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INDUSTRIAL OREGON PRODUCES QUALITY PRODUCTS



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"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.

Dates of Slogans in Daily Statesman

(In Twice-a-Week Statesman Following Day)

(With a few possible changes)	Sugar Beets, Sorghum, Etc., May 7
Loganberries, October 2	Water Powers, May 14
Prunes, October 9	Irrigation, May 21
Dairying, October 16	Mining, May 28
Flax, October 23	Land, Irrigation, Etc., June 4
Filberts, October 30	Floriculture, June 11
Walnuts, November 6	Hops, Cabbage, Etc., June 18
Strawberries, November 13	Wholesaling and Jobbing, June 25
Apples, November 20	Cucumbers, Etc., July 2
Raspberries, November 27	Hogs, July 9
Mint, December 4	Goats, July 16
Great Cows, Etc., December 11	Schools, Etc., July 23
Blackberries, December 18	Sheep, July 30
Cherries, December 25	National Advertising, August 6
Pears, January 1, 1925	Seeds, Etc., August 13
Gooseberries, January 8	Livestock, August 20
Corn, January 15	Grain and Grain Products, August 27
Celery, January 22	Manufacturing, September 3
Spinach, Etc., January 29	Automotive Industries, September 10
Onions, Etc., February 5	Poultry and Pet Stock, Feb. 26
Potatoes, Etc., February 12	City Beautiful, etc., March 5
Beets, February 19	Beans, Etc., March 12
Poultry and Pet Stock, Feb. 26	Paved Highways, March 19
City Beautiful, etc., March 5	Head Lettuce, March 26
Beans, Etc., March 12	Silos, Etc., April 2
Paved Highways, March 19	Legumes, April 9
Head Lettuce, March 26	Asparagus, Etc., April 16
Silos, Etc., April 2	Grapes, Etc., April 23
Legumes, April 9	Drug Garden, April 30
Asparagus, Etc., April 16	
Grapes, Etc., April 23	
Drug Garden, April 30	

(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.)

tion, and in all other fruit plantings.

Red Clover Big Crop

In the production of red clover seed, the Salem district has been a leader. In most years, there have been shipped 60 to 75 cars, which at around 20 cents a pound has run to \$5000 to \$6000 a car, or a total of \$300,000 to \$450,000 a year. Some bad crop years for red clover rather discouraged part of the growers; but they took heart in 1923, and put out more than ever. H. O. White, of D. A. White & Son, Salem, leading seedmen and dealers in clover seed, are the principle buyers and shippers.

The severe winter freezing has made the prospect for a large normal red clover crop in this district for this year impossible. Our growers will get not more than a 25 per cent crop.

There is a shortage of red clover seed in this country, and the prices are high, running around 25 to 28 cents a pound. It is a pity our growers were not sure of a bumper crop this year. It would help them over many hard bumps.

Big Vetch Crops

The prices received by our growers for their vetch seed run around 3 to 3 1/2 cents a pound; away below the price of red clover seed; but the production of vetch seed is three to four times as high to the acre as red clover seed. The Salem district growers turn off 700 to 1200 pounds of clean vetch seed to the acre; in rare cases very much more—even as high as a ton to the acre.

There is some crimson clover also raised in the Salem district.

Other Legumes Here

Our growers produce a constantly increasing acreage of the white clovers; the Alsike, Sweet, White Dutch, Bokhara or Honey clovers, etc. This is very important, on account of the fact that bees can work in white clovers, and they need it for late bee pasturing.

With plenty of late bee pasture, this will be the greatest bee country in the world. The early honey flow here is the largest known, excepting in southern Oregon. And fruit growers must have bees for pollination purposes, in order to insure their crops.

We Produce Hairy Vetch

We are also producing here the old-fashioned sand or hairy vetch. A good deal of new acreage of this old-fashioned sand or hairy vetch, sown in the fall. It will not winter kill. It is aphid proof. It is one of the best of all the vetches for a cover crop.

We are surely "on our way" in the matter of legumes and the future looks big in this respect.

It means many great advantages for our section, not the least being the keeping up and the restoration of the fertility of the soil.

And Alfalfa Also

There is a large new acreage in the Salem district of alfalfa; some has been produced here for 20 years or more; of the common variety. But there is a boom on now in the new Grimm alfalfa and Salem district farmers have out hundreds of acres of it, and the indications are that they will have thousands of acres. Seeding is beginning now, and will last throughout this month, and perhaps most of May.

Canada field peas are grown here to some extent, most for hog feed—for "hogging off." They make a good crop for this purpose.

Also, the production of soy beans is being tried here; mostly in an experimental way. Formerly only southern seed could be had. But of late Michigan seed is being secured here; two new varieties, and some seed from Canada. Our farmers are trying them all out.

Hungarian Vetch Great Here

Hungarian vetch, through the initiation of the Oregon Agricultural college, has in the past year or two come into great popularity in the Salem district. It is aphid proof and frost proof, and it thrives on white, sour land. It makes great hay and silage and is an excellent cover crop. It has so far, in this district, outyielded our common vetch. A number of cars of the Hungarian seed were shipped out by our growers last year. The future of Hungarian vetch for this district look big.

We are also growing some purple vetch, for the California trade. This variety is used for a cover crop in the orange orchards of that state.

OUTLOOK IS GOOD FOR PRUNE PRICES

The Surplus of Former Years Should Be All Cleaned Up for the 1925 Crop

(Following is from a current news bulletin of the department of industrial journalism of the Oregon Agricultural college.)

Offers for the 1925 Oregon prune crop should open at a very fair price, says C. J. Hurd, marketing specialist for the state college extension service. For the first time in several years, no surplus will be carried over. Both the Oregon and California crops should be cleaned up shortly and since a large part of the 1924 crop has been sold for export, jobbers and retailers should enter the 1925 buying season with practically empty shelves.

Better economic conditions in Europe and prospects for continued employment of labor in the United States are other factors that augur well for the prune grower. Mr. Hurd believes.

Oregon and Washington have a near monopoly of Italian prunes, but this variety has to compete with the petite prune produced in California. The Italian has an advantage over the petite in size with almost a monopoly on 20's, 30's and 35's. The state agricultural economic conference and later Willamette valley conferences urged Oregon growers to put forth a special effort to produce these large sizes.

"Keeping the orchard in good physical condition and using proper care in harvesting will go far toward supplying the large sizes and good quality needed if best prices are to be obtained," says Mr. Hurd. "Owing to the exceedingly dry season last year, some growers are reporting light bloom-

\$1000 PRIZE WON BY FARM WOMAN FOR BEST EAR OF CORN IN U. S.

The Big Lesson of the National Corn Show: Same Land, Same Work, Same Weather, Same Overhead, Same Cost, and Good Seed Will Yield Twice As Much As Poor Seed, and This is as True in Oregon as in Illinois



Mrs. Elsa M. Paluska the \$1000 Prize Winner

America's best ear of corn has been produced by a woman farmer of Illinois, for which achievement she won the \$1,000 prize offered by the National Seed Corn show, held under the auspices of the Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Foundation. The feminine champion corn grower is Mrs. Elsa M. Paluska of Waverly, Ill., who received the announcement of her victory over more than 27,000 farmers of 45 states on her fifth wedding anniversary. The judges declared that the test showed the ear was 100 per cent perfect.

Five years ago Mrs. Paluska and her husband started farming in Morgan county, with only \$25 in the family coffers. Now they are working a 160-acre farm, and they are good farmers as evidenced by the fact that they test all their seed corn for germination power and disease resistance before planting.

The winning ear was a hybrid, the result of a cross between yellow corn and red corn. Back in 1846 James E. Reed, an Ohio farmer, moved to Taxewell county, Illinois and began to grow corn. It was he who made the cross and the prize-winning ear was a descendant of that mating.

ing prospects, which should mean fewer prunes to the tree and consequently larger sizes.

NEW BUSINESS FOR SALEM INTRODUCED

Weeks and Pearline for H. A. Hyde Co. Have New Ideas for Fruit Growers

Many readers have seen the new brick and concrete building on the Pacific highway nearly opposite the plant of the Valley Packing company.

Well, that is the Salem headquarters of H. A. Hyde & Co., 3090 Portland Road, the local business of which company is under the management of W. H. Weeks and Lester I. Pearline, the wholesale growers and shippers of strawberry plants, etc. The reader will note the advertisement of these people on the Slogan pages.

The line they are pushing just now is largely that of the Pacific Fruit Package company, which has its mill plant at Raymond, Wash., where they get a superior supply of spruce veneer.

The Salem managers will be able to offer to the trade of the Salem district some superior styles of crates for cherries and other fruits. They are specializing on hallocks, crates, boxes, etc., for the shipping and marketing of our various fruits.

They have of late been specializing also certified seed potatoes, shipping in car lots to distant points. They are also specializing on wholesale orders of ornamental trees, etc. This business represents practically new lines for Salem.

Importance of Good Seed

The imperative need of testing corn before planting to insure a normal yield was vividly demonstrated at the National Seed Corn show. More than 25 per cent of the ears showed poor germination and these were the best ears which more than 27,000 corn growers could find. The winning ear, which captured the \$1,000 prize, proved up 100 per cent in germination power and disease resistance. The tests were in charge of Joseph Naylor.

The big lesson of the National Seed Corn show to the farmers of America was tersely told by Samuel R. Guard, director of the foundation, as follows:

"The lesson of the corn show could be found in almost any county. Take the best dozen ears and the poorest dozen. A dozen ears will plant an acre of ground. At the end of the season the best dozen seed ears will yield 70 bushels on the acre, or maybe 80 or 90. The poorest dozen will yield 35 bushels. Same land, same work, same weather, same overhead, same cost. And yet the 12 good seed ears yield twice as much crop as the 12 poor ears. That is the big lesson of the show."

Found: Fountain pen by woman half full of blue ink.—Jeffersonville Citizen.

Egg Laying contest for Boys and Girls.—Norwich Bulletin.

THIS WEEK'S SLOGAN

DO YOU KNOW that Salem is the center of a district in which the legumes do wonderfully well; that no country can grow better red or sweet clover, or better vetches or field peas; that alfalfa does well here on most soils; that the orchardist may grow here the finest of clover crops in legumes; that the dairyman may grow the best legumes for his uses; that the bee keeper may raise sweet clover and other legumes for bee pasture to his heart's content—that, in short, the farmer of this district now has the knowledge in his noodle of the great value of the nodules on the rootlets of the legumes; and that he is using this knowledge for his own good and the good of this district in general?

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.

LUMBERING AND AGRICULTURE ARE INDUSTRIAL TWINS AT FALLS CITY

Lumbering Operations are Gradually Laying the Foundation for an Extensive Agricultural District of Unusual Value—Cows, Goats, Poultry, Bees, Berries, Fruits and Nuts Reward Industry

BY EDWARD T. BARBER

Since more than 57 per cent of the cost of a manufactured article is represented by the raw materials, transportation and freight entering into it, the law of natural selection enters into the manufacturing industries of any community.

Falls City is located in the "big woods," on the banks of the Little Luckiamute river well up in the foothills of the Coast mountains. A waterfall of unusual beauty at this point in the stream indicated two factors entering into the making of lumber. Plenty of power and plenty of timber. So, before the days of steam or electricity the river started the town of Falls City as a mill town.

A saw mill and a grist mill were among its first industries. The saw mill industry still survives as the largest business of the place.

Numerous small mills are operating, but the lumber industry is largely represented by the Griswold-Grier Lumber company and the Falls City Lumber company.

The Cobbs-Mitchell mill is idle at present, but it still owns large tracts of valuable timber within reach of this mill, and which will in time be brought here for working into lumber.

Lumber from the Falls City mills is of a high grade and is in demand all over the middle west. It is even shipped to New York and other eastern cities.

(Continued on page 11)

The Griswold-Grier mill operates a planing mill in connection with its saw mill. The difference in weight between dressed and undressed lumber is such that it saves freight charges to dress the lumber before being shipped east. As scientific research advances the time will be not far distant when plants will be established at the fountain head of the lumber business to utilize every particle of what is now waste. The stump will be converted into useful chemicals, as well as the hog fuel now being burned.

An adjunct of the lumber business at Falls City is the sale of the cut-over lands.

Unlike many localities, these cut-over lands about Falls City are as productive of agricultural products as they were of timber. They are a rich, red alluvial nature and rolling enough to give good drainage for both air and water.

As a result the lands yield unusual quantities of fruit, berries and nuts of an extraordinary quality so that the future of fruit and berry culture about Falls City is exceedingly bright.

These lands are also unusually adapted to the dairy industry. Already the milk goat industry has been placed on a most promising and substantial commercial footing. Some 400 milk goats are now used in the business of making Roquefort cheese. This is the



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ROY BOHANNON, Manager

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