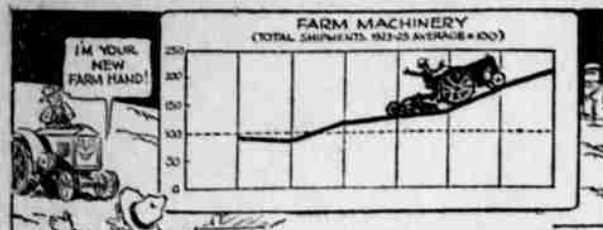




FARM NEWS



FARM MACHINERY SALES SHOW MARKED RISE



LATEST NEWS OF MARKETS

PORTLAND, May 1. (AP)—Strawberry prices strengthened today to \$2.85 per crate of 30 pounds, according to the Portland bureau of the U. S. department of agriculture. Quality is good, supplies are only moderate, and demand is active.

Butter remained weak; eggs were steady.

Texas onions are moving into consumption rather slowly at Portland; consequently, prices were lowered to \$2.25-2.50 per bushel crate. Texas shipments are now light, on account of unfavorable weather, and shipping-point markets are dull and weak. A few cars of Oregon onions are still available for shipment, but present loadings are practically all on a consignment basis. Cash track sales are virtually impossible now. Consignment returns to growers range from 70c per cwt. net, down to barely freight charges.

Although the potato market is fundamentally sound, demand for carlot holdings has been so slow during the past three or four weeks, that several operators are disposing of part of their holdings at considerably less than was formerly hoped for. Storage holdings in California, and at Portland are fairly liberal, and offerings of local potatoes continue adequate for Portland's consumption; consequently, the potato market is barely steady, although prices are unchanged.

A few cars of spinach are available for prompt shipment from Portland, but low-priced eastern markets have not permitted any movement yet.

Eggs, milk (butterfat), poultry, country meats, onions, potatoes, wool, nuts, hay, cascara bark and hops, steady and unchanged.

SUGAR (sacked basis): Steady. Cane, fruit or berry, \$5.10 per cwt. Beet sugar, \$4.95 cwt. FLOUR (city delivery prices): Steady. Family patents, 49¢, \$7.20; whole wheat, 49¢, \$6.30; graham, 49¢, \$6.30; bakers' hard wheat, 98¢, \$6.60; bakers' bluestem patents, 49¢, \$6.60; pastry flour, 49¢, \$6.70.

CATTLE: Receipts 125, calves 10. Quotably steady.

HOGS: Receipts 700, including 254 direct. Steady.

SHEEP: Receipts 400, including 25¢ on contract. Quotably steady.

Uncle Sam's Planting Pointers

Warns of Boxwood Leaf Miner

By WILLIAM MIDDLETON

Bureau of Entomology, U. S. Department of Agriculture

Just before the first of May owners of boxwood should look for the boxwood leaf miner. If infested, many of the leaves will be blistered and within these blisters will be maggots.

This destructive pest, introduced from Holland about 1910, is rapidly spreading in this country. This insect seldom kills the boxwood, but infestation reduces its beauty and vigor. Weakened plants frequently die from other causes.

Such infestation in a neighborhood demands cooperation of all boxwood owners. Unless the infestation is controlled, the insect will spread rapidly.

Control may be secured by spraying and clipping. Spray work must be carried on during the flight period of the fly, and the clipping should be done immediately after the flight period is over.

The flight period usually begins the first week in May, but the leaves will have to be watched closely during the late spring for the first appearance of the flies, which are small and orange to yellow in color. They hover about the plants, laying eggs through the under surfaces of the leaves.

The flies are usually found over a period of about three weeks after the first fly appears. During this time the bushes, both those infested and those uninfested in the neighborhood of the ones attacked should be kept thoroughly sprayed with a solution prepared as follows:

Stock-food molasses, 1 gallon. Nicotine sulphate 40 per cent. 10 teaspoons.

Water, 6 gallons.

Three or four sprayings with intervals of three or four days between them is usually sufficient. The objective is to keep the leaves (especially the under sides of the new leaves and those that are infested) sticky during the time the flies are issuing from the leaves and trying to lay eggs.

After the flight period, it is frequently helpful to clip the bushes, removing a considerable part of the new foliage. This is especially true if rainy weather has interfered to some extent with the effectiveness of the spray and if eggs were laid on the new foliage.

PITTSBURGH.—Fourteen years after having married Mayme N. Swanson, Carl E. Swanson found she had been married before to Edward E. Miller and was never divorced until January 15, 1929. Carl sought annulment of his marriage saying that he was unaware of his wife's previous marriage all the time they lived together.

FEDERAL FARM FACTS

Two recent loans have been announced by the federal farm board. A supplemental commodity loan not exceeding \$500,000 was granted the Maryland Tobacco Growers association, and a physical loan of \$100,000 was advanced the Shelby County, Tenn., Milk Producers association.

Decrease in industrial activity during the past winter has affected only slightly the demand

for livestock and meats, reports the U. S. bureau of agricultural economics. Figures show that the total per capita reduction of meats and lard consumed was only 1.25 per cent during this period.

There has been little or no fluctuation in corn acreage in the United States for the past 10 years, according to the U. S. department of agriculture. During this decade the acreage has remained practically stationary at 100,000,000 acres.

America will be represented at the International Fur show to be held at Leipzig, Germany, from May 21 to September 30 of this

year. Five thousand square feet of space has been set aside at the Hall of Nations there for American exhibits. Furs from France, Russia, Chile, England, Germany and other countries will be exhibited.

Transcontinental Flier at El Paso

EL PASO, May 1 (AP)—Frank Goldsborough, 19-year-old transcontinental flier, arrived here today.

The flier was forced down by darkness last night on the desert between Midland and El Paso, about 100 miles east of here, he said. He spent the night in his ship, and took off at daylight for El Paso.

In the take-off he struck a telephone pole, and one wing was damaged, but did not prevent him from continuing his trip here. The ship is being repaired at El Paso airport. Goldsborough said he would continue to Tucson, Ariz., today.

Klamath Students Gain Commissions In Reserve Corps

OREGON STATE COLLEGE, Corvallis, May 1—John Montgomery and Elbert Woodhead of Klamath Falls, seniors in the schools of vocational education and agriculture at Oregon State college, have received commissions as second lieutenants in the reserve corps of the United States. Montgomery received a commission in the infantry unit and Woodhead in the cavalry unit.

The four units of military training which are offered at Oregon State are infantry, artillery, engineers and cavalry. Four years of military training in college and six weeks at Camp Lewis are necessary to receive commissions in the reserve corps. Those who have military aptitude and who desire to enter permanent military affiliations receive preference in commissions.

Woodhead and Montgomery are

members of Delta Upsilon, national social fraternity.

College Foresters Visiting Sawmills

OREGON STATE COLLEGE, Corvallis, May 1—Ralph VanWagoner of Klamath Falls, a senior in forestry at the Oregon State college, was one in the party of foresters leaving last Wednesday on a tour of inspection of commercial lumber concerns of the Northwest. The party of 31, composed of seniors in lumber manufacturing and juniors in silviculture, is under the supervision of T. J. Stark, professor of forestry.

They will study lumbering activities at Willamette, St. Helena and Longview, and will attend an all-day meeting of the Pacific Northwest section of American Foresters at the Charles Lathrop Park Forest of the University of Washington.

For results use Herald class ads.

HOW TO RAISE POULTRY

By Dr. L. D. LeGear, V. S., St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. LeGear is a graduate of the Ontario Veterinary College, 1892. Thirty-six years of veterinary practice on diseases of live stock and poultry. Eminent authority on poultry and stock raising. Nationally known poultry breeder. Noted author and lecturer.

Editor's Note: This is another story in a series of 32 stories on poultry raising written by the well known, national poultry authority, Dr. L. D. LeGear, V. S., of St. Louis. The entire series will appear in this paper. Our readers are urged to read them carefully and clip them out for future reference.

Why Not Social Uplift for Chickens?

What Shall We Do About the Mongrel Flock? Many Amateurs Tell That They Would Like to Own Better Stock But Cannot Afford To Discard What They Have. Here Are a Few Suggestions for Meeting Such a Situation.

I once heard a certain social uplift society described as an organization in which a lot of old hens got together and laid plans for uplifting everybody but the ones that needed it most—their selves. However that may be, I happen to know that there is a country today that could stand a lot of intelligent uplifting. I am referring to hens in the literal sense, however, having in mind the scores of mongrel poultry flocks to be found everywhere. Many of these flocks can be improved in but one way. They should be sold to the butcher and replaced with good standard fowls. Many such flocks could be greatly improved with careful handling, however.

Many owners of mongrel flocks are dissatisfied. They realize they could do better with purer strains, but cannot dispose of their present flocks to good advantage, nor can they afford to make any considerable investment for new stock. For such owners, the process of mating known as "grading up" offers a way out. Grading up is accomplished by selecting the best mongrel hens of one breed out of your flock and mating them with standard bred males of the same breed.

The resulting chicks will be known as grades. The first generation will contain 50 per cent pure blood and 50 per cent mongrel blood. Then, through the use of pure-bred males with females of increasing purity, fowls of the fifth generation will be approximately 97 per cent pure blood and 3 per cent grade blood. While I say that this method of improving an inferior flock is practical, I never advise it unless the program is going to be carried through all the way.

I can imagine no greater pleasure, however, than that enjoyed by the man or woman who perseveres and sees effort crowned with success. It is not an easy one for several reasons. Eternal vigilance is necessary. Chicks must be watched closely and those that do not conform to desired standards must be eliminated. Males with grade blood should be marketed. Above all things, matings should be carefully controlled and results closely checked to make sure that the trend is always in the right direction.

This system is not for the one who wants to see results quickly. The better plan is to leave to professionals such intricate problems as are involved in scientific mating and breeding. Few amateur poultry raisers have the time or inclination to devote to the study and care demanded by the grading up process. For all except the experimenter, the ideal plan is to dispose of the mongrel flock to your butcher and invest in thoroughbred chicks from some reliable hatchery.

Obviously, this means starting all over again, but you get re-

sults in far less time than by any grading up process and results are infinitely more satisfactory. You can choose the breed or variety that suits your fancy and be reasonably sure of getting what you want without waiting for several generations to mature. If you want to maintain a reasonably high standard in your flock, you must carefully select the ancestors of future generations. A good motto is to "Buy the best and breed them better." Or, you can buy standard bred baby chicks each year and do away with breeding as a great many are now doing. You must follow approved methods of housing, feeding, mating, breeding and general care.

Much more could be said on the subject of improving flocks but space is lacking in an article of this nature. I shall, therefore, add just one more thought. Unless you desire to constantly better the flock you have, better sell it and turn to some other breed. In poultry raising, as in everything else, we either go forward or slip backward. There is no standing still. To slip back means wasted time and money. To go forward means not only money gained but something infinitely finer than that—the joy of having made something in the world a little better than you found it. If, therefore, we cannot all start out with thoroughbred flocks, let us start a little "uplift movement" in our poultry yards as well as in our slums.

(Copyright, 1929 by Dr. L. D. LeGear, V. S.)

Dairy Train To Stop Full Day For Grangers

A full-day stop for the big dairy demonstration train for the benefit of delegates of the Oregon state grange has been arranged by the S. P. & S. railroad and the state college extension service, which has completed plans for running the special through much of the state the first two weeks in June.

The nine-car train will reach Redmond while the state grange is in session and will remain there all day Thursday, June 12, according to arrangements completed with the grange officials. As other communities are joining with Redmond that day, the morning program will be given over entirely to the grange and then it will be repeated for everyone else in the afternoon.

Emphasizing lower costs, higher quality, better marketing and increased consumption, the special train will carry a message designed to aid present dairymen in increasing their profits under modern conditions. The tour will begin at Eugene June 2 and include approximately 17 stops, ending at either Bend or Klamath Falls.

Sheep Dipping Will Kill Ticks

Sheep dipping, if freely done, will kill all the ticks, says the Oregon Experiment station, but cannot be depended upon to destroy the pupa. However, by allowing a suitable length of time, usually 24 days, between the first and second dippings, the new generation of ticks can usually be killed before they have time to develop and deposit pupa.

Keep thoroughly informed on happenings of the day by reading the Klamath News.



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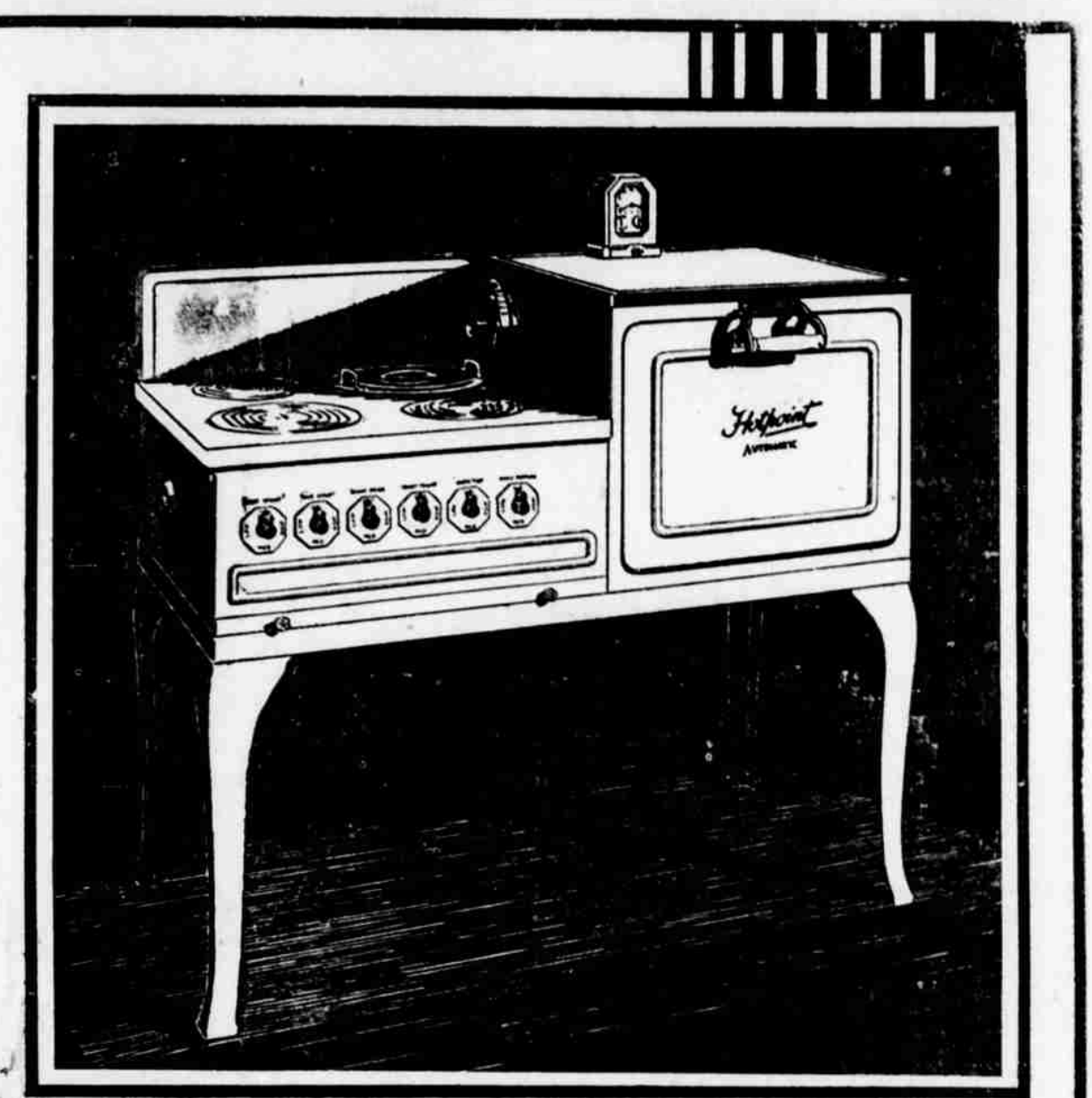
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For the first time on record we have been able to buy for our stores exclusively the newest Automatic Hotpoint Range manufactured. To celebrate this wonderful opportunity we are making May and the first two weeks in June the greatest Range event in our history. The price is so low that it will positively astound you. The terms are only \$10 down and \$7.75 a month completely installed.

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This new Range, our own range, is all white enamel-equipped with the automatic heat control guaranteeing proper cooking temperature—equipped with the new Hi-speed Calrod unit, the fastest heating unit known—the size is most popular—and you have your choice of a right hand or left hand oven.

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