

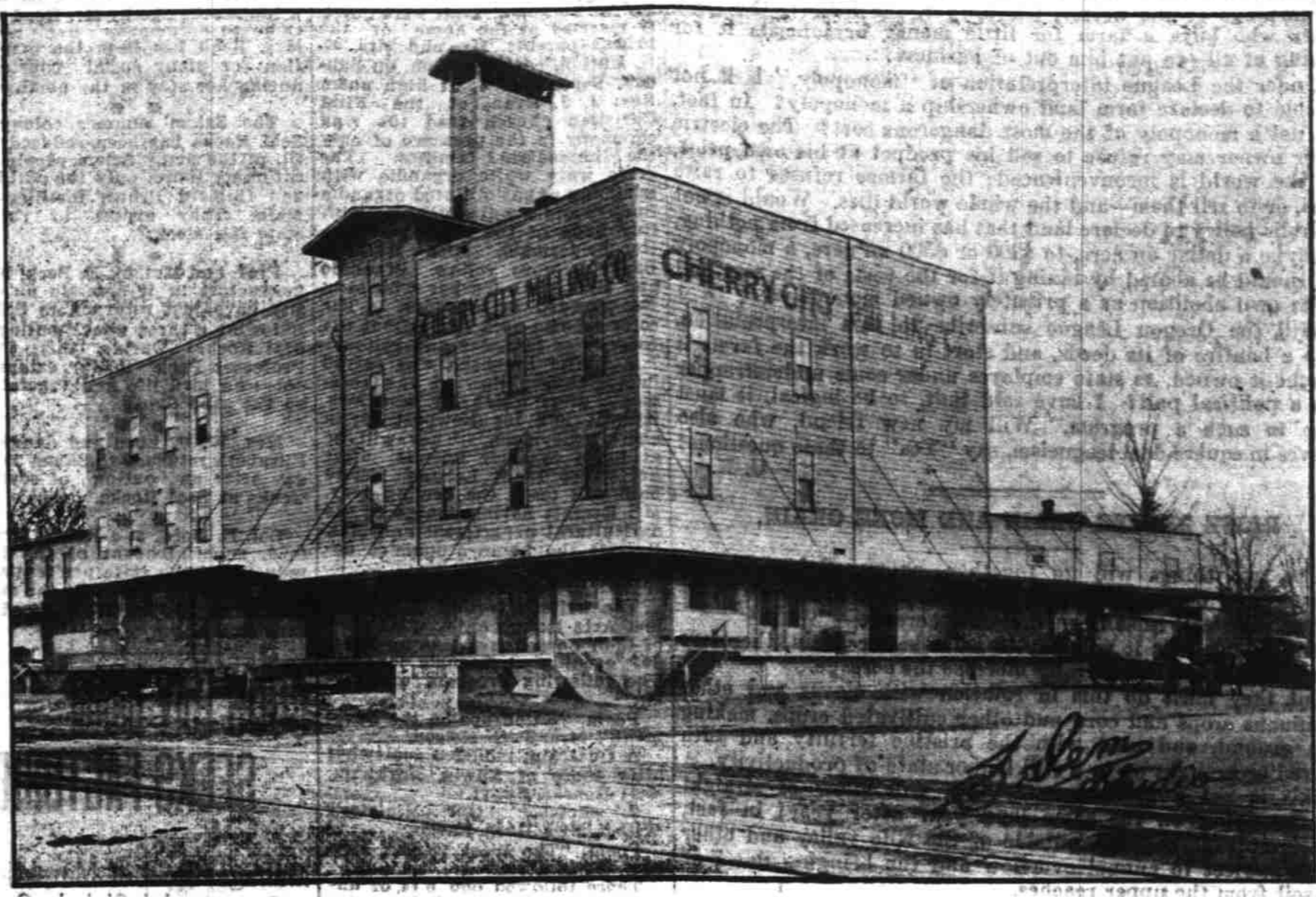
# The Salem District Should Raise More Grain, Always in Rotation with Clover and Corn and Other Crops; and Especially Thousands of Acres More of Oats

## SALEM DISTRICT PRODUCES THE BEST MILLING WHEAT IN WORLD

More Should Be Raised Here, and Selected Seed Should Be Used in Sowing Grains, and Proper Rotations Followed, and More Drainage Employed, and More Tilling Done.

The Salem district raises the best milling wheat produced in the entire world. The great manufacturers of breakfast foods know this better than anybody else. They come to the Willamette valley to buy their best oats; and then our consumers buy part of the product back from them. They take all the Willamette valley oats of quality they can get—in carlots.

There is not grown anywhere else in the United States as a grain crop. This is the so-called Gray oat, and is sown both fall, winter and spring. It is considered the finest milling oat grown. The different white oats usually grown comprise the different Shadeland oats, Swedish Select, Banner, Surprise, White Russian, Ninety Day, Side oats, etc. There are several black oats grown, including Black Russian, Black Wonder, California Black, etc. The red oats grown are the Texas Red and California Red oats. Oats grown in this state are the heaviest grown, weighing usually 40 to 43 pounds per bushel.



A View of the Cherry City Mills, Salem.

## A NEW LINE OF MANUFACTURING BY THE CHERRY CITY MILLING COMPANY

They Have Installed New Machinery and Are Making Poultry and Scratch Feeds, Egg Mash, Alfalfa Meal, and Mixed Feeds of Various Kinds—They Are Making What the People Demand, and Growing Fast.

The Cherry City Milling company is the only concern in Salem doing a general manufacturing business in both flour and feed; though there are several other food manufacturing concerns here. The brands of flour made by the local mill are Cherry, Blend, Economy and Baker's. Their specialties are the Oregon Whole Wheat, Oregon Graham, Cherry Pastry Flour, Oregon Wheatola, and Top Pancake. They are also wholesale dealers in grain and mill feed. P. W. Geiser, a hustler and hard worker well versed in his chosen field, is the manager. The sales of the Cherry City Milling company were large last year and they are now growing fast in volume. They buy wheat all over the Willamette valley. The grind a good deal of the soft wheats of the Willamette valley; but they buy and ship out to other markets a great deal more than they grind. And they ship in a great deal of hard wheat in order to supply the demand, which has been growing here, for the hard wheat flours. They will use 50,000 to 60,000 bushels of hard wheat this year. The Cherry City people use also some oats. They turn out rolled oats and rolled barley and ground barley and ground oats. Should Raise More Mr. Geiser thinks the farmers of the Salem district ought to raise more wheat and oats and other grains, in rotation with clover and corn and other crops. Clover is the great thing for rotation with grain crops here, Mr. Geiser says. He says there has been a great deal of improvement in the past few years in the quality of wheat grown. It is of higher quality than formerly; grades higher; is more free from weed seed. Practically all buyers of wheat these days pay for it according to grade. They no longer pay good money for dirt and weed seed. This practice gives encouragement to the farmers who will take care to raise and deliver the highest grades. The best farmers are now raising as high as 60 bushels of wheat

## THEY RAISED WONDERFUL GRAIN HERE IN THE BRAVE DAYS OF OLD

And Those Who Devote Themselves to the Right Methods Raise Wonderful Grain Now—A Resume of the Grain and Hay Crops Generally in the Salem District the Past Season.

When the first reports came down to Jason Leo, at the lower Willamette settlements, in the early '30's, they glowed with the marvellous productiveness of the upper valley, particularly the prairie country well away from Oregon City. "They will raise the most wonderful grain in the world," was the story that filtered down the valley. The missionaries were not long in accepting the challenge to "come and see," and they found the stories to be true. The year 1921 has not been an exceptional grain year; indeed, it is well below normal, for most grains. Oats, which is not a native and always takes its life in its own hands when it ventures into a cool-night country, has been poor in the valley this year; it has not averaged much better than one-third the crop of four years ago, when corn was produced in Marion and Polk counties, and showed the Corn Belt in December, that rivalled the best Missouri bottom product. But this year, the cool nights that promote sleep and kill off mosquitoes and flies, and that make good hay, broke the heart of the corn crop. There are a few fine fields, especially back in the sheltered valleys; but the average is low. It is not a corn country as the Mississippi valley is. It won't ever be, until the weather man fixes up another brand of nights. But Thomas Brunk, living about six miles southwest of Salem, this year produced 45 bushels of Red Chaff wheat to the acre; that is a yield approximating the dreams of the ox-team pioneers who heralded this as the wheat granary of the world. Some other yields have been reported up to 35 bushels; the Walker brothers, near Hopedale, near Mt. Angel, put a few miles east of Salem, on the Silverton road, harvested wheat running to about that figure. Many yields have been reported of 25 bushels or more to the acre. The spring was especially well adapted to the deep-rooted hay crops. Yields of three tons of clover, or even more of clover and vetch, have been common. The straight clover is usually allowed to go to seed for its second crop of the year; red clover yields of five bushels per acre for this second cutting, are quite common. Hay is another crop that is being credited with nine bushels of alfalfa seed per acre—a yield approaching that of food grains, at a price several times as high. There is not a large acreage of barley, though most of the barley crops, yields of a really fine yield. The quality, too, is good, some excellent rye has been raised, and some of it has been threshed, though it is usually a cover crop for orchards or berries, and not relied upon as a principal crop. Rye is a secondary consideration and is not always counted in the year's farm output. But rye stands from five to six feet tall, was a not uncommon sight in the spring. The growing of buckwheat is becoming far more prevalent than formerly. It is usually sown late, and threshing reports would hardly be available at this time; but it is growing steadily in favor, so that some day it might be listed as a "regular" crop. Its availability for bee food, at a time of the year when many other honey foods are gone, makes it an especially valuable crop for the farmer who wants to add bees to his farm equipment. Buckwheat honey is reputed to be dark, and strong, but it is sure, and the general adoption of the extraction process may increase the yield from 200 to 300 per cent, so the buckwheat honey crop is most promising. Cheat hay has produced well, and so has the small acreage of timothy raised mostly in the hill valleys. Ease and safety of curing in a section where summer showers may be expected to interfere with haying, make cheat a desirable crop that almost insures itself against weather conditions; but the yield is so much smaller than clover or clover and vetch, that the cheat is apparently losing out. Of an average year, the growing of corn for silage is far more profitable for the usual Willamette valley farm.

## INDEPENDENCE AND MONMOUTH BRIEFS

INDEPENDENCE, Ore., Sept. 7.—(Special to The Statesman)—Dr. Snapp who is physician in one of the big logging camps near Tillamook, was home the first of the week for a visit with his family. Dr. R. E. Duane, of this city, is developing into one of Polk county's fancy chicken breeders. He will have this fall and winter approximately 1800 laying hens. The magnitude of the chicken business of Mr. Duane's can be realized from the fact that over 25 tons of straw have been provided for the chickens during the coming 12 months. W. E. Fuller, wife and family of Silverton, drove to this city on Monday and returned the same evening. Mr. Fuller came for his mother, Mrs. Wellington, who will make her home with him this winter. Four carloads of grain from the Parker, Buena Vista district were loaded at Parker the first of the week and consigned to the Oregon Grain Growers' association. Mr. and Mrs. Ed Owens, after a visit of several days with their daughter, Mrs. Grover Mattison, returned Tuesday to Portland. Benjamin Biers, for many years a resident of this immediate locality, and without doubt the oldest living pioneer in the vicinity, is here for a three weeks' visit with old friends. He has been with his son in the Yaquina river country for the past year or two. Born in Connecticut, Mr. Biers came to Oregon with his parents in 1827, the family settling at the old Methodist mission north of Salem, when about a year and a half old, and Oregon has since been his home. Mr. Biers is 85 years old. Aside from a slight inconvenience from an injured limb, he enjoys the best of health and still is as active as some men at 50. Fay Dunsmore, son of Dr. H. Charles Dunsmore a Presbyterian preacher, arrived home this week after spending two years as a United States sailor in the submarine service. He arrived in Portland Monday on the destroyer Celo from San Pedro, where his enlistment expired on August 24. Enlisting in New York, he spent most of his time on submarines on the Atlantic coast and in the Gulf of Mexico, then later concluding with a cruise through the Panama canal and to San Pedro, Cal. Previous to his enlistment in New York Mr. Dunsmore was confined in a hospital over eight months from an accident which occurred while he was working on a boat running into the Nome country. He expects to forsake the sea and engage in some line of business in Oregon. Mrs. Kigar, of Corvallis, is making an extended visit with her cousin, Mrs. Susan Nash, south of this city. Frank Finch, of Oregon City, visited several days last week at

Barley Several varieties are grown in western Oregon, but they are usually called Two Row, Four Row, Six Row, etc. The Blue Bloom, Hanchan and White barley are the favorites. Rye Rye is being sown more every year, as it makes a quick growth and a very early feed and does well on all kinds of lands and can be grown on land that will not raise other grains. It is also extensively grown with vetch for hay, and for a soiling and cover crop. The common winter rye is grown mostly, but there is some white rye as well as some spring rye grown. Speltz This is similar to barley, but is not grown extensively, as most of the land that is suitable for speltz will grow barley, which is considered the best grain. Better Methods Needed Mr. White says the matter of seed selection ought to be hammered home to the farmers of the Salem district. He has in this year experimented with selected seed wheat. He sowed the selected seed in the same field in which, just across an imaginary line, he sowed seed not selected. On the part of the field in which he had the selected seed he harvested and threshed 41 bushels of wheat to the acre. From the other part of the field he got 29 bushels to the acre. The cultivation was exactly the same. Numerous cases of that kind could be cited. It pays to select seed in grain growing, just as it pays to breed good stock in dairying or any other line. There should be a great deal of draining done in the Salem district, says Mr. White. In most cases, this would be comparatively inexpensive. With seed selection and proper rotation of crops, and with draining and tilling, this would be a good grain country. Oats This state has always been a large producer of oats, and oats grown here are considered the finest grown in the United States. The quality is far better than from other districts and it is especially valuable for milling purposes. Numerous varieties are grown, both winter and spring oats being successfully raised here. The fall or winter oat grown here is graded as Soft White and Red Walls, several of the new varieties come under the grade for hard winter and hard spring wheat, and bring a slight premium on that account. Flour manufactured from soft white is used by bakers especially for their pastry flour. The southern states prefer our soft wheat flour over hard wheat flour for their trade. Exporters also have a large trade on the different valley wheats. This state has always been a large producer of oats, and oats grown here are considered the finest grown in the United States. The quality is far better than from other districts and it is especially valuable for milling purposes. Numerous varieties are grown, both winter and spring oats being successfully raised here. The fall or winter oat grown here is graded as Soft White and Red Walls, several of the new varieties come under the grade for hard winter and hard spring wheat, and bring a slight premium on that account. Flour manufactured from soft white is used by bakers especially for their pastry flour. The southern states prefer our soft wheat flour over hard wheat flour for their trade. Exporters also have a large trade on the different valley wheats. This state has always been a large producer of oats, and oats grown here are considered the finest grown in the United States. The quality is far better than from other districts and it is especially valuable for milling purposes. Numerous varieties are grown, both winter and spring oats being successfully raised here. The fall or winter oat grown here is graded as Soft White and Red Walls, several of the new varieties come under the grade for hard winter and hard spring wheat, and bring a slight premium on that account. Flour manufactured from soft white is used by bakers especially for their pastry flour. The southern states prefer our soft wheat flour over hard wheat flour for their trade. Exporters also have a large trade on the different valley wheats.

## SOME GOOD GRAIN YIELDS AND ONE OF OATS 110 BUSHELS TO THE ACRE

The grain crops of most of the farmers in the Salem district ran below the average this year. Fall wheat went 20 to 30 bushels to the acre, against 25 to 40 on the average the year before. Oats ran low, too. Wm. H. Egan & Sons, down on the Mountain View farm below Salem, are good farmers, but they threshed an average of only about 25 bushels of spring oats to the acre; although the crop was well put in and looked exceptionally promising up to the time when the dry weather commenced. Then it suffered for want of moisture. Some Good Yields. But there were some good yields, in different sections. Winter oats made a good crop in the Silverton section, and in some parts of the Waldo Hills. Will Haberly, in the Silverton section, got as high as 75 bushels to the acre. Some Big Yields. Jacob Turnidge, near Talbot, in the Santiam Bottom country, threshed 110 bushels of oats to the acre. That is surely going some, for a poor year. Wm. Blake, down below Salem, on route 8, who always raises good wheat, got 41 bushels to the acre from some of his fall crop. E. L. Howard, on Riverside Drive, at Hazelton station on the

## HELP THEM—HELP YOURSELF

When you consider the steady, continuous demand of the kidneys, you do not wonder that they must be helped occasionally to filter and cast out from the blood stream the waste matter that forms poisons, acids if permitted to remain, causing backache, rheumatic pains, stiff joints, sore muscles, dizziness, floating specks, saltiness and irregular bladder action. Foley Kidney Pills give relief promptly. Sold everywhere. —Adv.

## SHERIDAN PHONE RATES AT ISSUE

Public Service Commission Asks Company To Send In Statement

Complaint made by Sheridan Grange No. 595 relative to telephone rates of the Sheridan & Willamette Telephone company, and a resolution threatening to eliminate phones from the homes of the members, both of which have been filed with the public service commission, caused the commission yesterday to address a letter to the company asking complete information as to its rate structure. Referring to the Grange's letter and resolution, which demands a rate of 75 cents a month, the commission's letter to the telephone company says: "It is noted that the communication referred to requests a rate of 75 cents per month, and reference to your tariff on file with the commission shows a rural line switching rate of 50 cents per month, and further a suburban line rate of \$1.50 a month. The latter rate, as we understand, includes the ownership and maintenance by your company of the line and the instruments. Kindly advise if rates other than noted for the above service are being charged. Also, indicate the station development of the two classes of service named, and furnish to the commission such other information with relation to your entire rate structure as is pertinent to the question at hand."

## DATES OF SLOGANS IN DAILY STATESMAN (In Twice-a-Week Statesman Following Day)

- Loganberries, Oct. 7.
  - Fruites, Oct. 14.
  - Dairying, Oct. 21.
  - Flax, Oct. 28.
  - Wildrats, Nov. 4.
  - Walnuts, Nov. 11.
  - Strawberries, Nov. 18.
  - Apples, Nov. 25.
  - Raspberries, Dec. 2.
  - Mint, Dec. 9.
  - Great cows, Dec. 16.
  - Blackberries, Dec. 23.
  - Cherries, Dec. 30.
  - Pears, Jan. 6, 1922.
  - Gooseberries and Currants, Jan. 13.
  - Corn, Jan. 20.
  - Celery, Jan. 27.
  - Spinach, Feb. 3.
  - Onions, Feb. 10.
  - Potatoes, Feb. 17.
  - Bees, Feb. 24.
  - Mining, March 3.
  - Goats, March 10.
  - Beans, March 17.
  - Fayed highways, March 24.
  - Broccoli, March 31.
  - Silos, April 7.
  - Legumes, April 14.
  - Asparagus, April 21.
  - Onions, April 28.
- Drug garden, May 5.
- Sugar beets, May 12.
- Sorghum, May 19.
- Cabbage, May 26.
- Poultry and Pet Stock, June 2.
- Land, June 9.
- Dehydration, June 16.
- Hops, June 23.
- Wholesale and Jobbing, June 30.
- Cucumbers, July 7.
- Hogs, July 14.
- City Beautiful, flowers and bulbs, July 21.
- Schools, July 28.
- Sheep, Aug. 4.
- National Advertising, Aug. 11.
- Seeds, Aug. 18.
- Livestock, Aug. 25.
- Automotive Industry, Sept. 1.
- Grain and Grain Products, Sept. 8.
- Manufacturing, Sept. 15.
- Woodworking and other things, Sept. 22.
- Paper Mill, Sept. 29.
- (Back copies of Salem Slogan editions of The Daily Oregon Statesman are on hand. They are for sale at 40c each, mailed to any address.)

LUCKY STRIKE CIGARETTE

It's Toasted

Notice this delicious flavor when you smoke Lucky Strike—it's sealed in by the toasting process

## New Shoes and New Prices

We now have a complete new line of shoes, pumps and Oxfords, all new styles and at the new prices of \$7, \$8 and \$10. Nothing above \$10, only brown Kid Shoes, which are \$12, and all styles of Hanan Shoes at \$15. Complete line Bergman Boots, both plain and caked. Just received, largest shipment of Ball Band Boots, Packs and Rubbers ever received in Salem. Every pair guaranteed to wear twice as long as any other rubber boot or we will give you a new pair.

## Ladies Take Notice

Ladies are to wear 8 3/4 inch boots for street and dress wear this season, is the announcement just received from the eastern style centers. We are already having a large call for this style shoe. Cuban heels, either in black or brown kid, the black seems to be in the lead. We have a few hundred pair of these shoes on hand and when we received this word have wired for as many more as we will be prepared to take care of the large trade that will come from this change of style.

New prices now in effect in the Repair Shop. Men's soles reduced to \$1.50 from \$2; ladies' reduced to \$1 from \$1.50; rubber heels 25c each Wednesday as usual.

SALENS THE PRICE OF A SHOE

326 State St. - Next to Lamm Dock