The Valley Agriculturist and His Work

Markets -- Crops -- Farm Home -- Livestock

The Diversified Interests of Willamette Valley Farmers

Editor's Note

Mrs. Madelaine Callin, Valley News editor of The Oregon Statesman, is also in charge of the market news of this paper. Each Sunday she writes concerning the agricultural news of interest to valley farmers. Contributions of merit are invited.

OREGON FLAX HAS FUTURE

Natural Conditions Favorable to Development Declares Writer

By MRS. ALLYN NUSOM

We, of Oregon, are deeply interested in the history and manufacture of linen because the soil, climate and water of Oregon arg the best in the world for the cultivation of flax; and with little effort Oregon could become the serious rival of Ireland, Russia, and the Courtral district of Belgium where the finest flax is now produced.

The demand for the various products of flax is nation and world-wide; and Oregon and Washington should be the world's producer. The United States consumes approximately half the linen entering the world commerce; and only a small proportion is supplied by domestic production. Linen manufacturing firms in the United States are engaged primarily in the production of coarser grades of goods. High wages, high cost of machinery and lack of experience have militated against this industry in our country. The finer the grades the higher the percentage cost and the more difficult it is to compete with imports from European countries where wages are lower.

The linen industry is such that it cannot be conducted on a small scale, as the processing must be done the same regardless of quantity. It must be done perfectly in order to produce a first class article. Each department, therefore, that performs the various steps from the growth of the flax to the finished piece of linen must be of sufficient size and capacity to make it a commercial unit.

The enormous amount of beautiful fabrics of various colors and designs produced by Mrs. May Inman of Portland, who for many years has used the spinning wheel to sping her yarn and the loom to weave her material, is eloquent testimony of her skill and industry. As far back as 1897, when the Oregon Women's Flax Fiber association was formed, Mrs. Inman was lecturing and illustrating thep ossibilities and beauties of Oregon flax. Her interest has never waned and she scorns the use of any but Oregon grown fiber.

She says, "It is the best in the world." Not long ago Mrs. Inman gave a talk to an enthusiastic audience, in Portland, on the various processes of flax from its growth to the finished product. The spinning wheel she used in demonstration was over 150 years old.

Ireland is only one-third the size of the state of Oregon and has less than one-tenth the acreage of land suitable for the growth of flax, yet they have nearly 700 scutching mills there.

Oregon Should Progress

Oregon, and especially the vicinity of Salem, with its natural heritage of soil, climate and water surpasisng any in the world for the cultivation of flax should have made greater progress in the deevlopment of these resources.

Every little town in the Willamette valley should be dotted over with scutching mills, giving employment to labor. The growing of flax would enrich the farmers and the state. The manufacture of linen, with the concentration of skilled labor—this is Ireland's great advantage—and a few more linen enthusiasts will eventually make this state the richest in the nation.

SNOW FALLS TO CHECK DAFFODILS

PORTLAND, Ore., March 28—(AP)—Yellow daffodils bloomed bravely through a layer of leftover snow poured out over Portland Friday by the weather god, Jupiter.

While most Portlanders were still at their breakfasts a cold wind swept out of the north, turning to snow a heavy rain that was falling and soon the roofs and lawns were white. In some sections of the city as much as four inches fell.

Despite the heavy snowfall it melted nearly as fast as it fell and went into the government record books as rain. The thermometer was about three degrees above freezing all day.

Light snow was reported from The Dalles, Kelso, Astoria, Baker, Hood River, Pendleton and Klamath Falls.

At Government Camp near Mt. Hood more than an inch of snow fell, increasing to 32 inches the depth on the highway.

No Evidence in Defense Given In Dayle Trial

SALT LAKE CITY, March 28—(AP)—Prevented from presenting to the jury the life history of Jean Dayle, the defense in her trial for the murder of Sam Frank, Memphis jewelry auctioneer, rested its case Friday afternoon without submitting any evidence.

Court was adjourned until Monday when the closing arguments of the prosecution and the defense are to be made and the jury instructed. After which it will attempt to agree upon the fate of the 21-year-old ex-cabaret entertainer.

Nebraska Jersey Broke 2 World's Records in Test

Paul Rolfsmeier and Mary Lucile Bess 613221

Accomplishing the unusual feat of breaking two Jersey world records for production in her age class, 305-day official tests, Mary Lucile Bess, a senior 2-year-old Jersey cow owned by Herman and Paul Rolfsmeier, Seward, Neb., recently yielded 761.13 pounds of butterfat, 13,216 pounds of milk in 305 days.

With her milk yield of 13,216 pounds, the equivalent of 6,146 quarts, she exceeds by more than 1,000 pounds the world milk record for senior 2-year-olds, 305-day tests made by Fern's Fair Adelaide tested by Clawson Y. Cannon, Provo, Utah. At the same time, with her butterfat yield of 761.13 pounds, the equivalent of 951 pounds of butter, she supersedes Fon Sayda owned by E. J. Cornish, Cold Spring, N. Y., as senior 2-year-old world champion butterfat producer of the Jersey breed, 305-day tests. Fern's Fair Adelaide's record was completed in 1922 and Fon Sayda's in 1929.

Mary Lucile Bess is the highest producing Jersey, all ages, 305-day tests, in Nebraska and is the first cow of her breed in the state to break a world record for either milk or butterfat production. Seven different supervisors from the Nebraska College of Agriculture checked her production while she was making her world records. During the entire test she was milked by machine along with the other purebred Jerseys in the large Rolfsmeier herd.

Estimated at 14 cents per quart, the average price at which milk from the Rolfsmeier dairy was sold while she was on test, the amount of milk Mary Lucile Bess produced in the 305 days was worth $860.44.

Mary Lucile Bess was bred by Herman Rolfsmeier and several of the animals in the first two generations of her pedigree were bred by Walter L. Hunter of Lincoln, Nebr., while others were bred in Texas, by J. A. Pate, Wills Point, and the late J. Riley Green, Wolfe City.

Herman and Paul Rolfsmeier, the owners of Mary Lucile Bess are the sons of Mrs. Katherine Rolfsmeier and have always lived on a farm near Seward, Neb., where they carry on their dairy business under the firm name of Rolfsmeier Brothers.

Paul, who cared for Mary Lucile Bess during her test, is 17 years of age and has owned Jerseys since 1926. He is an outstanding figure in 4-H club work in Nebraska, and of all the achievements completed by Nebraska 4-H club members during 1929, he won every honor one individual could win including a gold medal for showmanship, the gold medal for judging, and a trip to the national dairy exposition in St. Louis. In addition he was selected as the 1930 4-H club dairy champion of Nebraska. During 1929 his herd of ten purebred Jerseys completed the outstanding production average of 570 pounds of butterfat per cow in a local cow testing asociation.

FRIEND NAMED IN FATAL GUN FIGHT

CRANBROOK, B. C., March 28—(AP)—Morgan Price, a Cranbrook resident, was shot and fatally wounded here Friday and James Thompson, a neighbor was arrested in connection with the killing.

In an ante-mortem statement, police said, Price named Thompson as his assailant. He said he could give no reason for the shooting and the two had always been friends.

Thompson suffered a head wound and in the war and wears a silver plate of considerable size in his skull.

Neighbors said the shooting followed an argument over property.

Price was a native of England and is survived by a widow and a daughter, Mrs. C. Manners of Cranbrook. Thompson has a wife and several small children.

BOMBING SEEN AS DOUKHOBOR PLOT

NELSON, B. C., March 28—(AP)—A plot to assassinate Peter Verigen, head of a branch of the Doukhobor sect, was seen Friday by Staff Sergeant Stephenson, of the British Columbia police, in the bombing of a stone building at Glade.

Stephenson said a detonating cap with fuse was placed on top of a drum of gasoline in the basement of the building, directly under the room in which Verigen customarily slept. For some reason, Stephenson said, Verigen decided to sleep elsewhere last night. The building was not badly damaged.

Peter's father, who preceded him in ruling this sect of the Doukhobors, was killed several years ago in an explosion on the Kettle Valley railroad at Farron.

Stephenson attributed the plot to fanatic members of the sect who have fired three schools in the grand forks area and one near Nelson recently.

Middlewestern Track and Field Men Get Honors

AUSTIN, Tex., March 28—(AP)—Middlewestern track and field stars walked off with nearly all the honors in the annual Texas relays here Friday but were unable to make many records.

A strong, cold north wind cut down the time in all the running events, except that it helped Peyton Glass of Oklahoma A. and M., twice to tie the world's record of 9 5-10 seconds in the 100-yard dash.

EASTERN OREGON GRANGES VISITED

Mrs. Marie Flint McCall, State Lecturer, Tells of Pleasant Trip

By LOIS SIMPSON CRAWFORD

WALLACE ROAD, March 28—Mrs. Marie Flint McCall of Wallace Road, state grange lecturer, has just returned from a two weeks' tour of eastern Oregon granges where she spoke and put on stunts and games at every session she attended on an average of from one to three meetings a day. Mrs. McCall's visit to the eastern Oregon granges is unusual in that she was the second lecturer to ever visit them as some are in remote sections of the country.

Conditions Good

Mrs. McCall was well pleased with conditions in the granges. She found them flourishing and with candidates for every degree at each meeting. They in turn found Mrs. McCall's lecturers and advice to be a great benefit and inspiration.

"Of special interest to Oregon granges", said Mrs. McCall, "was the fact that the counties of Mallarge placards in the windows of their stores reading, 'We do not deal in butter substitutes.' Hood River granges have appointed a committee to wait upon storekeepers there in regard to this matter also."

Dalles Visited First

Mrs. McCall in telling of her trip said, "I stopped overnight in Portland on my first day and started next morning for eastern Oregon. The first grange I visited was at The Dalles, where an enthusiasic group of grangers made me welcome. I encountered a heavy snow storm in the Blue mountains. The grange at Baker was visited and from there I went to Ontario where I held my first lecturer's conference and was royally entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Larson." Mr. Larson is county agent of Malheur county.

An afternoon conference was arranged by Mrs. Norvall, Pomona grange lecturer of Malheur. Special guests with Mrs. McCall were state lecturer, W. Peebler, who with a party of other grange lecturers came from Idaho to attend the conference. The session closed at 5 o'clock. Following this W. C. Higgins, teacher of Smith-Hughes work at Ontario invited Mrs. McCall, Mrs. Peebler, Mrs. Norvall and deputy grange master, L. Wicklander, to his home for dinner. By the way Mr. Higgins is a nephew of Mrs. M. B. Scott and Miss Lucy Higgins of 583 South Winter street, Salem.

Vale Is Visited

Continuing, "I next attended an all day session of Pomona grange at Vale, where I helped the drill team and lectured. Dancing is quite popular in eastern Oregon and after the session a dance was given in the city hall. State Master Dale and party from Idaho attended this meeting. I next enjoyed a visit to Boulevard grange at Carro and was entertained at the home of Mrs. Norvall. An interesting all day session was held at Pendleton in the library building. Mrs. Mildred Crow invited me to her home after this meeting. What was my surprise when I visited White Eagle grange of which Mrs. Crow is lecturer, when I was presented a lovely gift by Mrs. Ingram in behalf of the grange.

"I went to Freewater next as a guest of Mr. and Mrs. L. Kirk. The next morning I went to Boardman, Morrow county, for an afternoon lecturers' conference, and an evening meeting followed by a dance. The home economics committee furnished a bounteous 6:30 o'clock supper.

Surprise Party Enjoyed

"The following three days I was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. C. Denson. The last evening of my visit there a group of 16 grange patrons gave me a delightful surprise visit. At Huntington I visited Mr. and Mrs. South, members of Medical Springs grange. I attended a lecturers' conference at the home of Mrs. Gus Perkins, lecturer of Missouri Flat grange. That evening the group attended a meeting at Durkee grange in Baker county. I was guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Smith that night, Smith is grange master of Baker county."

Mrs. McCall made a little digression in her story at this point to say that the Smith home was beautifully situated near the mountains which were covered with snow.

"The next morning I visited Blue Mountain grange in Union county. While at La Grande, later, I had an exceedingly pleasant time as house guest of ex-Governor Pierce and Mrs. Pierce on their 13,000 acre ranch about four miles out of LaGrande. Next I went to Pleasant Grove grange, in Union county, then to Willows and Lexington, where I had supper with Mr. and Mrs. Devine. While at Cherry Park grange, where I went next, I was a guest at the home of Mr. McClaine, secretary of Rockford grange. The last but not the least of the granges I visited while in eastern Oregon was at Parkdale where the grangers have built the most beautiful hall to be found in Oregon. I spent my last night while on the trip at the home of Mrs. Walker, Pomona lecturer. Taken all in all I found my trip both delightful and profitable as each grange seemed to vie with its neighbor in making me feel welcome. I traveled 1,850 miles on my trip, visited 12 granges, and held 24 sessions."

Tomatoes and Cabbage Are Important in Home Gardens

An increasing custom in the west is to sow seeds of tomatoes where the plants are to remain. When this is done the plants seem to be more resistant to disease. It is also familiar with the growing of tomatoes never to grow them on the same soil two years in succession.

Tomatoes most generally suggest the color red, but with the numerous varieties developed, there is sufficient variation in color to be of interest. There are three distinct color types; the scarlet, referred to as red; crimson, referred to as pink, and the yellow tomato.

Garden favorites include Standard Marglobe, Earliana, Bonny Best, Ponderosa, First Early and others.

To insure early ripening and perfection of fruit, it is well to train up and trim the vines. Unstaked they require spacing of four to five feet, but staked plants may be set 2½ feet apart, since the growth is all upright. On staked plants begin trimming when they are about a foot tall. They will show two main branches then. First remove the secondary growth which has started at the roots, next at the place where the leaf stems join the branches will be found young shoots started—pinch these out, being careful not to cut off the leaves.

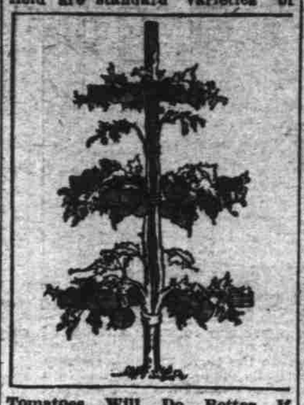
The fruiting stems grow out of the branches between the leaf joints, and can be distinguished by the buds of flowers they bear. These should not be removed.

A five to six-foot stake driven in the ground about one foot will suffice for staking the plants.

This is the season to get the seed of early cabbages started, either in hotbeds or in boxes in the house. Early cabbages are always a welcome mid-summer crop, either boiled or to slice and shred in salads and cole slaw. It is an all-season dish and as welcome in one season as another. Green cabbage fresh from the garden is always finer flavored than the heads which have remained in storage for some time as finely as this vegetable keeps in winter seasons.

For the home garden the crinkled dark green Savoy cabbages are the finest quality. They are a specialty for home gardens as their keeping quality is not to be compared with the more solid smooth type, although their table quality is finer. Their period in the market is always brief. Sow a packet of seed of the Savoy cabbage if you have room for only a small cabbage patch.

Copenhagen Market and selected types of it and Jersey Wakefield are standard varieties of early cabbage. Golden Acre is a Copenhagen strain that has won much commendation. Charleston is a large strain of the Wakefield.



Tomatoes Will Do Better If Staked and Trimmed — and Also Saves Garden Room.

The cabbages want rich soil and should be set out as soon as the soil is workable, as the plants are hardy and won't mind a light frost should one happen along. The rows should be two and a half feet apart with the plants a foot and a half apart. Between the rows an early vegetable such as radishes, spinach or lettuce, may be sown to be out of the way when the cabbages get into sizable growth.

While the cabbage is not a vegetable for the small garden, for gardens of medium to large size a plot of sufficient size to furnish the family with fresh cabbage during the summer months may well be planted. The ravages of the cabbage worm discourage many gardeners who do not like to be annoyed by the constant warfare necessary to delete these velvety green offspring of the white butterflies that hoover over he patch. However, there are insecticides that will make short work of these caterpillars and if there is any worry over using some of the arsenical poisons, surest death to chewing insects, there are equally effective nonpoisonous insecticides on sale at all dealers.

WOOL GROWERS ENCOURAGED

Market Reports Show Promise of Increasing Demand

Encouragement to wool growers is seen in late wool market reports received by the Pacific Cooperative Wool Growers from the National Wool Marketing corporation. The ten-year-old Pacific organization is one of the 26 unit members of the national sales agency and last year delivered approximately one-ninth of the huge national accumulation of 119,000,000 pounds.

"There is a decidedly better feeling throughout the entire wool manufacturing industry," says the March 21 report issued by the National corporation. "Fall goods lines are opening with promise of increased volume of sales.

"Woolen mills are getting more business. London prices have been fully maintained. All foreign markets are strong. The Brisbane sale closed March 12 with prices about 20 per cent above January lows. Only about 400,000 bales of the Australian clip are left to sell out of a total clip of about 2,100,000 bales.

"Stocks of wool in domestic markets will be low by the time the new clip comes on in volume. The market is witnessing a much greater demand for three-eighths wool, which has not had a real call for 18 months.

"There is a growing belief among close followers of the textile industry that the improvement witnessed during the past month heralds the opening of a period of strong prices. While no one expects any very radical upturn in the near future, steady advancement as conditions warrant seem to be fairly generally anticipated.

Wools are beginning to arrive at the warehouse of the Pacific Cooperative Wool Growers at 12th and Davis street, Portland. The association has for several months been making preshearing advances to grower-members in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, California and Nevada and wool advances are available upon delivery of the clip. It is expected that the Pacific's 1931 volume will at least equal its 1930 accumulation of ten million pounds.

SCIENTIFIC FARM METHODS TRIED

Growth of Agriculture in State Linked With Technical Work

By JOHN C. BURTNER

OREGON STATE COLLEGE, Corvallis, March 28—(Special)—That the growth and development of Oregon agriculture was closely linked with the development of scientific farm practices was brought out in the centennial of Oregon agriculture which was celebrated at Champoeg three years ago. The beginnings of agricultural instruction on the Pacific coast were in the old Corvallis college, which was designated on October 27, 1868, as the institution to receive state and federal aid in establishing the courses proposed in the land grand act, of which agriculture was one. This was 17 years after the founding of the Oregon Statesman.

Though the state itself gave no financial aid to the new type of education from 1868 to 1885, the first class in agriculture was organized in the school year 1869-70, records compiled by the present dean, Dr. A. B. Gordley, show. At that time the faculty, exclusive of the preparatory department, consisted of President W. A. Finley, professor of languages, and Joseph Emery, professor of mathematics and natural science. It is presumed, therefore, that Prof. Emery was the first college teacher of agriculture on the coast.

First Course Outlined

Even in the first courses in agriculture as outlined in the catalogue of 1869-70, sciences such as chemistry, physics, geology, zoology, surveying and mensuration were given the emphasis in a two-year course there outlined. Strangely enough, at frequent points in the curriculum, students were allowed to substitute German in place of entomology, animal physiology or zoology.

The experiment station was not started until after the new campus was located on its present site following construction by popular subscription of the administration building in 1885. The first annual report of the experiment station was published in [illegible] Grimm, director. It is a little pamphlet of 13 pages devoted mostly to a list of the financial receipts and expenditures, which amounted that year to $15,000.

W. S. Ladd of Portland was chairman of th board of regents the year the station was established. Wallis Nash, Corvallis, was secretary, and Thomas E. Cauthorn, treasurer. Sylvester Pennoyer was governor of the state and a member of the board. J. K. Weatherford, then president of the board, was the most newly appointed member. He served continuously until the joint board was created.

The experiment station staff at that time consisted of just four men in adition to President B. L. Arnold. There were Director Grimm, E. R. Lake, botanist; Dr. P. H. Irish, chemist, and F. W. Washburn, entomologist.

Cordley Made Head

Probably the most important single event in the development of scientific agriculture in this state occurred in 1895, when A. B. Cordley, then a young instructor in Michigan Agricultural college, came west and joined the staff here as professor of zoology and entomology. He was so successful that in 1907 he was made dean of the school in the re-organization effected by President W. J. Kerr, who that year became head of the college.

With the election of James Withycombe as governor of the state in 1916, Dean Cordley also assumed the former's duty as director of the experiment station, which dual role he continued until the appointment of James T. Jardine, the present director, in 1920.

Many outstanding scientific discoveries in agriculture are credited entirely to Dean Cordley, such as the development of the lime-sulphur spray, discovery of the cause of apple tree anthracnose and the discovery of the life history of the codling moth and introduction of spray for its control.

The present position of the college in relation to the agricultural development of the state is too well known to bear repetition. The instructional school ranks with the best in the country, annually drawing graduate students from many states. The experiment station, with a large trained staff, is still unable to approach investigation of all the problems confronted by the farmers of the state, though its findings have added many millions to the agricultural income. The extension service takes the latest findings to every corner of the commonwealth through a network of county agents and farm and home specialists.

TURKEY FARM AT TURNER BUSY PLACE

TURNER, March 28—The turkey yard owned by Jesse Parrish on the old Silvers place on the Turner-Marion road, is an interesting place to visit, with 500 turkey hens and 33 gobblers, which are placed in 33 pens, each one holding 16 turkeys. Egg mash and a variety of feeds are used during the laying season, which has just begun, the output having reached 150 eggs a day during the week and there will be a daily increase. The eggs are carefully gathered and packed ond sent to an Independence hatchery. Mr. Parish does not raise young turkeys.

Walter Meyers and family are living on the place and are caring for the large flock which keeps one person busy during the spring season.

England's Bank Chief Silent on Mission in U. S.

NEW YORK, March 28—(AP)—Silence concerning all questions financial surrounded Montagu Norman, governor of the bank of England, as he arrived today for a visit.

Interest in the nation's money marts was heightened by a statement in the London Daily Mail that Norman is seeking American cooperation for the establishment of an international bank to finance trade with new markets, principally soviet Russia.

RENO'S GAMBLING HALLS RUNNING FULL BLAST

The welcome sign is on Reno's doormat and hundreds of gamblers from all parts of the West are flocking to the Nevada city. The reason for the new "gold rush" is the legal gambling bill that became a law March 21. Picture shows a faro game in progress in one of Reno's legal gambling halls.

WHEAT MARKET WEAKENED

Wheat markets weakened during the past week and domestic future prices for new crop deliveries declined to new low levels for the season, influenced principally by heavy Southern Hemisphere and Russian shipments and generally favorable prospects for the new 1931 crop in the Northern Hemisphere, according to the U. S. Grain Market Review. Pacific coast markets were dull, reflecting the lack of export outlet and slow domestic demand. Marketings increased sharply at Portland and Seattle, but storage space at terminals filled rapidly. Domestic flour mills were taking small amounts of wheat and export mills were absorbing moderate quantities for grinding into export flour, small sales of which had been made to the Orient. During the week rains put the ground in excellent condition for spring seeding and improved the winter wheat crop. At the close, March 26, No. 1 hard white big bend bluestem was quoted at Portland at 69c and at Seattle at 68c per bushel.

DOUKHOBOR REGION SCHOOLS IN RUINS

NELSON, B. C., March 28—(AP)—Three schools in the Doukhobor districts between Nelson and Trail lay in ruins today, police said as a result of a thoroughly planned plot to wipe out the educational facilities in the area.

All telephone wires connecting homes of the affected points had been cut. Telephone crews experienced considerable difficulty in making repairs.

The schools at Outlook, Sand Creek and North Kettle river were destroyed. Carson school escaped when oil-soaked chips were found on its steps before the torch had been applied. Guards stood ov·· the Fruitoval school to save it from a similar fate.

The burnings were ascribed by the police to recalcitrant Doukhobors, alleged instigators of other school burnings in the past, whose activities have been frowned upon by the regular body of the religious sect.

RUSSIA FACTOR IN PARLEY ON WHEAT

ROME, March 28—(AP)—Russia entered the world wheat conference Friday and made its problems triangular.

Prof. Leon Kritzman, vice president of the soviet five-year plan, declared on the one hand, that Russia would have nothing to do with the preferential tariff proposed by the European bloc at the conference but added that it would not be possible for the country to curtail its wheat acreage.

Ambassador Perez, representing the Argentine, became the spokesmen this afternoon for the large wheat growing areas of the Americas and Australia. For them, he attacked both the preferential tariff scheme of the European bloc and also the cheap wheat production of soviet Russia.

Prof. Kritzman answered that Russian production of wheat had been increased only because industrial conditions in the country had been bettered and that, consequently, there would be no acreage curtailment. But at the same time, he said, there would be no "dumping" because the increase in production would be absorbed in Russia.

FISTS AND CHAIRS FIGURE IN BATTLE

BERLIN, March 28—(AP)—Fists and chairs were brought into play last night when female communist sympathizers started a free for all fight in breaking up a meeting of women members of the nationalist "steel-helmeteers" organization. Husbands, who were waiting outside reinforced by police, restored order.

Shortly after the opening words of the first spaker the communist women started interrupting with shouts of "the Internationale forever" and "down with the steel-helmeteers." In a moment the meeting was in an uproar and the battle was on.

The communist women feigned heart attacks and even death and then screamed wildly when the police started to eject them. There were no serious injuries.

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