

VALLEY NEEDS QUALITY LIME

500,000 Tons Yearly Required, is Estimate After Soil Surveys

Willamette valley agriculture could profitably use at least 500,000 tons of ground limestone per year as a means of maintaining its agriculture on a permanent basis, believes Dr. W. L. Powers, chief in soils at Oregon State college, basing his estimate on a detailed study of the soil surveys that have been made of 6,500,000 acres of western Oregon land. At least half of this area requires occasional liming for fullest development.

"River bottom soils show only slight acidity, and chemical analysis indicates that they have not been leached and are comparatively well supplied with calcium," says Dr. Powers. "The wet valley soils and old grain lands in the main valley floor show a moderate lime requirement and can use an initial application of from 1 to 1 1/2 tons per acre, with lighter applications later.

2 Tons in Red Hills
"The red hill lands are distinctly acid and need from 1 to 2 tons of lime per acre. The present costs limit the maximum application to about 1 1/2 tons, except that on the well located lands, having good drainage, full 2 tons may be justified. It is neither necessary nor desirable to neutralize the soil completely in liming."

Dr. Powers says that 54 pounds of burned lime is equivalent to 74 pounds of hydrated lime or 100 pounds of good ground limestone, and that relative costs can be figured on this basis.

Apply Before Seeding
Legumes make the best first use of lime, in fact in coast regions in Oregon lime is absolutely essential to continued growth of legumes. For this reason the lime is usually applied on the land just before seeding to legumes. It is spread after plowing and harrowed in.

Directions in making a lime spreader are given in Oregon Experiment station bulletin No. 237 which may be had free. Soil samples submitted with legal location as to section, township and range will be tested free for lime requirement by the soils department of the experiment station.

WHEAT GAINS BIT; HOGS FOLLOW SUIT

PORTLAND, Dec. 5.—(AP)—Wheat gained a bit, hog prices increased while cattle were fractionally lower and sheep unchanged on the general market here this week.

With an advance of about two cents Big Bend bluestem closed around 74 1/2 cents, with other varieties at 59 1/2. Feed oats was unchanged at \$25.

The boost in hog prices averaged 25 cents, sending heavy stock, 250-290 pounds, to \$4.35-5.00; mediums, 200-220 pounds, to 4.75-5.35, and lights, 160-180 pounds, to 5.25-5.35. Feeders and stockers were unchanged at 4.00-4.50.

Good steers, best weights, were off from 25 to 50c to 5.75-6.25. Good cows were 4.00-4.50, and vealers were unchanged at 7.00-7.50.

Lambs held at just last week's quotations, 5.00-5.50 for choice animals; 3.75-5.00 for mediums and 3.00-3.75 for common.

Eggs moved upward. Fresh extras were 33-45c; standards 31, fresh mediums 27-28c, and fresh pullets, 20 cents.

Butter was unchanged from last week's close at 31c for extra, 30c for both standards and prime firsts, and firsts, 29c.

The hay list held the same as last week. Buying prices, F. O. B. Portland were: alfalfa 14-15; valley timothy 15-15.50; eastern Oregon timothy 18-18.50; clover 11; oat hay 12; oats and vetch 12-12.50. Straw was selling at 6-6.50 a ton.

The 1931 Oregon hop crop was quoted around 12 to 14 cents. Eastern Oregon wool was 12 to 15c; valley coarse 12c, and medium, 13c.

Italian prunes were going at from 4 to 6 cents.

Butter Market High on Coast; But Clover Off

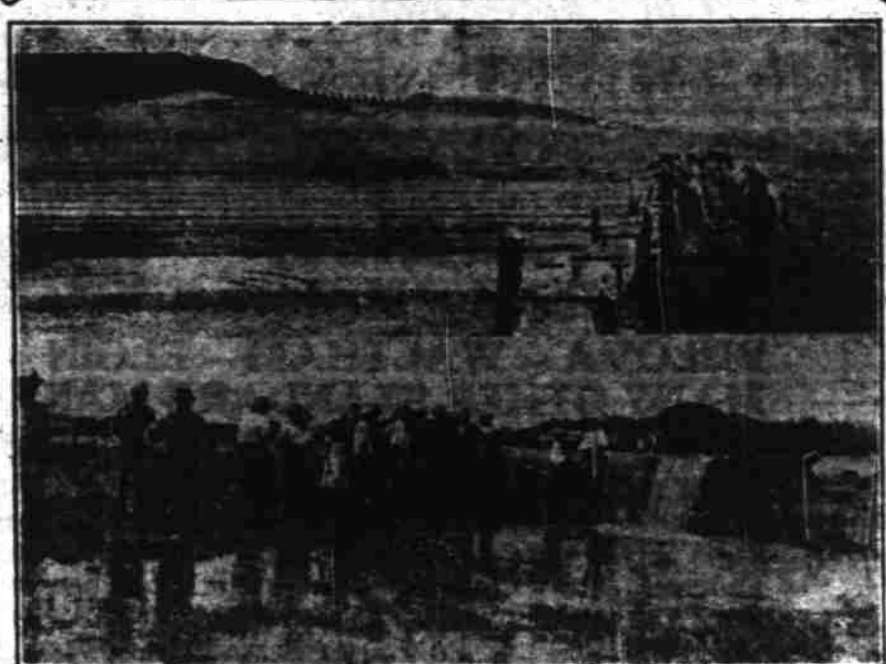
"Pacific coast butter markets have been among the highest in the world during the past few weeks," says the current market report of the college extension service. "With production scarcely equal to the regional demand, and holdings light, prices have been well above quotations in the large eastern markets."

Commenting on the current dairy situation, the report says that a United States department of agricultural survey November 1 indicated 5 or 6 per cent increase in milk production compared with November 1, 1930. The increase was accounted for partly by more cows and partly by heavier production per cow. Cold storage stocks for the country were still relatively light, however, on November 1.

Corn production in North Dakota this year is estimated at 25,158,000 bushels, compared to 19,058,000 bushels in 1930.

More than 100,000 bushels of sweet potatoes have been cured and stored by Carteret county, N. C. farmers this year.

RESULTS OF IRRIGATION



Views of irrigated Ladino pasture on the J. D. Van Well farm near Ballston.

Irrigated Pastures Held an Important Development in Polk County Farm Lands

By J. R. BECK
Irrigation of pastures and small fruits is proving successful here in Polk county. During the past three years 21 farmers have started the development of a project on their own place. Most of the acreage will be devoted to irrigated pastures for dairy cows but several are irrigating raspberries and blackberries with equal success. Quality products and lower production costs have resulted from the use of irrigation water.

Streams have provided the supply in all but one case. Albert Bouffleur of the West Salem area is irrigating a nine-acre field of evergreen blackberries with water pumped from a well 170 feet deep. The pumping, however, is only at a depth from 40 to 100 feet.

Plenty of Sources
Streams and rivers that cross Polk county have provided the water for some mighty fine irrigated crops and there is still quite a bit of water available for this work particularly in the Luckiamute and Willamette rivers. After the present projects that are underway are fully developed it may be there will be water available in the Rickreall, Mill Creek and Yamhill rivers.

Before the work was taken up by the extension service, Sam Ray of Elkins and W. O. Morrow of Rickreall were already doing some irrigation work. About that same time, S. H. Robison, a neighbor of Mr. Morrow, began irrigating root crops. These places have been used as examples in much of the irrigation work that has been started along with the experimental fields at the state college.

Hogs Irrigated Early
Aside from these, practically the only other irrigation work in the county when this project was started, was that carried on in the Horst company. McLaughlin ranch and Sloper brothers' hop

yards where the pumping is mostly from sloughs. In 1929, N. A. Nelson started one of the first projects on his farm near Elkins. Mr. Nelson now has under way the development of a larger tract on his farm in which he intends to use the flooding system which has proven more satisfactory than the corrugation system.

One of the first results of irrigation here in Polk county that aroused the interest of local farmers was that received by W. O. Morrow in 1927 when he irrigated a small field of alfalfa by flooding with a canvas hose. As a result of this irrigation, Mr. Morrow got four cuttings of alfalfa hay which yielded him better than seven tons per acre.

File for Rights
Last year a large number of applications for water rights were filed and several fields were actually irrigated. Then this year some more fields were put under irrigation and development on the permits taken out in 1930 was gotten underway in earnest.

The first irrigated pasture planted for that purpose and watered was probably started here in Polk county last year by C. W. Brandstetter and John Vincent of the Ballston district and at about the same time J. H. Patterson of the Gold Creek community started diverting water by means of gravity from the creek that runs through his place. Also, last year N. L. Guy began the irrigation of his 10-acre field of red raspberries just east of Dallas.

This year the largest number of farmers began development of irrigation projects in the Valley Junction community where T. J. Werth and Eben Ray began irrigating fields on their places and in addition, R. A. Lierman, W. W. Werth, Fred Werth and Allen Richardson all prepared fields and seeded them this fall so that they will be ready for irrigation by the dry season next year.

Between Dallas and Falls City,

Eldon Frink and Jud Foster developed fields on their adjoining places by the use of a pumping system while W. L. Soehron and N. L. Guy of Dallas laid an underground pipe system for their acreage on the north side of the Rickreall just east of Dallas, and Albert Bouffleur of West Salem made use of his well for the irrigation of his nine acres of evergreen blackberries. Claude Holsington of the Lewisville district began the development of the project on his place. Piping and equipment has also been installed on the Ziesloch farms near Park or for the irrigation of a considerable acreage.

Green pasture for the production of summer milk is one of the most important uses up to the present time of irrigation water here in Polk county. According to J. Campbell of Perrydale his 10 acres of irrigated pasture carried his entire herd of 40 cows from April until September with but three weeks off when the land was being irrigated.

N. L. Guy has this in mind in the irrigation of his well for raspberries and has been busy the past two years working out the details of the most satisfactory use of water on his place.

Another evidence of the value of an irrigated pasture was this year's experience of J. D. Van Well near Ballston who pastured 10 cows on two acres of Ladino clover and grass mixture from early spring until September except for the time when the land was being irrigated.

A total of 51 farmers have secured water rights for irrigating approximately 1,200 acres of which only a small part is under water up to the present time.

Centrifugal pumps powered by gasoline or electric motors are the means for lifting the water from the streams from where it runs by gravity over the fields. An application of two or three inches of water is made at an irrigation and in the pastures this is done by flooding strips across the field that are about 30 feet wide. C. W. Brandstetter states that the most important thing in getting ready for irrigation is to see that the field is properly leveled and ridged.

MOLALLA, Dec. 5.—While it may not be generally known to the outside world, Molalla community is quite a turkey raising center and becoming more recognized as such each succeeding year. A large number of the birds raised here for the Thanksgiving market were marketed direct, some locally, and others through buyers. The largest amount were taken out of Molalla by Emmert Bros. in three truck loads just before Thanksgiving. These weighed 6,500 pounds. The largest bird weighed 28 pounds. Swift company took 6,000 pounds, bought by Emmert Bros. brought more than \$3,000 to the raisers here.

Hillsboro—The acreage of hairy vetch harvested by Washington county farmers next year will be greater than in any previous year, says W. F. Cyrus, county agent. The low price of grain and the rather small contract price being offered for Austrian field peas has brought about an increased interest in hairy vetch as a seed crop, he says.

Holly Orchard Show Place of Polk Area; Harvest is Now On

ZEENA, Dec. 5.—One of the show places of Polk county is the McKinley holly orchard located in the Zeena Hills and consisting of one acre. The holly trees are beautiful from the time they begin to blossom until the berries turn red and the sprays are ready for market. The orchard is sheltered from the elements to a certain extent and the red soil of the hills is excellent for holly culture. This year the holly is of even better quality than usual.

Jose Worthington is in charge of cultivation and pruning of the orchard. Cutting sprays of holly for shipment to California began Thursday with Salem as the shipping point.

Alack, Tusko May Not Use Kind's Code

Tusko, for two months ward and wonder of Marion county, is gone, but not memories. That's why many will feel sorry for the poor, 10-ton animal, that he can't die—when his time comes—like elephants should die. For this is what someone has found about tusks and death of elephants:

Most of the ivory used is obtained by digging, and not by shooting as is commonly supposed.

Elephants have their own code of customs. One of these is that no members of the herd must die among his fellows. When an old elephant feels that his course is run, he separates himself from the herd and makes for a particular burial-ground—for each herd has its own place of burial.

This is always a swampy tract of land overgrown with trees and rank vegetation. Here he dies, and his great body buries itself by its own weight in the soft soil. Many of these elephant graveyards are known to the African hunters, who make journeys to them each year for the purpose of digging up the ivory tusks. Few white men have ever seen such a place, for the natives know that an elephant graveyard is as valuable as a gold mine, and they keep the secret.

Corvallis—Approximately 2700 pounds of squirrel poison was used by about 400 Benton county farmers this year to reduce the rodent population on their farms.

Tennessee wool growers with a membership of 971 in 40 counties marketed 170,000 pounds of wool through the farm board during May and June.

A bushel of seed corn donated to a drought-stricken farmer in Indiana produced 600 bushels of grain.

PARKS HIGHWAY TO RECEIVE PUBLICITY

That's new Name Given to Pacific Route; Folder To be Distributed

The Willamette valley and Crater Lake National park are prominently featured in a new highway map and illustrative folder which will be widely distributed over the United States.

Communities from Canada to Mexico along United States highway No. 99—renamed the Pacific National Parks highway—are to join in a cooperative plan of visiting the six great national parks of the Pacific coast. The advertising will be done principally through the means of letterheads and folders showing how U. S. highway No. 99 links the six national parks.

The map and descriptive material is so arranged that chambers of commerce and business concerns along the highway may use it as a letterhead and through this method many thousands will be distributed in the course of a year. Another arrangement permits the use of the material as a folder by communities along the highway, thereby providing distribution of additional thousands.

It is pointed out that U. S. highway No. 99—the Pacific National Parks highway, using the new and more descriptive name—is the most direct route to reach all the six national parks, Rainier, Crater Lake, Lassen Volcanic, Yosemite, Sequoia and General Grant. Communities in Washington, Oregon and California, by joining in the use of the letterheads and folders, will not only attract outside tourist travel, but will be of material aid in stimulating travel from one state to another.

California, for instance, will be urged to visit the national parks of the northwest, and residents of the northwest will be encouraged to visit the national parks of California. Another and even more important phase of the campaign will be the establishment of the Pacific National Parks highway on such an important and substantial basis as to make it the logical route of the federal government's proposed new international highway down the Pacific coast from Canada to Mexico.

CLUB HEARS TALK ON CITY MANAGERS

DALAS, Dec. 5.—George McGee, city manager for the town of Hillsboro, was speaker at the Friday luncheon of the Kiwanis club, he was accompanied by Mr. Freeman, chief of police of Hillsboro. Mr. McGee outlined the plan of operation under a city manager, the duties and placing of responsibility and some of the advantages

and disadvantages of the plan. There are six towns in Oregon having the city manager form of government, and there are more towns in the northwest under this system than in any other part of the country.

MORAN SCHOOL HIT
SEATTLE, Dec. 5.—(AP)—Fire which endangered the Moran school for boys on Bainbridge island was checked Friday on the arrival of a Seattle fireboat. The barracks of the institution was destroyed with a \$10,000 loss.

Mrs. Conklin Finds Snow, Zero Weather

MONMOUTH, Dec. 4.—Mrs. Peter Conklin, who owns and operates White Hall, a student home, has returned home from a visit with her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Stockman and grandson, at Holix, near Pendleton. Zero weather prevailed, with four inches of snow.

During Mrs. Conklin's absence, Mrs. Ruth Triplett, proprietor of a Monmouth beauty shop, acted as housemother of White Hall.

Forty-eight Indians live in Cleveland, O., the census report shows.



Gabriel's Offer Plan No. 472
Shakes, stucco and half-timber have been effectively used on the exterior walls of this charming, moderate priced, six-room house. The covered porch at the main entrance and double windows along the front lend a home-like atmosphere to the design and fit it excellently for a setting of broad lawn, winding concrete path, shrubbery and flowering plants.

The spacious living room, with its wide fireplace, is the dominant feature of the well-planned interior. The dining room is bright and cheery. The kitchen, with abundant cupboard space and hallway leading to the basement and service entrance, is a delight to the housekeeper. Two large corner bedrooms, each with cross ventilation and plenty of closet space, open from the central hall, which also gives access to the bathroom, coat and linen closets, and to a stairway leading to other rooms in the upper story.

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