

SATURDAY EVENING IN SALEM THERE WILL BE A BIG BROCCOLI MEETING

All Prospective Growers and All Others in Any Way Interested in Getting the Industry Started, and Started Right, in the Salem District, Are Expected and Urged To Be Present.

There will be a meeting of the Salem Broccoli association at the Salem Commercial club rooms at 7:30 on Saturday evening, April 2, to which all people interested in any way in the proposed industry are invited.

The Salem Broccoli association was temporarily organized at a meeting at the same place on Friday afternoon last, and at the meeting Saturday evening it is expected to effect permanent organization, with the idea that it is to be a working body of growers only—to help all growers in getting started.

This action was brought about through an address that was made at the noon luncheon of the Salem Commercial club a week ago last Monday, by C. C. Russell, broccoli grower of the Waconda section below Salem. Mr. Russell was also present at the Friday meeting, with valuable suggestions and information.

He will be present on Saturday evening, as will other experts in the industry. Prof. Bouquet will attend through courtesy of the extension service of that institution. Prof. A. G. B. Bouquet of Oregon Agricultural college will be present to help in every possible way.

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Authority in the United States, in the field of the commercial development of the industry in western Oregon.

Likely Large Acreage. Up to date, through the efforts of this young association, 48 acres are assured for broccoli growing this year, in the Salem district, not counting the proposed acreage in the Independence neighborhood, where there will be a largely increased number of acres in broccoli.

One Salem man is considering the putting out of 40 acres to broccoli—which would make him the Oregon broccoli king.

There are many others who are considering going into the industry. Among these are L. R. Utterback, Albert Stetler, Fred Stetler and Albert Wulfmeyer, all on route 9, Salem.

The following are the 22 men who have definitely decided to put out broccoli, to a total of at least 48 acres; which is eight acres more than the number to start with in the Roseburg district, eight years ago.

C. C. Russell, Gervais, Route 2, 12 acres.

K. B. Kugel, Salem, Route 2, three to five acres.

M. C. Petteys, Salem, Route 2, three acres.

H. E. Rideout, Independence, Route 1, three acres.

L. W. Magee, Salem, Route 5, three acres. Savage Brothers, Salem, Garden road, three or more acres. J. M. O'Neil, Salem, Route 8, one acre.

D. A. Hodge, Salem, 158 North Twelfth street, one acre. Henry Lynch, Salem, Route 2, one acre.

Albert Egan, Gervais, Route 2, one acre.

U. J. Lehman, Salem, 267 South Church street, one acre.

Jacob Idlewine, Salem, 2123 North Broadway, one and a half acre.

C. A. Dowd, Salem, Route 6, one acre.

C. C. Armstrong, Salem, Route 6, one acre.

F. W. Woelke, Salem, Route 9, one and a half acre.

J. R. Bedford, Salem, Route 2, one acre.

Ross Hammack, Salem, Route 8, one acre.

G. W. McLaughlin, 2557 Lee street, Salem, one acre.

J. A. Crabb, Salem, Route 5, two acres.

F. D. Webster, Salem, Route 8, three acres.

F. T. Moss, Salem, Route 8, two acres.

Mr. Smith, Salem, Route 8, two acres.

BROCCOLI IS AN ARISTOCRAT (Continued from page 3.)

eastern shipments been sent to one or two points, very little profit would have been left to the growers. Broccoli from Roseburg and Independence this year has gone to Boston, taking 14 days to make the trip. Cars have also been sold in New York City, St. Louis, Chicago, Seattle, Butte and other points.

One of the first things necessary in entering the broccoli game is to plant sufficient acreage to meet carload shipments. It is doubtful if less than 20 acres should be planted in a community. The next step necessary is to draw up good grading and packing rules. The broccoli must arrive in the market in splendid shape, if it is to bring the top price.

It must be cut at just the right time, rapidly graded, quickly packed and promptly loaded and shipped. Precautions must be used to see that the gas escapes in transit. A car of broccoli holds 435 crates. These are what is known as the 24-inch crate, and have only one layer. They will hold from six to 15 heads of broccoli. The crates are known as the California flats.

The old crates were practically about twice as large and had two layers, but they do not make as attractive a package. In planting broccoli, you can count on from 4500 to 6000 plants to the acre, depending upon the distances used.

Do not conclude that there is no competition in the broccoli game. In fact, like every other industry, it has its competition, and sometimes extremely keen competition.

The southern states produce an early cauliflower at this time of year, which competes with the broccoli. Also there is very strong California competition. At Colma, a point 15 miles south of San Francisco, 365 cars of broccoli were shipped out last year, 135 in February, 225 in March, 150 in April and in addition about 100 cars were dumped owing to the freight embargo.

This year there has been about a 25 per cent increase over last year's crop at Colma, but the quality has been rather poor and the size has run small.

If broccoli is to be taken up as an industry in the Salem district, it should be taken up on a scale to guarantee carload shipments. Instead of competing with the Oregon Growers' association, which now has the industry well in hand, and is selling practically 60 cars this year at top market prices, the growers should affiliate with this organization, as it offers machinery for marketing, distribution, and advertising which no small local association could ever hope to secure.

For example, this past year the Oregon Growers' Co-operative association sent their fresh fruit salesman back east in January, where he was able to line up the buyers for this year's broccoli on terms which could not have possibly been obtained otherwise. Yet all this service and sales of the broccoli will cost the growers only 5 per cent.

The association stands ready to be helpful through its various personnel at any time, in giving advice as to the growing and marketing of broccoli. The question of securing seed is a serious one. Poor seed is worse than nothing. The Oregon Growers have taken steps to secure for its members for this coming year a sufficient high grade seed. This is a prime requisite in successful broccoli culture.

(Prof. C. I. Lewis, who has kindly written the above for the benefit of beginners in broccoli growing, was for many years head of the horticultural department of the Oregon Agricultural college, and he is now at the head of the promotion department of the Oregon Growers' Co-operative association.)

able for the purpose of visibly placing before the members the financial returns that might be expected the number of plants that could be grown to the acre and other data that require figures to prove one's argument.

The Pomona grange had already decided that the local fruit union was the logical organization to handle the shipping end of the venture, purchase the seed, etc., so that all growers would produce the same product, so that by May 1 following, with about 40 acres assured to the planting of the crop, the movement was launched.

(In a private note to the editor, Dr. Bailey says: "As this is the busy season at Conleycott Orchards and the time allotted to me for an article on broccoli is rather short, I am sending you some ancient and modern figures to do care to use it, it will not hurt my feelings if you consign it to the waste basket. I thought, however, the plan adopted to make broccoli growing a commercial proposition in the Umpqua valley might interest growers in other sections, and help them in getting into the game on a commercial scale. Probably there is no other crop in Oregon that depends so much on co-operative effort for its successful marketing, for broccoli heads up irregularly, making a considerable acreage necessary for car lot shipments at the commencement and end of the harvesting season.")

Dr. Bailey and his son are fruit growers as well as broccoli producers, near Roseburg, and they call their holdings Conleycott Orchards.)

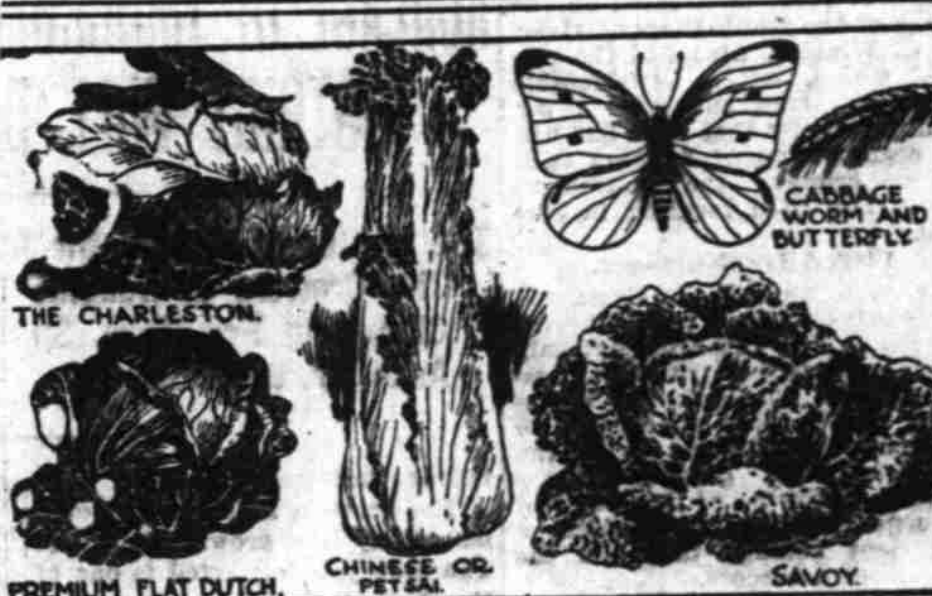
How to Make Flats. Soap boxes are the most convenient material for making flats for seeds and the most readily obtainable from the grocer. Saw the boxes into two and one-half inch sections and nail bottom on them and the flat is ready to be filled with earth for planting seeds in the house, the greenhouse or even in the hot bed, if it is deemed convenient to have the plants in shape to be moved quickly.

It is a good plan to store the flats after they have been used so that they will be handy and there won't have to be any time lost next year when they are needed.

It would seem that all there was left to be invented in the tomato line would be a worthless one, but this year two distinct novelties are offered, the most striking of which is a white tomato. It is the counterpart in all respects of the ordinary tomato except its color, which is a brilliant cream white. John Baer seems the most striking of the new red varieties because of the profusion of its yield and the uniformity of the fruits which are of the round, salad variety. It is not quite so early as Earliana, but a much heavier bearer. It will be found a winner.

THE HOME GARDEN (Articles in this series are furnished by the National Garden Bureau)

What is Home without a Garden?



Cabbages and Their Enemies

Do you visualize flocks of white or yellow butterflies and processions of velvety green "worms" or caterpillars when you buy your cabbage seed each spring or get a dozen or two plants to set out?

If you do, why not buy the seeds of death for these marauders when you buy the seed of the cabbage and then you'll be ready for them. Thousands upon thousands of cabbages are lost or ruined because the owners of them haven't the poison ready to combat the pests.

First come the butterflies. There is no way to poison them for they eat nothing at the time of their visit, but are merely intent upon depositing eggs in some snug nook on a cabbage leaf where their devastating families of green caterpillars may begin life. But the life of the green caterpillar may be ended quickly by a dose of arsenate of lead. Later, when there might be a possibility of danger in using powerful poison, white hellebore either in powdered form or mixed in proportion of an ounce to three gallons of water is effective.

If the early crop of worms is kept in check, later ones are not likely to do so much damage. Cabbages and their relatives, the cauliflowers, kales, kohlrabis and others, are easily grown in almost any situation provided that they have full sun and moisture. A hot, dry, soil, sandy for the most part, is really the only hopeless soil for cabbage working, and even then with care to furnish plenty of food, good cabbages course need to be started early in seed boxes or hot beds for an early crop. The late crops can be sown outdoors as soon as the ground is ready to work.

Two feet apart in rows is the minimum distance that cabbage should be planted, to permit cultivation and spraying. In small gardens only a few dozen heads should be attempted, because they take up considerable space.

The cabbage is reasonably hardy and one mistake in raising plants indoors is to coddle them too much and not giving enough cool air to harden them off. The result is spindling seedlings, which seldom will make good heads. The plants should be raised in tolerably cool atmosphere and harden them off by giving them plenty of air.

Poppies from Flanders Fields The scarlet-fred poppy of France has attained a sentimental value since the great war which has brought it into many gardens where it never grew before. Nearly all seedsmen this year have a sufficient supply of the scarlet "Flanders Fields" poppies to fill the demand. The poppy has been designated as the official flower of the American legion.

Poppies grow in any soil, but they must have full sunlight, and it is almost useless to try to transplant them. Sow them where they are expected to bloom and as the seed is fine there is enough in a single packet to make a big bed.

With seed as fine as poppies it is a good plan, in order to facilitate sowing thinly and not to waste seed to mix it with two or three times its bulk of sand. If thoroughly mixed the sowing is an easy matter and there is not the danger of getting it as "thick as the hair on a dog."

It is possible to transplant poppies if a lump of earth can be taken up with them so that the roots are really not disturbed or broken, but if the soil is shaken off the roots, transplanting is a doubtful task. Some of them will come through but the greater portion of them are not likely to survive.

Home Garden Savings Are \$100 a Year NEW YORK, March 21.—The average American family can grow one-eighth of its food and save at least \$100 a year by planting a home garden, according to O. S. Morgan, professor of agriculture at Columbia university, who has just completed a survey of agricultural conditions which led him to urge the resumption of war garden work.

"Successful gardening depends particularly upon perseverance and versatility in knowledge," the professor said.

The demand for help in home gardening, particularly strong this year, has led the Columbia department of extension teaching to arrange to present eight bi-weekly lectures, from March 1 to March 29, in vegetable and fruit raising, well in advance of the planting season, by Hugh Findlay, lecturer in horticulture at Columbia. Stress will be laid on crops and methods with which success in the same season as planting is most probable.

"Within the metropolitan district are many people interested in the farm outlook who wish to try farming on a small scale and this course is planned for them."

"Hard times are threatening the farmer now. He is not buying an extra truck, a new silo, a 'bar-cain' \$10,000 sire to head his herd these difficult times. He is in the large company of city and factory people who are suffering affliction in the pocketbook region. The city folk, however, are not like the farmer, in position to cut production and yet live comfortably. Hence many war gardens will be resuscitated."

VEGETABLE PLANTING CHART.

Table with columns for vegetable name, distance between rows, distance between plants, and remarks. Includes entries for string beans, beets, cauliflower, celery, corn, cucumber, egg plant, kohlrabi, marrow, potato, pepper, and tomato.

CUT THIS OUT AND PASTE ON CARDBOARD FOR REFERENCE.

Good Garden Whist—Doubling and Following Suite Companion and succession planting are propositions that are too often hurled at a gardening beginner to his confusion and the detriment of his little garden patch. The answer is, don't try to sprint before you've learned to walk.

Companion and succession planting certainly should be used and practiced in order to get the full return from the soil, but it isn't bad advice to say to the gardener without much experience: Go slow and experiment. Try out only a few companion or succession plantings until you see how they work. Don't try to double crop and succession plant a whole garden if you are just starting out on a gardening career.

A few simple companion plantings are indicated herewith: Radishes and parsley in mixture in the same row. The reason, the radish comes up quickly, matures quickly, and is soon out of the way. The parsley germinates very slowly and the radishes have broken the soil so the parsley can come through easily. The parsley will have plenty of time for maturity

when the radishes are pulled and will be none too thick. Radishes with early cabbage between the rows. Radishes between rows of early peas. Parsnips or beets between rows of spinach.

A few succession crops: Radishes followed by string beans. In succession crops the successive crop follows after the first vegetable has been used and removed. In companion planting they are put in the ground at the same time.

Early peas followed by turnips, carrots, or beets. Early beans followed by late cabbage. Spinach followed by sweet corn, tomatoes, or beans.

Young onions from sets followed by egg plants or peppers. It is a matter of experiment and experience and after a season or two of observation, any gardener companion and succession crop so that the garden works every minute of the growing season and with kale, parsnips and salsify do winter work as well.

place in the green grocer's display for the greater part of the year. Spinach and lettuce should be in the ground now and the lettuce getting pretty nearly ready for transplanting. In the more southern districts these crops should be well above ground by this time.

Kale as a fresh green vegetable for winter use is slowly but surely making its way into favor. It is the only green that may be picked from the garden with frost weather and snow on the ground. Frost gives it its most delicate flavor. The kale is a member of the cabbage tribe, and tastes much like mild cabbage or cauliflower when cooked. The leaves are finely cut and curled and some varieties are grown as ornamental foliage plants. If it is not relished for the table it is particularly valuable as green feed for chickens, as it may be picked at any time and thrown to them. One of the chief faults to be found with kale is that plant lice are fond of it, but a few applications of some nicotine insecticide puts them to flight. Before cooking, soaking in strong salt water speedily dislodges any

lice. The same method should be employed with Brussels sprouts which are also favorites of the aphid.

Florists' windows all winter have been gay with an old-fashioned annual in several varieties which was popular in the days of our great grandmothers. We always had bouquets of them for the winter—the everlasting flowers. Two varieties have been played more than others, the chrysanthemum and the rhodanthem. The former has a fine line of bronze, maroon, and yellow shades. The latter is the most dainty and delicate of all the everlasting or straw flowers. It is often grown as a pot plant. Its flowers are nodding and a delicate rose pink. All these are as easily grown from seed as a zinnia or sweet alyssum. The blossoms should be cut when half open, suspended head downward until dry, and may then be made into bouquets which will last indefinitely and lose none of the brilliancy of their color.

First Young Lady—Do you believe that this was a war of coal? Second Young Lady—Well, I know a lot of girls who get headaches by it.—National Tribune

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