

# GRAIN GROWERS ORGANIZE NATIONAL SALES AGENCY

### Delegates Vote for National Grain Selling Corporation with 21 Districts

The report of the committee of 17 of the American Farm Bureau Federation, providing for a national selling agency for all marketing of all grains, was unanimously accepted by representatives of grain growing sections meeting in Chicago last week. The report was adopted after a two-day fight in which delegates sought amendment to provide for compulsory pooling of grain, instead of optional pooling, as the committee of 17 proposed.

Under provisions of the plan the National Cooperative Grain Marketing Corporation will be organized as a nonprofit stock corporation to handle grain from the time it is raised until it reaches the manufacturer or consumer. Local agencies will be formed throughout the country. Each member of the corporation will pay a fee of \$10, which will be used for expenses. Any surplus over expenses will be returned to members.

#### Have 21 Districts.

The corporation is to be governed by a board of directors and grain growing states have been districted for election of temporary directors. There are to be 21 districts. Washington, Oregon, Idaho and California will each be represented by two directors, while Montana, North Dakota, Minnesota and Wisconsin will have three, as will South Dakota, Nebraska and Colorado. Other grain states will be correspondingly represented on the basis of grain marketed, one director being authorized for each \$60,000,000 of grain marketed.

#### Jewett Named Director.

George C. Jewett of Spokane and W. H. Smith of Wasco, Ore., have been named as the temporary directors from District No. 1, which embraces Washington, Oregon, Idaho and California.

The Northwest Wheat Growers' association will cooperate with the national corporation if the northwest associations are permitted to maintain their individual organizations and continue their 100 per cent pooling contracts. Mr. Jewett, representative of the Washington organization, told the conference.

#### Northwest Delegates.

Washington was represented at the conference by Mr. Jewett, A. A. Elmore of Spokane, and W. B. Armstrong of Yakima.

Idaho delegates were J. T. Fisher of Rockland and George Sievers of Moscow.

The Oregon delegation was composed of S. R. Thompson of Pendleton, Victor H. Smith of Morrow, and George H. Mansfield of Medford.

### COLLEGE OFFERS TO SUPPLY TREES FOR WINDBREAKS

#### Forestry Department Can Furnish Willows and Poplars to Farmers.

Young trees for windbreaks, shelter belts, woodlots and ornamental purposes will be sent this spring to Washington farmers by the State college forestry department, free of all but production and shipping costs, according to E. H. Steffen, forestry head of the college.

Among the varieties of trees available for distribution are several hundred thousand black locust seedlings, 18 to 24 inches high, at prices ranging from 2 cents to half a cent each, depending upon the number taken.

Cuttings of American willow, weeping willow, golden willow, silver poplar and Russian poplar will be furnished at one-fourth to one-half cent each, depending on the number taken.

The varieties now listed for distribution include the following: White elm, Sycamore maple, Norway maple, white ash, black walnut, Engelmann spruce, blue spruce, jack pine, Norway spruce, Douglas fir, western yellow pine, arborvitae, Russian olive, butternut, silver maple, red oak, red cedar, western white pine, concolor fir, larch and the willows and poplars.

Farmers writing in for trees will be given instructions on planting, and information on the adaptability of different trees to different conditions of soil and climate.

#### CROP ACREAGE AVERAGE

Crop acreage for all crops for which the bureau of crop estimates, United States department of agriculture, estimates acreage, had the total of 300,622,000 acres in the census production year 1909, and 352,332,000 acres in 1918, the second year of this country's participation in the World War. This acreage remained almost exactly the same in 1919, but in 1920 the total fell to 346,462,000 acres, or less than 2 per cent. The acreage of these estimated crops in 1920 was only 11,000,000 acres below the total acreage of all crops in 1909.

# COLOR HARMONY NEEDED IN HOME

### "Just Clean It Up" No Longer Heard; Home Decorating Has Become an Art

(This is the third of a series of articles prepared by Mr. Solby, manager of the American Decorating Shop of Spokane, on painting and interior decorating of the home.)

By WILLIAM J. SOLBY.

In taking up the subject of interior painting or decorating, we enter a field much larger than most people suspect. Interior decorating requires both skill and artistic temperament. The average home should give color blends first consideration. The old saying "just clean it up" is a thing of the past. We are today able to buy better designed furniture, wall paper of more harmonious effects and prepared paints of purer quality than heretofore.

It is naturally most advisable to secure the services of skilled painters to assist you in your interior painting. A skilled painter has studied and learned his trade, and can produce a larger amount of work and better work than the unskilled self-termed painter. Often the highest priced painter proves the most reasonable. Should you, however, live in a remote part of the country and be unable to secure the necessary service, the following remarks may assist you greatly in your painting.

#### Wall Painting.

The old-fashioned oil painted walls were very sanitary, yet they lacked the soft, mellow tones of our flat wall paints used today. In treating your walls, all small cracks should receive attention. Cut them out with a knife or scraper, wet and fill with plaster paris. When plaster paris is dry, apply a thin coat of shellac to all cracks. If the walls have a rough finish, it is advisable to give them a thin coat of flat wall paint, thinning down the paint about one-half with equal parts of turpentine and linseed oil. With this coat dry, it is well to give one coat of glue size. Take a pound of glue, soak over night in cold water, boil and add enough lukewarm water to make about three gallons of size. Two additional coats of flat wall paint will usually result in a satisfactory and nice wall.

#### Tiffany Finish.

We may go on, however, and obtain a still better effect than the flat wall paint gives by producing a tiffany finish, a much discussed subject among painters. Tiffany finish has a texture peculiarly its own. Let us take a wall having received two coats of flat white paint. Apply a thin coat of glaze color evenly over the painted surface. Now take a piece of unbleached muslin about two feet square, crumple it in your hands and press against wall. This procedure gives an effect or texture which relieves the monotony of flatness and sameness of color.

One can find on the market a glazing liquid for this purpose ready to use. Stir it up thoroughly, adding a small amount of color of the shade you wish to use. Let us say we wish to secure a tiffany gray wall finish. Our walls have the two coats of white flat wall paint. Take the glazing liquid, add a small amount of lamp black. Take a corner of the wall and make a sample by applying glazing liquid with a clean brush. With the unbleached muslin crumpled up in your hands, press lightly against wall and you have a tiffany finish.

Should you find the gray color too light, add more lamp black; if too dark gray, add more glazing liquid. Should you find the color too cold a gray, add a small amount of raw umber. Let us agree that the sample is satisfactory. Take a small wall first and give a coat of glazing liquid, being sure the corners are not darker than the balance of surface—then take rag and pat wall gently, uniformly all over, changing position of rag frequently. Do not use too much of a pounding motion. Also, always be sure to use unbleached muslin, as the softer materials such as cheese cloth do not make the proper imprint and texture.

#### Many Color Schemes.

In the art of tiffany, there is no limit to possibilities in color scheme. Let us assume that the walls have a coat of white flat paint. Have two colors, such as mulberry and blue, each in a separate container. Apply a coating of gray glazing liquid similar to one previously mentioned. Apply next each the mulberry and blue over gray, blending in well so that no sharp lines appear and then proceed with cloth as mentioned. Once you succeed, you will have a tiffany finished wall of rare effect.

Girls of high school age should never be permitted to go without breakfast.

# WHEAT UNSTEADY CATTLE ERRATIC

### All Market Prices Uncertain During Week; Corn Follows Wheat

The wheat market was very uncertain all last week. It opened at Chicago with prices dropping to the lowest touched this season by the July delivery. Removal of any likelihood of a weather scare soon was said to have been largely responsible. It rallied the next day and reports of industrial questions nearing a settlement, coupled with reports of bad weather in the west and central west, strengthened the market. At the middle of the week prices averaged higher, following the announcement of the government wheat crop prediction of 621,000,000 bushels this year. The week closed with the market in a nervous condition.

The range of cash grain prices at Chicago for the week follows: No. 1 red, \$1.43 3/4; No. 2 red, \$1.39 @1.50; No. 1 hard, \$1.49 @1.51; No. 2 hard, \$1.45 @1.52 1/2.

#### Corn Follows Wheat.

Corn and oats during the week were governed materially by the ranges in wheat, with some buying of corn reported. Both rallied slightly during the middle of the week, but closed weak.

Cash corn prices during the week follow: No. 1 mixed, 60 1/2c; No. 2 mixed, 58 1/2c; No. 3 mixed, 55 1/2c @56c; No. 2 yellow, 58 1/2c @59 1/2c.

#### Cattle Market Unsteady.

Prices in all livestock divisions have been erratic, with shipping demand irregular and small packers at Chicago buying sparingly because of the general uncertainty for cured meats. Closing quotations of the week on cattle at Chicago follow: Choice 1487 pound steers for export, \$9; bulk, \$7.75 @8.50; bulk butcher cows and heifers, 5.25 @7.25; bulk bologna bulls, \$4.25 @4.50; bulk beef bulls, \$5 @6; veal calves mostly \$7 @8; stockers and feeders, largely around \$6 @7.75.

#### Demand for Clover.

The demand for clover seed has held up better than expected and prices are holding around the same level. The peak has probably been reached and by the middle of April the demand is likely to slacken and prices will recede. Timothy markets are reported steady.

Mill feeds have lost most of their recent gains, with demands still below normal for the season. As soon as grass pasture is available bran will fall off, while hog producers will probably continue to buy middlings. Hay prices continue to hold up because of light receipts. Timothy is still quoted at from \$24 to \$26.

#### Potato Shipments Down.

Potato shipments are gradually dropping off, but supplies in distributing markets are heavy and prices throughout the country continue weak.

#### Serum Only a Preventive.

Officials of the United States Department of Agriculture are again calling attention of hog raisers to the fact that the serum treatment for hog cholera is a preventive but not a remedy after the disease has obtained a foothold. Hog raisers are advised to inoculate their stock before cholera appears as the only safe means of preventing it. While the serum treatment has some value in early stages of the disease, it is not worth much after cholera gets a good hold on the animal.

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# VALUE OF LANDS HAS DECREASED

### Average Value of Agricultural Land \$83.78 Per Acre; \$90.01 in 1920.

The average price of plowland per acre in the United States decreased about seven per cent during 1920, according to a report just issued by the United States department of agriculture. The average value of plowland per acre on March 1, 1921, was \$83.78, as compared to \$90.01 in 1920, and \$74.31 in 1919. The decline is attributed to the reduction in the prices of crops. This is a decrease of 6.93 per cent.

The report shows that the heaviest drop in the price of land is in the Southern states, where cotton is the principal crop. In some sections of these states there has been a decline of 30 per cent in the price of plowland during the year.

Probably the greatest drop in any one state was in Kentucky, and is attributed to the decline in the price of tobacco. In that state there was a decline of approximately 24 per cent.

Iowa is the state having the highest price of plowland per acre. The report shows that it is valued at \$207 this year, as compared with \$219 last year—a decline of about nine per cent. Illinois ranks second in the value of plowland, according to the report, the price per acre being \$157. In Alabama and Mississippi the average price of plowland per acre is \$26.

The Western states show the least decline in prices of land, and in the case of California, Oregon, and Colorado there is a slight increase over last year. Plowland in California was valued at \$130 per acre last year while this year the average is \$135. The report shows that there was a rapid increase in the price of land from 1917 to 1920, when the highest price was reached. The decline during the past year is not as great as the increase from 1919 to 1920. Land prices are still higher than any year preceding 1920.

#### CANADA'S GRAIN CROP.

The total yield of wheat in Canada in 1920 is finally returned as 263,189,300 bushels from 18,232,374 acres, according to figures compiled by the Dominion bureau of statistics. This compares favorably with 1919, when the yield from 19,125,968 acres was 193,260,400 bushels, and with the annual average for the five years, 1915-1919, which was 254,480,000 bushels from 16,342,969 acres. The average yield per acre was 14 1/2 bushels, as against 10 bushels in 1919 and 15 1/2 bushels the five-year average. Of oats, the finally estimated production is 530,709,700 bushels, as against 394,397,000 bushels in 1919. Barley yielded 63,310,550, as against 56,389,400 bushels in 1919.

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### BOYS' GIRLS' CLUBS DEVELOP THREE R'S

The three R's in boys' and girls' club work are not reading, 'riting and 'rithmetic, but Records, Reason, Recreation. From the very beginning the club department has insisted on keeping records of all money or value transactions in club work because this is the only method by which the rural boy or girl can learn value, cost and profit, the three essentials in every transaction. One can learn a definition for these three essentials from a text book, but one must keep actual records of transactions to be able to apply these three essentials in business to farm and home projects. From these records club members soon know whether or they are actually making or losing money. If business concerns find it necessary to keep records at an added cost of thousands of dollars a year club members can well afford to spend the time for record keeping.

Through these records and what they teach us we are introduced to the second R, Reason. "Experience is the best teacher." For instance, the boy who feeds a pig and keeps a record learns the value of certain feeds and correct methods in management, and from these records an interest is created which leads to further reasoning.

Thinking and reasoning ability are developed largely as the result of mental application and this depends largely on our interest. Records are essential to the best business management and records properly used, coupled with experience, develop an ability to reason.

A task well done always brings the doer a thrill of enjoyment and thus we are introduced to the third R, Recreation. The joy of ownership and accomplishment is the greatest spur to success. But to develop full rounded citizenship the average young person needs in addition to the joy of accomplishment systematically planned recreation.

Remember the three R's in club work: Records, Reason, Recreation.—The Spokane County Farm Bureau News.

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