Valley Farms and Their Workers:

News of the Prosperous Willamette Valley and of the Varied Agricultural Pursuits of interest to its Diversified Farmers.

Edited by GENEVIEVE MORGAN This page is a regular Sunday feature of The Statesman. Farm news, farm information, the story of the successes of various farm operators published herein.

Inspections Locally Cause Growers, Merchants to Seek Rules

Potato grades and regulations. locally through the inspections of ing this institution. S. H. VanTrump for the county

freezing injury and soft rot, and bers. from damage caused by dirt or other foreign matter, sunburn, dry rot, disease, insects, or mechanical or other means.

The diameter of potatoes of lots of potatoes which are not basis for study and research. less than 11/2 inches in diameter be designated "U. S. No. 1, 11/2 inches minimum".

In order to allow for variations incident to proper grading cent, by weight, of any lot may be below the prescribed size. 4-H club procedure. In addition not more than 5 per cent. by weight, may be damaged by hollow heart, and no more than 6 per cent may be below tatoes affected by soft rot.

from freezing injury and soft volved in this trouble, both for rot and from serious damage and against, which offered a fine growth, growth cracks, hollow portant problem from definite heat, cuts, scab, blight, dry rot, disease, insects, or mechanical or tions and marketing. other means.

The diameter of No. 2 shall be prescribed size, and, in addition, tion for research and criticism. not more than 6 per cent, by cent, shall be allowed for potatoes affected by soft rot.

from freezing injury, soft rot, dirt or other foreign matter, sunburn, second growth, growth

incident to grading.

ing will be considered as meet- their own schools. ing the requirements: "U. S. Francy, 2 to 31/4 inches"; "U. S. Fancy, 10 ounces to 16 ounces".

considered as affecting the condition and not the grade.

PUULTRY METHODS

meeting was arranged by County lation. Agent J. J. Inskeep in cooperation with the agricultural committee of Molalla grange No. poultry extension department of eighth grade at Macleay, a two-310. Prof. H. B. Cosby, of the Clackamas county, at Oregon school. Her first teaching position City once a month, was the main

Mr. Cosby talked on the general poultry situation and explained how the poultry business munities. was affected by the business conditions. He stated that Oregon has a fine egg cooperative asso- training center of the Normal. She mild laxative, supplements the ciation serving it and that the then succeeded Charles H. Franbest quality eggs must be received to pay the producers the mal. The rural department was highest prices. He said the Ore- completely organized in 1928. gon market has changed from an importing and local market Blanche Radley of Bandon, who to an exporting market. To do has many years of rural school this the Oregon eggs have been teaching to her credit in Coos and competing with the finest eggs Curry counties. Washington California, and Utah. Oregon produces less than one per cent of the eggs in

the United States. He offered suggestions in sizes of flocks suitable, whether a side issue or a major enterprise; housing, management, feeding, control of disease, care of baby chicks, etc. He stated that if 40 pullets out of every hundred chicks, can be put into the lay- a highly publicized new crop, ing house, the poultry enterprise crown vetch, have been pouring could not help but prove a suc- into the Oregon experiment stacess. He particularly stressed tion and the United States departthe importance of choosing baby ment of agriculture since the apchicks that were blood tested pearance of an article about it in and free from disease. He said a national farm magazine, says that these kind of chicks can be H. A. Schoth, associate agronobought right here in Oregon and Clackamas county from breeders. throughout the county and the Mr. Inskeep has arranged for next one will be held at Colton series of these meetings soon after the first of the year.

Embryo Rural Teachers Study Problems of Farm Under Mrs. Inez Miller

By BEULAH H. CRAVEN MONMOUTH, Dec. 12. - The rural department of the Oregon Normal school, begun about 18 years ago under the direction of Professor M. S. Pittman, has continued to grow in scope, and in benefit to the increasingly large in the past two weeks emphasized number of rural students attend-

In common with other schools and Mr. Stansberry from the having a rural department, the state department of agriculture, Normal has a Rural Life club afare given verbatim from the of- filiated with a national associaficial Oregon Standards pamph- tion. Mrs. Inez Miller, who has been in charge of rural work here U. S. No. 1 shall consist of for the past seven years, believes potatoes of similar varietal char- the Rural Life club is an auxiliary acteristics which are not badly of particular benefit to her stumisshapen, which are free from dents, and to its graduate mem-

Each month more than 100 letters are sent from the club to growth, growth cracks, graduates of the school who forhollow heart, cuts, scab, blight, merly were club members, telling them of the new work accomplished. In return the club receives letters from those who are teaching round varieties shall be not less in rural communities, quoting acthan 1% inches, and of potatoes tual agricultural situations in of long varieties 1% inches, but their own schools, which form the No student goes out of the

and which meet the remaining school now without five hours of requirements of this grade may classwork in 4-H club methods. H. C. Seymour, Miss Helen J. college. Cowgill and L. J. Allen of Oregon State college participate in teaching one day a week for the last and handling, not more than 5 half of each term at the Normal, instructing the rural classes in

At the year's beginning Mrs. Miller acquaints her students with operative methods of the agriculthis grade, but not to exceed questions are taken from the daily one-sixth of it is a ount, or 1 newspapers, such as the recent per cent, shall be allowed for po- milk situation, for study and discussion. During the milk war, let-U. S. No. 2. Similar varietal ters were received by the rural characteristics which are free class from numerous persons inby sunburn, second opportunity to study such an imangles of production, consump-

The question of taxation is one that receives most careful study not more than 11/2 inches. Not based on information-not on armore than 5 per cent, by weight, gument. At present the federal or any lot may be below the farm board and its work is a ques-

Mrs. Miller says she stresses the important relation of the rurmaining requirements of this al teacher to agricultural problems so that, in going out into a sixth of this tolerance, or 1 per rural community, the teacher is so well supplied with information on farm problems, and so fully U. S. Fancy—shall consist of conversant with the critical situa-ing into the community circle.

Two rural centers of teacher training are operated in conneceracks, hollow heart cuts, scab, tion with the Oregon Normal blight, dry rot, disease, insect or school, where the rural students mechanical injury and other de- do practice teaching in a typical rural school which is fully equip-The size shall be stated in ped in every way with property terms of minimum diameter or that belongs to the district itself minimum weight or of range in The rural supervisor sees that diameter or weight following the these young teachers participate grade name, but in no case shall fully in all rural affairs, such as 1931, are reported as follows: the diameter be less than two the grange, Parent-Teacher association, Farmers' union. Sunday The same allowance as in oth- school and church, that they may France ... er grades is made for variants actually cooperate in all affairs pertaining to the community jus Such statements as the follow- as they will when teaching

Such training is of very grea benefit, because, otherwise, th city or village student would hav Soft rot or other deterioration no background of preparation developed in transit on potatoes cope with the somewhat uniqu otherwise up to grade shall be situations which revolve about one-room rural school. And course a great many students, wh in childhood have never attende a rural school, must go into rural school to teach at first f experience. In this way both th young teacher and her pupi profit inestimably from her care fully supervised rural training.

The Rural Life club of the Nor- Bulletin Offers mal school has for the past two seasons taken over the local membership drive for the Red Cross, MOLALLA, Dec. 12-A large and last winter their splendid attendance was reported at the work for drouth relief enabled poultry meeting in the Molaila Monmouth to offer a contribution grange hall Wednesday. This phenomenally large for its popu-

Born in Illinois, Mrs. Miller came to Oregon when a young child, attending school first at Gresham. She completed the Oregon State college who lectures to the poultry release of the poultry release of the has never taught in a city was in Curry county. For several years she was principal of the Myrtle Creek high school; also of the Wilbur high school in Douglas county-both being rural com-

> For five years she was princiseen as rural director of the Nor-

Mrs. Miller's asisstant is Miss

A flood of inquiries concerning

INSTRUCTOR



Mrs. Inez Miller, in charge of rural work and study for the Oregon Normal school, Monmouth.

mist stationed at Oregon State

Crown vetch is a perennial legume, native of Europe, which has the faculty of growing on very poor clay soil, starting early and otherwise making itself conspicuous-actually as well as figura-

Mr. Schoth is recommending that Oregon growers go easy on tural marketing act. When all are this crop, however, until further the remaining requirements of familiar with this, outstanding information can be had on its bestate. In the first place, he says, it is a plant with a strong underground root system which spreads rapidly and might easily cause the plant to become a serious fight morning glories, Canada spread from such roots is not eager to add another problem.

Reports from Europe are that the plant there is not considered desirable for feed because of a bitter taste. It has been tested out was eaten readily by cows.

tion about the crop is so slight that the Oregon station is by no means ready to distribute plants dealers now handle it as a hardy ornamental.

Dried prune exports from Portland for November, 1930 and 533,750 1,147,080

rance103,416	206,244
Belgium131,500	74,230
Iolland122,866	222,600
ermany326,675	1.054,389
anzig 58,500	17,100
eland	847,800
orway 22,388	2,750
weden	13,825
Penmark163,600	39,375
inland 12,375	3,100
atavia	1,240
taly326,675	109,500
alestine	8,400
zechoSlavakia185,725	22,900
Switzerland	24,500
ustria Hungary 500	
pain 74,140	
gypt 8,400	1404104040
Africa —	31,800
Instralia-New Zeal'd 8,276	12,376
Canada	61,572
Totals2,078,806	3,899,981

Prune Methods Besides Stewed

"No matter how young a prune may be, it's always getting stew-

This line from a well-known popular song expresses a fact that is probably responsible in a large measure for the rather mild enthusiasm with which many persons view the prune, according to Mrs. Jessamine C. Williams, head of the foods and nutrition department at Oregon State col-

"The prune is a wholesome, nutritious, economical food, which supplies energy, is a good source of iron, contains other necessary pal of Mountain View, a rural minerals, contains vitamins, is a milk diet of infants, and is a desirable fruit for all children," Mrs. Williams says.

Evidence that the prune can be served in many other forms than stewed is found in a bulletin, No. 373, called "The Value and Use of Prunes, is available upon request from the college.

The average winter temperature in Ohio is 30 degrees.

There are 50,000 beekeepers in

Development Water Held Cause Increase in Eastern Oregon Herds

By EUGENE GROSS Irrigation is one of the vital factors in further development of the dairy industry in the Willamette valley, says E. R. Jackman extension specialist in farm crops at Oregon State college. The truth of this statement is readily realized when it is pointed out that in eastern Oregon, where there are productive, nutritious pastures and alfalfa hay produced by irrigation, there has been a 65 per cent increase in number of cows in the last 10 years, while in western Oregon, where pastures are dried up for a large part of the summer and heavy feeding of concentrates and other harvested feeds is essential, there has been a 3 per cent decrease in number

Willamette valley has all the other qualifications necessary for extensive development of the dairy industry including climate, type of farmer, good roads, good cows, good cooperative marketing facilities, competition, and size of farm and other factors associated with successful dairying.

Much Land Needs it Arthur King, extension specialist at Oregon State college says that there is over a million acres of land in the Willamette valley that are capable of being irrigated. Of this large acreage at least one-half is first class land and the other will do for pastures and havior and value if any in this some field crops. The well drained soils such as the Willamette, Chehalis, and Newberg series will grow alfalfa and root crops, and under irrigation will produce 70 tons or more of roots per acre and weed. Anyone who has had to produce 2 tons more alfalfa per acre, in King's opinion. The heathistle and similar weeds that vier soils such as the Dayton and butter and eggs fell off. Wapato series are primarily adapted to pasture.

In 1928 and 1929 the dairy department of Oregon State college kept accurate figures on the production of cows being pastured on partially on the Arlington experi- an irrigated pasture. This pasture mental farm in Virginia and in on land that was too heavy for one case the early green growth other crops gave a return of \$46

or seed for trial, though some in irrigation equipment to irrigate 4500 acres of land in the Willamcording to King the cost of a pumping outfit will range from \$250 to \$1000 or \$1500 dependter from land, type of power and size of equipment:

Three common sources of water supply are gravity diversion from streams, pumping from streams, and pumping from deep wells. The cost of operation may vary from 25 cents per acre for small gravity projects to around \$28 per acre for certain pumping projects. For a lift of around 30 feet the operation cost should not run over \$8 to \$9 per acre per year. The strip border method of ap-

plication of the water is the most efficient, according to King. Strips 25 feet wide by from 500 to 600 feet long give the best re-

Chix Fulfill Old Nursery Catch, About

SILVERTON, Dec. 12 — The Speckled Sussex chickens, owned by Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Brady of Eureka avenue, almost fulfill the old nursery catch of "something that is white and black and red all over." However, these chickens are not red all over; they are just red in spots. In fact they give the appearance of starting to be black and white with the red feathers just added as an afterthought.

The Bradys secured five birds, four hens and a cockerel of Frank Allen from Alberta, Canada, a few years ago. Now they have eight chickens. At the two past Silverton poultry shows these birds have been a big attraction. Mrs. Brady in speaking of them, reports that they are very good layers and are exceptionally fine as fryers. Their eggs are a very light brown.

An interesting part of the Canadian history of the birds is that four chickens were sent from England to the Allens as a wedding present more than 18 years ago. It is from these four chickens that the Allens have built up a large business of the purebred Sussex fowls. The Bradys also plan to build up a sizeable flock from their start.

It is estimated that cash income from Wisconsin farms in 1931 will total \$346,000,000.

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PORTLAND, Dec. 12-(AP)-Price recessions in practically all departments occurred on the general market here this week. Grain, livestock, except cattle,

Wheat was down about two cents to 72 1/2 for Big Bend, and 57 1-2 for other varieties. Feed oats was off 50c on both white and gray to \$24.50. The decline in hog prices was

changed at last week's figures. Good steers, most desirable ette valley or an average invest- weights, were around \$5.75-6.25; ment of around \$78 per acre. Ac- good cows were \$4.00-4.50, and vealers, \$7.00-7.50.

and common, \$2.50-3.50.

Portland: alfalfa \$14-15; valley timothy \$15-15.50; eastern Orevetch \$12-12.50. Eggs were down from two to

and 28 for firsts. Hops, 1930 Oregon crop,

cents to 121-2 and 14 cents. for pound in such cases." Eastern Oregon wool was 12 to 15c; valley coarse 12c and medium, 13c. Italian prunes were unchanged at from 4 to 6 cents

No clearer picture of the apple market is offered than the statistics on carlot unloads during November for the past three Lambs were down from 25c years. Last month federal agriculto 50c. Choice grade stuff was tural bureau at Portland report- slim, jet black beetle, half an inch ing upon the lift, distance of wa- \$4.50-5.00; medium, \$3.50-4.50, ed 17 carload unloads. In the long, is robbing wheat farmers of same month, 1930, the unloads Oregon, Washington, Idaho and The hay list was unchanged at totaled 164; and in November, Montana of as many millions of the following buying prices, f.o.b. 1929, the figure was 110 cars.

So Says D. D. Hill, Agronomist; Feeding Trails Are Cited

Barley production has been steadily increasing in western Oregon and just as steadily decreasing in eastern Oregon over the last 20 years, a comparison on census figures made by D. D. Hill, associate agronomist at the Oregon experiment station, shows.

In 1929 western Oregon produced more than a million bushcrease in acreage that was most worm without benefiting grain. noticeable in the last 10 years. In (3) Treat wheat with dry copper eastern Oregon, on the other hand, the census shows that in 1909 Use enough seed in the spring to ley grown, while in 1929 this had shrunk to 43,000 acres, though the total cereal acreage east of the mountains had increased close to 225,000 acres.

Mr. Hill points out that there is now considerable interest, and control the pest. rightly so, in feeding cheap wheat to livestock. On the other hand, if grain is to be grown expressly for this livestock, Mr. Hill calls attention to the fact that in both eastern and western Oregon barley will normally produce more pounds of feed per acre than

"For example, at Moro, Mariout barley will outyield Hybred 128 wheat," says Hill. At the Union station Trebi barley beats the best wheat, and at Pendleton figures gon timothy \$18-18.50; clover, wheat by 300 pounds per acre. In \$11; oat hay \$12; oats and western Oregon barley will beat either wheat or oats on fertile, well drained upland soil, "Feeding trials with barley and

four cents. Fresh extras were corn show that 100 pounds of bar-29-30; standards 28-29; fresh ley is equal to 90 to 95 pounds of mediums, 25-26. Butter was off corn. But the corn usually shipped one cent to 30 for extras, 29 for in here from the east usually arboth standards and prime firsts, rives with 15 to 18 per cent moisture, while barley often has a moisture content of 8 to 9 per changed in price from 12 and 14 cent, so that it equals corn pound Spring barley is the highest

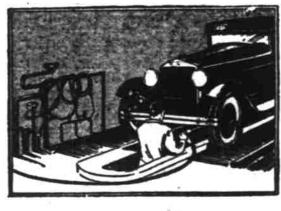
yielding in many parts of the state, but in western Oregon fall barley is often favored, particularly as a nurse crop for red clover, in which role it is better than either wheat or oats, says Hill. IMPRIMODRA ATTACK

SPOKANE, Dec. 11-(AP)-A dollars as the market slump. M. C.

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Lane, associate entomologist in the federal bureau of entomology, tells about the pest, known as the "Great Basin wireworm" in a

AS FEED IS LARGE wireworm thrives in the face of concerted attempts to destroy it, and cuts down the stands of both winter and spring grain, especially during years with long, cold springs and winters cold enough to injure fall sown seed.

The worms attack spring sown kernels almost as soon as they are planted, in some cases preventing germination. They also attack the underground parts of the plant after sprouting, killing out the stand in spots.

Lane gives four methods of attack against the pest. They are: (1) Always keep the summer fallow absolutely clean. (2) Do NOT harrow winter wheat in the spring; it loosens the soil, offerels of barley, after a steady in- ing avenues of attack for the carbonate to prevent smut. (4) there were 100,000 acres of bar- allow for some thinning by wireworms. It is not necessary to use more than 10 pounds of additional seed per acre.

The entomologist adds, however, that chemicals, always expensive, have done very little to

