

Willamette Valley Will Become a Veritable Vale of Cashmere in Good Time

"ROSEN" RYE AND WHY IT IS BEST

Michigan Farmers on Lake Manitou Isle Dedicate Land to Raising Rye

SOUTH MANITOU ISLAND, May 5.—(AP)—This island of the northern great lakes, surrounded by the blue waters of Lake Michigan, is the realm of rye.

Here dwell George Hutzler and his son Louis, the king and crown prince of rye producers. Six times they have won the rye championship of the International hay and grain shows.

Even the rye is "royal." Twelve miles from the mainland, South Manitou has no problem of inter-pollination. The wind does not carry alien pollen to this home of the blue-blood strain, and all the farmers have agreed to plant only one kind of seed.

Romantic circumstances have made South Manitou the pure-rye center of the western world.

Twenty years ago J. A. Rosen, a young Russian, was a student at Michigan State college. He obtained from near his native Riga a small quantity of rye. It was planted by the late J. A. Spragg, plant breeder at the school, and a long series of selections, replantings and watching began. When Dr. Spragg decided he had a high yielding grain, he sent it out to the best farmers of Michigan to be tried.

The seed immediately responded to Michigan conditions and during the war a million acres were planted to "Rosen" rye.

Ten years ago Prof. J. F. Cox of the Michigan agricultural college visited the island, seeking a place where Rosen rye might be grown as an unadulterated strain. Farmers accepted his proposal to plant the new variety and no other kind.

SCIENCE CONQUERS CABBAGE 'YELLOW'S'

WASHINGTON, May 5—(AP)—Fusarium conglutinans woli, commonly known as cabbage "yellows," a parasitic disease that constantly harasses producers has been conquered by science.

A treatise presented to the National Academy of Sciences by J. C. Walker of the University of Wisconsin reveals that resistant lines of cabbage have been developed by repeated mass selection of surviving plants.

Cabbage that withstood disease on infested soil was used for seed in a second planting. In each instance the plant was self-pollinated. By successive selection of such seed, both a homozygous resistant and a homozygous susceptible line was obtained.

Dr. Walker says that offspring of the first generation, known as "F-1" hybrid progeny, obtained from crosses between resistant and susceptible parents, are completely resistant. The second generation, or "F-2" families, when grown in the field upon infested soil at a season most favorable for the disease in all cases segregated at ratios approaching very close to 3 resistant to 1 susceptible. Results prove the characteristics of the resistant strains to predominate in the offspring.

Environmental factors, however, have an important bearing on the mode of inheritance and under various circumstances may result in a divergence from the general rule. Constant soil temperature of about 24 degrees centigrade, Dr. Walker says, is the most favorable for the complete

DAHLIAS GROWN AS ANNUALS: NEW DWARF RACE IS VERY ATTRACTIVE



THE STATELY DAHLIA SHOULD HAVE A PLACE IN EVERY GARDEN

One of the most important bedding plants for producing rich sheets of colors introduced in many seasons is the new dwarf race of single dahlias known as the Coltness hybrids. They grow 18 inches tall and start into bloom early in August from seed sown in the open ground on May 1 and remain a sheet of bloom until cut by frost.

They form tubers exactly similar to the well known huge double dahlias and may be lifted and stored in much the same manner but they are so easily grown from seed and blooms almost as quickly as from tubers that it is hardly worth while to save the roots except to preserve a certain color.

They give a wonderful array of vivid reds ranging from brilliant scarlet to velvety crimson blacks. There are some fine salmon shaded and some fine yellow. The race has been greatly improved since its introduction a few seasons ago. The first strains were not of uniform height, and this spoiled their effectiveness for bedding for some plants would make a growth of three feet while others remained at 18 inches.

The improved strains give a uni-

form height. The seeds resemble those of zinnias and germinate in about ten days from planting. Cover with a quarter of an inch of soil and drop the seed half an inch apart to make the work of transplanting without shaking all the earth off the roots easy. They should be eighteen inches apart in the bed as they make sturdy well-branched bushes. The fading blooms should be kept picked as the bloom slackens if they are allowed to ripen seeds.

They form seeds much more readily than the larger types of dahlias. Give them a mellow soil fairly rich in full sun. In dry hot spells, they should be given a good soaking at least once a week. They make good stems considering their dwarf size and have proved very popular material for bowls and shallow vases. The flowers are very regular in shape and have from five to seven petals, opening flat.

The Coltness dahlias are a real addition to the list of garden annuals of easy culture and are well worthy of a trial. They give some of the finest scarlets of their season.

development of the disease and for the expression of resistance. Cabbage grown very poorly in temperature above 26 degrees, and since resistance in homozygous plants is stable up to and including a constant soil temperature of 26, there is an opportunity to combat the disease in regions and seasons where cabbage is commercially successful.

Yellows causes a lateral warping or curling of the young stems and leaves and results in the death of the plant in from two weeks to a month.

SPONTANEOUS FARM FINES ARE COSTLY

(Continued from page 1)

taneous combustion ranks fourth in the causes of fire, and is exceeded only by losses resulting from lightning, defective flues and heating apparatus, and matches and smoking."

A slow oven is best for baked eggs or other dishes in which the eggs are the chief ingredient.

A person who is very tired is apt to suffer from indigestion.

HOUSTON LAND BANK LOANS 173 MILLIONS LOSES ONLY \$15,000

HOUSTON, Tex.—(AP)—Money may not have wings, but the Federal Land bank of Houston has trained all except \$15,000 of \$173,000,000 lent to farmers to fly back and roost on the bank's doorstep.

The low ratio of losses is a record among the 12 federal land banks in the United States. Financiers find more significance in the fact because the Houston bank is the second largest among the 12 in the volume of loans.

Judge M. H. Gossett, president of the bank since its organization in 1917, attributes the small delinquency to observance of three tests of a loan: first ownership of a substantial equity in the property which a prospective borrower offers as security; second, the borrower's character, and third, the value of the security itself.

The \$173,000,000 in loans went to 58,000 Texas farmers during the decade that the bank has operated. There were foreclosures on only 42 mortgages. Unlike the other 11 banks, the Houston bank operates in only one state.

His experience in the farm loan business has caused Judge Gossett to conclude that "a farmer is seldom richer than the land he cultivates."

Where late seeded barley in Oregon is likely to be short on soils of medium production, a combine may be used for harvesting. Seeding a bushel of barley and a bushel of oats per acre together will make a taller crop than can be handled with a binder and makes a good feed crop for home use, says the O. A. C. experiment station.

New ground each year for poultry will largely prevent coccidiosis, round worms and tape worms.

NEW HIGH RECORDS OF OREGON JERSEYS

(Continued from page 1.)

splendid records to her credit. The dam of Poppy's George is Georgie's Grace 2nd. This cow has been officially tested and she has four daughters, all of whom have very fine production records.

At the McKee Jersey stock farm there is a herd of some 60 strongly bred St. Mawes Jerseys which are largely responsible for making farming successful there.

A New Class Record

Sir Oxford's Edith, a purebred Jersey cow in the herd of C. L. Bush of Hoskins, Oregon, was started on an official production test when she was one year and eight months of age and in the following year she yielded 561.59 pounds of butterfat and 9264 pounds of milk, with calf. She thus won a silver medal. Her next test was started when she was three years and 11 months of age and in the 10 months she produced 741.77 pounds of butterfat and 12,788 pounds of milk. Her milk averaged 5.80 per cent butterfat for the test. She was with calf for 235 days of this time, thus winning a medal of merit and a silver medal, awarded by the American Jersey Cattle club. In addition to these two honors Edith also qualified for the senior three year old 305-day championship of Oregon. Formerly this championship was held by Graymere Erdine, with her record of 724.26 pounds of butterfat and 10,732 pounds of milk, made in an official production test. It takes a good cow to establish a new age class record in Oregon but Edith has done this with a comfortable margin to spare.

Sir Oxford's Edith's sire is a gold medal bull, Undulata Prince's Sir Oxford. This bull has five register of merit daughters, and these splendid producers have won one medal of merit, two gold medals and six silver medals. The medal of merit daughter is Sir Oxford's Edith. Her dam is Lad's Independence Lassie.

Every bedroom should be so arranged that it has cross-ventilation.

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