

## FARMING AND INDUSTRIAL MAGAZINE SECTION OF THE OREGON STATESMAN

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### OUR GREAT COWS

Oregon, which means the Salem district in terms of the breeding of this dairy family, now holds half of the ten world record production scores on 365 day tests of Jersey cows—

And in the Holsteins there are correspondingly large showings to be made for the Pacific northwest. The most famous cow of the world, a Holstein, was a Washington animal and did her highest performance in Oregon. This section has led in piling up Holstein production records in official tests; has led the world.

In Gurnseys, Oregon, and this particular section of the state, have made remarkable showings—

And this is true for the other leading dairy breeds.

All the Willamette valley counties have taken creditable parts in making up the records for performance in favor of the different breeds—

The county of Polk being able to truthfully claim more world Jersey records than any single state outside of Oregon. In the history of outstanding Jersey performance, Marion county is very close to Polk. Perhaps one might get up an argument on this matter, some Marion county breeder claiming more shining marks for his side of the river than stand to the credit of the west side—

But however that may be, there has been and is yet glory enough for all.

This is a great dairy country now, and potentially vastly greater. We have many advantages. We are to have more. The by-products of our flax industry and our coming beet sugar factories are two. Our Grimm alfalfa and Hungarian vetch and sweet clover booms are others. The number might be added up into a long array.

There are golden harvests ahead for the intelligent dairymen here in the Salem district—where butterfat may be produced at least 7 cents a pound cheaper than east of the Rockies; taking the average cow, or the common brindled cow. And there is a still greater difference in favor of the high production cow that is being developed here.

If the above facts could be hammered home in every farming district in America there would not be room enough in the whole Willamette valley for the dairymen who would flock here—

Would hurry to this dairymen's paradise. It would be like a Klondike rush.

The cow is the wet nurse of the human race. A virile people cannot be developed or maintained without milk. There must be more and more milk, if we are to remain a conquering people; a people planning and performing great things. No recently discovered scientific fact is more important than this. All this indicates the great future of the dairying industry in the Salem district. There is nothing more important for our people than a rapidly increasing number of cows, and the speedy raising of the standard of production of all our cows.

There is a scramble for milk now—we do not produce enough for the demand. The demand will grow, and keep on growing indefinitely. We must produce enough for every one; for all classes of milk products manufacturers—and more and more are coming, and more are being developed as this age of by-products and specialties makes progress.

Salem is the central point for what must become one of the outstanding dairy districts of the whole world. The faster this district goes towards this high mark, the faster will be its growth and the greater will be its uniform well being and prosperity, because the contact of the high producing cow is the Midas touch. This may be proved in any dairy center of the country—

And it is bound to grow more pronounced.

### FARMERS DEMAND A PARCEL POST HEAD

(Continued from page 1)

films; the former, because they required some attention; the latter, because they were inflammable. This energetic young man took the initiative in breaking down both these prejudices and succeeded in opening the parcel post service to these articles. This made quick delivery possible to farm homes and at many towns not served by express offices.

But this man moved on to more remunerative fields, and since there is no one of authority charged with taking this sort of initiative, the parcel post service has lagged and a great share of the baby chick business has slipped away from the parcel post. Often times because of lack of flexibility in meeting local needs. The express agent, for instance, will sign a certificate stating how many chicks arrived dead, while the postman is not permitted to do this. The arbitrary two-cent raise in rates and heavy charges for special handling, often times not desired, have also been factors in driving away business.

For several years farm organizations and manufacturers have been trying to get the post office department to carry small packages of insecticides and fungicides. But to date they have had no success. Quite a variety of cases are cited to show that the volume of parcel post business could be increased greatly, and in the main without taking business away from the express companies.

#### Need for Activity

Farm groups feel special need for activity on behalf of parcel post just now because there has recently been a reversal in the trend of parcel post volume.

Previous to 1925 the parcel post showed a healthy increase in volume each year. This averaged about 13 percent for the four year preceeding 1925. The parcel post was practically self supporting and would have been paying a profit. Then came the arbitrary rate increase of two cents per package regardless of distance or weight. This, together with certain changes in service, drove large quantities of packages out

of the mails. Last fiscal year—ending June 30—showed a heavy loss in parcel post revenues as compared with the preceding year. But expenses were not reduced in proportion, therefore a bigger deficit resulted.

Farm leaders insist that the 2 cent charge be removed when other postal rates are reduced, and believe that this encouragement together with the active efforts of a director of parcel post, will result in a few years in such a large increase in volume of parcels carried as to place the service on a fully self supporting basis. The theory is that a very large share of the overhead machinery is already paid for and that a much larger volume of parcels could be carried without proportionate increases in expense.

Farmers fear the outcome if present tendencies in parcel post service are allowed to continue.

A correspondent of a farm exchange answering as to what can be done for a 12-year-old orchard that does not bear fruit, says: "Your land has no iron in it. Dig around your trees and plant old rusty iron nails and all sorts of broken iron. If you can obtain steel shavings from the machine shops, that would act quicker than pieces of iron. Drive a few rusty nails into the trunks of the trees this spring close to the ground and see the result."

Order bug poisons and commercial fertilizer and have them ready when real garden work starts. Soft on woodwork can be removed with kerosene.

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## FARM MACHINERY MAKES WAGE SLUMP

Last Year First Since 1922  
That Average Farm Wages  
Showed Slump

WASHINGTON, Mar. 10—(AP)—Last year was the first time since 1922 that the farm laborer's wage average for the year showed a decline from the year previous, index tabulations by the bureau of agricultural economics reveal.

The bureau's index of farm wages is placed at 170 for 1927, which is a decline of 1.3 points from the 1926 index, the 1910-14 five-year average being used as a base of 100.

This decline, the bureau says, may be accounted for in part at least by the larger supply of labor available as a result of the smaller volume of industrial employment and by the decreased demand both in the south, where there was a smaller acreage of cotton, and in the great plains winter wheat area, where the combine harvester is continuing to displace labor at harvest time.

The greatest decline in the average farm wage was in 1921 when the index fell from 239 to 150. From there it went to 146 in 1922, the lowest point in eight years, and then gradually climbed to 171 in 1926.

From 1920 the average monthly farm wage with board was placed at \$47.24, or \$65.05 without board. Last year it was placed at \$34.58 with board, or \$48.63 without board.

Early spring application of commercial fertilizer is desirable, in order that the spring rains will disperse their salts, making them available to the plants in the early growing season.

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### Dates of Slogans in Oregon Statesman

(With a few possible changes)

Loganberries, October 6, 1927  
Prunes, October 13  
Dairying, October 20  
Flax, October 27  
Filberts, November 3  
Walnuts, November 10  
Strawberries, November 17  
Apples, Figs, Etc., Nov. 24  
Raspberries, December 1  
Mint, December 8  
Beans, Etc., December 15  
Blackberries, December 22  
Cherries, December 29  
Pears, January 5, 1928  
Gooseberries, January 12  
Corn, January 19  
Celery, January 28  
Spinach, Etc., February 5  
Onions, Etc., February 12  
Potatoes, Etc., February 19  
Bees, February 26  
Poultry and Pet Stock, Mar. 4  
City Beautiful, Etc., March 11  
Great Cows, March 18  
Paved Highways, March 25  
Head Lettuce, April 1  
Silos, Etc., April 8  
Legumes, April 15  
Asparagus, Etc., April 22

Grapes, Etc., April 29  
Drug Garden, May 6  
Sugar Industry, May 13  
Water Powers, May 20  
Irrigation, May 27  
Mining, June 3  
Land, Irrigation, Etc., June 10  
Floriculture, June 17  
Hops, Cabbage, Etc., June 24  
Wholesaling, Jobbing, July 1  
Cucumbers, Etc., July 8  
Hogs July 15  
Goats, July 22  
Schools, July 29  
Sheep, August 5  
Seeds, August 12  
National Advertising, Aug. 19  
Livestock, August 26  
Grain & Grain Products, Sept. 2  
Manufacturing, Sept. 9  
Woodworking, Etc., Sept. 16  
Automotive Industries, Sept. 23  
Paper Mills, Sept. 30

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