

SALEM IS THE ONION CAPITAL

271 Car Loads of Onion and 2,000,000 Pounds of Onion Sets Produced in One Section Alone of the Salem District Last Year

In the annual Slogan numbers of The Statesman of last year, the truth was stated that this was a good onion district; and in the 1923 number (Feb. 8), the writer was able to say: "Marion is the leading onion county of Oregon. Salem is already an onion center—but this city should be a great onion center."

This thing has come to pass. The Labish district alone sent to market more than half the commercially grown onions of Oregon last year, and nearly all of the onion sets.

Sent 371 cars of onions and 2,000,000 pounds of onion sets to the outside markets; mostly in the coast states. The whole of the commercially grown Oregon onion crop of last year was 450 cars. The Labish district supplies a large part of the onion sets for the whole coast.

Salem has become the onion capital.

The Statesman, in its yearly round of the 52 most important basic industries and interests for Salem and the Salem district has included from the first the onion industry, though in one year there was some doubt cast upon the wisdom of this, from an outside source.

It transpires that there was every reason to keep this industry in the list. There is money in onions here, taking average yields and prices over a long period. This is a stable crop here and larger profits will be obtained by improved methods; by better control of weeds; by fertilization the best methods of which will be found through experimentation; by better seed selection; by better meth-

ods of cultivation; by better merchandising methods in marketing; and by better handling and storage practices. And another thing that is important—

We have the onion men; growers, who are intelligent and painstaking and hard working. E. A. and J. O. Hayes, publishers of the San Jose, Cal., Mercury, one of the outstanding newspapers of its class in all America, are among the pioneers of the onion and onion set industries here. They have developed a large tract of the central Labish section, investing large sums in clearing the land, erecting buildings, etc., and establishing there a veritable vegetable city; for potatoes in large tonnage, and other vegetables are produced in the Labish district on a commercial basis—

Especially celery; where, in the Labish Meadows part of the tract, belonging to Hon. M. L. Jones, 200 cars of celery were produced and shipped last year, and there will be 250 cars this year, and an increasing number every year for a long time.

The onion has helped to nourish the human race since the times before the dawn of history. No doubt King Tut, whose mummy is about to be brought to light, ate onions. No one can say where the growing of onions first began. It was cultivated in Egypt and Asia from time immemorial, and its cultivation was extended to all lands before the recording of history began.

The essential thing, in this annual number, is to show that this is one of the most important basic industries and interests here; and

this is now established beyond question. The fact will become more outstandingly established from year to year.

From Largest Growers
The following letter was printed in the last annual Slogan number of the Statesman, Feb. 7: Editor Statesman:—

Lake Labish has recently become the onion center of Oregon, and it is fast becoming one of the large producing centers of national rating. Likewise in onion sets—Lake Labish is the producing center of Oregon and the Pacific coast. In fact the onion sets raised in the Lake Labish district supply practically the entire demand for the western coast states.

There are approximately 2000 acres of beaver dam land in the central Labish district, all of which is capable of raising onions or will be within the next two years, but due to the fact that celery and other crops are as profitable as onions only about one-half of the cultivated area is planted to onions. The yields of onions per acre range from 250 to 350 sacks, and the yield of onion sets is usually about 25,000 pounds per acre. Due to the high yields, it is not surprising that this comparatively small area is the producer of large numbers of carloads of onions and sets. And it is not over estimating to say that when the entire Labish district is put under cultivation the probable yield will be in the neighborhood of 800 cars of onions and 3,000,000 pounds of onion sets.

The Yields of 1923
During the year of 1923 there were 231 cars of onions shipped by rail and about 40 cars hauled out by motor truck, making a total of 271 carloads. The yield of 1924 will be something larger than this from all present indications. Last year's production of sets was about 2,000,000 pounds; more would have been grown, but this amount filled the market demand

for last year. However, all indications point toward a larger demand this year. Onion set growing in the Labish district is a comparatively new industry and for this reason marketing is not firmly established, but the demands for our superior quality of onion sets is on the increase.

Produces High Quality
As far as quality goes, Labish produces a very high quality of onion, one that is far superior to the ordinary run of onions. During the early years of onion production the Labish lands a poor quality onion was produced, due to poor drainage, poor seed strains, and rawness of land, but in recent years a very high type of onion has been produced. The general field run is as good or better than any other group of onions produced in Oregon and other states. The proof of this is found in the fact that onions raised by Oscar & Glen Mahler on Lake Labish took first prize in the state contest at O. A. C. Oregon onions are quoted at premium on all markets in other states in which they are sold.

Confining ourselves to Marion county, figures show that we on Lake Labish produce a more valuable crop than any other district in the county of its size or five times its size. The credit of this valuable production is not entirely due to onions and sets, but by far the largest proportion of it comes from these two crops.

The Profits Per Acre
It is not unusual for a grower to harvest \$700 worth of onions or onion sets from one acre of beaver dam land. Of course in cases where the prices received for the products are under normal the income per acre is reduced. It is hard to say what the cost of producing and marketing an acre of onions will amount to, because of the fact that producers with the aid of their families do most of the work required to produce the crop. However, as an estimate it would be safe to say that the cost per acre of producing and marketing the crop would amount to about \$160. It is obvious that the onion industry is profitable and offers an encouraging return in our district.

—J. O. HAYES, JR.
Hayes Farms, Lake Labish, Oregon, Feb. 6, 1924.

and should be in the hands of every Oregon bee keeper. The office of bee culture at the college is also glad to assist in answering any questions so far as possible that may come up in the minds of beekeepers throughout the season.

(As Polk county has probably as many bees as Marion county, and as there are a lot of bees in the parts of Benton, Linn, Yamhill, Washington and Clackamas counties that are in the Salem district, it can be seen that we are already well on our way towards becoming a great bee section, which we must necessarily become, on account of the necessity of fruit pollination—and which we are manifestly entitled to become, because of our natural conditions. Plenty of late bee pasture will do the trick.—Ed.)

The following was the editorial in the bee Slogan number of last week:
Fruit Trees and Honey Bees and Other Things

The up to date fruit growers of the Salem district have come to fully realize the absolute necessity of honey bees, in order to insure the pollination of their fruit blossoms—

So there must be here literally billions more bees.

The "virgin daughters of toil," the worker bees, are the original "working fools"—they literally work themselves to death in six weeks during the honey season—

And a good queen bee will lay from 2000 to 3000 eggs a day—

So that in each hive a working "fool is born every minute"—and then some—

And a good hive of bees will at the height of the season contain 20,000 to 60,000, and even 100,000 bees—

So that, though there may be torrential rains all through the fruit blooming season, with only an occasional breaking of sunshine through the weepy clouds, during these few hours of sunshine the bees will carry the pollen and make the blossoms fruitful—

For the bees work and literally "improve each shining hour." They have the urge of their ancestors back through the ages for work; that is the life of the honey bee, and that is her death.

YES; WE HAVE SOME RAIN HERE

But the Rainfall in the Salem District Is Not as Great as It Is in Kansas City, Missouri, or Washington D. C., According to Figures

Yes; we have some rain here. But to call Oregon the "Webfoot state" is slander—slander that has had currency for a long time, and with especial reference to the Willamette valley—for Oregon has many kinds of climate, ranging from the dry of the plateau region east of the Blue mountains, to the less dry of the section between the Blue and the Cascade mountains, to the Willamette valley, where we have just enough rain to insure us against the failure of properly cultivated crops; and still further to the districts along the Pacific ocean, in some of which the annual rainfall runs high in inches, and to southern Oregon, which has a little less annual rainfall on the average than is enjoyed by the Salem district.

A Great Climate
We have a great climate here in the Salem district. We have more days on which there is a trace of rain than has Kansas City, or most any other city east of the Rockies. But we have few torrential rains here. Our rains are mostly gentle ones; warm ones like those of summer or spring in other sections, or running down to our famous "Oregon mists."

Thus we have our "Mistland" products, becoming more and more famous in the markets. And we have the soil, the sunshine and the showers that make of our section one of sure crops, and one in which we can and do beat the world in many of our specialties in fruits and nuts and other things that come from our soil, brought to fruition with a perfect combination of our sunshine and showers.

Rainfall for 14 Years
The average annual rainfall for Salem in the past 14 years has been 35½ inches, according to the U. S. weather bureau.

Salem and Kansas City
But it does not rain as many inches in Salem as it does in Kansas City, Mo., or Kansas City, Kansas. Just across the river—counting the snowfall, of course, of Kansas City as rainfall. Both their snowfall and their rainfall exceed ours—

And it is a whole lot hotter here in the summer than it is here—and a whole lot colder in the winter. We seldom have se-

vere freezing weather here; and very seldom do we have zero weather; and still more seldom below zero weather, and then, in the rare occasions of our experience, not much below zero.

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And it is a whole lot hotter here in the summer than it is here—and a whole lot colder in the winter. We seldom have se-

The following table will show some comparisons:

| | |
|----------------|-------|
| Salem | 35.5 |
| London | 25.47 |
| Berlin | 22.84 |
| Constantinople | 28.75 |
| Jerusalem | 25.24 |
| Stockholm | 17.21 |
| Glasgow | 60.00 |
| New York | 44.63 |
| Washington | 43.50 |
| Chicago | 33.28 |
| Denver | 14.02 |
| San Francisco | 22.27 |
| Seattle | 36.59 |
| Paris | 21.93 |
| Vienna | 24.53 |
| Athens | 16.37 |
| Edinburgh | 24.80 |
| Dublin | 27.70 |
| Boston | 43.38 |
| New Orleans | 57.42 |
| Kansas City | 37.28 |
| Los Angeles | 15.64 |
| Portland | 45.13 |
| Juneau | 79.42 |

1922 Rainfall

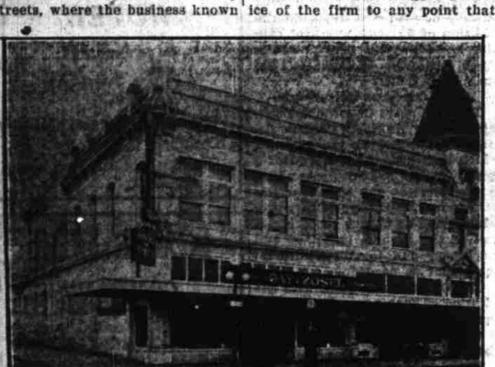
| | |
|---------------|-------|
| Salem | 38.03 |
| Portland | 38.76 |
| Marshfield | 68.78 |
| Mt. Angel | 48.44 |
| Toledo | 74.42 |
| Eugene | 37.06 |
| Roseburg | 30.02 |
| Bend | 16.41 |
| Klamath Falls | 15.19 |
| Pendleton | 14.92 |
| Ashland | 20.55 |
| Newport | 66.06 |

| | 1913 | 1914 | 1915 | 1916 | 1917 | 1918 | 1919 | 1920 | 1921 | 1922 | 1923 | 1924 |
|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|
| January | 4.36 | 8.71 | 4.08 | 5.39 | 4.39 | 8.43 | 2.98 | 7.27 | 3.11 | 10.17 | 3.54 | |
| February | 1.20 | 4.12 | 3.64 | 6.43 | 5.68 | 8.10 | 3.4 | 6.90 | 4.33 | 2.63 | | |
| March | 3.36 | 2.58 | 1.88 | 9.96 | 3.51 | 4.54 | 4.24 | 5.07 | 6.14 | 1.98 | | |
| April | 2.24 | 2.59 | 1.40 | 2.59 | 1.22 | 3.18 | 3.37 | 1.93 | 2.16 | 1.70 | | |
| May | 2.24 | 1.93 | 2.38 | 2.58 | 1.08 | .81 | .25 | 1.62 | .93 | 1.89 | | |
| June | 3.48 | 1.85 | .94 | 1.31 | .00 | .16 | 2.69 | 1.05 | .03 | .97 | | |
| July | .29 | .00 | .99 | 2.72 | .67 | .05 | .55 | Trace | .00 | 1.21 | | |
| August | .30 | .00 | .00 | .35 | .67 | .00 | .95 | .13 | 1.49 | .05 | | |
| September | 2.57 | 4.84 | 4.2 | 1.17 | .17 | 2.42 | 4.45 | 1.86 | 1.95 | .70 | | |
| October | 2.78 | 3.34 | 1.54 | 1.42 | 2.83 | 1.42 | 5.91 | 3.69 | 4.91 | 2.21 | | |
| November | 5.54 | 3.38 | 8.06 | 7.12 | 3.94 | 5.85 | 6.76 | 10.37 | 2.87 | 3.80 | | |
| December | 3.39 | 2.52 | 7.22 | 4.71 | 3.76 | 6.05 | 8.29 | 3.23 | 10.41 | 6.22 | | |
| Totals | 32.75 | 35.87 | 32.55 | 45.76 | 27.92 | 41.01 | 40.78 | 43.12 | 38.03 | 33.58 | | |

DAY & ZOSEL TIRE DEALERS

Partnership Formed Three Years Ago Expands Into One of the Big Firms of Valley

Three years ago a partnership was formed in which Walter H. Zosel and Grant Day associated themselves together in the selling of automobile tires. At first a small building was secured at the corner of Commercial and Ferry streets, where the business known



as the Federal Tire Agency was built up.

January 6th of this year the firm of Day & Zosel purchased the stock and lease of the Quackenbush Auto Supply Company located at Commercial and Chemeketa streets. Now business is being conducted at both locations, though the bulk of the business is handled at the old location of "Quack" which is much larger than the Federal agency.

In commenting upon the growth of the business, Mr. Zosel attributes their success to the personal service which they rendered the patrons. If the customer is not satisfied he has but to make his wants known to have any error rectified, likewise a service car is maintained which brings the service of the firm to any point that

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Goodyear Tires
Pneumatic and Solid
Accessories
Vulcanizing
Gasoline and Oils
Day & Zosel
Commercial and Chemeketa Sts.

Bees in Marion County Now Should Produce 500,000 Pounds Each Year

There are Probably 5000 Colonies in This County—Important That Bees Should Have Expert Attention, Be Kept Free From Disease, and Have Well Bred Queens

(From last Thursday's Statesman)
(The following was written, under date of Feb. 19, especially for this annual bee Slogan number of The Statesman, by H. A. Scullen, specialist in bee culture of the Oregon Agricultural college:)

Bees are kept in Marion county primarily for two purposes; first, to pollinate the many cherry orchards and other fruits, and second, for honey production. Although there is considerable opportunity for increased honey production in this county, yet no doubt bees will always be kept primarily for pollination purposes.

A careful estimate of the number of colonies now in the county would run close to 5000. During an average year these 5000 colonies should produce from 400,000 to 500,000 pounds of honey.

The Honey Producing Plants
Alsike, and white clover, and vetch are the main honey producing plants in the valley, while back in the mountains fireweed or willowherb is the main source of honey. All of these honeys are of high quality. Unfortunately the Willamette valley has occasionally been reported as yielding an inferior grade of honey. Although inferior honeys are available, proper management on the part of the beekeeper will eliminate poor grades. Since the clover flow and other high grade honeys in the valley are practically over with by the first of July, all surplus honey should be taken off at that time.

Problems of Orchard Men
In recent years, orchard managers are coming more and more to feel the necessity of having fewer and better colonies under the management of an experienced bee keeper. These bees are secured by renting or by hiring some one to look after the bees periodically. Many are renting bees for pollination only, paying as high as \$5 a colony for that purpose.

For Winter Protection
The protracted spring and unreliable weather conditions throughout the Willamette valley, combined with the mild damp winters, make it necessary to give bees special attention, which is sometimes not necessary in other sections. It is of special importance that bees should go into winter with an abundance of stores. In a milder climate like the Willamette valley a larger quantity of stores is consumed during the winter time than in a cooler climate. It is also advisable to have some winter protection about the hives. They must be waterproof and at the same time protected from low temperatures. Colonies will then come out from winter in good shape and able to build up during the unsettled weather of the spring, but even then special attention should be given throughout all of the spring months to see that the colonies continue to have a liberal supply of stores on hand. Ample room must also be provided in the hive for the colony to build up during the maple and fruit bloom flow.

High Grade Queens Needed
It is also of extreme importance that every colony be headed by a high grade queen bred from selected stock, preferably reared by the beekeeper himself in his own apiary. This is easily accomplished by a simple method described in Oregon Agricultural College Extension Bulletin No. 360, which is free for the asking. This bulletin also described many other important principles in bee management

It would pay the fruit growers of the Salem district to subsidize the beekeepers, with a money subsidy—

But they do not have to. Here is a better way: Raise more white, alsike and sweet clover, and more Hungarian

near Silverton, are Dry Creek falls, 198 feet; Double falls, 189 feet; Main South falls, 184 feet; Middle North falls, 146 feet; Main North falls, 116 feet; Lower South falls, 100 feet, and four other smaller cascades varying between 25 and 65 feet in height.

KEENEY SEEKING CORONER'S POST

Independence Undertaker Has Experience Necessary for Office

A. L. Keeney, funeral director and licensed embalmer of Independence, is a candidate for the Republican nomination at the primaries of May 16 for office of coroner of Polk county.

Mr. Keeney was born near Eugene and received his education in the schools of that place. He has been a licensed embalmer for the last 10 years and has followed the profession a 11 during that time except two years that he participated in the World war, part of the time overseas. He purchased his present undertaking business at Independence in 1921.

Mr. Keeney takes an active part in lodge and civic affairs. He is a Mason, an Elk and an Odd Fellow, and is a member of the Shrine. He is a past commander of the Independence post of the American legion. Since going to Polk county he has made a wide circle of acquaintances and has support in his candidacy. On his declaration of candidacy he declares that "if elected I will discharge the duties of my office faithfully and economically."

Within an hour and a half drive of Salem is a group of 10 lovely waterfalls, unsurpassed in beauty and all within three miles of each other, according to information furnished by the Chamber of Commerce. These present a wonder resting place for tourists and are located in the midst of the mountains. A majority of these falls are little known in Marion county and practically few people in Oregon are familiar with their beauties. The highest of these falls, on Silver creek,

detaking business at Independence in 1921.

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New Bungalow well located on paved St. at \$2350.00.
Small house on good lot, new at \$450.00.
Good 6-room house on pavement at \$1800.00.
Good home on State St. at \$2700.00.
Good 6-room house on pavement at \$1800.00.
Beautiful home on Court St. at \$10,500.
Vacant lots in any part of City.

One of the finest Stock ranches in the county of 576 acres, all stock and machinery included with this at only \$75.00 per acre.

See us for exchanges or good buys as we have over \$1,000,000 worth of property on our lists up to date.

See us for Insurance or Loans.
Square Deal Realty Co.
202 U. S. National Bank Building.

WEBB MORTUARY VERY COMPETETIVE

C. B. Webb Business Housed in Modern Structure Recently Completed

The largest and most complete undertaking establishment in the Willamette Valley, located at the intersection of Ferry and Church street, was completed in February of 1923 just one year ago.

Since he was old enough to go on trips with his father, who was a mortician in Southern Oregon, Carol B. Webb has been familiar with the funeral business. In 1913 he came to Salem and bought the business known as Lehman and Clough Undertaking Co. This business was housed in a structure at the corner of Court and High streets, which was recently torn down to make room for an automotive supply house.

Mr. Webb is a member of all the leading booster organizations including the Cherrians, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Rotary Club. Whenever a bit of boosting for the Willamette Valley is needed Carol Webb is there to do it.

The new building is strictly modern in every sense of the word being designed especially to handle this business and no expense being spared.

COAL DEMAND GOOD DECLARES HILLMAN

Wood Not To Be Considered Competitor In Certain Lines of Usage

Wood can never replace coal for certain lines of industry, according to the Hillman Bros. Fuel company, who have been engaged



Scene at the Hillman Fuel Yard

in handling this commodity since October, 1923. The company is now adding a wood department in order to supply a certain demand. Most of the coal is used for domestic purposes, with the restaurants the best customers, for the coal gives a steady and constant heat not to be obtained by wood. In the long run the coal is said to be the cheapest fuel.

Utah and Wyoming coal is handled, and in various commodities, from the sacked product to the bulk. Nearly 14 carloads, of 50 tons each, were sold in Salem during the winter.

Employment has been given to three and four men during the winter by this firm. Offices and coal bunkers, with a capacity of 300 tons, are located at Broadway and Hood. The firm is conducted by two brothers, G. A., and Otto Hillman.