The Valley Agriculturist and His Work Markets -- Crops -- Farm Home -- Livestock Markets -- Crops -- Farm Home -- Livestock Millamette Valley Farmers

Editor's Note

Mrs. Madelaine 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 agricultura news of interest to valley farmers. Contributions of merit are invited.

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

A Corvalits 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. Young Pettibone will make the trip under the auspices of his organization on an invitation extended through the Portland cham-ber of commerce by Riley H. Al-len, 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 by Kenneth to 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, territor-ial supervisor of agricultural edneation, 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

with the Oregon Associatin of Future Farmers. The Oregn As- broken roots. sociation of Future Farmers, of which Kenneth is president, Smith-Hughes agriculture in pile at one side high school. This organization a separate pile. and course is conducted under

the state board for vocational Pettibone is a senior in the Corvallis high school and has a onefifth partnership in a 258-Pettibone. In three years of enough to allow for pocket farm project work, he has made a gross income of \$1,118.25. His and to show that he hasn't neglected his studies, he has an average grade of 92.6 per cent in his four years in high school, In the Willamette valley public speaking contest, he received honorable mention. He is also a member of the Corvallis high school debating team and competed in the Pacific international livestock judging contest, and was tenth high scoring boy among 150.

BIG POTATO CROP LOOMS IN STATE

Corvallis, April 11-Prospects supply delicious fresh fruit. the potato situation issued today as accents in the background or by the Oregon State college ex- for massing in-interesting groups tension service. Farmers appar- in the border. A thicket of ently plan to plant 10 per cent plums is a beautiful sight when more acres than in 1929 and the trees are covered with their 1930. With yields in line with springtime array of dainty white the general trend during recent flowers. years, production may be one- Apple trees form low, roundfourth greater than in either of

the prospective supply and deing the 1931-32 marketing sea-

says the college report. The average yield of potatoes in the United States was low in

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

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

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

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 speedier growth and better re-

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 with damp sacks or something similar until the roots are covered with earth. The six important steps in tree planting are as follows:

(1)-Remove at least onethird of the top, pruning branchbe visited, Eight days will be es at points indicated by black spent in Honolulu where he will lines in the accompanying illusattend the territorial convention. tration, Prune to avoid crowd-According to Kenneth's itinerary ing branches. Cut out some of for this trip, he will be gone 25 the small branches, shorten back the side branches, but do mot This trip is spensored by the cut off the leader or main stem. Portland and Corvallis cham- Try to get well developed head, bers of commerce in cooperation strong leader and branches at wide, not close angles. Cut off all

(2)-Dig holes large enough is to receive plant without bending made up of farm boys who study roots. Place the good soil in a pile at one side and poor soil in

(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 (5)-Spread roots out naturally and work good ton soil over and around them. Firm the soil about the roots as covered. When roots are covered, tramp

er and looser the soil the harder the ramp. (6)-Leave 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 ab-

solutely necessary. Fruit Trees Pay The addition of fruit trees to the home grounds is a splendid investment which yields threefold returns-fruit trees add color and fragrance to the garden: OREGON STATE COLLEGE, provide welcome shade, and for a big crop of potatoes this Many of the smaller growing year are indicated in a report on fruit trees are admirably suited

ed heads and are excellent for shade. When in bloom the trees the past two years. shade. When in bloom the trees "The available information on are a glorious mass of pink blossoms, and their exqusite mand conditions suggests that fragrance perfumes the entire the potato market situation dur- yard. Don't overlook planting one variety each of summer, fall on may resemble that of 1928- and winter apples if you possibly 29 when surplus production can find space for them and caused extremely low prices," more of them if room. You will hever regret it.

Peach Attractive Another variety of fruit tree 1929 and 1930 because of that will add a charming color draught. In the Pacific North-west, however, good crops were harvested especially in 1930. twig and branch is bright with

its beautifully formed flowers of a lovely pink, making the tree

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 Springtime is the best season of the year for planting all types

fourth pounds.

Seeks Divorce

There are three children, of whom she seeks custody. She says also that he did not support her and the children and that she was forced to work whenever she could and that he deserted

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 charming 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 is under trees and part out in the amount of care.

There are hedges to suit ev- an uneven hedge. ery climate, for there are many varieties, and their range of use-

None of these hedges require the spring. much care, nor is any uncommon skill required in planting them. Russian Mulberry

Generally Favored quick growth means that trim- will give them a better start. ming must be done oftener 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. California privet is not as hardy as the other two well known-kinds; that is, the Amur and the Ibota privets. Iota priv t is a bushy hedge, branches freely, and requires frequent trimming, Amur privet, the most popular of all, grows more perpendicularly than Ibota privet, Cherry trees are well worth a as often. All privets can be grown place in the home grounds for their ornamental value alone. them bear smaller leaves than the topped regularly and some

med hedge.

No hedge will grow normally pear as fresh when it is a century under shade. If part of the hedge old as it does in its early years.

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

One of my young friends, Ver-non Smith had an odd experience

with a skunk while walking along

a lonely country road on a dark night in the winter. Vernon was

carrying a lantern and hurrying

along at a good pace as it was

raining. Presently he noticed a

strong odor with which he was

very familiar. What country boy

is there that doesn't know that

Glancing around Vernon dis-

light of the lantern had evidently

tle creature which came trotting along with its plummy tail wav-

ing in the air. Vernon quickly set

his lantern down and threw rocks

at the skunk until he drove it

By the way there is nothing

prettier than another skunk

marching along a woods path

with from three to six tiny black

playful as house cats and kittens

which they very much resemble.

mother will not budge until all

her babies are safely across. Of course she probably is smart

enough to know that she is well

protected and most people will

Another animal in which the

rotective instinct toward their

roung is strongly developed is

he fox. A little incident showing

this trait was recently related to

me by two hunters. They were

hunting in the hills and were

near a steep bank. Suddenly a

mother fox appeared near them

from nowhere apparently and

commenced to bark. When she

found she had their attention she

started running away in the op-

but the wily fox finally eluded

be true as the den and fox pups

were found in the bank near

which she had first appeared.

posite direction from the bark.

they become violently ill.

Another very human trait of

nauseous smell?

away.

Nature, that whimsical old lady has generously endowed the animal kingdom with many of the attributes of humans. A predominating 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 which has the biggest bump of curiosity is the skunk, the little black and white creature

pleasing setting with a small open, expects a thinner growth under the trees and consequently,

The best time for planting a hedge is in the spring as soon as fulness extended far beyond that the ground it ready to work. usually ascribed to them. The Hedges can be planted in the fall more common varieties used in-clude the various privets, the bar-is little gained by fall planting, berry, mulberry, spirea, and such and some plants may die over evergreens as hemlock and ar- the winter that would not have died had they been planted in

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 The Russian mulberry is a to 10 inches apart, and tramp the rapid grower and very hardy, and loose dirt lightly against the its large leaves give it a fresh ap- roots. If the ground is moist watpearance all season long. Its er is needed; if it is dry, water 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. Af-

ter the hedge is planted, heap the dirt against the plants plentifully. Finally, use pruning shears and cut the plants down to about six inches from the ground. This cutting will guarantee a low spread of branches and a tight

hedge. Aligning Plants

Not Difficult In planting Spirea for a hedge, dig holes 2 to 3 feet apart, and plant a stock in each, in the ordinary way of setting out shingle plants. String a cord over the holes, as in planting over a thing and started in pursuit. The trench, to be sure the plants are chase led them over hill and dale

almost entirely of regular trim- had a suspicion that she had led the mulberry, and, hence, they can be topped regularly and some present a neater appearance. The growth allowed between topping branches are small, so that the till the desired height is reached. hedge made of privet, can be A sickle may be used to trim trimmed to a smoother surface. the hedge, but the result is a The Japanese Barberry makes hedge with a hacked surface. an impregnable hedge, for it has However the regular hedge shears little thorns on it to repel any an- is best for trimming, it insures imal invader. Barberry, more clean even cutting. If you have suited to low hedge 2 or 3 feet difficulty in keeping a level cut high, makes a neat, easily trim- on the top of a hedge for the length of the row, string a line Spiraeavanhoutei does well as at the height you want to cut a tall hedge along driveways. It and follow the line. Clean out all should be allowed to grow un- cuttings from the hedge, for they trimmed all season. In the fall or dry up, look unsightly, and later early spring it can be trimmed dull shears. Properly cared for, a down to a lower height, but no hed e will last for several genertrimming should be done to new ations. Then it is constantly growth during summer. Do not g owing, it can be dwarfed in its plant spirea unless you have growth by frequent trimming, unroom for a hedge that is six feet til there is little increase in size from year to year, and it will ap-

HELD FAVORABLE

The results of the unusually mild winter season and early favorable spring is shown in the April first condition of Oregon's 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 continuouing 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 19,000,000 bushels. Oregon rye condition as

April 1 is comparable to wheat, the present figure of 96 comparing to the ten year average of 90 Pasture condition in Oregon is ery good and is rapidly improvvery 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 deficient moisture. For the United States.

In the United States the 1931 winter wheat crop is estimated at 643.920,000 bushels as of April 1, compared to the five year average of 547.360,000

year average of 547,260,000 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 79.2. 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.

Pederson Has Faith in Pour

Work on Bridge At Butte Creek To Start May 1

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 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 con-tractors who made the lowest bid,

By LOIS SIMPSON CRAWFORD whose scent is so aromatic that bumans and animals alike give humans and animals alike give 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

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 covered a skunk calmly following at these prices: Heavies, 250-290 about 20 steps behind him. The lbs., \$7.25-8.25; mediums, 200light of the lantern had evidently 220 lbs., \$7.75-8.75; lights, 160-attracted the curiosity of the lit- 180 lbs., \$8.50-8.75.

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. stuff. Last week's close was \$7.75-8.10. Cows were unchanged at \$5.75-6.25, and veal-ers were steady and unchanged at \$9.50-10.50.

with from three to six tiny black and white skunk kittens toddling were \$9.00-10.00, and mediums, after her. The little ones are as '8.00-9.00. Other lambs were around \$7.00-7.50.

Wheat prices advanced one cent all along the line. Big Bend the skunk is its loyalty to its bluestem, hard white, was 68c young. When a mother skunk as was soft white and western and her progeny are crossing a white. Other grades, including main traveled road and an auto- hard winter, northern spring and mobile or team come along the 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; not bother her as when she throws scent on man or animal 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 1939 Oregon

crop, were unchanged. Butter was off one cent to 240 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 % c and 8c, and petites were selling at from 4c to 5c.

The care of the hedge consists them and got away. The hunters CTATE'C DAILITEY them away from her den and JIAIL J TULLIN

Oregon in Better Condition Idaho, Oregon's rate of increase has been 65.4 per cent, or almost twice that of Idaho. 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 ap-parently 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 says there can be no overproduc-chick hatchings in California toin of high quality standardand Washington, there was a decrease of almost 40 per cent for present predictment of the grope combined. Heavy reductions in hatchery operations in the mountain group of states result-ed 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 new state department of agricul-of the 1930 bookings at the ture; continue the valuable prosame date. This applies to the gram of agricultural research; whole country and the Pacific coast, too, but the mountain states show a greater cut. Low-egg prices and lack of funds for 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 bred poultry has been a factor in stabilizing the demand for chicks in this state, the re-

Faith in Poultry

ing about one mile east of Silverton.

Mr. Pederson is a breeder of fancy Rhode Island Reds 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,

HUPE 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 apoligize 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 takes into account Oregon's natural limitations as well as her great natural advantages. He decried the tendency to compare the best or most spectacular fig-ures from other states with the

worst from Oregon. Oregon leads western states in standardization of grain varie-ties, 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 breed: Maris continued. Volume of dairy products for export is lower than either Washington or Idaho, but total production ex-ceeds Idaho's. In the nine Ore-gon counties where dairy conditions are comparable to those in

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, strawberry, blackcap, filbert and walnut production. This state leads in the livestock in-dustry, the average value for five years being. Oregon \$33,-110,000; Idaho \$32,399,000 and

Washington \$18,467,000. "Contrary to popular impressien, 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 the three Pacific coast states 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 agriculencourage community specialization, continue to strengthen cooperative marketing, develop irrigation 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 en-courage more adequate capital-ization of farm businesses.

ATTEND OPERETTA

SCIO, April 11-Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Thurston and daughter, Lorenz, and Mr. and Mrs. G. L. The poultry business will soon be back to normal declares Andrus Pederson, poultryman liv-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.

HOME GARDEN ASSISTS Housewife in Solving Many of Her Problems "GREENS" NECESSARY

The city green grocer gives vege-table gardeners an excellent ob-ject lesson during the winter some people, to spinach. period as to vegetables he can These greens are the best of grow in his own garden in the spring tonics. You can grow your Sylvia Richter spring. A development in the own tonic. Plant a row of muswinter vegetable show window is tard greens as an experiment. It the great number of material for will become a permanent fea-"greens" displayed. Spinach is ture. The frilled varieties comone of the staple greens. During monly grown are Fordhook the last two seasons strange ma- Fancy, and Southern Giant terial to a majority of people ap- Curled. The latter is one of the peared in the form of French common market varieties in dandelions and mustard. The winter. Smooth-leaved varieties, French dandelion is a giant-leaved variety of the common but not as attractive uncooked, landelion similar in flavor, but are Chinese and Florida broad having the advantage of giving leaf.

much greater material in a The mustards are very quick gingle plant with much less efgrowing and a succession can be ort in gathering and cleaning kept up for the greater part of and preparing for the table.

leaves and bright green

growing and a succession can be ad preparing for the table. the summer. Small plantings
The mustard greens, through should be made successively so attractive appearance of that each may be used up as the An old time flavor favorite have proved popular. In way of serving it is with a piece color, have proved popular. In way of serving it is with a piece the older days of some of the older days of some of the of bacon or salt pork boiled asks \$60 a month for support of the children, we went out with it. The disadvantage of this is that the greens will be over



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 we 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.

GERVAIS, April 11 - Mrs. rank Turner placed in the dis-

with their slow growth she fed I do not know how many variall except about two dozen of eties of narcissus there are. I do the plants to her chickens dur- know that as early as 1548 ing the winter. Those left stand- Turner described twenty-four vaing have proven that broccall rieties in his book on narcissus can be grown successfully in and one hundred years

E. P. Credille and W. M. Harquisties. There are new quim tried out the broccali in added each year.

practically the same manner as There is considerable considerable.

In Court Here grower classified them for me

Charging that he has an uncovernable temper, easily flew as long or longer than the periinto fits of rage, that he used profane language, and beat plain-tiff and their small daughter. Sylvia V. Richter yesterday filed suit asking divorce from Frank Richter. They were married in Salem in April, 1913.

How Does Your Garden Grow? By LILLIE L. MADSEN Those of you who plan to add | etta" group belong the polyan-

play window at the postoffice new and different narcissus to thus-flowered narcissus, bearing Tuesday morning a head of your garden this autumn should three or more flat-crowned small broccall weighing a trife over not waste your present oppersix pounds, which she grew in tunity in viewing the narcissus her garden. She has another in bloom. Many of the early vahead in the window of the Nibler rieties are through flowering but grocery which weighs five and a there are still many in bloom at the daffodil shows, the commer-Mrs. Turner planted the seeds cial gardens and in the gardens in the window box in July, set- of your friends. Now is the time twig and branch is bright with ting the plants in her garden in to make out a list of those you the fall. Becoming discouraged wish to add to your garden.

John Parkinson mentioned 94

There is considerable confu-Mrs. Turner and they have heads sion about the narcissus. I no-weighing around five to six tice that some call the early yel-By ANNA KLAMPE early, gives an ample crop, is pounds. Both say they are going low one a daffodil, the yellow (1)—Golden Spur, Henry Irypounds. Both say they are going low one a daffodil, the yellow ing, Artemis, Mermald, Orange to try again next year, and on a one with three or four Buffer Spring Glery. Van Wayon one stem, a jonquil, and late Buffer, Spring Glery, Van Wav-white flower, a narcissus. Others eren's Giant; (2)—Rugulosus, have created other classifications King Alfred, Moonlight (a rath-

name for all and that there are

ten classes. One commercial

The trumpet class includes those where the cup or crown is anth segments or petals. In the "incomparabilis" division, the cup measures less than one-third the length of the petals. Class four is the "Leedsit" which comprises the chalice-cupped or short-supped narcissus having a

flowers in a bunch on one stem. The ninth division is the wellknown "Poeticus" group, with white perianth and flat yellow crown, usually marked with crimson. The tenth group is the "double narcissus". Some cata-loguers, for convenience's sake, add an eleventh group in which they place all the miscellaneous narcissus, including the rushleaved, the hoo-petticoats, and some of the little rock narcissus, which do not rightfully belong to any of the other ten

classes. To have continuous during narcissus season, which reaches from February to late-April or early May, inclusive, I was told to plant a few from each of the following groups: of their ewn.

Commercial growers tell us rose color), Sir Watkins, and that narcissus is the botanical the small white W. P. Milner; (2)-Croesus, Emperor, Lord Kitchener (a large Leedsii with a white perianth and a pale yellow crown), Lucifer, Seagull, and Minnie Hume; (4)-Castile,

Scarlett, and the latest of all, the Poeticus Recurvus. I was advised not to lift my narcissus for replanting until the leaves had turned yellow white perianth with the cup of half way down to the bulb. And white, cream or yellow. The even then they must be planted "Triandrus" class has compara- again at once.

tively small trumpets and the If you have failed to lift your petals grow back in the op- bulbs and divide them for a few posite direction from the trum- years, they usually do not give

Barli Conspicuous, Firebrand, Mrs. Langtry, and the wellknown Poeticus Orantus; (5)-Mrs. Chester Hunt, the Will

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

The green generation, we went out and present generation, we went out should be surrow tubular crowns and narrow petals. The "Jonquilia" division prised how much larger the flowers of your narcissus are if frequently clustered, bright yellow, and fragrant. To the "Taxlow, and fragrant, To the "Taxlow, and taxlow, and taxlow, and taxlow, and taxlow, and taxlow, and taxl