

# Large Business and a Great Future for Seed Industry in Salem Trade Territory

## Is Now Running Into Many Hundreds of Thousands of Dollars a Year, and It Is Bound to Grow Steadily to Many Millions

The seed industry of the Salem district has grown to large proportions—to many hundreds of thousands of dollars annually for the growers—and it is steadily headed towards larger outlooks; is certainly growing towards the status of many millions annually. Why? Because the natural conditions are right; the soil, sunshine and showers—especially the sunshine, at maturing and harvest times. Our seasons are seed growing ones par excellence.

Red clover has been a big seed crop here. It went to a high mark of \$400,000 for this district in 1923. It went down for a time, and staged a come-back. It was \$300,000 in 1927; it went above that figure last year.

Going Through Change It is not nearly as big this year. Why? Fields have been plowed up and put to other uses—especially Grimm alfalfa. Red clover seed will probably not bring more than \$200,000 in the district this year. But there is another reason. We must change from the French or Italian type to the harder American type. The college has decreed it, after studies in which growers have participated. Prof. Hyslop of the O. A. C. is in the east now, hunting for proper seed, which will be distributed to the seed houses and others and will be available in at least limited quantities next season's sowing. When our growers change over, which will not doubt be gradually done, we will hit the million mark in this district on red clover seed; not telling how much higher. We will give the east what it wants.

Many New Booms There are several new seed booms here. Siring or stringless bean seed, and the golden bean—especially in the Santiam irrigated district. And ladino clover seed, for pastures. And the new Kanato oat, coming from Kansas by way of California; makes a good yield, good hay, and a high class milling oat. Then onion seed, under contract. An expert from an eastern contracting house says we are growing this year the best onion seed he has ever seen. And he is a veteran in that line. Harvest of onion sets is about ready now. The Hays interest on the Labish lands will have a crop of 2,000,000 pounds or more, and all through northern Marion there will be large yields. We supply the whole coast with onion sets, almost all that are bought west of the Rockies.

Our growers supply the whole country with kale seed. Not a large business, for two ounces will plant an acre. But good and steady.

Boom in Grimm Alfalfa We are having a continuation of the boom in Grimm alfalfa. In Marion and Polk county alone the increase in acreage for this year is 4000 to 5000, and the same development is taking place in Yamhill, Washington, Lane, Clackamas and other valley counties. This is bound to continue.

Alfalfa clover seed will bring to the Salem district this year \$100,000 to \$125,000. White (or Dutch) clover seed will bring perhaps \$50,000, against nothing a few years ago. All the clover seeds except the red will run as large or larger than usual in returns.

Handling of the Seed Corn Crop The Salem district has become a good corn country through seed selection. This improvement had its greatest forward movement under the direction of Luther J. Chaplin, when he was county agriculturalist for Marion county, 12 to 15 or 20 years ago.

E. A. Breesman, associate professor of farm crops at the Oregon Agricultural college, recently discussed corn seed selection. He says the safest time to pick seed corn here is in September and early October, before there is any danger of heavy frost.

He recommends that seed be picked in the field from the standing stalks. The grower must see that no ear be saved that is moldy or which comes from a stalk infested with corn smut or any other disease.

Then store ears in a dry, well ventilated place, where there is little danger of freezing, until the kernels have been reduced to less than 15 per cent moisture. Prune and hop dryers may be used to dry the seed.

When dried down, the corn may be shelled and stored for use in the spring. Each ear should be shelled separately; then the shelled corn should be run over a grading machine to eliminate the small light kernels.

Then, there should be a germination test. The college authorities will furnish details, also directions on how to make the Rag Doll corn germinator, which is generally used.

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# PROPER HARVESTING CLOVER IMPORTANT

## Crop in This District Too Valuable to Permit Any Unavoidable Waste

There will be several kinds of clover seed in the Salem district to harvest this season. First will come red clover, followed by alfalfa and ladino. Also there will be common white and crimson clover, and perhaps a few others.

G. R. Hyslop, agronomist at the Oregon Agricultural college, recently discussed the several principles in connection with the clover seed harvest here. There are several places where losses occur.

Weedy fields shatter out worse than clean fields. Fields that are infested with stiff weeds like bull thistle and prickly lettuce are subject to loss by the heads whipping against these weeds if the clover becomes over ripe.

Good Drying Needed After any clover is cut it is dried out to get it in condition for threshing. When once thoroughly dried out stems are usually taken to protect it from shattering and loss. It is best and cheapest, of course, if the seed may be hauled directly from the field to the huller and hulled as soon as it has become dry enough for that process. In the event of a showery fall and the inability to get a huller readily, it may be safer to stack the clover seed or put it in a barn or shed so that it may be threshed when a huller is available.

It is usually not a good thing to stack the clover seed if you can haul it within a very short time after it has become dry.

Handling Over Ripe Clover Any field may suffer considerable loss by heads breaking off or breaking to pieces if allowed to get too ripe and dry before cutting. Clover seed that is worth anywhere from eight cents a pound for crimson clover to a dollar a pound for ladino clover is too valuable to handle carelessly. It is best cut and gotten into bunches or shocks before breaking of heads or shattering takes place.

When clover seed gets a little over ripe it is best to cut it in the evening or during the night or early morning when the plants are tough with the moisture of that time.

Summing up: The most important things in clover seed harvest are to cut at the right time to avoid shattering, handle carefully to avoid loss, and thresh carefully to not let too much get into the straw stack.

# NEWSPAPERS BUILD GREAT ART CENTER

OMAHA, Neb., (AP)—Millions of small-town newspaper readers are building, indirectly, a \$4,000,000 art center for Nebraska.

The center, now under construction, is a gift from Mrs. Sarah Joslyn, Nebraska's richest woman, whose fortune was made by the Western Newspaper Union. She recently sold her controlling interest for \$5,000,000.

Her husband, the late George A. Joslyn, founded the concern, which distributes "ready print" supplements and ready to print plates to thousands of country newspapers.

The aim of the art memorial is to carry on activities conducive to artistic development of the community; to form, preserve and exhibit collections of objects of art; to cultivate and extend all of the fine arts; and to provide schools, lectures, instruction and entertainments, including dramatic, operatic and musical performances.

Mr. Miller was born 53 years ago in Kenton county, Kentucky. His early career centered around Lexington and Cincinnati. Two years ago he moved his investment banking business to New York and specializes in taking over the financing and management of alling companies.

Dodder, considered an extremely noxious weed, particularly from the seed standpoint, has been found in some fields of red clover in Oregon. To prevent this pest from spreading, the experiment station advises that clover growers go over their fields and cut any patches of dodder found. It is considered best to burn this as soon as it is dry on the spot where it is cut, so as to clean up any seed that may have shattered.

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## This Week's Slogan:

# Great Outlook for Seed Industry

In pioneer days, O. Dickinson proved that the Salem district is a great seed country. The whole coast sent to Salem for garden and field seeds, produced here. Luther J. Chaplin, then county agent, said a number of years ago: "The Willamette valley is well adapted to the production of high class seeds, not only the more common farm crops, but also of flower and garden seeds. The various types of soil, several of which may be found in a very limited area, and the usually dry summers, adapt this locality to the production of high priced flower and garden seeds."

At the time, that was like a voice crying in the wilderness. But not now. This district is like a place set apart for producing high quality garden, grain, grass and flower seeds. This industry now brings in each year hundreds of thousands of dollars from long distances. Its possibilities are almost beyond reckoning.

Running into many millions annually. Here are opportunities for big business. Men of vision are needed. Leadership is called for. This is no pent-up Utica. It is a broad and rich field, promising golden harvests for the planting and reaping and assembling and marketing of a vast seed tonnage, covering a range that cannot be compassed by any other section under the bending skies the wide world over.

Salem is a seed center by divine right. Nature set it apart for that distinction.

# Recent Crisis is But One Phase of Struggle Over Chinese Eastern Railway

WASHINGTON (AP)—Perhaps no railroad in the world has figured more in the dark mazes of international intrigue than the Chinese Eastern, the bone of present contention between Nationalist China and Soviet Russia.

Secret files of many foreign offices other than those of Moscow, Peking and Tokyo are filled with records of the 20-year-old struggle over the line.

It is a road cutting almost an air line, 1090 miles long, from the Siberian border across northern Manchuria to Vladivostok, Russia's remaining warm water outlet to the Pacific.

Almost at once, China moved after the war to limit Russian domination of the railroad. The agreement first reached with Russia, specified that the Chinese eastern was to be simply a commercial railway. In the new convention of 1924, China specified that the Russian management should not engage in communistic propaganda. And in the present clash, it is that stipulation Nationalist China claims Russia ignored.

Looking back to the original agreement under which the road was built, it appears that imperial China then believed she was buying Russia as an ally for a possible future war with Japan; while Czarist Russia was intent on realizing a dream of dominance in the Orient. And it is the heritage of this diplomatic cross play of years ago over which China and Russia now find themselves a logger-heads.

To insure clean seed for fall planting it is best to clear the seed as soon as possible after threshing, says the Oregon experimental station. This is a rather slack season for most growers, and those who take advantage of it to take care of this task will be ready in case of a rush planting season.

Claims totaling \$1149.45 have been paid to Statesman readers by the North American Accident Insurance Co., in less than one year. These claims were paid on the \$1.00 policy issued to Statesman readers.

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Salem Can Be Made the Seed Center of the Wide World

# BARLEY GOOD CROP FOR OUR DISTRICT

## It is Relatively Cheaper Than Corn, and is Very Good in Many Ways

Dairy feeders in this state can well afford to use considerable quantities of barley in their herd ration, because barley is relatively cheaper as compared to corn, and is much more easily produced, believes D. D. Hill, agronomist of the Oregon experiment station. For dairy feeding purposes it is generally considered by most authorities that 100 pounds of barley equals at least 80 pounds of corn, while some authorities even rate them as nearly equal, pound for pound.

Barley is well adapted to production in Oregon, particularly in the better drained soils of western Oregon. It is a quick growing crop, maturing in less time than either wheat or oats, a factor very much to its advantage here, says Professor Hill. Approximately 1,000,000 bushels of barley were harvested in western Oregon in 1922, an increase of about 50 per cent over 1921.

The low moisture requirement of barley, which will mature a crop with little or no rainfall, also makes it more valuable as a cereal, as it leaves more moisture for the young clover plants.

Barley is also used in considerable quantities for hog feed, and is believed one of the best feeds available to western growers, says Professor Hill. It is said that for this purpose one pound of ground barley is equal to one pound of ground wheat, or to one pound of shelled corn.

In addition to its value as a feed, there is another outlet for the barley crop, says Professor Hill, who believes that if a high grade of this cereal is raised, it could well be adapted to the export trade, going to Europe and the British Isles for use in brewing.

## NEW FIRE SWEEPS NEAR CRATER LAKE

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 9 (AP)—Just as federal forestry officials here believed the Oregon forest fire situation was well in hand, another 300-acre blaze broke out today on Whiskey creek in the Applegate district of southern Oregon, on the edge of Crater national forest.

Fifty-two men who had been fighting a fire in the Klamath county district, were sent to the Applegate fire.

With the exception of this blaze the district forest office here reported Oregon fires had been controlled and that fire fighting equipment was being centered on Washington.

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# Big Business Opening for Bulb Industry Here in the Salem District Reckoning

## Start Was Made Here on a Commercial Scale, and Pioneering Has Shown We Have the Best National Conditions in the World

The climate of the Willamette valley, which puts a finish on the bulb in the way of vitality, size and firmness, and shows especial superiority in the case of the tulip, has done its share in making the Salem area a leading bulb center.

The Willamette valley is destined to be the leading bulb growing section of the United States; and that means the greatest of the world. Holland has been the foremost of all tulip growing countries. But the Willamette valley has natural advantages over Holland in this industry. That country must overcome the handicaps of long periods of cold weather and seasons of hot weather with intense sunshine during the critical months of growth.

Just Right Here The March, April, May and June conditions of weather in the Willamette valley give our growers just the right amount of temperate sunshine and proportion of cloudy days to put vitality and vigor into the bulbs. These four months are the critical ones. They are ideal here. Then we have the period of ripening and harvesting weather later, that is not made elsewhere in the world.

Instead of "running out" our bulbs grow better and better. There is no section anywhere that produces the "forcing bulbs," and especially tulips, that are grown here.

The Salem district was the first in all the valley to commence bulb culture on a commercial scale. This industry was begun here 13 and 14 years ago. It is now attracting world wide attention. Salem grown bulbs are planted in every state in the union, in Canada and England, and in most other foreign countries. Some of the Salem growers, like the Salem Bulb company, the Franklin-Young Bulb company, Don Upham, and others, have mailing lists that reach to every principal country, gathered through actual sales they have made.

## FARMER TURNS HIS ORCHARD INTO PARK

PONTIAC, Ill., (AP)—Right at home for Robert W. Fred Willard is "Pike's" fairland for boys and girls' and they have plenty of company. Their parents, Mr. and Mrs. LeRoy Pike, have turned their orchard into a playground.

Every swing and slide and teeter-totter is homemade. The merry-go-round is built on an old wagon wheel with the axle anchored in concrete. Seats from old cultivators and riding plows are bolted to the four arms.

There is a lot of rural activity at the little brick school house nearby. Community meetings and family reunions—but the children "play over at Pike's."

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