

BULB INDUSTRY GREAT ASSET

Salem Territory Grows 12 Million During Year Statistics Show

The climate of the Willamette valley, which puts a finish on the bulb in the way of vitality, size and firmness, unexcelled by any other portion of the northwest, and shows special superiority in the case of the tulip, is its share in making the Salem area a large bulb center.

The origination of the business here, continuous growing through 10 years, are on the positive side of the ledger. Right now consumers, both wholesale and retail, who set their face as a matter of course toward Salem, are many, and their withdrawal would be seriously felt.

But the future extent of the business here depends both on the encouragement it receives as well as on the close observation and discriminating experience of the grower. The day is past when care and careful grading being essentially to the future. Silphoid methods, no matter how many bulbs involved, would do harm to any community. This caution, it may be added, does not apply to growers here who have devoted themselves to study of and experimentation with the bulb. But careful growing granted, the future of the business in Salem can only be measured by the amount of money put into a favored undertaking. Because of the momentum of the publicity it has already received it will be easier for Salem to step into a huge industry than any other locality. Almost more than any other, Salem territory works hand in hand with the Willamette valley climate. Why should the community hesitate to put the same energy into the bulb industry as it has into the tulip and daffodil industry? There should be two hundred acres of bulbs growing right in Salem now, with the index finger pointing "onward." Nothing else will give Salem more publicity, more supremacy.

A Little History

Holland has long been noted for its bulb growing which is carried on both intensively and extensively. The DeGraw Brothers, one of the leading growers of Holland, has 400 acres all in tulips and daffodils and also 300 acres in daffodils in England.

There is no reason why the Willamette valley of Oregon cannot become the center of bulb production in the United States, as Holland is of Europe. We should ultimately have large acreages of both tulips and daffodils, and especially tulips. Our valley is endowed by nature with a climate particularly adapted to bulb culture in many respects our climatic conditions are much better for this important industry than those of Holland, which has to overcome the handicaps of long seasons of cold weather and periods of hot weather with too intense sunshine during the critical months of growth.

Some of the bulbs used at home and abroad are sold to the greenhouses who demand that they begin to grow at once and mature perfect specimens of about the same size. Now the Willamette valley bulbs seem to possess this much desired quality in greater degree than any other bulbs on the market. Our tulips and daffodils bulbs exhibit "the will to grow" immediately and develop into hardy, even sized specimens which command the best prices.

Impetus Given

During the past year the bulb industry has received a great impetus in the Willamette valley. Growers are learning to grow tulips, March, April, May and June weather gives us just the right amount of temperate sunshine and semi-cloudy days to put vitality and vigor in the bulbs. These four months are the critical ones in the growth of the bulb in the Willamette valley climate, as in the production. Here in the Willamette valley, instead of "running out" our bulbs become better and better. Our remarkable and unique even climate turns the trick. As far as we know, judging from all attempts at growing bulbs, there is no section anywhere that produces the "forcing bulbs" and especially tulips, that the Willamette valley of Oregon produces.

Salem District First

The Salem district was the first to begin bulb culture in the valley. Twelve or thirteen years ago marked the first commercial beginnings of the industry. Since then it has grown until now it attracts world wide recognition. Leading growers of Holland have visited local acreages and have

commented with extreme favor on what they saw there and praised the soil and climate of the Salem district. They have predicted that if we take advantage of the excellent opportunity offered us we will some day become the great bulb center of the nation.

Our local growers are producing all kinds and varieties of bulbs in conformity with the very highest types. Among these are found the Darwin, Breeder, Cottage and Singularity.

International Markets

The wholesale market is divided up among florists, greenhouses, fancy growers, large estate owners and others who purchase in lots of from a dozen or two up to several thousand bulbs. Growers have worked up international markets, and Salem grown bulbs are planted in every state in the Union, in most of the provinces of Canada and also a number of foreign countries. Eastern growers purchase our product in large quantities.

How Tulips are Grown

Tulips are planted in rows or beds in the open air or in greenhouses after the soil has been prepared as for truck gardening. Cultivation begins in February. The flowers blossom in April and May, and the digging, either by hand or machinery, begins in July, after which the bulbs are placed in the open air to be cleaned and graded and left six weeks for drying.

Some are sold as blossoms, but the biggest market, of course, is for bulbs. Due to the firmness of the Salem product, its superior keeping qualities and vitality, it enjoys a ready market willing to pay good prices.

Some time ago an embargo was placed on daffodils which prohibits further importation of foreign bulbs. This restriction was made necessary because diseased daffodil bulbs were sent in from Holland. American growers have sprung up to absorb the markets created by the Holland growers and prices have been very considerably enhanced. With the assistance of government experts, the disease introduced from Holland have been brought under control, and the future is promising indeed.

Will Increase Acreage

A better understanding of the conditions of growth and the ease with which the bulbs can be grown, and their freedom from any grave disease, will greatly increase the acreage devoted to tulips. The tulip bulb as grown in the Salem district is an agricultural crop in which a failure has never been known, and which is remarkably free from any serious disease.

Holland is still competing on tulips, but American and particularly northwest growers are favoring the Salem grown bulbs after testing them and finding them the best the market affords. The industry offers a particularly inviting field to capital because of the ready market which is doubling and quadrupling with the growth of the greenhouses of Portland alone use 500,000 tulip bulbs each year.

Increased Four Fold

Before the embargo on daffodils the United States was importing over 100,000,000 tulip bulbs and 100,000,000 daffodil bulbs each year.

Hyslop Tells How Our Seed Industry May Be Made Into Great Asset

Force of the Law Will Help Materially in Keeping a Lot of Bad Seed from Being Planted. Another Needed Improvement is Seed Grades. If we had state grades for seed or national grades for seed there is no doubt that a better quality of seed would be planted. Few farmers would think of planting No. 3 seed or No. 4 seed for seed growing purposes, but there are a lot of folks planting seed of that poor quality under our present labeling system. To have a stable seed business will require fairly constant production in a well worked out rotation.

When we get reasonably constant production and reasonably uniform volume the business will be much more sound and stable, and better cleaning and handling facilities may be developed.

"Figures reported by the U. S. seed laboratory show that we annually import large quantities of alfalfa seed into the U. S. We also ship large quantities from neighboring states into Oregon. There is an opportunity to grow Grimm and common alfalfa in a number of districts in Jackson, Josephine and Douglas counties in western Oregon, and in most of the irrigated counties in eastern Oregon. Until the seed staining act went into effect we were getting a good deal of alfalfa from Argentina. At present most of it is coming in from Canada.

Alaska Clover Outlook

"While Oregon is not an importing country for Alaska clover and is really shipping out a good deal of that crop, there are many soils in the Willamette valley and in the high irrigated counties, suited to alaska clover seed production. Imports into the U. S. for the year 1927 show that we imported not less than 1,000,000 pounds a year and from there on up to 11,000,000 pounds. Practically all of it comes from Canada. There is a large field for it in Marion, Yamhill, Polk, Benton, Lane and Linn counties in the Willamette valley, and in Crook, Deschutes, Klamath, Lake, Baker and Wallowa counties in eastern Oregon. There is little danger of our increasing the acreage to the extent that it will be over produced.

Red Clover Situation

"Red clover is annually imported in quantities varying from rarely as little as a million pounds a year up to around 24,000,000 pounds a year. It is valued at 12,000,000 to 16,000,000 pounds a year.

"Before the seed staining act went into effect we frequently got a good deal from Italy, but now the bulk of the imports are coming from France. It is thought by some that the part of the crop coming from France is really of Italian origin, but is being handled by unscrupulous French dealers as French seed to avoid putting on the red stain. Most of the Willamette valley, some of the irrigated sections of southern Oregon, and the lower Willamette irrigated sections in Crook, Deschutes, Klamath, Lake, Malheur, Baker and Union counties may grow excellent yields of red clover. To grow this and maintain our standards it will necessitate hairy stemmed types common in the northern United States and Europe rather than the smooth stemmed types of the Mediterranean section. The east is demanding the harder types. We must meet this demand.

Ladino and White Clovers

"We really need to grow more Ladino clover and white clover seed to care for our own pasture needs. About ten acres of Ladino clover were produced in Oregon last year. There will doubtless be a steadily increasing demand for this rank growing pasture clover. There is a potential market for at least ten million pounds in Oregon when its merit is recognized. White clover production year. There is therefore no danger of overproduction, especially since the demand is growing every year. The consumption of bulbs has increased four fold or more in the last few years.

When Capital Comes

These things and becomes sufficiently interested to put money into it, bulb growing will become one of the valley's most important industries. One of the most needed aids is a clearing house or association which would co-operate with growers and serve as a marketing agency. The industry has outgrown individual growers' marketing the product themselves.

Holland has made it a leading national industry, and the Willamette valley is better suited to it because of its peculiar climatic and soil advantages to become a leader in the industry.

Some of Our Leaders

Some of our leaders in the bulb industry here are the Salem Bulb Company, the Franklin-Young Bulb Company, the Luther Chapin Bulb Farm, Nell Pearline, M. Farrington and Don Upjohn. Many others ought to be named.

Our bulb growers produced this year at least 12,000,000 bulbs. The plantings for next year in the immediate Salem district will be about 55 acres or more.

Forest Grove has gone intelligently into bulb growing, especially in daffodils. The Canby and Tillamook districts are growing bulbs, and a number of other valley districts.

There are large shipments of bulbs from the Salem district, to wholesale points and to florists along the Great Northern and Northwestern Pacific railroads, as far as Duluth, Minnesota, annually. Many thousands of blooms, both tulips and narcissus, are sold

Dates of Slogans in Oregon Statesman

(With a few possible changes)

Loganberries, October 6, 1927
Prunes, October 13
Dairying, October 20
Flax, October 27
Fluberts, November 3
Walnuts, November 10
Strawberries, November 17
Apples, Figs, Etc., Nov. 24
Raspberries, December 1
Mint, December 8
Beans, Etc., December 15
Blackberries, December 22
Cherries, December 29
Pears, January 5, 1928
Gooseberries, January 12
Corn, January 19
Celery, January 25
Spinach, Etc., February 5
Onions, Etc., February 12
Potatoes, Etc., February 19
Bees, February 26
Poultry and Pet Stock, Mar. 4
City Beautiful, Etc., March 11
Great Cows, March 18
Paved Highways, March 25
Head Lotuses, April 1
Silos, Etc., April 15
Legumes, April 18
Asparagus, Etc., April 22

Grapes, Etc., April 29
Drug Garden, May 6
Sugar Industry, May 13
Water Powers, May 20
Irrigation, May 27
Mining, June 3
Land, Irrigation, Etc., June 10
Floriculture, June 17
Hops, Cabbage, Etc., June 24
Wholesaling, Jobbing, July 1
Cucumbers, Etc., July 8
Hogs July 15
Goats, July 22
Schools, July 29
Sheep, August 5
Seeds, August 12
National Advertising, Aug. 19
Livestock, August 26
Grain & Grain Products, Sept. 2
Manufacturing, Sept. 9
Woodworking, Etc., Sept. 16
Automotive Industries, Sept 23
Paper Mills, Sept. 30

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

SALEM PLACED ON SEED MAP

June Convention Proves Worth of Industry Through Willamette Valley

By Ella McMann

Since Oregon was recognized as of sufficient importance in the seed growing world to secure the first north west Seed Growers convention for a three-day meeting in the June past, and since the Willamette valley is the principal seed growing area in the state, we may conclude that the Salem district is now on the seed growing map. From California, Idaho, Washington, Utah, Montana, Arizona and Oregon came the bulk of the delegates, but there were Eastern speakers and no end to eastern buyers who took a look around and placed orders for Western—that is Oregon grown seed.

It is an open secret that our clover seed will germinate 100 per cent, and in only a few years past they rarely sell their "bitter" Maryland buyers, to name but one of many, have purchased our seed to mix with their own, since they have good clover growing ground but summer showers or some such thing prevents their seed from reaching the high standard that their own is. They are still a lot of bumble bees which for some forms of blossom are most admirable and superior to honey bees, and after feeding on the clover, we have them for pollinating tomato blossoms, which must otherwise be pollinated by hand. And bumble bees are not the bad rascals that wasps, yellow jackets and hornets are by any means. They are the most pleasant fellows of the insect world with which I have had dealings and which I would rather sell their "bitter" is surprisingly milky. In crossing the clover patch this spring I was stung three times on my shin, which was no more than a mosquito bite and which did not swell up like a bee or wasp.

Shipped to Texas

For 25 years we have been shipping vetch seed to Texas to grow in the orchard and pinyon under for a fertilizer, while various grain seeds are gaining recognition, and such garden seeds as beans, peas, onions and lettuce are eagerly sought.

But my own particular hobby is flower seed, although it is rather rarely a "hobby" with the Herbert & Fleishauer people of McMinnville who grow 55,000 or 60,000 worth of Aster seeds every year, having seven or eight acres in crop, and certain of the hybrids with E. J. Steele of Portland who has nine or ten acres of pansy garden for seed growing and receives as high as \$250.00 per pound for his best varieties. (I hope the printer will not make that two dollars and fifty cents.) Delphinium seed costs more and petunias are worth ever so much more than their weight in gold, and as we can grow all these things, it seems to me that the Salem district with its good soil, its fine water, and its abundance of potential diamond mine to the first man who will organize a buying and distributing company to market the seed our people understand how to grow to such perfection, but lack the selling experience which could be supplied by an honest alert selling agent.

Announcement Appeared

Because many may now be interested in seed growing who falling to get in touch with growers has got up to around 15,000 pounds a year in Oregon, but our annual imports are usually from 50,000 to 100,000 pounds a year, a million and half pounds. We have a long way to go yet on that kind of clover.

"Crimson clover does fairly well in the Willamette valley, but the market for it is not so large. Hairy vetch has been a good thing for us here, and it is not a hobby but can be tripped to care for our domestic needs.

More Rye Grass

Oregon has expanded a great deal in rye grass production rather than the more desirable English rye grass. The English rye grass imports annually amount to around one and a half to two million pounds. When our growers produce clean English grass seed on clean land we can doubtless take away this market from the foreign grasses. However, as the seed trade is partly a premium for English rye grass as the difference in retail prices between it and Italian rye grass would seem to warrant. Probably if genuine English rye grass were to be inspected and certified and sealed before going to market, making real assurance that it was the English rye, rather than the Italian with the beard threshed off, there would be a better recognition of the real market value.

"These are the things that may be expanded very largely. Bent grass seed production is far from reaching the limits of its use. Meadow fxtall is a very much needed grass with practically no local production. Reed Canary grass, and all are developing and will warrant an increase in the seed growing of that crop.

"A little more community effort, possibly the development of a seed growers' association, the revision of the seed law, and arrangement made for actual enforcement and the adoption of seed grades should help to make Oregon's seed industry a better one."

The above suggestions of Prof. Hyalop, agronomist of the Oregon Agricultural college, are all important. They deserve the sincere attention of every one in this section who has a forward look. He points out great possibilities for the good of the industries on the land.

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North Part of Marion County Rapidly Becomes Seed Growing Section

Van Stewart, who was field man for the Chas. R. Archard Implement company, Salem, acting as a super county agent for the whole Salem district, has embarked in business for himself. In partnership with Roy Garrett, he has purchased the Jim Follert seed cleaning plant at Washburn, and Mr. Garrett had been connected with that plant. The new firm name is the Stewart & Garrett company. They have built an addition to the warehouse, 40 by 74 feet, two stories, and installed the latest type of machinery for cleaning all varieties of seeds—specializing in the cleaning of red, alaska and white clover seed.

The Stewart & Garrett company will also do some storage business and incidentally help in the cleaning of the seed in northern Marion county. The Oregon Electric railroad people are building a hop storage warehouse at Donald, to be completed the first of September. It will accommodate 4500 bales of hops. The Stewart and Garrett people will be in charge of this. Together with their own warehouse accommodations, they will have room for 6000 to 7000 bales or hops. A big accommodation for that district.

Made Thorough Survey

Before engaging in business at Donald, Mr. Stewart made a thorough survey of the whole north end, in addition to what he had been doing in his former work. He concluded that great possibilities for development were certain there, in the lines with which the new firm would come into contact. The country that way is still mostly in large farms. There is not a considerable proportion of small farms, as found in other sections of this district. Since the war, and the low ebb of grain growing, the farmers down that way have been specializing on seed growing. There are numbers of farms with 80 to 100 acres of seed each to draw from. It is a great seed country. From the bottom lands, the growers are getting from eight to 10 bushels to the acre of red clover seed, and even an acre of alfalfa seed, the Donald and St. Paul sections the farmers often get as much, though this year the average is running lower, owing to the dry season. The harvesting of clover seed is now going forward. They can get a fine quality of field grain. It is furnishing many of the large farms with their grain for seed. The grain is cleaned, and it is made immune from smut with the copper carbonate dust, and is delivered all ready to sow.

Mr. Stewart keeps a watch over Marion, Clackamas, Polk and Yamhill counties' rye seed grain. He has taken groups of farmers on several tours, looking for new varieties and methods.

Mr. Stewart's work is largely the same as it has been before; that of a super county agent—but with his efforts specialists for the help and benefit of northern Marion county.

Doing Well With Vetch

The farmers down that way are also doing well with vetch—both the gray and common varieties being good lines. The Hungarian vetch is not in as good demand just now, owing to an apparent over supply of this seed. Henry Zorn, one of the big farmers of that section, has had this year two car loads of Hungarian vetch seed, and he will switch next year to Manantha vetch, used extensively in the southern states. This is a new market, and an immense one.

English Rye Grass

English rye grass growing is destined to have an important part in the farming operations in the country west of Gerwassa, around West Woodburn, old St. Louis, and in the St. Paul section. This crop does especially well on the poorly drained lands. It makes good pasture. It goes well with

and buyers at the convention, I append a clipping from the Oregonian of May 20 announcing the convention from May 31 to June 2, and giving the officers, although I believe that a member of the Portland Seed company was elected to the presidency at the convention. At any rate inquiry of them concerning seed one has to sell or contemplate growing would be sure to meet with a courteous reply. The clipping follows:

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ABRAMS IS HONORED BY LEGION'S CHIEF

Colonel Abrams, secretary of the Oregon state board of control is in receipt of a special invitation from Edward Spafford, national commander of the American Legion, to attend the national convention in San Antonio, Texas, to be presented to the convention as one of the founders of the organization.

Until receipt of this invitation it was not known generally that Colonel Abrams was a delegate representing the Forty-First Division, attended the caucus in Paris in the spring of 1919, that created the American Legion in a session lasting nearly a week, and arranged for the first meeting to be held in the United States the following autumn.

At the recent state convention of the Legion in Medford, Colonel Abrams was introduced by Commander Love as one of the founders and a guest of honor of the convention. He responded with a short address on loyalty and preparedness.

Colonel Abrams is anxious to attend the national convention, and join in this meeting of first importance, but is still more anxious to accompany the Capitol Post drum corps, and help cheer when it wins the national drum corps contest, as he believes it will. However, he does not expect to be able to get away from his official duties for that length of time.

Barley No. 2—45 lb. B. W., \$88.50.
Oats No. 2—Eastern yellow, shipment \$42.
Millrun—standard \$29.50.

LIVESTOCK

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 11.—(AP)—Saturday's North Portland receipts—Cattle and hogs, none; sheep, 140, including 472 billed through; cars, 10. Totals for week (approximately): Cattle, 2,145; calves, 910; hogs, 8,910; sheep, 2,600; cars, 105.

Cattle—(Compared with a week ago) —Sheep—marked classes fairly steady; strong, spots 25¢ to 50¢ higher on steers and she-stocks, calves and weaners 50¢ to 75¢ higher; fairly good steers mostly \$11.50 to \$12; a few loads of outside quality Monday, \$12.25 to \$12.50; less desirable slaughter steers, \$10.50 to \$11; thin fresh kinds down to \$9.50; strictly good heifers absent, top on lead lots \$9.90; mixed cows and heifers numbers at \$9.75 to \$9.50; lower grades down to \$8 and under; bulls mostly \$7.25 to \$7.75, odd head \$8; best light calves, \$14.50; calves, \$11 down, heaves and thins down to \$8.

CHICAGO GRAIN

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—(AP)—Wheat went up and corn down today, largely as a result of wholesale unding of spread trades in which corn had been pitted against wheat. It was generally surmised that big owners of the September delivery of corn were letting go of their wheat to meet the September wheat shortage of corresponding amount.

Closing quotations on wheat were firm: 1-8 to 7-8 to the bushel, with a strong range from 46 to 48 in advance and oats unchanged to 3-8c up.

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We handle Coal, Gate, King, Rock Spring Coal and Gasco and Diamond Briquets
Also coal specially designed for chicken brooder use.

Packing Plants Here Operating At Full Blast

The Oregon Packing company 12th street plant is getting into full swing, in canning pears. So far, all pears come from southern Oregon and eastern Washington. The local supply will not begin to come in for several days yet. Also, the Oregon Packing company is increasing its operations on beans at its thirteenth street plant. Yesterday, 500 people in all were employed, and this force will be increased to at least 700 tomorrow or Tuesday.

The Hunt cannery also is running on pears now, brought in from the same outside sources. The force yesterday was around 200, but there will be a daily increase—perhaps running up to 700 or 800 or more.

Alexander Gives Figure on Work For Prohibition

Operatives of the state prohibition department participated in 134 arrests for violation of the liquor laws during the month of July, according to a report prepared here Saturday by George Alexander, state prohibition commissioner.

Fines were imposed in the amount of \$9950, with jail sentences aggregating 1770 days. The officers destroyed 6361 gallons of mash and 426 gallons of finished liquor.

Twelve stills were seized and five autos confiscated.

Peterson's Case Before Governor Monday Morning

An extradition hearing will be held in the executive department here Monday in connection with the case of Horace Peterson, wanted in Idaho on a charge of non-support. Peterson is under arrest in Portland.

Peterson recently complained to Governor Patterson that he was made the "goat" of a kangaroo court held by the prisoners in a Multnomah county jail. He said he was submerged in a tank of water and robbed of approximately \$8.

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