

LAND IRRIGATION INCREASES YIELD OF VEGETABLES

Encouraged by results of irrigation in growing vegetables, and desire to be ready to put on water when it is needed, the Washington and Monahan families, a four-inch centrifugal pump capable of delivering 400 gallons of water per minute on their 10-acre farm, Benton county, Oregon, have installed a three-horsepower electric motor, replaces two 2-inch water pumps that were used the last year with resulting increased yields.

Supplemental irrigation is gaining in favor with Washington valley farmers. F. A. Price, sales specialist for the O. A. C. extension service, says that better crops and greater yields per acre have followed application of water on farms where pumping units have been properly installed, and that could put on water by gravity.

Well known irrigation systems serving 65 acres are reported in Benton county by C. R. Briggs, county agent. At one time J. R. Williamson was about ready to pull up his Kiger Island peach orchard because his fruit was so small it wouldn't sell. He put on irrigation. "Due to irrigation," he says, "the fruit is much larger and the yield is doubled. In a small part of his orchard on which water cannot be put small fruit still prevails."

A fine stand of alfalfa on the Fred Robbins farm near Philomath was started with irrigation last year. By April 15 this spring it was about a foot high and in a thrifty condition. Mr. Robbins has installed a 3-horsepower motor and 2-inch pump and is irrigating 10 additional acres for water this year.

Irrigating Willamette valley farms gives a boost when the agricultural conference in Benton, Clackamas and Washington counties gathered last week on the subject and recommended the practice.

Based on his observation of installation of pumping plant systems, Mr. Price advises that all farmers who intend to irrigate this year for the first time have their plans clearly in mind by June so the water will be available when needed. He estimates the cost of a pumping plant at about \$20 per acre.

FARM FLOCKS OF SHEEP PAY WELL

Farm flocks of sheep in western Oregon are not to be looked on as a gold mine or a means of doubling one's money, according to cost of production figures furnished by growers cooperating with the Oregon Agricultural college as analyzed by the department of home economics.

The unit that sheep farming is about to see, put them on pasture, shear them and then go fishing," says R. A. Lindgren, livestock fieldman for the college extension service. "Sheep, however, is not the easy business it once was. It requires constant attention and expenditure of some money."

The average annual income per acre from sale of wool and lambs, says Mr. Lindgren, is about \$9.50. The total carrying expense is about \$20.25, which is about half the income. Included in the carrying expenses are \$4.25 for pasture and feed; labor in caring for the ewes, \$1.40; ram service, 32 cents; shearing, parking and marketing the wool, 20 cents; taxes, 17 cents; housing, 40 cents; interest on the ewes, 12 cents; and losses, 51 cents. The ewe, it will be noted, returns about \$12.50 of the total \$20.25.

These figures are averages and will vary with every flock. Mr. Lindgren explains. All the factors mentioned should be included, however, in figuring the total cost on any flock.

Current Worm is Proving Menace

A small white, cylindrical shape which develops inside of the fruit is a limiting factor that will hamper the production of gooseberries and currants in Oregon. Two preventive measures are being taken to keep the insects within a few years they will have complete control of the crop. Often as high as 30 to 40 per cent of the berries are infected with the insects.

A solution that is effective in killing the insects, if the weather permits, has been devised by the experiment station. The solution is a rotenone poison spray consisting of 1 ounce of lead arsenate, 1 quart of kerosene, and 2 gallons of water. The mixture is sprayed lightly on the leaves several times during May when the flies are out.

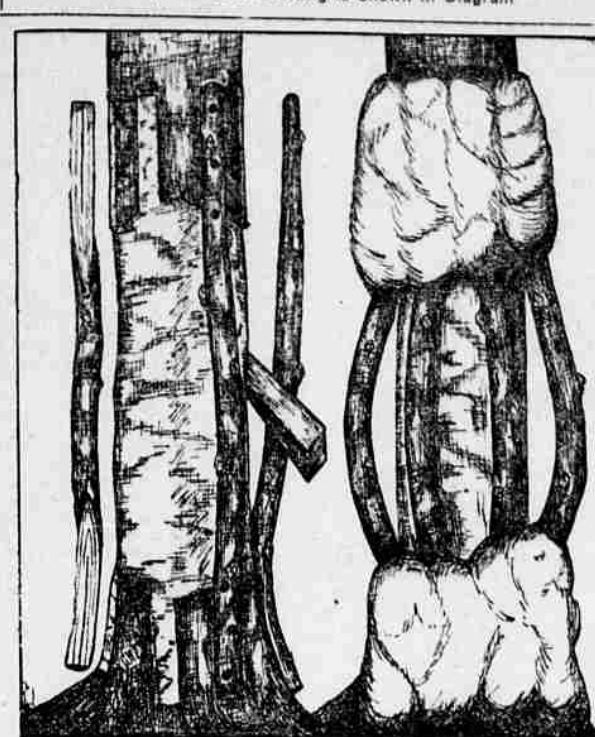
Most of the pupae will be destroyed if poultry is allowed to run in the berry patch after harvest.

Corn Crop Held Good for Silage

By better crop than corn has ever been raised in Oregon, says E. R. Jackson, crops specialist for the extension service. Minnesota No. 23 is the leading variety in western Oregon, closely followed by Oregon Blue Bell. Spring planted peas are an excellent combination of silage in east counties and a good crop in the branch experiment station at Astoria.

BRIDGE GRAFTING SAVES TREES

Girdled Fruit Trees Often Lost Unless Something is Done to Prevent It; Method of Grafting is Shown in Diagram



(By NEA Service)

ITHACA, N. Y., May 9.—Every effort should be made to save girdled fruit trees. The winter just past, with its exceptionally deep snow in many localities, has given rodents an excellent chance to girdle young apple trees, but the trees can still be saved.

Bridge-grafting is not a long or difficult operation, says Professor Oskamp of the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University. One may expect over 90 per cent success if the following few important essentials are carefully followed:

Cut the scion wood while it is dormant and keep it dormant. Put it in moist sand or sawdust and keep it in a cool, dark place.

Use large water sprout or sucker growths from such hardy varieties as McIntosh, Spy and Tolman. Do not use King, Ben Davis or Baldwin if already scion wood is available.

Do the grafting a little in advance of the time to do delayed dormant spraying, when the bark slips readily. Cut the scions as indicated in the diagram. Put the cut surface on the bark of the trunk just below the girdle.

Seed corn is best shelled by hand. The tip and butt kernels being discarded. Each ear is shelled into a pan by itself before being dumped into the sack with the rest of the seed. In shelling, the following defects in kernel type are noted: kernels which show decided starchiness and dull color; kernels that are bistered around the germ or show signs of immaturity; and shoe-pegs or molley kernels. Kernels that have any of these defects are discarded.

Hand shelling gives the grower an opportunity to study the kernel-type and prevents broken kernels. The seed is run over a grader or fanning mill to remove small and over-sized kernels. The small kernels are likely to be poor yielders, and the large misshapen kernels sometimes clog the planter. Uniformity of kernel is a real help in getting uniform planting with the corn planter.

Farmers are urged not to use lime sulfur spray or dust sulfur for mildew on gooseberries after the fruit has set if it is to be marketed through the canner. The sulfur injures the canner. The sulfur information can be had of the Oregon Agricultural college experiment station.

Use of the pressure cooker for canning all vegetables in glass except rhubarb and tomatoes is inadvisable, says E. H. Wiegand, professor of horticultural products at O. A. C. When boiling water bath or open kettle methods are used, there is often danger from bacillus botulinus. Only sound, fresh, vegetables properly washed before canning are selected. Overfilling of jars often causes understerilization.

Oregon farmers find it to their advantage to interview canners or consult the experiment station before making plantings of various berries of various varieties or vegetables for canneries. Large areas are often planted which are not the type not variety desired by canneries.

THIS is the first spring in five years that shows any evidence of a general stimulus in agriculture, reports the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Let a warning issued against overproduction, which might tend to lower prices.

Butter production in the United States increased nearly 25,000,000 pounds during the first nine months of 1923.

Nearly 15,000 acres more of forest land has been bought by the government at an average price of \$4.77 an acre. The land consists of forests in Tennessee, Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Arkansas.

Stocks of wheat enough to meet all domestic needs, but with sight of a small surplus on June 30, are reported by the Department of Agriculture. This despite a reduction of about 50,000,000 bushels on March 1 of this year as compared with the same time last year.

The Department of Agriculture has evolved a method of extracting pectin from citrus fruit waste for its use in the manufacture of jellies.

Number of spring lambs available for market before July 1 will be much larger than last year and as large as any year during the last five.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics is studying costs in producing hogs, on about 15 farms in the corn belt.

FREE BUILDING LOT BAIT USED TO SELL UNDESIRABLE LAND

A warning to the public has been issued by the Better Business bureau of Portland against certain real estate promoters who are endeavoring to obtain prospects by means of the so-called "free lot" method. This particular scheme for selling real estate has been used in other parts of the country for several years. Three firms have recently come from California and Washington and their use of the "free lot" scheme has occasioned so much complaint that the Better Business bureau has conducted an investigation and is informing the public of the facts.

According to Robert M. Mount, manager of the bureau, the scheme which has several variations is worked substantially as follows:

People attending a motion picture are handed cards and are asked to sign their names and address on the representation that certain members of the audience will be awarded a free building lot worth from \$300 to \$400. A few days later the persons signing these cards are called on and advised that they have been awarded a "free" building lot.

"Extra" Charges Made. The salesman then advises them that there is no cost connected with this lot except the payment of \$50 to cover cost of abstract, title, survey and other incidental expenses relative to the transfer of the property.

If possible, the "salesman" collects \$5 from the "lucky" party which he says is in evidence of good faith that the winner of the lot will appear at the company's office at an appointed time to see the property.

When the winner of the lot is taken to the property he is shown a "free" lot which is only from 13 feet to 25 feet wide and is in a undesirable location in the subdivision. These subdivisions are several miles out of the city.

Upon seeing the almost useless piece of property that has been awarded him, the winner naturally objects to accepting it since it would be expensive at \$50. The salesman then tells him that he is sorry the lot isn't what he wants and offers to trade him a lot or a piece of property of similar size in what they call their restricted district.

Where Joker Comes In. This second piece of property is usually a desirable lot but the salesman states that they have a restriction which prevents them from letting any one have a lot in that particular section of the tract less than 50 feet wide so it will be necessary for the winner of the "free" lot to buy the adjoining 35 feet which will cost him from \$300 to \$500.

When the winner of the lot realizes what has happened, he finds that he has not secured something for nothing but has paid a good high price for a piece of property that he would not have been interested in if he had not been taken to the tract under the impression that he was receiving a bona fide "free" lot.

Cattle are being tested for tuberculosis at the rate of 6,000,000 annually.

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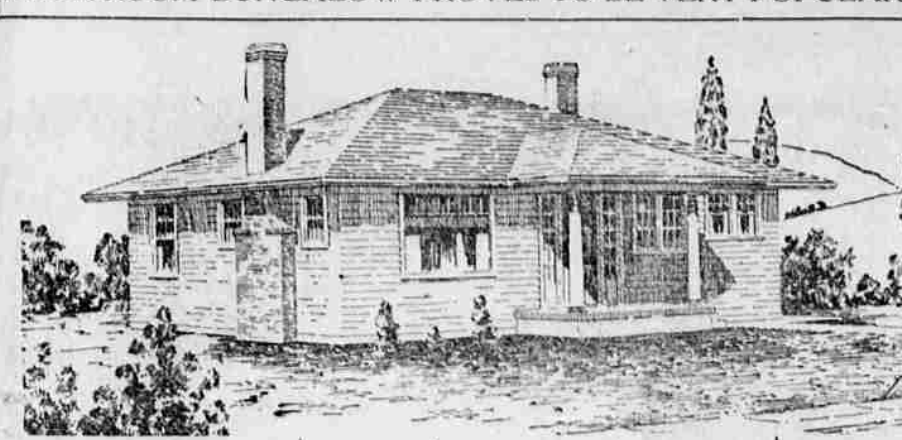
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FOUR-ROOM BUNGALOW PROVES TO BE VERY POPULAR

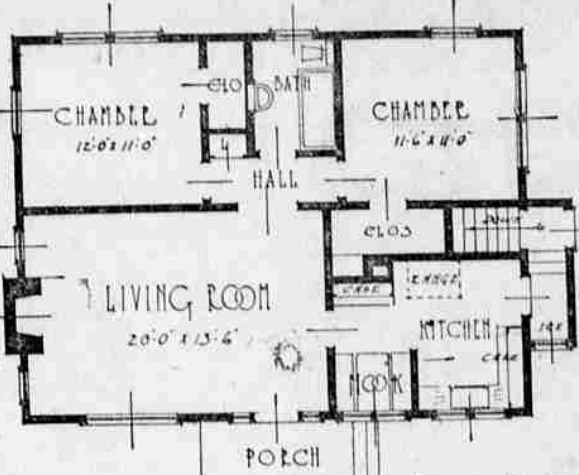


In this bungalow we have embodied all the desirable features and conveniences of other homes and climates. The long low flat roof tends to give this home a longer larger appearance. By using careful planting one can enhance the beauty of this house very much.

From the large front porch one enters a large living room which having the fireplace at the end can be made very attractive by very simple decoration.

The kitchen and nook open at the opposite end from the fireplace. This kitchen is singular in the respect that it looks upon the street, has a side entrance and large roomy closets or cabinets. The nook is between the kitchen proper and the living room although it is not a separate room. In the back entry there is a space for an ice box. The stairs to a full cement basement are from the grade entrance and back porch.

The two large airy bedrooms have ample airy closets and are also cross ventilated. The large bath room also opens from the hall. In the hall is a linen closet which has shelves over and a set of drawers underneath. And other houses may be secured from Plans and specifications for this Walters-Bushong at Eugene.



FLOOR PLAN PLAN NO. 441

REALTY SALES FOR MONTH SHOW DROP

Real estate market activity throughout the United States showed a decline in volume during March compared with February, according to a report issued last week by the National Association of Real Estate Boards, a copy of which was received here.

A greater volume of sales was recorded, however, than during March last year.

"The quantitative index of activity in the real estate market, recently established by the National Association of Real Estate Boards, shows a decline for March of five points from the peak reached in February, when the official record of 41 typical cities from which the index is computed indicated an activity greater than had been shown for any month in the past nine years except the months of January and February of last year," said the report.

"The activity of the real estate

market nationally, however, as shown by the index, is eight points over that shown in March of last year.

"The index figure for March is 168. This means that the actual number of real estate transfers and conveyances in the cities reporting was 68 per cent higher during March, 1923, than the average number of such transfers and conveyances recorded in the same cities during February in the period 1916-1922, the period taken as the base of the association's reckonings.

"While the index shows a downward slant in the curve of market activity for the first time since November of last year, the total number of transfers and conveyances reported for all except two cities showed an increase over the totals reported for the preceding month. The average total for March, however, over the period of eight years used as the base of reckoning, noticeably exceeds the average total for February, and the difference in this factor has overcome the increase in actual number of transfers recorded and brought the index for the month under the February index. The index for individual cities shows a non-uniform market. The

cases showing the lowered activity were sporadic rather than sectional or in population groups. The drop, therefore, may mean two things. It may indicate a somewhat lowered market activity, the key to which is return toward stabilization, and it may indicate that the real estate market, like the building industry, is tending to smooth out and spread its peak of seasonal activity."

The records of building activity, it is pointed out, indicate that the seasonal peaks are declining, but the total volume over the year is holding out. The new index of real estate activity is bearing out the probability that the real estate market is closely correlated with the degree of building activity.

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ANNOUNCEMENT

Starting May 9th, and during the summer months, the mill will close at noon Saturday. The usual quick service will be rendered other days of the week from 7:30 A. M. until 5:15 P. M.

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