

PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY

Dr. H. A. Schneider
DENTIST
— Phones —
Office 3561 - Res. 3402
SANDY, OREGON

Walter A. Noehren, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
Main Street Sandy, Oregon
If no answer Phone 2373 Sandy

Ralph & Hazel Failor
Chiropractic Physicians

Phone Sandy 2501
Phone 3971 Res. 3881
MAIN ST. — SANDY

ELTON D. LEAVITT, M.D.
Physician and Surgeon
Office Hours:
10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Daily Except Sunday
Phonics: Office 2641, Res. 2461
If no answer Phone 2373 Sandy
Main Street Sandy, Oregon

Dr. Albert J. Lamke
DENTIST
Telephone 3361
Koch Building Sandy, Ore.

W. J. GARDNER, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon
807 E. Powell Blvd., Gresham
Phone Gresham 3040
Portland Lincoln 3717

Charles H. Carlstrom, D.O.
Osteopath
Physician & Surgeon

Koch Building
Sandy, Oregon
Phone Sandy 3851

DR. PERCY A. POWERS

Gresham Veterinary Clinic
Large and Small Animal Surgery
and Disease Control
Artificial Insemination—Cattle
520 N.W. Division
Phone 291 Gresham, Oregon

DR. JOE M. ONCHI
OPTOMETRIST
Open 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
Evenings by Appointment
Phone 3414 503 E. Powell
1 Block East of Hood Theater
Gresham
Residence Phone 9165

HORACE W. WIHLON
Doctor of Optometry
formerly associated with
Dr. Raymond Roy
Portland, Oregon
Member of Oregon Optometric
Association

223 E. Powell Blvd., Swan Bldg.
Gresham, Ore. Phone 287

CLASSIFIED ADS
PAY

BUSINESS SERVICES

BRENTON VEDDER
And Associate
JOHN R. METSGER

INSURANCE-NOTARY PUBLIC
Tax Reports - Bookkeeping
Phone 3102
Box 51, Sandy, Oregon

Thomas W. Allen
Public Accountant
Income Tax - Bookkeeping
Walrad Ins. Bldg.
Phone Sandy 2861

D. ALEX
Licensed Public Accountant
Bookkeeping
Payroll & P.U.C. Reports
P.O. Box 229
Phone Sandy 3522
Sandy, Oregon

SANDY REST HAVEN
"A Home for Invalids, Convalescent Patients and Those Needing Nursing Care."
Operated by a registered nurse
Phone Sandy 2882

Duke & Proctor
Insurance Agents

Telephone 2471
SANDY, OREGON

WALRAD
Insurance Agency
Sandy and Gresham, Oregon

Phone Sandy 2861

Phone Gresham 747

Direct Portland Line KE 3114

For Insurance
see
J. WOODLE
Real Estate
General Insurance

Office at Salmon River Bridge
— Phone Rhododendron 430 —
Brightwood, Ore.

Orchard Crest Home
If you are in need of a home where older folks are loved and given the best of care, you will be happy at our home.
Phone Sandy 2041
Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Bloom

Here's A
Good Buy
Old Newspapers
10¢ A Bundle
The Sandy Post

ABOUT THE FARM - - -

By John J. Inskeep, County Agent

Cotton Belt Moves to Southwest; More of the Pioneer Story Told

We made a quickie trip to California over the holidays where we had occasion to observe a little of agriculture in the San Joaquin Valley. Some events are taking place there which directly and indirectly affect farmers here.

The Fresno area is one of the very heavy fruit producing centers in the United States. We shall not attempt to describe this production. It is sufficient to say that growers there are planting 1000 acres of boysenberries and that expected yields approximate 8 tons to the acre, according to Leon Garioan who was raised in "them parts."

Cotton Belt

Many of us may not realize that the cotton belt has moved from the southeastern Atlantic and gulf states to Arizona and California. Cotton on the west side of the San Joaquin Valley is raised in huge acreage blocks and some on the east side. One may drive for thirty miles and see little but cotton in blocks of many thousands of acres. Very little hand labor is used in cotton growing there. Many of the later bolls were bursting at Christmas time. Cotton is picked largely by mechanical pickers.

All of this cotton, so far as we observed, is grown under irrigation and practically all of the good cotton is fertilized, much of it with anhydrous ammonia and ammonium sulphate. Unfertilized fields present a sorry spectacle.

Reduce Plantings

How does this affect us? Well cotton, like wheat, will be grown under allotment next year and growers, we are told, will have to reduce their plantings by as much as 50 percent. The big and universally discussed question is this. What shall we plant in the diverted areas? We learned that much of the acreage in question will be planted to barley the same as our northwest wheat diverted wheat acres. Some corn, seed flax, alfalfa and certain other cash crops will also be grown. It seemed to us that this is potentially a great corn producing area.

Barley Prices

The point is this—providing we have a normal season, production of barley in the Pacific Coast states will exceed all records. Barley prices might be fairly low next fall. This will be welcome news to feeders, discouraging news to Oregon barley growers.

Pasture Tips

Here is a tip for livestock operators. Pasture containing clovers, particularly subterranean clover, should have a good top dressing of phosphate in one form or another now. This is absolutely an essential procedure on at least 80 percent of our farms.

Of course our grasses need nitrogen also. Our suggestion is to apply 400 lbs. of 16-20 ammonios and 100 lbs. of landplaster per acre to sub clover fields during the winter months. Another suggestion—leave a strip unfertilized for comparison.

Pioneer Life

And now to continue our Shirley Buck narrative of pioneer farm life in the Needy area. "In the 80's and 90's goats were used in considerable numbers for conquering oak, hazel, willow, wild blackberry vine and other trees and vines whose stumps or roots sprout after being cut off. In Salt Lake City there is a monument to the gull; a monument at Needy to the goat would not be inappropriate.

'Jumped In'

"After the burning of slash, wheat or timothy was 'jumped-in'. 'Jumped-in' meant scratching the ground between stumps with a one-horse one-shovel plow, jumping the plow over the stumps and other obstacles. Surprisingly good crops were often produced in this way.

Principal Crops

"The principal crops in the cleared fields, all small, were wheat, oats, hay. The hay was mostly clover and timothy. Someone brought the word into the Needy settlement that a new grass, mesquite, was just truly wonderful and there was a rush to get the seed and the plantings were carefully nurtured for a year or two when the farmers were disillusioned. It needed no pampering and had but little value. It is now scattered far and wide and rated as a near-pest.

Scythe and Cradle

"At first all grass and grain was cut with scythe and cradle. In the 60's or early 70's reapers began to appear. The model just before the self binder cut and elevated the grain to shelf on the machine before which two men

stood, each in turn, making a bundle, binding it with a straw band and pushing it off. One of the most skillful binders was Sol Hardesty, a blind man. He was owner and operator of the Needy store and considered a week or two on the reaper as his vacation. It is believed that Ben Wolfer and Norman Buck were among the first to have this type of reaper. The next was the wire self binder of which the first were owned by Daniel Kaufman and probably Ben Wolfer. The wire binder was very soon supplanted by the twine binder which was used almost down to the present.

Bare Living

"Few of the early settlers made more than the barest living. It cannot be remembered that any one as late as 1880 had an organ, a piano or a buggy. A few had hacks but most family travel was in heavy wagons designed for general farm use.

Wheat Into Flour

"Wheat and oats usually showed a decreasing yield per acre as little was known about soil maintenance. The greater part of the oats was fed to farm horses. Each farmer took wheat to mill for the family flour. In the earliest period grinding was at Howard's mill, (Mullino), Trullinger's mill (Union Mills) and Eagan's mill (Monitor); later some was taken to the colony mill at Aurora. The surplus was hauled to Oregon City and later to Hubbard. Molalla grain which was produced in much larger amount was hauled to Hubbard. After the railroad reached that place there were times when a dozen or more wagons were waiting to unload. Some farmers made two round trips to Hubbard in a day by starting with the first load before daylight and getting back from the second trip well after dark. Forty bushels was considered the maximum load for most teams to pull. The worst part of the road was the hill at the west end of the Rock Creek bridge.

Separators

"If farmers had kept accounting books as many do now, it likely they would have found their grain produced at a loss. Wheat was seldom much more than a dollar per bushel and was as low as sixty cents at times and cost of production was high. Threshing day (in very few cases more than one day) was a big event. The separators, after the very first ones, were ponderous affairs, pulled on the road by four horses and powered in the field with eight or ten horses. Power from the horses was transmitted through sweeps to giant ring gear and through it to the separator by a tumbling rod. The driver stood on a platform over the ring gear and lashed the weary horses as they went round and round. A great dust cloud soon arose and visibility was low.

Men and Horses

"From twelve to sixteen men accompanied each machine and ten to fourteen teams of horses. Feeding these men and horses was no small item. There was often breakdowns causing loss of time which added to the farmer's cost. Cooking for the 'thrashers' was an ordeal for the women. Each hoped some of the 'thrashers' would say her table was the best and so spared no work in preparing, not meals, but feasts. There was much boasting among the men as to how much they could eat or who could eat the most. While extremely hard on the women, threshing day was a gala one for the files as there were no screen doors or screened windows. To reduce the annoyance as much as possible usually a girl with paper streamers on a 3-foot stick would walk back and forth along the table waving it to keep the flies on wing.

A Legend

"There is a legend which may have considerable truth in it to the effect that in the 50's or 60's there was a dark day during the threshing season. The causes of dark days are known now, but they were not known then, and some of the threshers and others thought the end of the world was at hand. The owners of the only threshing machine in the Needy area at that time, it is thought, were John Ring and Mitchell Owens who were not superstitious; according to the legend they continued work, going about with candle lanterns and as many of the crew as would remain, while others left and spent time in prayer.

Plant Orchards

"The settlers lost no time in planting orchards, probably getting their stock from the Lewel-

lings at Milwaukie. Here and there are survivals of a hundred years, still producing. Apple worms did not arrive until the early 80's and even then infestation was not serious. The principal varieties of early day apples were Baldwin, Bellflower, Rambo, Pearmain, Seek-no further, Red June, Astrakan, Waxen, Smith Cider, Sheepnose, Show, Glori Mundi, Gravenstein, Winesap, Grindstone, Golden Sweet and Punkin Sweet. (The Grindstone was exceptionally well named.) There was a market for dried apples. Pears were Bartlett, Vicar of Wakefield, Winter Nellis and a group of other generally lumped off as 'hog pears'. While sour cherries the Kentish, produced well, it was not worthwhile to plant sweet cherry trees. Consequently a number of people went each year to farms along the Willamette for sweet cherries. One place perhaps more notable than others was Brady's. Brady, a genial old German, usually sent word to his customers designating the Sunday on which to come and he called the gathering his picnic. As an additional urge to come to his picnic he generally had a keg or two of free beer. It is remembered that on one occasion he circulated among his guests saying, 'I hope yet ve dis bicnic vu hoondert year.'

Blackberries

"Evergreen blackberries were not known until the 80's and the Himalayas came later. Neither is native to Oregon, common belief to the contrary. Cultivated strawberries were almost unknown. Canby prairie was known as an exceptionally good place to gather wild strawberries. About 1880 Aaron Wait, a justice of the Oregon Supreme Court, had a very fine field of wild strawberries about where the County fair race track now is. He refused admission to the field until a certain Sunday should come when the entire public was invited. Some went from Needy."

(To be Continued)

Fir Logs Wanted At Good Prices

We give full scale and pay cash each week for Old Growth Yellow Fir Peeler delivered to our plant in Gresham.
OLYMPIC MFG. CO.
Division, The Dean Co.
Gresham, Oregon
PHONES:
Gresham 265, KENwood 5223

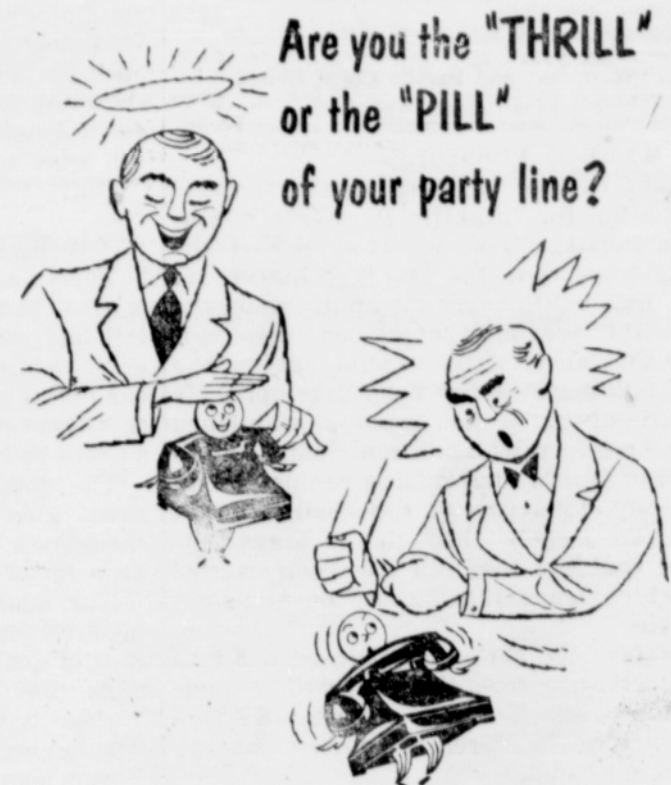
Woman's Crowning Glory—
A rich man's scalp.

Carroll Funeral Home

DAY AND NIGHT SERVICE

Phone 247

Gresham, Oregon



Telephone Party line neighbors always thrill to people who:

- use the line sparingly
- hang up the receiver carefully (and quietly)
- keep calls brief
- space calls fairly
- release the line for emergencies

your Telephone service—everyone's—will be much better, more valuable when courtesy and thoughtfulness go down the line.

West Coast TELEPHONE COMPANY

WHEN YOU WANT - -

The Best in

BUILDING MATERIALS AND

Lumber



COME TO US

BUT IF
YOU WANT



Adults \$1.25
Children (under 12) 75¢

And a good time with it—
be sure to go to the

SANDY SPORTSMEN'S
Annual Turkey Dinner

Friday, Feb. 5th, at the
Sandy Masonic Temple.

Dinner Served 6:00 to 7:30
Movies & Program Start at 8:00

Sandy Lumber & Hardware

"The Home of Good Building Materials"

Phone 2091

Loop Highway

Sandy, Oregon

Building Materials - Hardware - Paints - Plumbing Supplies

**Plumbing, Heating,
Sheet Metal Work**

Pipe, Valves and Fittings
Oil Burners - Pumps - Furnaces

**Peterson Plumbing
And Heating Company**

Phone 754

147 E. Powell