

OURS IS THE WORLD'S COMING GREATEST LEGUME DISTRICT

THE BRILLIANT MARIGOLDS FINE

Velvety Mahogany Reds and Browns, and Crimsons and Maroons

The richest and most velvety mahogany reds and browns as well as crimsons and maroons are found in the marigolds, these colors prevailing in the French



A BED OF TALL AFRICAN MARIGOLDS BORDERED BY THE DWARF FRENCH VARIETY.

types, which are either dwarf or tall. The coloring is seldom solid but comes in flakes and spots or with a narrow edging of yellow when it is the prevailing color.

For vivid yellows and oranges, the huge double African marigolds are a mainstay. The pigmy of the family, a little ferny-leaved plant with finely scented foliage and myriads of tiny brilliant yellow flowers, is known as *tagetes signata pumila*. It is an excellent edging plant for the larger types.

The tall Africans under good culture will reach a height of four feet. The dwarf French types make round bushes spangled with flowers about 18 inches tall and bloom over a long season. The tall French represented by the popular Josephine strain reach a similar height, but are not as frequently grown as they should be, the dwarf bedding type usurping the affections of gardeners. The tall Josephine, which has the most gorgeous reds of all the marigolds, being particularly brilliant in the fall months, is the finest of this class and once grown no gardens will be without it because of its good stems and the fine material it gives for cutting. It becomes a favorite market variety almost as soon as introduced.

Marigolds want plenty of room to develop and 18 inches for the French and 2 feet for the Africans is none too close. While they like fertile soil they should not be overfed as when given too rich fare they make too heavy a leaf growth and the blooming season is delayed. Seedling marigolds spin up to a bud at once and then proceed to branch out and make good bushes.

The seed should not be sown in the open ground until after danger of frost is over, but should be started in flats, or boxes with protection to get early bloom. Many gardeners, however, are content to sow in the open as the marigold comes to blooming in short order, one of the quickest of annuals to give results. The tall varieties are best given stakes.

ONIONS GROWN FOR THE SHOW TABLE

Due to the increase of interest in gardening, the growth of garden clubs as an important social factor in American life, with the garden shows which are becoming regular functions, the onion has

assumed a position of more than usual importance. It has become a show vegetable and its social standing is greatly improved.

Big onions are a feature of the fall vegetable displays and a big onion is a tribute to a vegetable gardener's skill as it takes real cultural ability to turn out big Bermuda types of uniform size for the show table. It is necessary to get an early start to produce these big bulbs and this is about the last chance to get them going if you have neglected to get started. They need to be sown and transplanted to their quarters to get the benefit of a full season's growth.

Sown in April, fine bulbs may be grown by intensive culture. The seedlings should be transplanted about six inches apart in rows at least one foot apart in the richest soil that the gardener can provide. The top should be snipped off about half its length when they are transplanted and great care not to disturb the roots any more than necessary should be taken. To raise prize onions the gardener must be ready to keep them cultivated up to the minute eradicating every weed and keeping the soil stirred.

Application of wood ashes, which can be bought from seed houses, scattered on each side of the row and hoed in greatly benefit the development of big bulbs. Prizetaker and Southport Globe are favorite kinds for big onions as they usually are found easier to bring to good-sized bulbs by the average gardener than the foreign types which make bigger bulbs. The Globe types are most highly esteemed for the show table, although Mammoth Silver King, the largest of the foreign varieties, which is flat in shape, is often grown. It produces big bulbs within four months from seed and under expert care specimens have been grown weighing as high as three pounds.

Onion seed sown as soon as the ground can be worked will give good onions of medium size.

WE SHOULD GROW ALL OF OUR SUGAR

(Continued from page 1)

sing under natural conditions. The

result is a large assortment of varieties growing wild or cultivated in a primitive way by the natives. We also know that the disease responsible for reduced yields in the United States are present there, and it is logical to suppose that resistant or tolerant varieties will have developed naturally."

Speeding up Propagating

Because sugar cane is propagated by cuttings instead of with seed, it will be necessary to adopt a method of keeping the collected canes in a growing condition until shipment can be made to the United States. A propagation garden will be established for the purpose at Port Moresby where newly collected specimens will be sent at intervals and planted. When the expedition is ready to return, cutting garden and shipped to Arlington Farm, Rosslyn, Va., for replanting in the department's sugar cane greenhouses where they will be kept under observation for a year.

Under an improved method of propagating sugar can introduced by Doctor Brandes, it is possible to increase the supply of cuttings from an original specimen about 20 times as rapidly as under the present commercial method. An illustration of the rapidity with which a commercial supply of planting material may be developed is seen in the fact that cuttings for the 170,000 acres planted last fall were produced from a few canes within four years.

Should Go Further

The sending of the expedition in the search of still better disease-resistant varieties of sugar cane is a wise move on the part of the United States government.

The P. O. J. varieties of sugar cane already in use in Louisiana, as mentioned in the press article above, has had the effect of rejuvenating the sugar industry of that state. In fact, without these better varieties, the industry in that state would have been all but destroyed by the Mississippi flood. The acreage devoted to sugar cane has increased amazingly for this year, over last year. The tonnage of the new varieties in the

crops of last year showed surprisingly good results in the way of their increase per acre of cane. The name, P. O. J., as the careful reader has surmised, stands for Proefstaten Oost Java, as mentioned in the press service article. The P. O. J. varieties in Louisiana are designated by numbers. There are several of them in use.

But the writer of this comment on the action of the federal authorities gives so much space to this matter in order to say that the federal authorities ought to go still further—

They should get the power of the United States government behind the greater development of the sugar industry of this country, including the beet sugar branch of it.

Should Imitate England

The British government subsidizes the beet sugar industry of Great Britain to about the amount of the wholesale price of sugar in the United States. That is, including the direct subsidy and the tariff protection. That is, around 5 cents a pound. The protective duty for the United States is 1.76 cents a pound, for Cuban raw sugars, and that is practically all the competition the industry of the United States has. We get about 4,000,000 tons of our annual sugar supply from Cuba. Our total supply is around 6,000,000 tons. About 1,000,000 tons is beet sugar grown in our own continental United States, and nearly

all the other 1,000,000 tons or more is from Hawaii, the Philippines, Porto Rico and the Louisiana cane fields. There is a sprinkling from the South and Central American countries.

Ireland subsidizes her beet sugar growers and manufacturers, too. To about the extent of the British subsidies.

Great Possible Prosperity

There is great possible prosperity for the United States in the production of the 4,000,000 tons of sugar in this country that now comes from Cuba. This could be accomplished without any subsidy at all—

It could be done by a reasonable increase in the protective duty.

It would surely pay this country to bring about this result.

This is the result that would be brought about if the matter were in the hands of a great business concern. In one phase of the matter, the United States government is a great business concern. It is the only power that can bring about the growing and making of all the sugar used in the United States, in our own country.

The keeping and distribution of this enormous sum annually in our own country, with its direct and indirect benefits, would be enough to alone bring a high state of prosperity to the United States.

It is strange that there does not develop a leadership in congress that would undertake to bring this thing about.

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