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# INDUSTRIAL OREGON PRODUCES QUALITY PRODUCTS



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## 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
Prairie, 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 5	Hops, Cabbage, Etc., June 18
Strawberries, November 13	Wholesaling and Jobbing, June 25
Apples, November 20	Cucumbers, Etc., July 2
Raspberries, November 27	Goats, July 9
Mint, December 4	Schools, Etc., July 23
Great Cows, Etc., December 11	Sheep, July 30
Blackberries, December 18	National Advertising, August 6
Cherries, December 25	Seeds, Etc., August 13
Pears, January 1, 1926	Livestock, August 20
Gooseberries, January 8	Grain and Grain Products, August 27
Corn, January 15	Manufacturing, September 3
Celery, January 22	Automotive Industries, September 10
Spinach, Etc., January 29	Woodworking, Etc., Sept. 24
Onions, Etc., February 5	
Potatoes, Etc., February 12	
Bees, February 19	
Poultry and Poultry, Feb. 26	
City Beautiful, etc., March 5	
Beans, etc., March 12	
Paved Highways, March 19	
Head Lettuce, March 26	
Silos, Etc., April 2	
Legumes, April 9	
Asparagus, Etc., April 16	
Grapes, Etc., April 23	
Drug Garden, April 30	

(Back copy 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.)

## MORE LARKSPURS FOR HOME BUMBLE BEES MAY MAKE MORE RED CLOVER SEED AND BE WORTH MILLIONS TO DISTRICT

More Larkspurs for More Bumble Bees Do Make More Pansy Seed for the Pansy King of Oregon—A Couple of Other Questions Are Passed on to the Budding Burbanks of This Section

Some interesting things have developed in the search of the Statesman editor for facts concerning the various seed growing projects in the Salem district.

And nothing more interesting than the fact that E. J. Steele, former editor, now the Oregon Pansy King, high class student of nature, has made a discovery that more larkspurs will give him more bumble bees, and that more bumble bees will give him more pansy seeds; 100 per cent more, and perhaps even a much larger increase.

To the red clover growers of the Salem district this discovery of Mr. Steele may have a great significance; it may be worth millions to them annually, for honey bees can not work in red clover, while bumble bees can. The reason is, in the language of the layman, that the tongues of the honey bees are too short, while bumble bees have longer tongues and can reach the nectar. With white clover bloom, it is different; honey bees can get at the nectar.

Mr. Steele is positive concerning the value of his discovery, as to pansy seed. But he has a couple of other problems which he submits to the budding Burbanks of the Salem district, as will be shown by his letter below. The two following articles will be found of great interest to most readers:

Steele's Pansy Gardens  
By ALBERT BYERS

An Oregon grower furnished the Panama Pacific Exposition with a quarter of a million pansy plants.

That grower was E. J. Steele of Portland, Oregon, the man who developed the wonderful "Mastodon" variety of pansy, the seed of which, in some of the choicest selections, one writer claims is worth its weight in gold.

Steele's Pansy Gardens, located at East 42nd and Powell streets, Portland, Oregon, cover six acres of valuable land and have been developed from a tiny bed of pansies which came into Mr. Steele's possession along with a small garden of fruits and flowers. Today the firm is employing over thirty

workers and has a monthly payroll of \$2,500.

The firm grows pansies for seed only, and sells the seed at wholesale exclusively direct to commercial growers or seed dealers. A very efficient system is used in handling the crop, good care being exercised right from the very beginning of harvesting, each variety being tagged with a specific colored label which eliminates likelihood of mixing. So efficient has been the system followed that after 30 years of shipping seeds the firm has yet to make its first mistake in filling orders.

\$1,000 annually is spent on fertilizer, and intensive methods of culture are followed which return three to four times more seed per acre than famous European growers obtain.

As in many other horticultural pursuits, successful pansy growing depends upon adequate pollination, and the common bumble bee has proved the most satisfactory. "However the pansy is a hard flower for the bumble bee to work (the honey bee can not work the pansy at all) and in order to obtain a sufficient number of bumble bees special inducements have to be offered," states Mr. Steele. This year has seen the culmination of an experiment which according to Mr. Steele has solved their problem of pollination to the extent that they have secured a crop of seed just double the size they would have had in the ordinary way. This increased crop was secured by planting a small bed of larkspur as an attraction to secure the bees. The results obtained are so definite that no other element can be credited with the increase than the attractive power of the larkspur. Beds adjacent to the larkspur plantings and grown on ground that has been in use for years will, at the close of the picking season, have produced just double the amount of seed that beds on comparatively new ground not provided with plantings of larkspur will produce. It was found that the bees even overflew the adjacent beds and a substantial increase in seed crop was found in nearby beds.

From Mr. Steele Himself  
Editor Statesman:

Since ours is a product of the soil, our problems, except in the matter of marketing are the same as those of the farmer. Marketing difficulties no longer confront us, but that is another story.

Our crop is a highly specialized one and therefore we are prohibited from going into the open market to purchase stock to fill orders; we are forced to seek methods of increasing our output per acre in addition to expanding our acreage.

Insufficient pollination is our trouble and a truly serious one, and it may be safely assumed that it is likewise a menace to the success of the producer of any kind of seed or fruit. Very few plants

"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.

## OREGON'S GREATEST WEALTH PRODUCER IN YEARS TO COME, PREDICTS WRITER

Ellie McMunn Thinks the Industry of Producing Seeds, Bulbs, and Trees Will in Time Make Up the Biggest Thing of All in Making Oregon True to Her Motto—She Tells by Name Some of Our Shining Lights Now in the Industry

By ELLIE McMUNN

In the matter of bulbs, shrubs and trees, Salem has done very well thank you, and should have an honored place in the seed section of The Statesman, for truly bulbs are merely flowers that produce "seed" at the bottom, instead of the top, and shrubs increase from root division or cuttings.

The Oregon Bulb company was the first to bring fame to Salem, or as it was in the beginning the Dibble & Franklin Tulip Farm. Three acres on a picturesque hillside just west of the long bridge connecting Marion and Polk counties, attracted thousands of visitors and finally grew out of all bounds, bulbs, work and responsibility, until a reorganization took place and the Oregon Bulb company was formed about three years ago. Mr. Dibble remaining as a stockholder, officer, and adviser, of the new company who purchased acres on the Pacific highway, five miles north of Salem.

This place has now become widely known, and has established a wholesale trade throughout the world.

W. C. Franklin retained the original tulip site in Polk county, and to his many rare tulips he has added other bulbs, as has the Oregon Bulb company, among them being daffodils and dahlias.

Donald Upjohn is the leading grower of gladioli bulbs in Oregon, having four acres of rich and rare bulbs within the limits of Salem, on the Fair Grounds road. He too has added other bulbs and a cut flower branch to his enterprise.

Luther Chapin is the newest grower of bulbs, tulips and other rare flowers, on Rural Route 8. He is self-pollinating, and therefore practically all pollination must be the work of insects—mostly bees—in our case they must be bumble bees. Observation convinced us of two facts:

1. There are not enough bumble bees to do the work. Diminishing sources of suitable food for them was reducing both the size and the number of their colonies, and, since they were just as necessary to our industry as those assistants on the payroll, it was very evident that unless our staff of bumble bees was cherished and protected there would soon be no field staff, payroll or profits—nothing but a vanishing industry.

Years of experience showed that practically no pollination was to be had on early blooming plants because that fickle dame nature deposited scarcely any nectar in the pansy blooms and bee scouts inspecting the fields found nothing to eat, hence no early colonies of young bees could be hoped for. It was therefore necessary to find some flower that would provide an abundant supply of food in the early summer, furnishing food so that the bumblebees could "stand by" and produce early colonies ready to pollinate our crop in the later summer.

We found that the annual larkspur was a prodigious yielder of nectar, but, rather skeptical, we planted one row across one of our fields, and the bumblebees flocked to these in swarms. Young colonies were hatched a month or more earlier, and our pollination in this field began a month early. The actual results of the harvest indicate not only a 100 per cent increase in crop in this field but also show strong evidence to support the theory that they have overflown from this field to other fields, and have undoubtedly saved us from a threatened shortage that would have been disastrous, to say the least.

Fact No. 2 to us is a mystery. Why is it that at times, the nectar for the bees is plentiful in our flowers, and then, all at once it disappears and again returns to stimulate pollination? Who can answer? Here is another question, "Is there any food we can give these plants to stimulate the secretion of nectar in the blooms?"

It takes a long time to learn the same of agriculture, doesn't it? —E. J. STEELE.  
Portland, Ore., Aug. 10, 1925.

out of Salem, on rich river bottom soil.

The Goin Dahlia farm near Jefferson is bringing glory to its owner, and no doubt a more substantial reward. This season all dahlias (unless purposely held back for the state fair and dahlia shows) are in bloom from four to six weeks earlier than usual, and all dahlia growers please take note that this year they may enter the seed growing list, because their plants will mature seed on account of the early start.

From the Florists' Review I quote a California grower, who might just as well be an Oregon grower:

"Our long rainless summers make it possible to produce hybridized dahlia seed of the highest quality. Two months after sowing. Price (now listen to this) price 100 seeds \$3.00 and 50 seeds \$1.50." They sell at three cents for each seed, in large or small doses. But they were no doubt worth it, for that particular grower publishes a letter from a man in Pennsylvania who bought enough seeds to plant one acre, as it is only through seeds that new varieties are produced.

Just south of the South Commercial street car line, Jay Morris has a peony garden. There must be half an acre of them, and when in bloom in May are a rare sight. Peonies are the old fashioned "pinks" of our mothers' gardens, but so improved and glorified as to bear little resemblance to the old flower that generally grew in some uncultivated corner.

Although not a professional grower, Dr. H. C. Clement has brought fame to Oregon by his wonderful iris, many of which he raised from seed, a most remarkable and rarely attempted performance. Iris roots do exceptionally well in Oregon and it is of interest to know that iris root powder, of such delicate and yet lasting fragrance is iris root. (The writer confesses with shame that some thirteen years ago she extracted from her mother's garden a sufficient number of roots to try the experiment, putting them through the meat grinder, and the faint violet fragrance that still emanates from the powder, is a constant reminder of her crime.)

Dr. Fairchild, another Burbank on the plan of Dr. Clement, who creates beauty for beauty's sake, has raised some wonderful lilies from seed, rare enough that he received personal thanks from Mrs. Warren G. Harding, for a bouquet of them when she passed through Salem with her husband, the late president.

If we wished to go two hours travel by rail or motor from Salem we could make a monumental list of nurseries growing roses, flowering shrubs and trees that would

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## Upjohn's Gladioli

They are growing this year at Twenty-first and Chemeketa streets and starting to bloom nicely now

Drive past on 21st street and look them over

Incidentally we have plenty of cut flowers at 964 South Liberty street, scores of varieties of exquisite beauty, unavailable from any other grower in the valley. We supply them at reasonable prices

Delivered at your home if you wish

D. H. Upjohn  
964 South Liberty  
Phone 1700

## PLOWING UNDER VETCH HAS MADE ORCHARDS DEVELOP FAST THERE

Have Made Growth in Seven, Eight and Ten Years That Would Otherwise Take a Man's Life Time—We Should Be Growing More of the Seeds We Use Here in the Salem District

By Ellie McMunn

Something like twenty years ago a man from Texas walked into The Statesman office to make a few inquiries concerning the location of farmers who might have on hand some vetch seed. He was in the market to buy two carloads for shipment to his own state, where it was to be plowed under, after making suitable growth, for the purpose of restoring lost fertility to the soil. I, being the "farmer" of The Statesman family, he was turned over to me, and after learning that the D. A. White Seed & Feed company could assemble his order more quickly than if he attempted a personal canvass of the neighboring farms, he gave us a story that, while it lacked thrills, was nothing short of a "scoop."

At that time Oregon farmers were not plowing under vetch, unless it might be a short, second growth, a little tough for hay. Such a waste would have been regarded as almost criminal, although our land had been wheat cropped, year after year, ever since Noah discovered America. A few brave souls had plowed under a little clover, but vetch, they said, would have to be cut and distributed, owing to its greater length, in order to get it under the top layer of soil. Now, every orchard in my neighborhood (Quinaby) where some of the finest and fairest are located, annually plow under a crop of vetch, and these orchards have so grown and thrived, that in their few years of life, seven, eight and ten years, they have made the growth it took the old orchards a man's lifetime to acquire. Two carloads of seed, now, would not be an order to excite anybody, for there must be tons galore used right here at home, to say nothing of shipments elsewhere. Planted in the fall, it is always ripe and ready for threshing out during our rainless summers, which happen to be a virtue we can brag of in the matter of seed growing.

The Californians, who have a most remarkable way of jumping in and doing just what we thought of doing at such time as we had talked about it long enough, and got rested and good in the notion of going to work, planted 2,000 acres of purple vetch in 1921, largely through the efforts of the United States department of agriculture. The seed from this vast acreage was used to sow in their own orchards, orange, olive, fig, pear and nut trees, for, even though they may employ irrigation there, and water in time prove a weak diet for a bearing tree. Oregon also sold them some seed, receiving fourteen and a half cents a pound, which gave them a profit of \$200 per acre, according to an estimate of the Seed World, in addition to the straw, which has some food value, but mostly as fertilizer, being extremely dry when cut. But, even if no green vetch were plowed under, it seems to enliven the soil in much the manner that clover does.

Speaking of clover puts us on familiar ground. Fortunes virtually have been made in the Willamette valley in the past few years growing clover seed, and every year it goes out by the carload to less favored places. Oregon grown clover ranks so high in germination that a year or two ago three carloads, grown in Marion and Polk counties, were sent out from Salem to a well known clover growing section in the south, to mix with their own seed which was so bum it wouldn't grow, but it could make bulk, and the Oregon seed could do the growing. However, there is just one fly in the ointment, and that is we cannot continue the clover business longer than two years at most on any piece of ground owing to the weeds being in preponderance, and an overgrowth of blackberry vines, which makes it imperative that the ground shall be planted to a crop requiring cultivation.

In addition to clover and vetch, Oregon is growing oats, wheat, canary, hemp, onion, and a few other things, so that it would seem that we are "on the way," but that

there is little danger of glutting the market with our field seeds just yet, let me quote you some of the arrivals of seed from foreign countries to the United States a year or two back. I quote from a copy of the Seed World of another July than the one just ended:

"The following imported seeds arrived at the port of New York during the week ending July 2: 55,000 lbs. of alfalfa from East Africa; 22,000 lbs. of red clover and 9,900 lbs. of white clover from Germany; 73,000 lbs. of crimson clover from France; and 16,500 lbs. of rape from Holland. No arrivals were reported at Baltimore."

We are not strong on alfalfa seed, but we should never again let it be necessary to send to France and Germany for clover seed. Flax seed at \$3 a bushel should be fairly profitable, since we can use the fibre also, and it would mean getting rid of some of our weeds, since it must have clean ground.

## PETUNIAS REQUIRE VERY GREAT CARE

That Is, in Attaining the High Places in the Realm of Perfect Flowers

By ETHEL R. FULLER

In the Florist's Exchange

To florists in general, the Portland strain of Petunias is well known; although the Swiss Floral Co. of Portland, Oregon, has never found it necessary to boost them by continuous advertising. In a measure this is due to the fact that the crop is never a large one. Growers all over the country, and seedsmen need not extra choice stock, regularly obtain the Portland seed, as their experience has taught them that J. G. Bacher, the originator of the strain, jealously keeps each variety up to standard. In all, he has been working with petunias for 13 or 14 years, the first variety intro-



Bacher's Portland Petunias

duced being Pride of Portland, a brilliant rose pink, which probably has been renamed on more than one occasion.

The chief characteristics of the Portland petunias are the fringed petals, large size and almost invariable trueness to color. In all, Mr. Bacher has introduced nine varieties, namely: Elks' Pride, rich purple, the most striking of all petunias; Pride of Portland, deep rose-pink; Irvington Beauty, varying shades of pale pink; Lilac Beauty, lilac deepening to heliotrope; Apple Blossom Beauty, delicate pink with veins of lavender; Scarlet Beauty, vivid red shading to maroon; White Beauty, pure white with yellow throat; Miniature Beauty, a dwarf pink and white variety, and Portland Beauty, a late variety with magenta red, deeply fringed flowers.

Mr. Bacher, who was born in Switzerland, had, as a boy, two consuming passions, one a love for plants, which led him to the world famous gardening school at Geneva, Ecole Cantonal d'Horticulture de Chateaufort, where he spent three years, graduating with honors; the other a hunger for travel, which lured him, at the age of

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## THIS WEEK'S SLOGAN

DID YOU KNOW That Salem is a seed growing center of increasing importance; that our soil and climate combine to give advantages to seed growing; that our long and dry and late summer seasons are ideal for the ripening and curing and gathering of seeds, as our earlier weather conditions are fine for the best seed development; that there is large profit in the growing of seeds, though the industry requires painstaking work and intelligent care; that if the industry were properly organized here it would attract wide and favorable attention and furnish remunerative employment to a large number of people and handsome returns for the investment of a vast amount of capital; and that there is no more favorable field anywhere for either the investment of large capital or intelligent and competent cooperative organization workers?

## SOME LAWS AND PENALTIES SUGGESTED FOR THE PROTECTION OF OUR FORESTS

They Will Have to Be More Severe Than Any Now on the Statute Books—A Tree of Heaven (Ailanthus) Near Quinaby That Is 60 Feet High, and Only Twelve Years Old—Make It Native by Adoption and Generous Seed Planting

Editor Statesman:

With the country annually swept by fire; with mills turning logs into lumber; with the world calling for paper faster than it can be manufactured from the waste rags of the nation, it is small wonder that the far-seeing man has set himself to gather seeds of trees with which to reforest the earth, that those who come after him may not be ushered into a barren and unlovely world.

How long Oregon may make its proud boast of one-fifth of the standing timber in the United States is uncertain, but the forest patrol, the railroad warnings, the Boy Scout training, beneficial as all this has been, has not appreciably stayed the ruthless destruction. Some day, of course, laws so stringent as to really protect the timber will be passed, with punishment so terrible that no culprit will err twice. No man will be allowed to smoke any place except in a cave going back into the earth at least 100 feet. No uncooked food will be allowed to enter the forests, as such may be presumed to be the forerunner of a camp fire; no person found "carrying a match on his person at any time or place shall thereafter be allowed to vote or to own property or marry or get a divorce; any person cutting a tree, "to get it out of the road," shall be compelled to live in central Nevada and secure what comfort he can from the shade of a sagebrush.

But with independent, freedom-loving Americans it is quite evident that "the barn will not be locked until the horse is stolen," so the next best thing is to grab a few seeds from the mighty forests and perpetuate them in some sheltered spot that promises immunity from man in his mad mood of destruction.

"Uncle Sam" has begun the good work, and throughout the timbered sections of the United States, in the reserves or elsewhere if permission is granted, there are organized crews working to secure seeds of pine, fir, redwood, or whatever is available

But the government is not handing out these seeds to the and adapted to reforestation purposes.

private individual, although in some instances federal aid is possible here and in Canada in the matter of securing young trees for windbreaks. It is the work of the nurseryman to make plantings of tree seeds, after securing them at infinite pains and expense to himself. He it is who sends reliable men on long journeys into rough country where the trees are climbed, or chopped down and thousands of seeds gathered that, with care, develop into trees, which left to themselves might never have sprouted.

Besides trees for reforestation, which is devoted chiefly to looking out for lumber in the future, Oregon cedar is having a run of popularity that threatens its extermination, unless some far-seeing individual shall plant every available tract to that variety of evergreen.

Among the uses to which it is put are the following: Airplane timber, lead pencils, moth-proof chests, Christmas decorations, branches for distribution to the members of every Catholic church in the world on Good Friday, except in the tropics where palms are available; lastly, what most vitally concerns farmers, are fence posts and loganberry posts.

So slow growing is cedar that it takes twenty years to make a fence post, but the next twenty years' growth would enlarge it to the size where twenty posts could be made of one tree, while the newest hedge is made of young cedars, with small danger of ever becoming "common" or overdone, for while the seeds quickly sprout and are as beautiful as ferns even in their first and second year of growth, there are very few springing up around the parent tree, whose thick branches prevent sufficient moisture from reaching the seedling.

But to pass on to trees of more rapid growth we find that the Ailanthus tree, or "Tree of Heaven," has a record never broken or

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## SEEDS

We buy and sell all kinds of seeds grown in this state having a large wholesale trade as well as a good retail business.

We carry in stock all the varieties that are suitable for the Pacific coast and are in a position to fill all orders promptly.

Mail orders are given prompt attention and we ship to all parts of the United States.

We give special attention to Seed Grains, Clover Seed, Vetch Seed, and the different Grass Seeds as well as a full line of Garden Seeds.

Send for list when in the market as you will find it to your interest to do so. All seeds are thoroughly re-cleaned and graded and comply with the various State Seed laws of the different states.

D. A. WHITE & SONS

Wholesale and Retail Seedmen,

SALEM, OREGON



A Mastodon Pansy