

# Salem Should Have and Can Get Asparagus Canneries

## Asparagus Canneries Are To be Had Here for Effort Of Getting Ready for Them

### We Can Produce the Raw Materials Here for a High Quality Pack in Both the White and Green Tipped Varieties

Salem needs an asparagus cannery. It will be an eventuality in due course. It would pay our commercial bodies to work on this line of development, consummating the important addition to our annual canning and packing output at an early date.

A number of the growers of celery, lettuce, mint, onions and other intensified crops in the Lash district grow some asparagus each year, and market their output locally and by express shipments up and down the coast. They commenced experimenting with asparagus eight or ten years ago, but they carried that line to the point of a rather large success, though small in size as compared with the tonnages of their other branches of vegetable growing. They produce a good quality of asparagus; large and tender.

**Might Greatly Expand**

Mr. K. Fukuda, the pioneer in the Lash district, has in all the time he has been here, now nearly 20 years, been experimenting with various crops. Celery growing was at first an experimental crop. And head lettuce; and all the rest.

Mr. Fukuda has long believed that asparagus growing on a large commercial scale, for canning, with the canneries located here, might be made a great industry here. The same as in the Sacramento valley in California. He believes that, for this purpose, the sandy soils of the valley would be preferable for the growing of asparagus, especially the white kind, used almost exclusively for canning. Mr. Fukuda has not yet had a chance, with the right kind of land, to make the experiments he would like to see carried on in this crop, with a view to large scale production.

**Have Ambitious Plans**

Mr. Fukuda and the group of farmers with whom he works, principally men of the Japanese race, are experimenting constantly with a number of crops.

They expect to try rice here. Their people know how to grow rice. They produce that crop in Japan under conditions similar to those found here. They produce a great deal of it in California.

They expect to try bamboo shoots. They are trying out several new Japanese vegetables, not elsewhere grown in this country.

But they find it difficult to get the seeds and plants through from Japan to the United States. Mrs. Fukuda and one of their daughters visited Japan two years ago and while there Mrs. Fukuda secured a varied supply of seeds and slips and bulbs and roots of plants successfully grown for the domestic supplies and the markets of that country, with a view to bringing them home for experimental purposes here. The customs officials did not allow her to bring any of them home.

The laws are very strict with regard to the bringing in of seeds and plants and slips, etc., from foreign countries, through fear of importing plant diseases. United States department of Agriculture might be appealed to successfully, in order that experiments with useful Japanese plants might be brought here, under the proper conditions, for experimental purposes. Some very valuable contributions might be made in the Salem district, through the efforts of the enterprising group of Americanized Japanese people and their children (who are American citizens) of the country north of Salem.

**Utah Went and Did It**

The Slogan pages have for years and years been calling attention to the desirability of securing asparagus canneries for this city. The idea has been repeatedly put forth of developing a district here, in sandy soil, for the growing of the white variety, like that used for canning in California, supplying a great trade. This can be done, as had been proven here—for instance in the growing of the wonderful supply near Aurora a dozen years or so ago—and in sufficient quantity to fully supply the best Portland trade.

And the slogan pages have repeatedly put forth of developing a district here, in sandy soil, for the growing of the white variety, like that used for canning in California, supplying a great trade. This can be done, as had been proven here—for instance in the growing of the wonderful supply near Aurora a dozen years or so ago—and in sufficient quantity to fully supply the best Portland trade.

**BIGGER AND BETTER CO-OPS ARE NEEDED**

A strong, soundly organized cooperative marketing association is the best thing for agriculture, but a small weak group founded mostly on hope and enthusiasm is a "snare and a delusion," finds George O. Gatlin, extension specialist in cooperative marketing at the Oregon State Agricultural college, after a thorough survey of cooperative marketing conditions in Oregon.

Mr. Gatlin found 135 organizations doing a cooperative business in this state. Most of them are engaged in marketing, though some are purchasing associations. Oregon, he found, has some of the strongest co-ops in the country, organized along sound lines and efficiently managed. Many small, rather weak groups, however, reduce the average.

A suggestion is made that this is a good time for the state to check up on cooperative marketing, inasmuch as the proposed farm legislation will give a decided boost to organizations in a position to receive the assistance offered.

## LANDING CLOVER A COMER GOES BIG

### Got First Good Start Here Last Year, Big Business for This Year

Landing clover, a new favorite in the Willamette valley and coast counties, was tried out in the Salem district in 1927, got a good start with 250 to 300 acres increase last year, and Harley White of D. A. White & Sons says his firm has sold enough seed the present season to add several hundred acres more to the fields this year.

It makes great pasture. It is good bee pasture crop. It is a valuable legume.

This is also known as the giant white or Italian white clover; is a wide large form of the ordinary white clover so common on lawns and in pastures—developed in its giant form in Italy. The O. S. C. has a bulletin on it, by Prof. H. A. Schloth, assistant agronomist.

Landing clover is long lived; good stands on suitable lands properly handled will last four to eight years. It is not deep rooted; of course good soil will produce better crops than poor, however. It is easily choked out by weeds.

It requires inoculation on land that has not grown clover. It may be planted from May 1 to July 1, or September 1 to 20 in the fall.

It is grown for pasture, hay and seed; is primarily a pasture plant; is relished by all live stock and poultry—with heavy per acre tonnage of rich, succulent feed. It is good to rotate, using some fields for pasture and others for hay and seed. The pastured crop may be used for seed by taking off the stock about May 15. Yields of seed from 100 to 400 pounds to the acre; more seed is produced as the plants grow older, with a full stand maintained.

Land plaster helps in giving a large crop, and in the coast counties immense per acre yields are produced. Lime is necessary on sour lands, as with most if not all other legumes. But the landing clover will stand more sourness in land than most clovers.

Irrigation may be used on dry soils to produce bumper crops of ladino clover.

### FRUITS FOR MAIN CROP

Apricots, peaches, early apples and a few of the earliest plums will bring on the season of abundance which, with the later varieties of these fruits, will last nearly until winter. Winter apples and pears, if placed in a cool fruit room or cellar in the fall, will often last until the commencement of the new supply of strawberries.

To obtain this supply there should be five or six apricot trees, the same number of peach trees, ten or twenty of plum, ten or fifteen of summer and autumn pears and as many more of winter varieties, the same number of summer and autumn apples, and from twenty-five to fifty trees of winter apples. Forty or fifty well-managed grapevines will contribute materially to the variety and excellence of the supply of fruit. One hundred grapevines in a well-cultivated vineyard, will fresh grapes wanted by a large family through the autumn and winter months.

**The Red Long Lived**

It pays to use selected crowns when setting out asparagus, believes Professor Bouquet, as they are not only larger and make a finer growth after being set out, but also the stand of plants is much better when selected crowns are used. The general experience is that one-year-old crowns are superior to older ones. The yield of an asparagus bed ordinarily increases until the seventh year, after which there is a noticeable decline, although it may continue to produce profitably for 16 to 20 years.

**Washington Variety Best**

The Washington varieties are largely replacing the older varieties of asparagus, because of their larger crowns and greater resistance to rust, finds Professor Bouquet. They have also a greater uniformity in size, shape and color of stalks. Previous to the introduction of the Washing-

**Everything In BUILDING MATERIALS**

Cobbs & Mitchell

A. B. Kelsey, Manager

249 S. 12th St. Phone 313

**H.A. Hyde Co. DEALERS IN**

Berry Plants, Seed Potatoes

Berry Crates and Hauls

Portland Road, Salem, Oregon

**Dates of Slogans in Oregon Statesman**

(With a few possible changes)

Loganberries, October 7, 1928.

Fruites, October 14.

Dairying, October 21.

Plex, October 28.

Filberts, November 4.

Walnuts, November 11.

Strawberries, November 18.

Apples, Figs, etc., Nov. 25.

Raspberries, December 2.

Mint, December 9.

Beets, etc., December 16.

Blackberries, December 23.

Cherries, December 30.

Pears, January 6, 1929.

Gooseberries, January 13.

Corn, January 20.

Celery, January 27.

Spinach, etc., February 3.

Onions, etc., February 10.

Potatoes, etc., February 17.

Bees, February 24.

Poultry and Pet Stock, Mar. 2.

City Beautiful, etc., March 10.

Great Cows, March 17.

Fayed Highway, March 24.

Head Lettuce, March 31.

Silos, etc., April 7.

Legumes, April 14.

Asparagus, etc., April 21.

Grapes, etc., April 28.

Drug Garden, May 5.

Sugar Industry, May 12.

Water Power, May 19.

Irrigation, May 26.

Mining, June 2.

Land Irrigation, etc., June 9.

Floriculture, June 16.

Hops, Cabbages, etc., June 23.

Wholesaling, Jobbing, June 30.

Cucumbers, etc., July 7.

Hogs, July 14.

Goats, July 21.

Schools, July 28.

Sheep, August 4.

Seeds, August 11.

National Advertising, Aug. 18.

Livestock, August 25.

Grain & Grain Products, Sept. 1.

Manufacturing, Sept. 8.

Woolworking, etc., Sept. 15.

Automotive Industries, Sept. 22.

Paper Mills, Sept. 29.

(Back copies of the Sunday 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.

## College Expert Gives Rules For Growing, Marketing Good Quality of Asparagus

### Interesting Experiments That Are Now Under Way, Involving Sex of Plants; Washington Variety Best; Market Product Promptly

John C. Burtner of the department of industrial journalism, Oregon Agricultural college, furnishes the following for this annual asparagus Slogan number of The Statesman:

The growing of asparagus presents many interesting problems of production and marketing for the farmer, says A. G. Bouquet, professor of vegetable gardening at Oregon State Agricultural college. The plants, for instance, are of two different kinds as far as sex is concerned—the male or staminate plant and the female or pistillate plant.

In tests made by the California experiment station, it was found that the staminate plant produces a larger number of asparagus stalks, while the pistillate plant, which later bears the red berries, produces a greater number of large stalks; that is, the average weight of a single stalk is greater. A field will usually contain about equal numbers of each sex, it was found, but the staminate plants will produce more food value and will last longer than the pistillate plants. Experiments are now under way to determine the feasibility of segregating the crowns according to their sex—in an attempt to increase production.

**Questions of Fertilization**

Fertilization of asparagus is one of the most debated questions of the industry. In view of the large storage capacity of the plants, it is generally conceded that heavy soil fertilization is beneficial and economical. It would seem, from experimental evidence, that the application of fertilizer during the current year has a marked effect on the yield the following year, says Professor Bouquet.

The application of salt as a fertilizer was found to increase the yield of asparagus in experiments carried on in Arkansas. Its use tends to keep down weeds as well as increase the moisture content of the soil, it was found. In some cases the actual yield has been greater in salted than in unsalted areas.

**The Red Long Lived**

It pays to use selected crowns when setting out asparagus, believes Professor Bouquet, as they are not only larger and make a finer growth after being set out, but also the stand of plants is much better when selected crowns are used. The general experience is that one-year-old crowns are superior to older ones. The yield of an asparagus bed ordinarily increases until the seventh year, after which there is a noticeable decline, although it may continue to produce profitably for 16 to 20 years.

**Washington Variety Best**

The Washington varieties are largely replacing the older varieties of asparagus, because of their larger crowns and greater resistance to rust, finds Professor Bouquet. They have also a greater uniformity in size, shape and color of stalks. Previous to the introduction of the Washing-

**Gideon Stolz Company**

Manufacturers of

Vinegar, Soda Water, Fountain Supplies

Salem Phone 26 Ore.

**BRING IN YOUR NEW WHEAT**

And exchange it for hard wheat patent flour, or any of our long list of milling specialties. We do custom grinding. We supply what you need for what you have.

CHERRY CITY MILLING CO.

Salem, Oregon

481 Trade St. Phone 318

**Oakland Pontiac**

Sales and Service

VICK BROS.

High Street at Trade

**Oregon Pulp and Paper Company**

—Manufacturers of—

BOND — LEDGER — GLASSINE

GREASEPROOF — TISSUE

Support Oregon Products

Specify "Salem Made" Paper for Your Office Stationery

## MOTHERS OF MEN TO HAVE BIG WELCOME

### "Mothers Week-end" at Oregon State Agricultural college this year will include mothers of both men and women students, instead of being confined to the latter as formerly. May 11 and 12 is the date set. Better facilities, including the new Memorial Union building, make entertainment of the larger group possible.

To clean up land infested with strawberry root weevil in Oregon, the experiment station recommends planting to grain the first year, then to clover one year followed by a cultivated crop. It is then safe for strawberries again if weevil-free plants are obtained. Setting new planting close to infested areas is dangerous, says the O. A. C.

Consideration of the home garden is a real part of the farm enterprise rather than a mere side issue for the attention of the women of the household in their "spare time," will make a big difference in the farm profits at the end of the season. Careful surveys as well as common observation show that the food supplied the family by the farm is one of the largest factors in the family income, says the O. A. C.

**MORE PRIZES SOUGHT**

- Any citizen or any business firm desiring to offer a prize in the City Beautiful contest.
- is welcome to do so and should at once submit the
- listing of the prize to F. A. Doerfler, while Mr. Doerfler
- has been seeing as many firms as possible about town, it is possible that he has overlooked some that would be glad to contribute.

**FLOWERS AVAILABLE**

A number of Mont Bretia plants are available from Homer Smith on 675 North Summer street which he will give to anyone without any charge.

**SPRAYING**

The days for dormant spraying will soon be over. All trees and shrubs subject to attacks of San Jose scale should be sprayed with one of the soluble oil mixtures before the buds swell. It takes 48 hours to smother these pests. Any repairs for parts needed for the tree-spraying outfit should be secured now. The time for more spraying is close at hand.

Make a habit of heeling in your nursery stock the instant it arrives. Stock that is allowed to be around in the wind and sun is certain to show heavy losses. Hardy stock may be moved and replanted as soon as the ground has thawed out. Early planting is desirable. A shallow digging over the shrub bed to bury the mulching may be done at the earliest opportunity.

**Modern Community Developers**

208 N. High St. Phone 265 Salem

1313 Edgewater St. Phone 1643 Salem

**NOW DEVELOPING**

**BEN LOMOND PARK and KINGWOOD HEIGHTS ESTATES**

An Organization of Local Business men who Believe in Salem

The Personnel of Our Organization Extend You Greetings

JOHN WERNER, Pres.  
LYDA WERNER, Secty.  
C. E. CONE, Treas.  
FOSTER CONE, Attorney  
H. H. DANIELS, Office Mgr.  
EARL JENSON, Asst. Office Mgr.

Sales Staff City and Farm Dept.  
O. K. DeWITT, Farms and City  
W. E. LYNCH, Farms and City  
E. A. POSSEHL, Farms and City  
J. C. BALDWIN, Farms and City

Sales Staff Subdivision  
T. B. KLINGENSMITH  
A. COUCHMAN  
GEORGE ELFORD  
MRS. I. DOAN  
L. A. THOMAS  
MRS. MABEL BATH  
E. A. POSSEHL

J. C. BALDWIN  
O. K. DeWITT  
LYDA VINTON  
R. W. FREESE  
HOWARD ROBERTS  
F. SYLVESTOR  
A. THOMPSON  
L. BRADLEY

Advisory Board  
JUDGE J. H. SCOTT  
MAJOR C. A. ROBERTSON  
CHAS. E. CONE

Financial Managers  
R. A. FASCHING and G. C. ELFORD

Builders  
T. B. KLINGENSMITH - DELMAR BOND  
FRED ROBERTS

Appraiser  
CARLOS MARSTERS

Sales Manager  
R. A. FASCHING

Invitational Chairman  
MRS. MARIE BAKER

Transportation Committee  
R. A. FASCHING  
G. STAFFORD  
HARVEY PARKER  
B. S. BURKE  
D. M. WIESNER  
A. COUCHMAN

F. SYLVESTOR  
A. HANUSKA  
L. A. THOMAS  
HARRY TRACY  
L. VINTON  
R. F. REESE  
MABEL BATH

Stenographers  
ILETA McMORRIS  
EVA GOFF

We Handle All Classes of Real Estate and Insurance

## Place for Man of Vision

### THE annual asparagus Slogan issue of The Statesman for several years has been saying and repeating something like this: "Any man of vision and superior organizing ability may head a movement here that will lead to the building up of a gigantic asparagus industry in the Salem district; akin to the operations in the delta districts of the Sacramento valley, California."

The statement embracing the above suggestion or information was read, two years ago, by a man having or backed by capital sufficient to build and operate a cannery. He came and made an investigation. That man, or some other man like him, would find here facts now more fully warranting arrangements looking to the establishing of a cannery plant devoted or mainly devoted to putting up an asparagus pack.

Since that time, Utah interests have developed the canning on a large scale of the green tipped asparagus grown in abundant supply in that state, having overcome the preference with a large section of the consuming public of the United States in favor of the white canned article.

The same thing can be done here. We can grow a quality product of both varieties here. No one anywhere ever raised better white asparagus than was grown for a long time on the Miramonte farm of Muecke Bros., near Aurora, furnishing the first class hotel trade in Portland and other cities. No one can grow a better green tipped asparagus than is produced in the Lash district near Salem now.

Asparagus would give our growers a crop bringing early spring money, and provide our laborers jobs relieving an annual unemployment problem. A big asparagus pack would fill a needed place in our great cannery expansion. We have hundreds of thousands of acres available for growing an all but unlimited tonnage.

The invitation is still good; it is even better. It is an insistent urge now. Let us sound it forth. Industry comes where it has a field and is wanted. We have the field and we want this industry.

Mammoth French White has been found the best variety of Jerusalem artichoke for Oregon in trials made by the experiment station. It is a good producer of reasonably smooth tubers that are comparatively easy to harvest, says the O. A. C.

The sod should be laid to one side and if a forkful of well rotted manure, some bone meal, and a handful of potash is thoroughly mixed with the soil in the hole dug for each plant, the plant food requirements, not otherwise satisfied, will be amply taken care of for several years.