

# PANSY SEED SELLS FOR \$119 TO \$2.50 A POUND, BUT IS WORTH IT

### If You Want Whopping Big Pansies Next Spring, You Should Plant Your Seed During This Month or August, Says the Pansy Expert of the Labish District

If you want great, whopping, wide enough to allow the dirt to sift through. Sift dirt from the barnyard through a collander, which removes stones, sticks and cut worms if there should be any. Press it down, so that it does not come to the top of the box, for you will often wish to put some protecting cover over it when the sun is too hot, or the later rain beats too severely. Soak the dirt good, until water runs from the bottom of the box, and the next day plant your seeds in furrows made with a nail, just barely deep enough to hold the seed in place. Then sift some more dirt on top to cover well, and lay a gunny-sack flat on top of them.

After the first few days begin peering under the edge of the sack, and if the ground looks dry, smooth the sack down and water the SACK well, as the moisture going through it reaches the seeds without washing them up. After the sixth day, if many are up, remove the sack, but have your box where not a ray of the scorching afternoon sun strikes it. And never let your box get really dry when the plants are young.

In transplanting, set a foot apart in your garden.

But to return to the subject of seed, you might be interested in knowing that \$119 per pound is the prevailing price, although some kinds are \$256 per pound, and next month, for the seed issue of The Statesman the writer promises an article that is pretty sure to make you want to jump into the seed business and amass sudden wealth.

Lately a second government inspector has been added. The two inspectors are Dr. H. E. Wimer and Dr. H. L. Muzzy.

**On Sixth Year**

The Valley Packing company commenced operations on January 1, 1920. It has been going and growing for over five and a half years. The president is F. W. Steusloff, vice-president, W. H. Steusloff, secretary - treasurer, Curtis B. Cross.

These men are more than mere stockholders and managers. They work at the plant. They take a pride in the product they put out. They stand for the integrity and honorable dealing of their company.

The Valley Packing company will never be able to stop growing and building. It is in a growing field.

**Highest Price for Hogs**

There is a cost connected with the delivery of hogs to the Portland market from Willamette valley points of about 75 cents a hundred pounds, as stated above.

So the Salem price is really always above the Portland price; and the Portland price is nearly always the highest in the United States. The Salem price, as was stated, is always within 50 cents a hundred pounds of the Portland price.

So the reader may see that the producers of hogs in the Salem district are favored in price far above the swine breeders of the Mississippi valley states—the so-called great corn states.

It should be remarked in passing that the Salem district is becoming a great corn district. Marion has taken her place as the leading corn country in the Pacific Northwest, and Polk county is not far behind; neither is Yamhill, Linn or Clackamas. Our growing wine industry is helping to boost corn growing here.

And it is helping the dairying and poultry industries, too, and directly and indirectly aiding in the growth and business prosperity of the city and country in many ways.

Our people can show their ap-

## SALEM IS THE BEST HAY MARKET

The managers keep adding on yard room as needed. Several additions have been made in the past year. The yards are all paved and connected with the sewer and are flushed down often, to keep them sanitary and free from flies. There is ample cold storage, and the plant and all its appliances are modern and first class in every way.

**The Markets**

Fresh meat has been for some time going from this plant as far south as Ashland and Klamath Falls, and to Portland on the north, and lately they have been going into Washington and California. There are now local markets in Silverton, Dallas and Independence, belonging to the company—the best markets in those cities. The company owns its buildings and pays taxes in each of these cities. The company delivers meat in its own trucks, all over the local territory, and to Portland.

The company employs in and about the plant about 50 people, and the weekly payroll is above \$1500.

The Cascade brand of hams, bacon and lard, put out by the Valley Packing company is sold in the markets every where right along with the leading brands produced by the large packing houses throughout the country. The local concern takes no back seat on quality.

**Guaranteed by Government**

The Valley Packing company is government inspected. It is operated under the supervision of the bureau of industries of the United States department of agriculture. There has all along been maintained at the plant a veterinary inspector who has been provided with an office there and who inspects all animals as they come in and all meats as they go out, and also supervise the whole plant as to sanitation, etc. So the whole output is guaranteed as to quality by the United States gov-



SOME SALEM DISTRICT HAMPSHIRE

## AN IMMENSE ONION CROP IS COMING ON

### The District That Produces Most of Oregon's Onions Looks Better Than Ever

The onion crop of the Labish district will be immense this year. The largest acreage ever grown is in crop, and the prospects are favorable for the largest yield per acre.

Weather conditions have been ideal for both onions and weeds. Growers are being offered two dollars a hundred pounds, which is out of the ordinary for this time of the year. A shortage of the onion crop is reported in the east.

The Labish district growers estimate an average yield of five hundred sacks per acre.

**Sets Harvest Soon**

The pulling of onion sets in that district will commence next week.

C. E. McIlwain, whose place is a mile and a half east of the Labish Center school, produced last year 34,000 pounds of pickling onions on one acre of the Labish beaverdam lands, and he has a better prospect for this year. He expects to harvest at least 35,000 pounds to the acre this year.

The million dollar highway will surely be realized soon for that district; probably this year. And the products will be much more than \$1,000,000 a year when the whole district is in intensive cultivation.

That is Oregon's greatest onion district, and the coast's only great onion set district, and it is becoming more so every passing year.

## A PIG TO A COW TO 5 ACRES OF GRAIN

(Continued from page 8)

der of his gain will probably be made at a loss. This loss should be slight if there is plenty of alfalfa pasture during the growing stage but will be heavier if there is no pasture. It is practically always safe to recommend pig raising where a gain of 50 pounds or more on stubble can be obtained. It is generally advisable that the farmers raise their own feeder pigs unless it be where grain farms and alfalfa farms are in close proximity, in which case the alfalfa farm can well raise the feeders and the grain farmer fatten them.

It is recognized, however, that where harvest is exceptionally clean or where water is not available, pig raising is not advisable.

III. That pigs can be fattened on garbage and that grain is needed only where there is a shortage of garbage. Pigs so fed fatten rapidly and make pork good enough for the top market. The garbage should be as free as possible from foreign material, coffee grounds, soap, dish water, tooth picks and broken dishes. If fresh it does not need to be cooked. The average amount of garbage per person is about one-third pound per day. Six to eleven pounds of garbage for fattening pigs will replace one pound of barley. Garbage is not recommended for sows, suckling pigs or for shoats under 75 pounds unless fed in very limited amounts.

IV. That where pigs are fed entirely on marketable feed and good pasture they should bring a price per 200 pounds approximating the price of 616 pounds of grain. The United States Department of Agriculture estimates that the normal ratio between the price of corn and pork is 616 pounds (11 bushels) of corn to 100 pounds of pork live weight. The average ratio of grain prices to pork prices in Oregon is less favorable than this and more commonly is five or five and a half. For this reason we do not recommend that pig raising be attempted where the pigs cannot be used as a means of marketing by-products such as skim milk, stubble, garbage, waste fruit, etc. A large increase in our supply of feed grain accompanied by a much lower price of such grains might change this condition.

V. That pig raisers should not buy feed other than tankage or other supplements and that farmers who do not have the grain on their own farms should not raise pigs.

That if the recommendations above would be literally followed Oregon would produce about 250,000 hogs annually to which could be added around 25,000 grown largely on garbage. This would make 275,000 pigs which is somewhat more than we are now producing, and which is almost enough to supply local needs.

## HIGHWAY DEVELOPMENT IS BEING CONTINUED

### SEALED BIDS WILL BE OPENED TUESDAY, JULY 28

#### Work Scattered Through Seven Counties; Chiefly Grading and Surfacing

Continuance of the program of improvement of the highway system of the state was announced yesterday by the state highway commission, which will receive sealed bids on projects in seven counties at the Multnomah county court house Tuesday afternoon, July 28.

The projects are the grading and surfacing of 5.83 miles with broken stone on the Kings Valley and Hoskins market roads in Benton county; 12.56 miles of grading and surfacing of the Albany-Lebanon section of the Santiam highway; 23.3 miles of grading, involving \$94,000 cubic yards of excavation on the Burnt Hill-Checto river section of the Rosemead coast highway, in Curry county, at an estimated cost of \$900,000; 8.8 miles of grading, involving approximately 225,000 cubic yards of excavation on the Siletz Bay-Rocky Creek section of the Roosevelt highway in Lincoln county and .65 miles of grading for the Meacham over-crossing section of the Old Oregon trail in Umatilla county.

A bridge over Crooked river on the Dalles-California highway, near Terrebonne, in Jefferson county, will require approximately 100,000 pounds of metal reinforcement, 700,000 pounds of structural steel, 720 cubic yards of concrete and 4,000 cubic yards of excavating.

A two-story log cabin effect rest room, with all modern improvements, will be erected at Emigrant park, on the Old Oregon trail about 25 miles southeast of Pendleton. This building will be 40 by 50 feet, with considerable stone masonry.

In speaking of the linen industry in Belfast and the possibilities of the industry in the Willamette valley, Mr. Dann stated that Belfast producers and manufacturers are not at all worried over the prospects of all woolen goods in this industry from the United States. It was further stated that as much cotton was exported from Belfast every year as linen. It struck Mr. Dann as a little odd that in a country famous for its linen industry it should be so difficult to secure linen goods other than handkerchiefs and table cloths, yet this was the condition in Belfast, he asserts. He went on to say that all of the manufacturers in Belfast are trying to make the best handkerchiefs and tablecloths and are forgetting the other numerous uses to which linen can be adapted.

Mr. Dann feels that linen industry has a great future in this section of the country. He stated as one of the crying needs of the industry at the present time a need for cheaper fiber, and said that it was hoped in the near future to solve this problem in some satisfactory way by invention of more modern machinery. As soon as it is possible for the spinner to obtain his fiber at a cheaper price, the price of linen articles will go down. Flax growers in the United States need not consider foreign competition in this industry at the present time, Mr. Dann stated. There is a good market for linen goods of all kinds and the size of this market will increase as the industry increases.

Miss Eva Miles favored the club with two vocal solos, the first being "Demis," by Richardson, and the second, a darkey spiritualist song, "De Ol' Ark's a-Movin'." She was accompanied on the piano by Mrs. R. H. Dann.

## Chinese King Cancels Proposed Trip to Japan

TIENSIN—Hsuan Tung, emperor, alias plain Mr. Pu Yi, who escaped from Peking recently "traveling light," has given up the idea of going to Japan least his departure arouse the suspicions of those at present engaged in vilifying him, says the editor of the Peking and Tientsin Times.

The young man appeared in the best of spirits in spite of the fact that he is virtually a prisoner in the Chang Piao Gardens, where he resides under the protection of the Japanese authorities, and where he received his interviewer. That it is necessary to afford him special protection is due to the fact that a group of agitators in Peking is openly demanding his assassination or execution.

Instead of making his dash from Peking disguised in a Japanese uniform and by means of a blue motor car, as certain Peking newspapers allege, the ex-emperor, according to his own story, traveled by train, clad in a brown lounge suit, wedged between two of Feng Yu-hsiang's soldiers and with more of them on the seat opposite, all blissfully unaware of his identity.

Indicating some boxes in the courtyard, the deposed monarch explained that they had just arrived from Peking and contained the effects of himself and the empress. Everything else, he said, including his private papers and deeds, were in the hands of the so-called commission appointed immediately after the Feng Yu-hsiang coup to "inventory" the contents of the palace. He feared many of his belongings had been stolen.

## A HOME-MADE FLY SPRAY THAT'S GOOD

(Continued from page 9)

a 10 per cent solution of crude carbolic acid. Epsom salts at the rate of one-fourth pound to the wash for 100 chicks, and hydrochloric acid at the rate of one teaspoonful to a gallon of water, are also recommended.

The best legumes are heavy lime feeders. A two ton crop of Oregon clover used about 150 pounds of limestone in its growth. Small grains, grasses, and corn use much lime than legumes because there are no nodules and bacteria in their roots. Liming is recommended by the experiment station only on soils that are acid or known to need lime.

## Miracle of Red Sea Failed To Repeat for Tribesmen

CAPTOWN—That we do not live in an age of miracles has been proven again, this time by a tribe of Christian Zulus. About 50 members of the tribe attempted to repeat the miracle of the Red Sea on a flood-swollen river in Zululand. They were drowned.

The party had attended a tribal gathering and were returning to their homes when they found their path obstructed by an overflowing river. It was determined to ford the river and the party knelt down and prayed. Then their leader advanced and struck the waters with an iron rod, commanding the waters to open and allow them to pass. The whole party then advanced into the water, and were lost.

## Cuban Government to Name Dozen New US Consulates

HAVANA—The growing importance of commercial relations between Cuba and the United States is reflected in the proposed establishment of 12 new consulates in the United States. The foreign relations committee of the senate and house of the Cuban congress are preparing a consular and diplomatic bill to provide expansion of both services.

Cities in the United States already named as points for new consular offices are: Birmingham, Ala.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Wichita, Kan.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Beaumont, Port Worth, Houston, and San Antonio, Tex.; Seattle, Wash., and Milwaukee, Wis.

## CHEAPER FIBER SAID LINEN INDUSTRY NEED

### GREAT FUTURE FOR VALLEY IS SEEN BY DANN

#### Has Spent Months Studying Conditions and Manufacturing Through Europe

Robert H. Dann, a son-in-law of B. C. Miles of the Miles Linen mill, was the principal speaker at the weekly luncheon meeting of the Rotary club yesterday. Mr. Dann is connected with the Miles' interests, and has just returned from an extended tour of inspection of linen mill conditions and flax growing in England, Ireland and Belgium.

For seven months Mr. Dann studied the linen industry in Belfast, and during that time he was given the opportunity to observe many interesting and often humorous incidents of Irish life. On one occasion an Irishman was asked when summer time came in Ireland, and the Irishman promptly responded that he did not know just when it would come on that particular year, but that on the previous year it had come on Wednesday. Mr. Dann then went on to say that the average monthly rainfall for the district surrounding Belfast is 3 1/2 inches. One of the other interesting side-lights mentioned in the talk was the shrewdness with which Irish shopkeepers pick out American subjects, and the agility with which they boost their prices when an American enters their shop.

During Mr. Dann's stay in Belfast he had the opportunity to visit in 42 Irish homes, and was well impressed with the hospitality of the Irish. The Irish people, he said, are very much interested in affairs in the United States and at present are watching with keen interest the struggle to enforce the prohibition amendment. It seems that the Irish are contemplating a similar amendment in their own country, and they are particularly anxious to see how the United States succeeds in her effort to enforce the law.

No matter what happens in France, the people are used to it.

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Sailors of All the World Rely on English Justice

LONDON—It is not generally known that sailors of every nationality bring their grievances to a court in the block of buildings known as the Law Courts in the Strand. This is the "Admiralty Court," over which presides a president and two Trinity Brethren, and it deals with cases of collision between vessels in any part of the world or of any nationality; the assessing of damages for such collisions, arbitration in connection with towage of a valuable cargo, and even disputes

between the captains of two foreign vessels.

When a ship of any nationality is disabled at sea and another comes along to help, the captain of the disabled vessel may ask what the other will charge to tow him to the nearest port. The reply often is, "leave it to the Admiralty," meaning the court situated in the Strand, London.

One reason for this general confidence of seafarers in the Strand justice house is said to be the absolute impartiality dealt out there. Also the two Trinity Brethren who sit with the judge have been masters of ships for many years, and can talk freely with the contestants in their own tongues and in their seafaring lingo.

## Telephone Experts Guard Against Leaks in Radios

CHICAGO—New problems, added to the tasks which have confronted engineers in designing the modern telephone, have sprung to the fore since the advent of radio broadcasting. Included in the list of these problems is the maintaining of the factor that has made the telephone the great instrument it is today, practical secrecy in communication. And this task has been brought sharply to the attention of the engineer by radio.

With the improvement in the radiocast field, many stations are using telephone lines to bring to the transmitter events that take place outside the station studio. Such use of the telephone lines recently led to the placing on the air a brief part of a telephone conversation between a man and woman, and made possible for the two telephone users to hear a snatch of the radio program, which consisted of a play broadcast by a Chicago station direct from the theater.

Telephone engineers explained, however, that this unusual condition was brought about by what is known as "cross talk," caused when the sealed wire used by the broadcaster became crossed in the telephone terminal with the line being used for telephone conversation.

Much research work has been done by engineers to prevent this so-called "cross talk," which occurs at times during ordinary telephone conversations. The engineers said that great progress had been made in overcoming the difficulty, but that further work was being pursued.

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