

INDUSTRIAL OREGON PRODUCE QUALITY PRODUCTS

"OREGON QUALITY" products are establishing themselves in world markets; they make our pay rolls they build our cities; they attract new capital and new people; they provide a market for the products of our farms. Oregon-farms produce a wider variety of profitable crops of "Oregon Quality" food than any other spot on earth.

NO CHILDREN HAVE DIED IN OUR BIG ONION DISTRICT IN 26 YEARS

Eat Onions and Live—They Are Good for All the Things That Ail You, Including Even Colds—Have You Read the O. Henry Romance About the Onion, in Which They Lived Happy Ever After?

Editor Statesman:

I used to know a dear lady who belonged to the Methodist church, and who got up regularly at the Wednesday evening meeting—or was it Thursday—and said that there was nothing she could add to what had been said by others, but that she felt it her duty to speak. She said that the Devil often made it hard for her to say anything, but when she had made her little speech she always received a great blessing.

You know how many of those dear saints there are. I suppose they don't say "damn" twice in a month's time, but they feel terribly responsible and apprehensive lest they fail to do their duty and some poor soul should be left out of the Kingdom in consequence.

Well, I feel just that way about onions. I should prefer to speak of the violets, the snowdrops, the crocus, the daffodils just coming into bloom in our yard; the frogs croaking merrily in Lake Labish, and the kids I heard calling last night when I went out to shut up the hens, just as they sing on the violets. But I feel that it is my duty to speak of onions, even though, "I can add nothing to what has been said," so far as acreage, and tons, and dollars are concerned.

I only know that we raise more and better and bigger and stronger onions than anywhere else in the world, and having made this very conservative statement I can proceed with my knitting.

In the twenty-six years we have lived at this place not a child has passed away, and by "child," I mean no person under the age of 21. At times the Perkins school has had 40 pupils in attendance, so there was no scarcity of material for the "grim reaper," and if eating onions didn't save them I don't know what else was.

In my own home we have never, in all our lives, had a contagious disease like mumps and measles and whooping cough. The answer, of course is "Onions." And when the "flu" raged you remember how lightly it touched Salem, because, at the time the King's plant was busy drying onions and the delicious, health-giving, germ destroying fragrance filled the air. One household, where the three members were quite as "flue" as people ever become, was saved by burning onion skins on the stove, a precaution that also saved the nurse. Well, that's enough "flue."

If you have corns on your feet, just forget for the time being how dainty and sweet and fastidious you are, and rub onions on the calloused places. For soft corns between your toes, put a slice of onion at night, and sleep with your sock on, to hold it in place.

For a cough take the juice of an onion and put it with vinegar and syrup. And when you have some potatoes that you cooked for dinner, and which taste as flat as a chunk of baled hay, but which you expect to spring on your helpless family for supper, why, just jazz them up with a few slices of onion, all tried together in good hog lard. (None of these patent vegetable vases for me.)

And if you ever get hard up, or your husband is too drunk to take the car to town and get something from the grocery, just remember that all is well if you have a sack of onions in the house. One onion, one potato, one slice of bacon cut up fine and two cups of water and some salt and pepper makes such a grand mess that even O. Henry wrote a story about it. It was a nice story and they lived "Happy ever after," the lovers having become acquainted over an onion.

—AN ONION ADVOCATE.

(While the above correspondent has chosen to parade under a nom de plume, the Slogan editor, if he had only one guess as to his or her identity, would name Ella McMunn as the party, and in case he is correct, the Slogan editor is willing to vouch for the truthfulness of all that is above written.—Ed.)

MANY BENEFITS OF ROTATION
Crop rotation where otherwise practicable on Oregon farms helps to eradicate weeds, avoid insect pests and plant diseases, and reduce toxins. Other advantages listed by the Oregon Agricultural college are conservation of soil fertility through the different demands of root systems of different crops, and by allowing recuperation after crops that make heavy demands on the soil.

Beekeepers are urged to see that the entrances in late winter are free of dead bees and rubbish so that bees can have free flight on sunny days. By lifting the back end of the hives the beekeeper is able to determine by weight the amount of stores the bees have.

THIS WEEK'S SLOGAN

DO YOU KNOW that Salem is the market, shipping and manufacturing center of a great onion and onion set industry; that the world does not grow better onions; that, on our beaverdam lands, 300 to 600 sacks of 100 pounds can be grown on an acre; that, year in and year out, taking the average range of prices for ten years, the raising of onions here is a very profitable line of intensified agriculture, and that there is room here for many more onion growers who will give that important branch of intensified agriculture the intelligent attention and arduous labor it deserves?

C. A. Roberts
Sheet Metal

Work and Furnaces

I Specialize in GUTTER WORK

I MANUFACTURE THE ROBERTS FURNACE

The Roberts Furnace has stood the test of ten years' service in Salem homes and public buildings. It excels in high heating capacity, low fuel consumption, long life, comfort and economy. Burns either wood or coal.

If these points interest you, call and inspect the furnace

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Business Phone 1375 Residence Phone 1248-W



—This cut is used by courtesy of the Associated Industries of Oregon.

Beginning about January 1, 1925, The Statesman will supplement its slogan articles on this page with a series of stories of industrial Oregon from the pen of Mr. Edward T. Barber who is one of the most accomplished writers along these lines in the Pacific Northwest. Mr. Barber is a painstaking and careful investigator. His articles will be based upon the most reliable information obtainable and written from a constructive optimistic viewpoint. The following subjects will be included in these articles:

The Willamette Valley.—Its Physical, Historical, Geographical and General Features.
Lumbering and Forest Products.
Manufacturing Industries and Opportunities.
Market at Home and Abroad.
Fruit Growing—Conditions and Opportunities.
Commercial Nut Growing.
Poultry and Its Opportunities.
General Agricultural Conditions and Opportunities.
Labor Conditions.
Irrigation.
Educational and Religious Resources.
Tourist Trails and Scenic Attractions.
Taxation and Financial Conditions.
General Living Conditions.
Dairying, Milk, and Milk Products.
Mineral Resources.
Commerce.
Hydro-Electric Development and Possibilities.

"OREGON QUALITY" FILBERTS ARE WORTHY MATES TO HER WALNUTS

Filbert Growing Holds Promise of Most Encouraging Future Possibilities in Oregon—Nature Lends Kindest Assistance to the Industry—Nut-Growers' Selling Organization Is Highly Efficient

(By Edward T. Barber)

During the years that Oregon has been experimenting with walnuts she has also been busy with filberts and with the same phenomenal success.

Filberts have adopted Oregon as the place for their highest development. The same extent of territory so favorable to walnuts is also equally as favorable to filberts.

Oregon filberts are of superior size and quality. Oregon filbert trees are prolific bearers and rarely fail to produce a crop.

Oregon filberts have established their own place in the markets and have no real competitors. Imported filberts are smaller, they are often stale and rancid, there are many blanks in them.

Oregon filberts are large. They are never stale and rancid. The growers carefully sort and grade them before placing them on the markets, floating only well filled mature nuts.

Filbert territory has been well proven in Oregon. The soil, altitude, air and water drainage and other conditions of location and climate have been determined so that persons now entering into the industry need not suffer loss by improper locations. Information regarding the best filbert conditions is obtainable in almost every community, also at the Oregon Agricultural college at Corvallis.

Filbert trees do not grow to the size of walnuts, therefore they may be set more to the acre. About 200 filbert trees to the acre is the rule. They require more attention than walnut trees. They are prone to sucker and need constant care and attention when young, to prevent wasting their strength in that way.

Filberts come into bearing at two to three years and at eight or ten years are in full bearing. They are a long lived tree and the man with a filbert orchard ten years old will have as much of a perpetual pension as the man with a walnut orchard.

The filbert is a hardy tree and less easily injured by frost than the walnut.

Oregon filberts are of such high quality, and are put on the market under such careful inspection calculated to maintain their reputation for quality, that there is practically an unlimited field for their market.

It may take some little time to cultivate a nation wide taste for Oregon filberts, but the opportu-

ity is here and those growers now in the field are more than satisfied with present results and future prospects.

The filberts imported from Europe are small in size, they contain many blanks and many nuts with sour and rancid meats. Since these have been practically the only filberts on the market in commercial quantities they are the only ones the nut eating public know anything about. They have not created a very great desire for filberts.

Oregon filberts are the largest and best on the market. Oregon filbert growers have been careful to properly cure their nuts, float out the blanks and put their product on the market in a form to tempt the appetite. This method has established a high reputation for Oregon filberts wherever known. To increase the demand it is only necessary to continue to inform the public of Oregon filbert facts in order to open a practically unlimited market for a product so superior that it has no competition.

Selling Organization
Oregon nut growers have a very thorough and efficient selling organization. This includes both filbert and walnut growers. It is a co-operative system. The members have carefully studied the market conditions from every angle and govern themselves accordingly. They plan to produce a product which will meet every requirement of the most discriminating public demand. They work to educate the public to appreciate the high qualities of Oregon nuts. Their success is indicated by the fact that Oregon nuts command a premium in the markets which puts them above competition.

Oregon nut growers are a most enthusiastic lot of producers. They realize that the nut growing areas of the world are limited and that Oregon not only has the largest area but possesses other conditions of soil and climate which can not be matched by any other nut growing section. This is the factor which gives Oregon nuts their quality that commands the market. There is an unlimited field here with a most prosperous and attractive future based upon factors which stimulate the faith of the nut growers in the permanence and stability of the industry. The field open for expansion seems to be one of the most inviting of all the many profitable industries of Oregon.

Walnut trees root deep. They do not like wet soil. They are easily damaged by early frosts in the fall or late frosts in the spring, so air drainage is a very essential factor.

The consensus of opinion seems to be that the Franquette is the best commercial nut. It is large, long, smooth, well meated and soft shelled with a very fine flavor.

While some very remarkable

(Continued on page 9)

Dates of Slogans in Daily Statesman

(In Twice-a-Week Statesman Following Day)

(With a few possible changes)
Loganberries, October 2
Prunes, October 9
Dairying, October 16
Flax, October 23
Filberts, October 30
Walnuts, November 6
Strawberries, November 13
Apples, November 20
Raspberries, November 27
Mint, December 4
Great Cows, etc., December 11
Blackberries, December 18
Cherries, December 25
Pears, January 1, 1925
Gooseberries, January 8
Corn, January 15
Celery, January 22
Spinach, etc., January 29
Onions, etc., February 5
Potatoes, etc., February 12
Bees, February 19
Poultry and Pet Stock, Feb. 26
City Beautiful, etc., March 5
Beans, etc., March 12
Paved Highways, March 19
Head Lettuce, March 26
Siles, etc., April 2
Legumes, April 9
Asparagus, etc., April 16
Grapes, etc., April 23
Drug Garden, April 30

Sugar Beets, Sorghum, etc., May 7
Water Powers, May 14
Irrigation, May 21
Mining, May 28
Land, Irrigation, etc., June 4
Floriculture, June 11
Hops, Cabbage, etc., June 18
Wholesaling and Jobbing, June 25
Cucumbers, etc., July 2
Hogs, July 9
Goats, July 16
Schools, etc., July 23
Sheep, July 30
National Advertising, August 6
Seeds, etc., August 13
Livestock, August 20
Grain and Grain Products, August 27
Manufacturing, September 3
Automotive Industries, September 10
Woodworking, etc., Sept. 17
Paper Mills, etc., Sept. 24

(Back copies of the Thursday editions of The Daily Oregon Statesman are on hand. They are for sale at 10 cents each, mailed to any address. Current copies 5c.)

THE LAKE LABISH FARMERS ARE ALL BOOSTERS FOR THEIR GREAT DISTRICT

A Letter From the Pioneer Among Them, Mr. Allen, and Quotations From An Interview of Last Year—The "Million Dollar Highway" Will Before Long Be the Way to Market for a Number of Times a Million Dollars in Products Annually

Editor Statesman:

I have been raising onions for several years and have always found them a profitable crop. The Labish beaverdam is particularly suited for growing onions.

We have to use some commercial fertilizer, unless we can get stable manure. An ordinary crop is 300 sack per acre, and oftentimes more.

We are producing a fine quality onion, Yellow Globe Danvers, and have marked up a reputation for growing long keeping stock, that commands a ready market.

—ROYCE ALLEN.

Salem, Ore., Oct. 9.

February 2, 1925.

Personal Interview

Mr. Allen says a lot in the above answer to a letter sent to various onion growers. But the Slogan editor talked with him personally, seeking for still more information. Mr. Allen said the increase in acreage in onions in that section for this year over last will be at least 20 per cent. He said that some of the growers there are going into asparagus on a considerable scale, having made experiments that have proved successful in producing a high quality article. Mr. Allen himself has for a number of years produced an annual crop on a small plot of very fine asparagus; never failing in this.

Same as Last Year

The Slogan editor last year cornered Mr. Allen, and secured an interview, and he said yesterday that what he answered a year ago was reported correctly, substantially as follows:

Mr. Allen came to Oregon from San Jose, Cal., in 1914. He had known E. A. and J. O. Hayes there. They are the publishers of the San Jose Mercury, and had become owners of a large tract of the famous beaver dam land of the Labish district. Mr. Allen was the FIRST man to whom they sold an individual tract. He bought 25 acres of this land, and he did the first development work in that particular section of the Labish district. Mr. Allen paid \$250 an acre for the bare land; the raw land—and it was very raw, being covered with timber and brush and what looked like a hopeless tangle, of undergrowth. 1914, Mr. Allen employed a gang of men to help him clear his land, which was a big task; it was "some job."

Mr. Allen harvested his first crop in 1915. He raised two acres of onions, a lot of stringless beans, and a number of other kinds of vegetables that year. One year after that he raised a successful crop of spinach, and he contracted for some carrots with the King's dehydration people—and the carrots produced in such large sizes and in such quantities as to make it a problem to get rid of them. Oh, such carrots! They "surprised the

neighbors," and especially they surprised Mr. Allen.

\$10,000 Gross in a Year
Two years ago, Mr. Allen sold \$10,000 worth of products from his tract. That year he had only 12 acres of his land in onions.

Mr. Allen was asked by the Slogan editor what was his net profit that year; what he himself had left to represent his "salary" in working for himself. He said it was close to \$6000.

Of last year's crop, Mr. Allen has already sold nine cars of onions, and he has three cars yet on hand. He thinks they will average him about \$600 a car, or better. The highest price he received for last year's crop was \$2.25 per hundred pounds. He expects to receive for what he has left perhaps \$1.25 to \$1.50 per hundred pounds; depending somewhat upon the Texas crop, which will soon begin to come in. Asked why he did not get the top price for all of his onions, he said he sent them out as fast as he could harvest them, while the price was up, and quit selling when there was a drop. The outlook is a little better just now for the grade of onions he has left.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen have no children with them. They have two daughters in California, and Mrs. Allen's father is a member of the household here.

They of course have some of their land devoted to pasture; keep a cow or two, and horses and other farm animals, and produce the feed for them, besides the usual vegetable or kitchen garden for their own use.

They find enough to keep them busy on their 25 acres; with seasonal employment for other help which they must hire at times.

Mr. Allen has no regrets over transferring his home from California to Oregon. He is in fact an Oregon booster; and especially has he always a good word for the great things that may be done on the Labish beaverdam land. Constant experiments being made will no doubt show up possibilities that have not yet been counted upon. That is a great district, and growing greater every year.

The 1924 Crop

Mr. Allen produced last year 10 cars of onions.

The case of Mr. Allen is not peculiar. All the onion growers of the Lake Labish section have made money. All of them are enthusiastic boosters for their district; for their "Million Dollar Highway." That is, their proposed county market paved road, along which they will produce a million dollars in crops annually. They are in fact almost doing this now. In time, it will be ten millions annually.

Eliminate European foulbrood in Oregon and cross bees by replacing all inferior queens with good Italian queens. This is one of the biggest steps toward success, says the experiment station.