

FARM NEWS

LATEST NEWS OF MARKETS

PORTLAND, May 7. (AP).—The price of Tillamook cheese triplets has been reduced 1c to 23c and loafs 1c to 22c, according to the Tillamook County Creamery association.

A leading paint company announced a reduction of 4c a gallon in raw and boiled linseed oil. Eggs and butter quotations were unchanged today, with a weaker tendency in eggs and a stronger tendency in butter.

Reviewing the fruit and vegetable situation, the Portland bureau of the U. S. department of agriculture says:

"Movement of potatoes by Portland dealers enjoyed more activity Monday and Tuesday than has existed in many weeks. No price changes were made, but all distributors report a liberal volume of sales. In contrast to this condition at Portland, Chicago reports a very dull potato market, and sharp declines in prices and in volume of shipments were noted in Texas.

"Oregon's onion holdings are now confined to a few cars. Fortunately, inasmuch as new Bermuda and Texas are moving in volume daily, with a generally weak market.

"Lettuce supplies are only moderate, with passings northward through Roseville indicating even lighter receipts due for the northwest during the next few days. The market is firm. Oregon lettuce is increasing, but California will continue an important source of supplies for some time yet.

"Good distribution of strawberries is being maintained at Portland. California is now about at the peak of the shipping period. Receipts are only moderate in volume and quality is generally good."

CATTLE: Receipts 100, calves 10. Talking around steady. **HOGS:** Receipts 150. Only a few early sales. Lighter prices: at \$10.50. Feeder and stocker pigs, \$10.00-11.50.

SHEEP: Receipts 500. Steady. **BUTTER:** Stronger tendency, unchanged.

EGGS: Weaker tendency, unchanged.

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

SUGAR (saccharin): Steady. Cane, fruit or berry, \$5.10 per cwt. Beet sugar, \$4.35 cwt.

FLOUR (city delivery prices): Steady. Family patents, 49¢; 72¢; whole wheat, 49¢; 72¢; Graham, 49¢; 72¢; bakers' hard wheat, 98¢; 72¢; bakers' blue-stem patents, 49¢; 72¢; pastry flour, 49¢; 72¢.

CHICAGO, May 7. (AP).—Hogs: Receipts 15,000. Weak to 10¢ lower; 250-300 lbs., \$9.50-10.00; 130-160 lbs., \$9.50-10.25.

CATTLE: Receipts 2,000, calves 3,000. Very slight, uneven. Steers, 1200-1400 lbs., \$12.25-14.75; 500-1100 lbs., \$11.50-14.00; yearlings, \$11.00-12.00; vealers, \$9.00-11.50.

SHEEP: Receipts 14,000. Steady. California springers, \$12.50; shorn lambs, \$9.50-10.00; woolskins, \$10.50-12.00; 22 lbs. down, \$9.50-10.50; 22-100 lbs., \$8.75-10.25; ewes, \$4.25-6.00.

KANSAS CITY, May 6. (UP).—Threshed cattle offerings and heavy receipts today tended to keep prices down on the local market. Most cows sold around \$6.50 and \$8.50 with steers around \$8.50 and \$11.50.

Hog receipts were heavier and prices were downward to 10¢ lower. Top fat hogs brought \$9.70. Mediums from \$9.50 and \$9.65. Bulk sold around \$9.40 and \$9.65.

Sheep receipts were excess of demand. Prices were lower. Spring lambs brought from \$10 and \$12.25. Ewes from \$4 and \$5.25 with feeding lambs from \$7 and \$8.50.

WASTE TIMBERLAND TURNED INTO FARMS



MALIN

BEAUMONT, Texas, May 7.—Two years ago, Henry M. Richter announced he was going to develop 550,000 acres of cut-over timberland in southeast Texas.

It sounded like the same old story to many, but not to those who knew Richter.

Today this Texan sees success within reach, and he is keeping his promise in such a manner that new farm owners of this section may eventually reap profits approaching that made by former owners from its virgin timber.

Acres in nine counties, dotted with stumps, all that remained of one of the nation's best tracts in this section and its soil doubtful for farming, comprises this plot Richter is developing.

Richter insists he is no conducting a specious land-selling scheme.

"It's a development project," he says. "We don't want merely to get rid of the land. We want the tenant of small means who will work the land and make a home."

One of the features of the annual meeting of the Cattle and Horse Raisers' association of Oregon, which will be held on May 22 and 24, will be the daily demonstrations of D. W. Hartzell, national meat demonstrator. The cuts for serving, and the dividing of the carcass with regard to the work of Mr. Hartzell is sponsored by the National Livestock and Meat Board, who in turn are financed by the stock producers of the United States.

Mr. Hartzell will demonstrate the newest methods of meat cutting. His object will be to show the newer and more attractive tenderness of muscle.

Judge William Dwyer, of Baker, secretary of the Cattle and Horse Raisers' association of Oregon, and Harry Lindgren, livestock specialist of the Oregon State college extension service, were in Klamath Falls yesterday making preliminary plans for the state meeting of the association to be held here May 22-24.

Five young people accompanied by Rev. Whitsett returned Monday from a trip to Marshfield where they attended the state Christian Endeavor convention. The boys were Claude and Ben Layman, David McComb, Elmont Kenyon and Wayne Smith. They came home by the coast.

A surprise party was given for Miss Violet Judy and Miss Mildred McAllister at the Highland ranch on Wednesday evening. A delightful evening was spent by those present. Miss McAllister and Miss Judy are leaving for their vacations as soon as school is over next week.

The grade school under the direction of the teachers put on a May Day and child health program at the gymnasium on Thursday afternoon.

The Malin grade school presented an operetta entitled "Mother Goose's Birthday" at the school gymnasium on Friday night. The children had been well trained and with the pretty costumes were a pleasing sight. Mother Goose and many of the other Mother Goose characters were represented. The house was well filled.

Materials may now be plated with rubber, the same as table knives are plated with silver. Metal in that way may be protected against many actions which destroy it.

Prices were lower. Spring lambs brought from \$10 and \$12.25. Ewes from \$4 and \$5.25 with feeding lambs from \$7 and \$8.50.

There are several species of fish capable of climbing out of water. One of these is the gurnard, found in the fresh waters of the East Indies. It has three finger-like projections in the front of its breast fins by which it is able to drag its body along.

Nitroglycerine is the basis of a new lubricant to grease shoes and squeaky wheels.

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UNCLE SAM'S Planting Pointers

Bedding Bulbs

By DAVID GRUFFITHS
Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture

About this time spring-flowering bulbs will fade, giving way to summer bedding plants in ornamental beds, borders and paths.

The average busy man who is interested in a floral display only will go out to the bulbs, throw them away and buy new bulbs next year. For thousands of people this is the only practical procedure. A few dollars will supply enough bulbs fresh from the producer at a price so cheap that it is more satisfactory to purchase new ones.

The true gardener, the suburbanite and farmer folk generally, however, take a different view. Much of their pleasure comes from acquaintance with the plants from bulbs through the flowering period and back to bulb again.

May Be "Heeled In"

After the beds of tulips, hyacinths and daffodils have flowered they may be taken up carefully without injuring the tops and heeled in not less than four inches deep in some out-of-way situation where they can finish their growth without further disturbance. After the tops die the bulbs should be taken up and saved in the usual way.

Stocks handled in this manner, whether they are tulips, daffodils or hyacinths, should blossom satisfactorily next year if proper

care is given in storage, providing, of course, the bulbs were of prime quality when planted. The writer has gone so far as to cut the tops off within 10 days after the flowers faded, lifted the bulbs, dried them off slowly in the dark, and had almost perfect blossoming from them the next year.

All things considered, however, it is perhaps better to heel the bulbs in for a few weeks before finally committing them to the shelves or boxes for the summer.

Need to Recupercate

The flowers as well as plants will be smaller the second year than the first, but will usually give fair satisfaction. If prime quality exhibition is desired in the beds, the bulbs dug after the flowers have faded should be planted in the garden under good cultural conditions for a year to recuperate before being used again in the ornamental beds.

Under some conditions it may be possible to leave the bulbs in the beds over summer and grow bedding plants over them. If this is intended the bulbs should be planted deeper than normal and the bedding plants dibbled in the beds between the bulbs about the time the flowers fade.

When the bulb tops have yellowed a little they can be cut off and the bedding crop allowed to occupy the space.

Sometimes success is attained with this type of handling. Usually, however, the bulbs deteriorate on account of the excessive amount of water applied during the summer while they are dormant.

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 Dr. L. D. LeGear, V. S., of St. Louis. The entire series will appear in the next few days.

Three other essential planks in the turkey raiser's platform must be: sound feed, clean water and clean range. For those who still adhere to the old ideas about turkeys, this must sound like rank heresy. Yet the truth of such simple doctrines is vouched for by the foremost authorities on turkey raising in the country.

If you can raise chickens successfully, you can raise turkeys with equal success, only don't mix them. The methods of incubation, brooding and feeding will with slight adaptation enable you to gain equally as good results with turkeys, and with a greater reward for your efforts.

The profits so fondly imagined by those who would like to try turkey raising are there for you if you follow right methods. National custom calls for three great festivals every year when nothing but turkey will really suffice as the principal item on the menu and it would not be impossible to educate the public into a still wider use of this delicious meat if it were always possible to supply the present demand.

All readers of this article are welcome to any further help I can give them. I shall be glad to hear from those who are truly interested and who really want to "TALK TURKEY" to purpose. Address an inquiry or comment to me in care of the editor of this paper.

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

FEDERAL FARM FACTS

Furthering his research work in foreign fields, the U. S. department of agriculture has H. L. Westover and W. E. Whitehouse, of the bureau of plant industry, surveying the plains of Central Asia, for new varieties of alfalfa, melons, apples, apricots and almonds.

A cotton fiber sorting machine, developed by Dr. R. W. Webb of the U. S. bureau of agricultural economics, is said to be very accurate in separating cotton fibers according to length. It is a great improvement over machines and over hand separation.

The shifting of the farm population to cities was less rapid in 1929 than it was in former years. According to the U. S. department of agriculture, 1,976,000 persons moved from farms to cities last year, as compared with 1,923,000 in 1928; 1,978,000 in 1927, and a peak of 2,155,000 in 1926.

Feed your dairy animals more protein in the form of legume hays. In his advice, the U. S. bureau of dairy industry. An acre of clover hay will furnish about three times as much digestible protein as one of timothy hay, and an acre of alfalfa hay nearly seven times as much.

REAL FARM CO-OP
The Farmers' National Grain Corporation is an organization with a capital stock of \$10,000,000. It has been established to aid farmers in marketing and handling wheat and other grains. It is recognized by the federal farm board.

LESS WHEAT
The wheat crops of Argentina and Australia, which totaled more than 500 million bushels in 1928, is expected to drop to 300 million bushels this year. Export of wheat is expected to drop from 75 to 100 million bushels.

For results use classified ads in The Klamath News

WOOD

We Are Delivering

GREEN PINE SLAB

\$4.00 Double Load

DRY FIR SLAB

\$7.00 Double Load

BLOCK WOOD

\$7 Double, \$5 Single

COAL AND BRICKS

For Brooders

OIL BURNERS

HOG FUEL BURNERS

FUEL OILS

Quick Service on

Every Order.

PEYTON & CO.

"Wood to Burn"

126 So. 7th Phone 535

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Sheep Man Passes In San Francisco

John Brown, who has been a prominent sheep man of this country for the past 15 years, passed away at midnight Monday at the Lane hospital in San Francisco, according to word received here yesterday by relatives.

Mr. Brown had been ill about two months, during which time he was in the bay city receiving medical attention. In addition to a brother, Pat Brown of this county, also a prominent sheep owner, he is survived by three sisters residing in New York, his mother, one brother and a sister, in Ireland.

Interment will be held in San Francisco. Pat Brown, Dennis O'Connor and Con Martin left last night for the southern city to attend the final rites for Mr. Brown.

The gross income from farm products during 1929 was more than \$12,500,000,000, or \$3,000,000 more than in 1928.

WORLD'S Fastest Freezing WITH KELVINATOR

No lengthy waiting for ice or desserts to freeze with the 4-Way Cold Kelvinator. Its Automatic Super-Fast Freezing shows an average of 80 minutes for ice in 49 tests made throughout the United States—and freezing ice cream, sherbets, mousses, etc., requires only a little longer.

FOUR-WAY COLD GIVES YOU

1* Greater Ice Capacity—In one compartment—a degree of cold for freezing ice in generous quantities.

2* Super-Fast Freezing—In a second compartment—a very low cold for super-fast freezing of ice and desserts.

3* Cold Storage—In de luxe models, a third compartment—with below-freezing cold for cold storage of meats, game, fish, ice cream, etc.

4* Scientific Refrigeration—In the big food compartment—a 40 to 50 degree constant cold—just the right temperature, science says, to keep foods fresh and pure.

*All of these degrees of cold are in constant service, doing the work you want done without thought or effort on your part, because all are automatic.

The model Kelvinator you require may be purchased on easy terms through Kelvinator's attractive ReDisCo monthly budget plan.

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Soil Survey Taken By Camera

BY NEA Service.

WASHINGTON, May 6. (UP).—Surveying the soil of an entire county from the air is the latest achievement of the bureau of chemistry and soils, United States department of agriculture.

The land surveyed was Jennings county, 352 square miles, in Indiana.

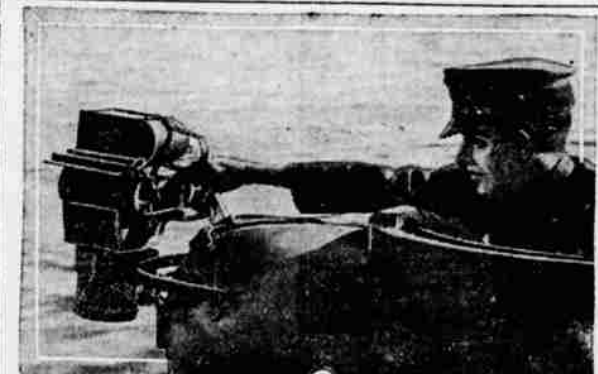
Portions of a parish in Louisiana had previously been photographed from an airplane but this is the first time that air photographs for a base-map for a soil survey were made for a complete county. Approximately 450 aerial photographs were taken from altitudes varying from 13,000 to 15,000 feet.

The project enlisted the cooperation of the federal department of agriculture and Purdue university agricultural experiment station. Parts of three days were consumed in doing the job, since unfavorable weather conditions did not permit uninterrupted air surveying.

All Details at a Glance

These photographs show roads, houses, streams, soil boundaries, eroded areas, as well as the distribution of woodlands, fields, shocks of corn and character of crops. Mark Baldwin of the Washington office of the bureau of chemistry and soils, says while ground surveying is necessary for examination of sub-soils, the airplane has proved its worth as an accurate and speedy method for outlining soil boundaries and defining areas of soil erosion.

The comparative costs of soil surveying by ground method and from the air, points out Baldwin,



This is the type of camera, and the method, used in taking the soil photographs of Jennings county, Indiana.

will hinder or speed up the development of soil-mapping by airplane. The 352 square miles comprising Jennings county were surveyed at a cost of less than one cent an acre, and other counties could be mapped in a similar manner at costs varying from \$2,000 to \$3,000 for each county, depending upon its size.

The airplane also reduces the necessary ground surveying by about one-half, Baldwin adds.

Can Reach Difficult Spots

Dr. A. G. McCall, chief of soil investigations of the bureau of chemistry and soils, in a recent experimental flight over the Everglades of Florida, realized the advantages of the airplane for observation and mapping of soils not easily accessible to ground soil surveying instruments.

The soil weevil, which takes an annual cotton toll of \$200,000,000, is subject to air attacks. The cotton-flea hopper, also destructive to our cotton crop in the making, is receiving dosages of sulphur from the airplane, in the middle west, where wheat rust takes a heavy toll of our potential bread supply, the spores or minute organisms responsible for the damage are being caught in airplane traps. And at Quantico, Va., poisonous Paris green is being sprayed from seaplanes over the mosquito infested swamps.

Now, with soil and crop surveys from the air, the airplane is assuming formidable proportions as an ally of plant protection and propagation these surveys indirectly serving to foster plant growth by indicating soils best suited to certain crops.