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This campaign of publicity for community upbuilding has been made possible by the advertisements placed on these pages by our public-spirited business men--men whose untiring efforts have builded our present recognized prosperity and who are ever striving for greater and yet greater progress as the years go by.

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OREGON'S HOG SITUATION AND SOME PRAISEWORTHY EFFORTS TO IMPROVE IT

The Demand for Good Brood Sows Is Large in This Field, and Now There Is a Wise Cooperative Movement to Prevent the Sending of Brood Sows to the Killers--A Matter of Great Concern to All of Our People--Valley Packing Co. Cooperating.

(The following article, being sent out to Oregon newspapers, ought to have general circulation in this state, and the wise movement deserves the support and the commendation of all our people.)

profitably go into the raising of hogs for the market. It may be interesting to review at this time what has been accomplished in the way of increasing hog production in Oregon in the past two or three months.

Brood Sows Scarce

"Around the first of the year it was comparatively easy to assemble a carload of breeding sows for sale; in fact several such sales were held, and wherever good breeding sows were offered in a sale, they brought prices satisfactory to the seller as well as the buyer. It is apparent now that brood sows have been scattered over the farms of Oregon, not only through carload sales but in sales of one, two or three head, with the result that at the present time it seems the next thing to impossible to find a brood sow that is for sale. Apparently so far as the supply of brood sows in Oregon is concerned, they are all being put to maximum use.

Saving the Sows Now

"In the past two or three months quite a large number of good quality brood sows have gone through the Portland Union Livestock market to the killers. Steps have been taken now by the Livestock Exchange and the Portland Union Stockyards company whereby no good piggle brood sows are allowed to be killed, but whenever offered they are picked up and put in a special division in the stock yards where they are immunized and held for sale to the farmers of the Pacific northwest at practically pork prices. Quite a business is being done in these brood sows at the stock yards at the present time. On account of so many hogs arriving at the market, it will be probably possible to assemble as many as a carload of these brood sows on fairly short notice. This indicates that every effort is being made to conserve the hog breeding stock of Oregon at this time. It is possible that the point may be reached where it will be necessary to bring in brood sows from outside points because the demand is so strong. Here is an opportunity for farmers living within a radius of 50 miles or so of the stock yards at North Portland, and who want one or two piggle sows, to get what they want at a reasonable price. Write the Portland Union Stock Yards company at North Portland if you are interested.

"C. M. McALISTER, Field manager, Portland Union Stock Yards company, Valley Packing Company, Too

The Valley Packing company managers, here in Salem, are anxious to assist in this very praiseworthy effort to boost the swine breeding industry in this part of Oregon. The local plant has increased its pack from 10,000 to 20,000 hogs a year, and the managers want still more hogs. But they are willing to sell good brood sows that come to them to breeders who will use them for increasing the swine industry in this district--and they are willing to sell them at cost. That is surely fair.

With the above facts and offers before them, every farmer who wishes to raise more hogs should jump into the very profitable game now, and not wait till next year, or some other year.

Growing the Country Over Swine breeding is growing the country over. Statistical estimates just furnished show that breeding sows in the United States have increased in number over the past year 17 per cent.

The increase in Oregon is probably fully up to that mark; but it is not enough. And there will not be enough hogs raised in Oregon till the demands of our packing houses are fully met; until there is no longer necessity to ship hogs from the east. And that time is a long, long way off. It will be years before the Pacific northwest raises enough hogs to supply the demands of the packing houses in this section.

And the fact that hog prices here are the highest in the United States, and are likely to remain so for a long, long time should be constantly hammered home to our farmers. The Salem market, considering the cost of shipping to Portland, is always the highest in the whole United States; which means the highest in the world.

POLLINATION OF THE LEADING SWEET CHERRIES IS A VERY IMPORTANT THING

Orchardists Are Given Some Good Advice by the Department of Industrial Journalism of the Oregon Agricultural College, but It Does Not Go Far Enough--Bees Are a Necessity.

"Oregon's leading sweet cherries--Napoleon or Royal Anne, Bing and Lambert--are not only self-sterile but inter-sterile as well. This startling fact was brought out and announced by the state college experiment station away back in 1911, 1912, and 1913.

"Based on these findings, recommendations were made to topwork about 11 per cent of all sweet cherries in commercial orchards with pollenizers. Black Tartarian and Black Republican were recommended as pollenizers for the dark species, such as Bing and Lambert, and Waterhouse for the light colored, such as Royal Anne and Napoleon. "How many growers acted on the recommendations is not known, but that at least 5 per cent of them did is certain. The net gain annually from even this small percentage of full bearing trees is about \$72,000. "Had all growers followed the plan it is estimated the annual value of the cherry crop in Oregon would be five times what it is now--\$1,800,000, instead of \$360,000 as at present. Growers who have reported on the plan had better results than the estimated 500 per cent increase in production."

Doesn't Go Far Enough The above quoted paragraphs are from a news bulletin issued by the department of industrial journalism of the Oregon Agricultural college.

While this is "old stuff" to the fruit growers of the Salem district in and surrounding the Cherry City of the World, it is good advice--splendid. But it does not go far enough. All growers of the leading sweet cherries here--or at least all of them who read The Statesman--know that their Royal Annes, Bings and Lamberts are both self-sterile and inter-sterile; but they also know that the topworking of the trees is not the only way to insure pollination. They know that the setting out of the Long Stemmed Waterhouse trees and Black Tartarian and Black Republican trees in solid blocks of Royal Anne and Bing and Lambert trees will secure certain pollination--if? If what?

Honey Bees Necessary If there are plenty of honey bees to carry the pollen between the trees at blossoming time. They know that the pollen of sweet cherry blossoms is not carried by the wind in any great extent. There must be insects working in the blossoms to carry the pollen. In and near the city of Salem there are enough bees to insure pollination. But out on the farms bees must be provided by the farmers, for the honey bee does not ordinarily go very far from the hive; generally not over two miles, and seldom that far; though they have been known to go seven miles. Such flights, however, cannot be depended upon; and especially is this the case when the weather

is showery, as it often is in blossoming time. Bees Are "Working Fools" Honey bees, the females of the species, are the original "working fools." They literally work themselves to death in about six weeks, and the queen bee of the healthy hive must lay about 2000 eggs a day to provide a constant new crop of workers. The working bees will take advantage of every little bit of sunshine, and an orchard will be fertilized in a very few hours of sunshine--if there are plenty of bees. Some orchardists advocate a live to an acre. Two Profitable Crops The orchardist with bees is sure of two profitable crops--a crop of honey and a crop of fruit. The early honey flow in the Salem district is the best in the world, outside of southern Oregon. The late honey flow may be made as good, or nearly as good, by providing bee pasture, principally with the sweet clovers, which make profitable crops, and which also add to the fertility of the soil; being leguminous plants. They Originated Here All the old readers of The Statesman know that all the greatest varieties of sweet cherries of the world were originated in the Salem district, with the exception of the Royal Anne, which is of European origin. The Bing, the Lambert and the Black Republican were originated here; and so was the Long Stemmed Waterhouse, the greatest of them all, for pollination purposes; besides being in itself an excellent cherry, about an par with the Royal Anne, which it resembles; an inexperienced person not being able to tell them apart. Ought not Salem from year to year improve her claim of being the Cherry City of the World, in view of the fact that this district originated all the greatest sweet cherries of the world excepting one variety? In Conclusion In conclusion: It is good advice, to topwork the leading varieties of sweet cherries; the Bings and Lamberts with Black Republicans and Black Tartarians; and the Royal Annes with the Long Stemmed Waterhouse. But it is better practice and more profitable to set these pollenizing varieties in solid blocks with the Bings, Lamberts and Royal Annes, and to provide plenty of honey bees. And it is not necessary to use the Black Republicans or Black Tartarians, either, as pollenizers, because the Long Stemmed Waterhouse will do the work for the Bings and Lamberts as well as for the Royal Annes, and do it as completely, in the opinion of the most experienced and observing orchardists. Though the Black Republicans and Black Tartarians are very good cherries in themselves.

They are now making three-year-old whisky in three minutes. The coroner's inquest does not require that much time.

35 TONS OF MILK IN SEVEN YEARS

The Record of an Ayrshire Cow at the Oregon Agricultural College

The following interesting news bulletin is from the department of industrial journalism of the Oregon Agricultural college: "Willowmoor White Pride" is a pretty big name for a cow, but the O. A. C. station Ayrshire of that name seems doing her best to deserve it.

In 7 years she has produced 8180 gallons of milk--enough to fill the swimming tank at Shepard hall. If a man had credit with his local milkman for that amount he could draw a quart of milk twice a day for 45 years and never get a milk bill.

The edible solids in the 35 tons of milk she gave are equal to the edible solids of 30 fat steers averaging 1250 pounds each. And for good measure Willowmoor produced 7 heifer calves in the same seven years, each of which, says P. M. Brandt, head of the station dairy department, is capable of duplicating her mother's record--except possibly the heifer calf production.

A FLAX WITH MORE FIBER IS SOUGHT

They Expect to Raise Hundred Thousand Acre Crop in Northern Ireland

Wm. M. McMurray, general passenger agent of the O. W. R. & N. Co., writing under date of March 27 from Toronto, Canada, on his way home to Portland after a business trip to the east, sent to Mrs. W. P. Lord of Salem the following clipping from the New York Times of March 23:

The marked shortage of raw material for the linen industry has resulted in special attention being paid to the flax-seed research work being carried on in Northern Ireland. This work was inaugurated on a large scale in 1919, the Linen Industry research association being directed by Dr. Vargus Eyre, who has been personally engaged in flax-seed research along the same lines since 1911. How the work of the association, carried on at Lambeg, near Belfast, is now beginning to bear fruit, is outlined in a recent London report.

A pedigree seed called the "John W. Stewart" seed, evolved from "Livonian No. 1," was carefully tested in no less than five different sowings by the department of agriculture and technical instruction in Ireland, against Canadian Ontario seed, considered the most successful seed of the last two years, and the seed known as "Best Commercial Dutch." The new seed produced 86 per cent greater weight of fibre than the other competing seeds, the figures shown by the report being: John W. Stewart seed, 32.5 staves per acre; Canadian Ontario seed, 19.5 per acre, and Commercial Dutch, 17.5 per acre.

Experts estimate that the quality of the fibre is also superior to that produced by the older seeds, being at least two grades better than anything else on the market. The greater weight of fibre, combined with the superior quality, is expected to mean a return to the farmer more than 100 per cent better than anything which has been obtainable with ordinary varieties.

Thirty-one staves per acre is cited as the pre-war average, but since the war yields have depreciated in various localities it is estimated on a rough average of 50 per cent. The disorganized condition caused by the war resulted in the falling off of the proper collection and storage of seed in all countries. The year 1921 was a year of extreme drought and the John W. Stewart seed was therefore grown under extremely bad climatic conditions, but it produced a yield above the pre-war average.

About five tons of the new seed was obtained, sufficient to sow 120 acres, producing from twenty-five to forty tons of seed. The Linen Research association is arranging for sowings to be made in Ireland under the control of the institute at Lambeg and in England under the control of the board of the national institute of agricultural botany; the establishment of which is situated at Cambridge. Negotiations are also in progress with the Canadian government, although the site where the new seed will be sown in the Dominion has not yet been determined upon.

Experts figure that on the basis of a forty-ton yield in 1922 it should be possible to sow 960 acres in 1923, giving a yield of from 200 to 320 tons. The ultimate goal is a 100,000 acre crop in northern Ireland.

(The United States department of agriculture has taken notice of the experiments being carried on in northern Ireland, with the hope of developing a flax plant with a larger yield of fiber. The growers in the Salem district will be supplied with samples of this seed, and they will ultimately get the benefit of a share of the advantages of the work being done in this important field of experimentation.--Ed.)

SEEKING FOR COLD STORAGE A-PLenty

Representatives from Fruit Districts Interview Portland Dock Commission

The following is a news bulletin issued on Tuesday from the Salem headquarters office of the Oregon Growers Cooperative association:

At a meeting held in Portland Monday, representatives from practically all of the fruit districts of the northwest, also from California, sat with the Portland dock commission. It was the purpose of this meeting to place before the commission the needs of the fruit interests of the northwest of suitable cold storage facilities, which would enable shippers to hold fruit at Portland without loss, before making shipments by water. This would prevent "dumping" of fruit, eliminate the cause for excessive cargoes and would tend to equalize the market. This would not impose a burden of expense on the growers, but will rather cause an increase in returns due to better methods of caring for the fruit at terminals.

According to C. I. Lewis, who represented the Oregon Growers Cooperative association, the outlook is very optimistic and it is expected that definite plans will be made at a later date.

ADVERTISE BOXED APPLES PROJECT

Following is a news bulletin of Tuesday by the Oregon Growers Cooperative association: The committee on the advertising of the northwest boxed apple met at Portland Monday to outline plans for this season's advertising.

Practically all apple districts signified their intention of combining in this project, except Wenatchee. A sub-committee will be detailed to Wenatchee to solicit their cooperation in the matter of advertising. "Unless all districts can get together," said Mr. C. I. Lewis, chairman of the committee, "the campaign will be dropped until next year."

C. I. Lewis, chairman of this committee, presented his resignation, due to his leaving for the east. Mr. C. A. Swigart was elected to succeed him.

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