

SELLING SALEM DISTRICT

Dates of Slogans in Daily Statesman

(In Twice-a-Week Statesman Following Day)

Loganberries, Oct. 5.
 Prunes, Oct. 12.
 Dairying, Oct. 19.
 Flax, Oct. 26.
 Filberts, Nov. 2.
 Walnuts, Nov. 9.
 Strawberries, Nov. 16.
 Apples, Nov. 23.
 Raspberries, Nov. 30.
 Mint, December 7.
 Great cows, etc., Dec. 15.
 Blackberries, Dec. 22.
 Cherries, Dec. 29.
 Peas, Jan. 4, 1922.
 Gooseberries, Jan. 11.
 Corn, Jan. 18.
 Celery, Jan. 25.
 Spinach, etc., Feb. 1.
 Onions, etc., Feb. 8.
 Potatoes, etc., Feb. 15.
 Bees, Feb. 22.
 Poultry and pet stock, Mar. 1.
 Goats, March 8.
 Beans, etc., March 15.
 Paved highways, March 22.
 Broccoli, etc., March 29.
 Silos, etc., April 5.
 Legumes, April 12.
 Aparagus, etc., April 19.
 Grapes, etc., April 26.

Drug garden, May 2.
 Sugar beets, sorghum, etc., May 10.
 Water powers, May 17.
 Irrigation, May 24.
 Mining, May 31.
 Land, irrigation, etc., June 7.
 Dehydration, June 14.
 Hops, cabbage, etc., June 21.
 Wholesaling and jobbing, June 28.
 Cucumbers, etc., July 5.
 Hogs, July 12.
 City beautiful, etc., July 19.
 Schools, etc., July 26.
 Sheep, Aug. 2.
 National advertising, Aug. 9.
 Seeds, etc., Aug. 16.
 Livestock, etc., Aug. 23.
 Automotive industry, Aug. 30.
 Grain and grain products, Sept. 6.
 Manufacturing, Sept. 13.
 Woodworking, etc., Sept. 20.
 Paper mills, etc., Sept. 27.
 (Back copies of the Thursday editions of the Daily Oregon Statesman are on hand. They are for sale at 10 cents each, mailed to any address. Current copies, 6c.)

The Salem district is the best gooseberry country in the world—

And it will not be long till this is the gooseberry center of the earth—

Because the best gooseberries can be produced here, and the largest tonnage of berries to the acre.

The canneries of Salem packed last season 7000 cases of gooseberries; about 66 pounds to the case; 24 cans; about 464,000 pounds of gooseberries sent to the general markets.

With the continued growing of the best gooseberries, this district will surely attract greater attention in this respect, and there will be other kinds of packing concerns using a share of the output—like jam and jelly plants.

Gooseberries have been produced here in the Salem district at the rate of as high as 24,000 pounds to the acre—

And about 8000 pounds to the acre can be depended upon by the best growers.

Valley Motor Co

260 North High Street Phone 1995

Boost This Community
by Advertising on the Slogan Pages

DID YOU KNOW That Salem will become the center of a great gooseberry industry; that this is the best country in the world for the gooseberry grower, because he can raise more and better gooseberries to the acre here, and he is sure of higher prices, on account of the fruit factory demand here, which is growing; that the Oregon Champion Gooseberry is the champion gooseberry of the earth; that there is a ready market at remunerative prices for all gooseberries likely to be grown here for a long time; and that now is the time to put out more gooseberries in the Salem district and give them the attention their importance merits?

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VALLEY PACKING CO. CASCADE BRAND HAMS BACON AND LARD

U. S. Inspected SALEM, OREGON

GOOSEBERRIES, BY MR. PATRICK, PRODUCER OF THE LARGEST TONNAGE

He Does Not Make Their Growing a Bed of Roses; He Shows That It Takes Work and Watchfulness and Care to Produce the Best Fruit; But That Is the Kind the Salem District Should Supply to the Markets.

Editor Statesman:
 Hardly a week passes but what we have inquiries about gooseberries, their culture, selecting land for planting, pruning, spraying, distance apart plants should be set, harvesting, fertilization, etc.
 I do not believe there is another crop in the small fruit line that requires more attention than the gooseberry. I am not saying this to discourage the man who intends planting, for they are a profitable crop if properly cared for.
The Right Ground
 In choosing your ground be sure it is well drained; by that I mean water and air drained. I am partial to hill land, but have seen good patches on bottom land also. Some say gooseberries grow on bottom land are more susceptible to mildew, but I know we have our share in the hills if not watched closely. I do not think there is any difference in the direction your land slopes. That surrounding country has more to do with air drainage; one piece of land might drain well with a north slope and another a half mile off with a south slope or any other slope might drain from another quarter as good or better.
About Your Plants
 Select well rooted plants. The size do not make much difference, as the new wood grown from the ground is what you want. Avoid trees bushes by planting three or four inches deeper than the plant was in the ground originally. Plant in the fall if possible. Our berries are set five feet apart each way, leaving out every 11th row, for spray wagon, harvesting the crop, etc.
Would Advise Six Feet
 I think this is a little close, especially when the plants are mature, for as the crown of the plant gets larger, each year it diminishes your distance apart, hence less chance to cultivate and spray properly. I would advise six feet, not less than five and one-half anyway.
Berries Second Year
 The second year you should get enough berries to pay to pick, and from then on increasing each year until plants are mature. At four to five years old you should harvest three or four tons to the acre, depending on care and cultivation, which should be kept up all summer, after the berries are harvested. This is very important, as most of the new growth comes after picking time. Of course the size of your crop varies also with the season. I have seen eight to nine tons taken from an acre but this was an exceptional year, and an exceptionally good piece of land.
You Must Spray
 Now about spraying: You must have a good outfit, and it must be "a rain" to go" any minute, because when that mildew does come you have to go after it good and hard, as it takes only a few days to ruin your whole crop. The mildew is easy to find, as it generally shows up ten days to two weeks before the berries are ready to pick.
 To curb the mildew as much as possible, use spray with 30 per cent lime sulphur solution reduced 10 or 12 to one, just as the bushes show a little green cast in the spring; then again after blooming with the same material, using 25 or 30 to one. Sometimes this is sufficient to check it, but if it shows up on the berries, you will have to go to it again. Of course some seasons are worse than others. It seems when we have sultry weather the mildew thrives, and when cool and windy, we have less. This is why in choosing your land for planting you should see that it has a good air drainage, as it is good insurance against mildew. Up until about three years ago mildew was about our only worry, but now we have anthracnose to contend with. This is not so bad to control as mildew, and generally can be killed out with one good application of Bordeaux 5-5-50 in August.
Fertilizing Important
 Gooseberry plants respond to fertilizing very readily; manure of course is the best, but it is getting so nowadays that we have to rely on commercial fertilizers. We have used several brands and got good results. Nitrate of soda is very good, but care must be taken in using it, especially around young plants. We use about one-fifth pound to each two-year bush, placed in a circle around the plant not closer than seven or eight inches. On old bushes we sow it broadcast at the rate of 300 or 400 pounds to the acre.
And You Must Prune
 Pruning every year after the second year is essential as it promotes new growth. It is generally advisable to cut back old wood to the ground. This will start new shoots or canes which will bear the year following.
The Harvesting, Etc.
 The berries are harvested similar to hops. Instead of using baskets the pickers use large aprons of canvas about 4 by 6 feet tacked on a frame. The frame makes it convenient to slide around a bush, also to empty into boxes. The average person picks 500 to 600 pounds per day; some experts pick 1000 pounds or more. The berries are fanned to remove the leaves, then sacked up the same as grain. Marketing has not been much of a problem the last few years. Whether or not we will be confronted with the same difficulties as the loganberry men are in a few years remains to be seen. The canneries are our only outlet. Anyway, we have not heard of gooseberry juice for a beverage; neither the dehydrated or dried gooseberry. Good fruit generally sells well and certainly appeals to the packer. By delivering him good fruit one year we notice with pleasure he is after your fruit the next. So it really is up to us to raise better fruit, as

it is the packer who advertises our produce to the consumer, and good fruit makes advertising easy.
 —P. C. PATRICK,
 Salem, Ore., R. 1., Jan. 10, 1922.
 (Mr. Patrick has 18 acres of gooseberries. He is the largest producer of gooseberry tonnage in the Salem district. One of the authorities in the industry here told the writer yesterday that Mr. Patrick is one of the best posted growers in this district.—Ed.)

FARM REMINDERS FROM THE O.A.C. Clover Seed Is the Best Bet for a Cash Crop, Is the Corvallis Claim

(Following are items in a current bulletin from the department of industrial journalism of the Oregon Agricultural college:)
 Chopped alfalfa or clover hay soaked in warm water may be used as a substitute for the more successful green feeds for poultry. Nothing else will throw the pullets off production quite so quickly as the absence of green feed.—O. A. C. Experiment Station.
 Oregon farms grow 700 pounds rye grass seed per acre, and 4500 pounds orchard grass seed. The United States imports nearly four million pounds of these seeds annually. Until Oregon can grow enough to stop foreign importations, her farmers will still have at least a part of this 6500-acre, \$250,000 opportunity, says the experiment station.
 Even stands, less disease, fewer weeds, less dockage, better grades and bigger crops, and more, are some of the advantages of clean seed. One O. A. C. experiment station field yielded 49.8 bushels from cleaned seed, and under like conditions otherwise only 42.2 bushels from thrasher-run seed. The seed testing laboratory at Corvallis will test your seed.
 Mangies and roots may be used to good advantage as green feed for the laying flock. It may be necessary to educate the birds into eating them. It is important to run short of green feed.—O. A. C. Experiment Station.
 Feeding frozen kale or cabbage leaves to poultry is unwise. It is best to thaw out the leaves by dipping in water.—O. A. C. Experiment Station.
 Red, alsike or white clover seed is the best cash crop on Oregon irrigated and on western Oregon farms. The acre yield is 300 to 600 pounds of seed. As annual imports run 16 million pounds, there is no danger of overproduction. Rotate clover with wheat or barley and get more grain per acre. But plant no buckhorn, sorrel, or doeder.—O. A. C. Experiment Station.
 Mrs. Suburbs (hysterically)—John, you thought I didn't see you, but I did. You kissed the maid.
 Mr. Suburbs (reproachfully)—But, my dear, you asked me to try to persuade her to stay another week.
 Mrs. Suburbs (eagerly)—Tell me quick, John dear, did she promise?—Sidney Bulletin.

ADVICE OF THE O. A. C. ON GROWING GOOSEBERRIES AND CURRANTS HERE

The Oregon Is the Proper Gooseberry to Grow in the Salem District—The Tillage Should Be Very Thorough Though Shallow, and They Respond to Fertilization.

Circular 14 of the Oregon Agricultural college, written by C. I. Lewis when he was in the horticultural department there, gives a good line on gooseberry growing for the Salem district; including currant growing, which will become more important, no doubt, when there is more activity here than now in the making of jams and jellies. Following is Circular 14:
 Gooseberries and currants are very hardy fruits, and have been grown for many years in England and northern Europe. The American gooseberries are successful and make a good commercial proposition. Very few of the English varieties do well in this country, as they succumb to the American mildew disease.
 Soils
 Both of these plants prefer moist, cool, well-drained soils; soils with some clay are preferable. They will stand shady conditions, north slopes, and in regions of the inland Empire, where the ground tends to become warm, it is better to grow them in the proximity of shade. They do not like hot soils, and when planted on hot sand or silt, do not thrive, as a rule.
 Propagation
 They are very easily propagated. Hardwood cuttings eight or ten inches long are taken in the fall, buried in moist sand, and planted out in the spring. They can be propagated by mound layering or by root cuttings.
 Tillage and Fertilizers
 The tillage should be the same as for other small fruits, but should be very thorough, yet shallow, as the roots of these berries tend to come close to the surface.
 Both these plants are rank feeders and respond to moderate amounts of well-rotted manure, hen manure, or wood ashes. The latter is especially desirable for these plants. Heavy applications of coarse, loose, strawy manure should be avoided as it tends to make the ground too dry and warm for these fruits.
 Pruning
 In this country pruning to the bush form is recommended. The gooseberry bears fruit on the two, three, and four-year-old wood. Occasionally the fruit gets too small on the four-year-old wood and this growth should be eliminated. The currant bears most of its fruit on the second and third-year-old wood. Cut out all canes that drop toward the ground. Cut out all weak canes, and reduce the plant to the number of canes that will grow in a vigorous condition. Whenever the canes tend to get gnarly, old, or weak, remove them. The plantation should be renewed in six to 10 years. While it will fruit longer, it will not pay as the fruit tends to get small.
 The plants can be set at varying distances, according to size;

HIGH WATER DID NOT HURT KELSAY

Falls City-Salem Lumber Company Reports Business As Usual; Good

The Falls City-Salem Lumber company, with their offices and yards at 349 South Twelfth street, has been going right along, not affected by the recent high water.—Manager A. B. Kelsay reports

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business as usual—good. It is perhaps not realized by some of the people of this city and section that these people keep constantly on hand every single thing that is needed in building; excepting nothing. It is hardly fair to the other lines to say that anything there is a specialty—for the big specialty is to carry every single thing that may be needed in any sort of a new building, or in repair work.
 But, just now, they are calling special attention to Beaver wall board and to Washington plaster board, and all kinds of building papers. The Beaver and Washington are well known and standard, and they recommend themselves to those who have had experience in their use.
 The Falls City-Salem people do not wish to gloat over the fact that the recent high water "never touched them," but they merely want it known that they are ready for all comers needing building materials; that the comers are already numerous, and that they will be glad to accommodate any new customers, and give them the very best possible service and stand behind anything they recommend or send out.



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Next Week's Slogan SUBJECT IS "Corn Growing"

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