growth and better results.

All nursery stock needs care in handling. It must not be exposed to drying winds or sun before being transplanted. Keep the roots of trees covered at all times by the accompanying illustration. Prune to avoid crowding branches. Cut out some of the small branches, shorten back the side branches, but do not cut off the leader or main stem.

(1)—Remove at least one-third of the top, pruning branches at points indicated by black lines in the accompanying illustration. Prune to avoid crowding branches. Cut out some of the small branches, shorten back the side branches, but do not cut off the leader or main stem.

(2)—Dig holes large enough to receive plant without bending roots. Place the good soil in a pile at one side and poor soil in a separate pile.

(3)—Break up subsoil in bottom of hole when it is very hard. Dig hole deep enough to set free at proper depth.

(4)—Set tree one or two inches deeper than it stood in the nursery row and deep enough to allow for pocket around tree to catch water.

(5)—Spread roots out naturally and work good top soil over and around them. Firm the soil about the roots as covered. When roots are covered, tramp the soil with the feet—the lighter and looser the soil the harder the ramp.

(6)—Lean pocket about the tree to catch water. Never mound the soil up about it. Leave loose soil on top or cover ground with mulch.

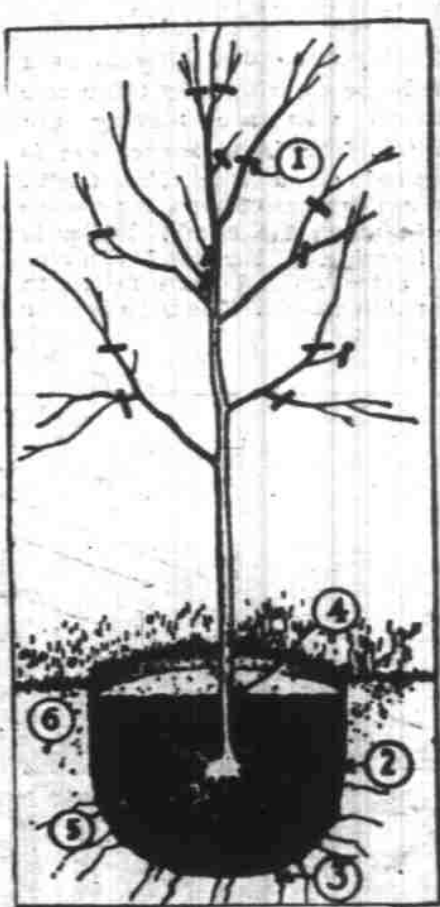
After a tree is planted the soil should be cultivated the same as in the garden to conserve moisture. Trees may be watered at planting but if planting is done early and correctly it is not absolutely necessary.

Every Green Pays The addition of fruit trees to the home grounds is a splendid investment which yields three-fold returns—fruit trees add color and fragrance to the garden; provide welcome shade, and supply delicious fresh fruit.

Many of the smaller growing fruit trees are admirably suited as accents in the background or for massing in interesting groups in the garden. A thick, old plum is a beautiful sight when the trees are covered with their springtime array of dainty white flowers.

Apple trees form low, rounded heads and are excellent for shade. When in bloom the trees are a glorious mass of pink blossoms, and their exquisite fragrance perfumes the entire yard. Don't overlook planting one variety each of summer, fall and winter apples if you possibly can find space for them and more of them if room. You will never regret it.

Fench Attractive Another excellent fruit tree that will add a charming color note on the rear lawn is the peach. At blossoming time every twig and branch is bright with



its beautifully formed flowers of a lovely pink, making the tree showy and attractive, even at a distance.

Cherry trees are well worth a place in the home grounds for their ornamental value alone. And who does not enjoy cherry pie made with the freshly picked fruit in the cherries there are both sweet and sour varieties. In the sour varieties some are early and some are late so the fruiting season can be extended over quite a period if several trees are planted.

Variety Unlimited There is really everything one can need in the way of trees to be found in this group of fruits. There is hardly a yard which does not offer considerable opportunity for planting fruits on the rear lawn. And when you realize that fruit trees are as ornamental and desirable as any other tree just as trees and give us a worthy crop of fruit besides, there is little reason for not planting them more extensively.

Look around your grounds now and stake out the places where fruit trees should be. Springtime is the best season of the year for planting all types of fruit trees.

BROCCOLI GROWS LARGE AT GERVAIS

GERVAIS, April 11—Mrs. Frank Turner placed in the display window at the postoffice grocery store a head of broccoli weighing a trifle over six pounds, which she grew in her garden. She has another head in the window of the Nibler grocery which weighs five and a fourth pounds.

Mrs. Turner planted the seeds in the window box in July, setting the plants in her garden in the fall. "Becoming discouraged with their slow growth she fed all except about two dozen of the plants to her chickens during the winter. These left standing have proven that broccoli can be grown successfully in this section.

E. P. Credille and W. M. Harquim tried out the broccoli in practically the same manner as Mrs. Turner and they have heads weighing around five to six pounds. Both say they are going to try again next year, and on a larger scale.

Sylvia Richter Seeks Divorce In Court Here

Charging that he has an un-governable temper, easily flew into fits of rage, that he used profane language, and beat plaintiff and their small daughter, Sylvia Richter yesterday filed suit asking divorce from Frank Richter. They were married in Salem in April, 1913.

There are three children, of whom she seeks custody. She says also that he did not support the children and that she was forced to work whenever she could and that he deserted them on several occasions. She asks \$20 a month for support of the children.

Williams college has 85 per cent of its students engaged in organized sports.

HEDGE ADVISED FOR BOUNDARY

Wall of Green Pleasing to The Eye, not Difficult To Plant and Trim

By ANNA KLAMPE JEFFERSON, April 11—If you wish to mark the boundary line of a lawn or garden in a delightful fashion, why not plant a hedge? Such a wall of living green affords a natural background for flowers and plants, takes up but little space, and suggests an air of refinement and inoffensive seclusion.

The busy city dweller with little time to devote to gardening will find that a hedge gives his home a pleasing setting with a small amount of care.

There are hedges to suit every climate, for there are many varieties, and their range of usefulness extends far beyond that usually ascribed to them. The more common varieties used include the various privets, the barberry, mulberry, spirea, and such overgreens as hemlock and arbutus.

None of these hedges require much care, nor any uncommon skill required in planting them.

Russian Mulberry Generally Favored The Russian mulberry is a rapid grower and very hardy, and its large leaves give it a fresh appearance all season long. Its quick growth makes it very popular, but the more extensive planting must be done earlier than with the slower growing varieties.

For a tall hedge at the rear of the lot I prefer mulberry, for it takes little space. Though it is often used as a small fence in front of homes it has a tendency to become woody after a few years, which detracts from its usual beauty.

The privet hedges have gained in popularity until they probably are now more common than any other kind, although they are not as hardy as the other two well known kinds; that is, the Amur and the Itoa privets. Itoa privet is a bushy hedge, branches freely, and requires frequent trimming. Amur privet, the most popular, all grows more perpendicularly than Itoa privet, and does not need to be trimmed as often. All privets can be grown to a height of 4 to 6 feet. All of them bear smaller leaves than the mulberry, and hence, they present a neater appearance. The branches are small, so that the hedge made of privet, can be trimmed to a smoother surface.

The Japanese Barberry makes an impregnable hedge, for it has little thorns on it to repel any animal invader. Barberry, more suited to low hedge 2 or 3 feet high, makes a neat, easily trimmed hedge.

Spiraea yonahouti does well as a tall hedge. It grows upright, should be allowed to grow untrimmed all season. In the fall or early spring it can be trimmed down to a lower height, but no trimming should be done to new growth during summer. Do not plant spiraea unless you have room for a hedge that is six feet wide.

No hedge will grow normally under shade. If part of the hedge

is in shade, it will not grow normally under shade. If part of the hedge

Nature-Lover Discovers Many Curious Facts About Our Shy Animal Neighbors

By LOIS SIMPSON CRAWFORD

VENA, April 11—Old Mother Nature, that whimsical old lady has generously endowed the animal kingdom with many of the attributes of humans. A predominant trait of many animals is a consuming curiosity which often gets them into trouble. Many trappers arrange their traps in such a manner as to excite the curiosity of animals and easily catch their victims who venture too close for safety.

One of the fur bearing animals of curiosity is the skunk. In the open, expects a thinner growth under the trees and consequently, an uneven hedge.

The best time for planting a hedge is in the spring as soon as the ground is ready to work. Hedges can be planted in the fall at bulb-planting time, but there is little gained by fall planting, and some plants may die over the winter that would not have died had they been planted in the spring.

The best way to plant a hedge is to dig a trench. For all hedges a trench 12 by 12 inches will be large enough. Place the plants 8 to 10 inches apart, and tramp the loose dirt lightly against the roots. If the ground is moist water is needed; if it is dry, water will give them a better start.

Stretch a cord the length of the trench, midway between the two sides, and hold the stem of each plant against it when planting. This will insure an even row. After the hedge is planted, heap the soil up to the roots of the plants. Finally, use pruning shears about the plants down to about six inches from the ground. This cutting will guarantee a low spread of branches and a tight hedge.

Alling Plants Not Difficult In planting Spiraea for a hedge, dig holes 2 to 3 feet apart, and plant a stock in each, in the ordinary way of setting out shrub plants. String a cord over the holes, as in planting over a trench, to be sure the plants are properly aligned.

The care of the hedge consists almost entirely of regular trimming. If the hedge is young, it can be topped regularly and some growth allowed between topping till the desired height is reached. A sickle may be used to trim the hedge, but the result is a hedge with a hacked surface. However, the regular hedge shears are used for trimming. It insures clean even cutting. If you have difficulty in keeping a level cut on the top of a hedge for the length of the row, string a line at the height you want to cut and follow the line. Clean out all cuttings from the hedge, for they dry up, look unsightly, and later dull shears. Properly cared for, a hedge will last for several generations. Then it is constantly growing, it can be dwarfed in its growth by frequent trimming. Until there is little increase in size from year to year, and it will appear as fresh when it is a century old as it does in its early years.

The results of the unusually mild winter season and early favorable spring is shown in the April first condition report of fall sown grain crops. According to the federal-state crop reporting service the condition of winter wheat is 94 or 5 points above the average of the past ten years.

Until the middle of March very little precipitation had occurred, but from that time and continuing for most of the remainder of the month, general rains came and fall sown wheat crops developed rapidly. Oregon is no exception for the entire Northwest. Wheat crop shows very favorable prospects. See table. The estimated production for the Northwest is 70,000,000 bushels, of which Oregon's share is estimated at 13,000,000 bushels.

Oregon rye condition as of April 1 is comparable to wheat, the present figure of 96 comparing to the ten year average of 90. Pasture condition in Oregon is very good and is rapidly improving following the general precipitation of the last few weeks. The April 1 condition is 92 compared to the average of 90. Range prospects in the range areas are not so favorable due principally to inefficient moisture.

For the United States - In the United States the 1931 winter wheat crop is estimated at 64,920,000 bushels as of April 1, compared to 64,760,000 bushels the April 1 condition of the crop is 88.8 or 12 points above a year ago and 10 points above the ten year average of 78.2. April first average condition for the country as a whole is slightly below the 10 year average of 84.6 per cent. Pasture condition on April 1 is placed at 76.1 per cent compared to the average of 83.2 per cent.

Construction on the bridge across Butte Creek, east of Mt. Angel, will be started May 1, according to Earl Barham, of Barham Brothers, Salem contractors who were successful bidders on the job.

The bid was \$11,695. High waters of the past two weeks have made it inadvisable to start construction now. High waters have also held up construction on the bridge over Pudding river out from Hubbard. The latter job was started late last fall by Hargreaves and Lindsey, Eugene contractors who made the lowest bid.

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HOG SCALE S UP 25C, WEEK

Fractional Raise in Grain Recording During Week In Portland Mart

A 25c advance in hog prices, a slight improvement in cattle, and a fractional raise in grain were the principal features of the turn of the market week here.

Feeders and stockers were the only class of hogs that did not respond to the upward trend. They were unchanged at \$8.00-9.50. Other grades were up 25c at these prices: Heavies, 250-290 lbs., \$7.25-8.25; mediums, 200-230 lbs., \$7.75-8.75; lights, 160-180 lbs., \$8.50-9.75.

The small gain in the cattle market was reflected principally in steers which were quoted at \$7.75-8.25 for good 600-900 lb. steers. Last week's close was \$7.50-8.10. Cows were unchanged at \$5.75-6.25, and vealers were steady and unchanged at \$9.50-10.50.

Spring lambs, good to choice, were \$9.00-10.00, and mediums, \$8.00-9.00. Other lambs were around \$7.00-7.50.

Wheat prices advanced one cent all along the line. Big Bend bluestem, hard white, was 65c as was soft white and western white. Other grades, including hard winter, northern spring and western red, were quoted at 65 cents.

Oats was about the same. No. 2, 38 lb, white was \$20.50, and No. 2, gray, \$22.50.

The hay list was unchanged at the following buying prices, f.o.b., Portland: alfalfa \$15-15.50; valley timothy \$15-15.50; eastern Oregon timothy \$17; clover \$11; oat hay \$12; oats and vetch \$12; straw \$7.50.

Wool was unchanged at 11c for Willamette valley coarse, and 15c for medium.

Hops, at 15c for 1930 Oregon crop, were unchanged.

Butter was off one cent to 24c for extras. Standards were 24c, prime firsts 23c, and firsts 22c.

Eggs were unchanged at 17c for fresh extras, 16c for standards, and 15c for fresh mediums.

Italian prunes were quoted at 5 1/2c and 5c and peaches were selling at from 4c to 5c.

STATE'S POULTRY INDUSTRY STABLE

Oregon in Better Condition Than Most Other States

OREGON STATE COLLEGE, Corvallis, April 11—Greater stability in Oregon's commercial egg and chick hatchery business than prevails in other sections is reported today by the Oregon State college extension service. The number of salable chicks hatched by commercial hatcheries in Oregon during February was 14 per cent more than in 1930, while for the whole country there was a decrease in over 37 per cent.

"Oregon egg producers apparently intend to profit from the market outlook information they received earlier in the season," the college economists say. "These reports pointed out that the demand for eggs is expected to improve and the supply to be less during the 1931-32 marketing season."

Because of the sharp cut in chick hatchings in California and Washington, there was a decrease of almost 40 per cent for the three Pacific coast states combined. Heavy reductions in hatchery operations in the mountain group of states resulted in nearly 50 per cent fewer chicks hatched in February.

Bookings of orders for delivery of chicks after March 1 are reported at just about one-half of the 1930 bookings at the same date. This applies to the whole country and the Pacific coast, too, but the mountain states show greater cut. Low sex prices and lack of buyers buying chicks are said to be the chief factors which have caused poultrymen to curtail.

The good reputation which has been established for the Oregon brood poultry has been a factor in stabilizing the demand for chicks in this state, the report says.

Pederson Has Faith in Poultry

The poultry business will soon be back to normal declares Andrus Pederson, poultryman living about one mile east of Silverton.

Mr. Pederson is a breeder of fancy Rhode Island Red and hatches from 35,000 to 40,000 chicks each year. The hatch over the entire United States is small this year, according to Mr. Pederson, being between 35 and 50 per cent of normal. Mr. Pederson is confident that the farmer who has a large flock of laying hens next winter will realize good profit on his investment.

OREGON OFFERS HOPE TO FARMERS

State Declared Progressive and Forward Looking At Meeting

OREGON STATE COLLEGE, Corvallis, April 11—Oregon as an agricultural state is progressive, forward looking, rapidly developing, essentially sound and a good place to succeed in the farming business.

This picture, in sharp contrast with many given recently by those who consider the state as lagging in development, was presented by Paul V. Maris, director of extension, to the Corvallis chamber of commerce forum, in an address containing a host of facts and figures to bear out his contention.

"We do not need to apologize for Oregon's agriculture, but we do need to unite efforts behind a constructive and forward looking program," said Director Maris. Such a program has been in formation since 1923, he said, and taken into account Oregon's natural limitations as well as her great natural advantages. He decried the tendency to compare the best or most spectacular figures from other states with the worst from Oregon.

Oregon leads western states in standardization of grain varieties, Maris pointed out. She leads western states in control of animal diseases. California and Washington ship more eggs than Oregon but between 1925 and 1930 Oregon's carlot shipments increased 188 per cent, Washington's 128 per cent, and California's 71 per cent. Oregon leads in percentage of eggs sold cooperatively and has a larger total volume than Idaho.

Ahead in Dairying Oregon is far ahead in dairy breeding stock in the Jersey breed. Maris continued. Volume of dairy products for export is lower than either Washington or Idaho, but total production exceeds Idaho's. In the nine Oregon counties where dairy conditions are comparable to those in Idaho, Oregon's rate of increase has been 65.4 per cent, or almost twice that of Idaho.

Klamath county, Oregon, is the most rapidly developing potato county in the northwest, jumping from no cars shipped out in 1924 to 2,000 cars in 1930—all graded and standardized, he pointed out. Oregon leads the northwest in blackberry production, more grapes than Idaho, and walnut production. This state leads in the livestock industry, the average value for five years being: Oregon \$33, 110,000; Idaho \$23,339,000 and Washington \$1,467,000.

"Contrary to popular impression, Oregon products are not going to market ungraded," Maris emphasized. "Of the 13,000 cars of fruits and vegetables inspected prior to shipment to markets outside of Oregon in 1930, only three inspections were reversed at destination—a highly creditable record."

Director Maris warned against an unsound philosophy, which says there can be no overproduction of high quality standardized products. He pointed to the present predicament of the grape and peach growers of California, where they are now advocating pulling up 100,000 acres of grapes.

Outlining a possible program, the speaker advocated that Oregon continue to perfect existing grades and standards under the new state department of agriculture; continue the valuable program of agricultural research; encourage community specialization, continue to strengthen cooperative marketing development in the Willamette valley; develop the dairy industry in conference with existing programs; continue to expand the commercial poultry industry and the small seed industry, and encourage adequate capitalization of farm businesses.

ATTEND OPERETTA SCIO, April 11—Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Thurston and daughter, Lorena, and Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Thurston, are invited to attend "In the Garden of the Shaw," an operetta given by the Jefferson high school.

Grain Prices Still Lower

White Oats, No. 1, \$1.00 per 100 lbs. Feed Wheat, good quality \$1.00 per 100 lbs.

Ground White Oats, 80 lb. bags 90c each. Rolled White Oats, 60 lb. bags 70c each.

Prices strictly cash, free delivery in the city. D. A. WHITE & SONS Phone 4952-261 State St.