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Our Ideal: Our Method:
"The Best Only" Cooperation
Capital City
Co-operative Creamery
A non-profit organization owned
entirely by the dairymen. Give
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Manufacturers of Butter
"At your service"
Phone 339 137 S. Com'l St.

SELLING SALEM DISTRICT

Dates of Slogans in Daily Statesman (In Twice-a-Week Statesman Following Day)

Loganberries, Oct. 5.	Drug garden, May 3.
Prunes, Oct. 12.	Sugar beets, sorghum, etc., May 10.
Dairying, Oct. 19.	Water powers, May 17.
Flax, Oct. 26.	Irrigation, May 24.
Filberts, Nov. 2.	Mining, May 31.
Walnuts, Nov. 9.	Land, irrigation, etc., June 7.
Strawberries, Nov. 16.	Dehydration, June 14.
Apples, Nov. 23.	Hops, cabbage, etc., June 21.
Raspberries, Nov. 30.	Wholesaling and jobbing June 28.
Mint, December 7.	Cucumbers, etc., July 5.
Great cows, etc., Dec. 15.	Hogs, July 12.
Blackberries, Dec. 22.	City beautiful, etc., July 19.
Cherries, Dec. 29.	Schools, etc., July 26.
Pears, Jan. 4, 1923.	Sheep, Aug. 2.
Gooseberries, Jan. 11.	National advertising, Aug. 9.
Corn, Jan. 18.	Seeds, etc., Aug. 16.
Celery, Jan. 25.	Livestock, Aug. 23.
Spinach, etc., Feb. 1.	Automotive industry, Aug. 30.
Onions, etc., Feb. 8.	Grain and grain products, Sept. 6.
Potatoes, etc., Feb. 15.	Manufacturing, Sept. 13.
Bees, Feb. 22.	Woodworking, etc., Sept. 20.
Poultry and pet stock, Mar. 1.	Paper mills, etc., Sept. 27.
Goats, March 8.	(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 cop- ies, 5c.)
Beans, etc., March 15.	
Paved highways, March 22.	
Broccoli, etc., March 29.	
Silos, etc., April 5.	
Legumes, April 12.	
Asparagus, etc., April 19.	
Grapes, etc., April 26.	

THE MORE LEGUMES THE GREATER WEALTH

The more legumes for the Salem district the greater wealth, and greater growth and solidity of Salem.

Our district already leads in the production of red clover and vetch seed—going towards a million dollars a year of returns for these products.

And we produce nearly all the vetch seed grown in America; produce it for nearly everybody else.

The increased acreage in red clover this spring is great; over 400 per cent over the growth of last year.

The acreage in white clovers is growing. The alfalfa acreage is increasing fast.

Our growers are trying out soy beans on a considerable scale.

We are now a great legume country—

And we are now on our way towards becoming the greatest legume district on the North American continent.

Valley Motor Co.

260 North High Street

Phone 1995

Boost This Community
by Advertising on the Slogan
Pages

DO YOU KNOW that Salem is the center of a district in which the legumes do wonderfully well; that no country can grow better red or sweet clover, or better vetches or field peas; that alfalfa does well here on certain soils; that the orchardist may grow here the finest of cover crops in legumes; that the dairyman may grow the best legumes for his uses; that the bee keeper may raise sweet clover for bee pasture to his heart's content—that, in short, the former of this district now has the knowledge in his noodle of the great value of the nodules on the rootlets of the legumes; and that he must use this knowledge?

Get a Taste a Day
Weatherly
Ice Cream

Sold Everywhere

Buttercup
Ice Cream
Co.

P. M. Gregory, Mgr.
240 South Commercial St.
Salem

DODGE BROTHERS
SEDAN

Bonesteel Motor Co.
184 S. Com'l St. Phone 428

VALLEY PACKING CO. CASCADE BRAND HAMS BACON AND LARD

U. S. Inspected

SALEM, OREGON

WHAT AND WHY IS THE LEGUME? THE PLANT THAT GETS NITRATES FROM AIR

The Pulse Family All Legumes, With Little Knots or Bumps Which the Scientists Call Nodules, and These are Nature's Factories That Silently Extract From the Air and Store in the Ground Rich Food for Plant Life

Modern farming and gardening literature has a great deal to say about fertilizing by legumes and the advisability of planting legumes so that they appear from time to time in every portion of the garden. Just what is a legume?

A legume, strictly speaking, is a seed pod of certain form. The pea and bean produce them. The pea, bean, clover and many other plants belong to a family known as the pulse family and one of their characteristics is that they bear their seeds in legumes, so the term legume is applied to any member of the family. The wisteria and the white locust tree are legumes. So is the sweet pea and the white clover. They all have butterfly shaped or two-winged flowers.

But the remarkable thing about the legume is that it has always possessed a secret for which scientists have striven for years and which only to some degree was discovered during the war under stress of dire necessity; that of

taking nitrogen from the air and making it into nitrates.

Each legume is a miniature nitrate factory, and it does its work secretly and underground. It is the only family of plants possessing this characteristic. Pull up a pea or bean, or dig up a clover and look at the roots. You will find them covered with little knots or bumps which the botanists call nodules. These are the nitrate factories. They are caused by a small organism, a bacteria or bacteroid, which has the faculty of grabbing the nitrogen and storing it. Where a legume grows, some of these nitrogen gathering bacteria are left in the soil. It is now possible to inoculate the soil with them through cultures—very cheaply procurable at seed stores.

Plowing under the legumes is now recognized as a scientific way of maturing. The dying roots filled with nitrates provide the nitrogen in proper form for the plants besides adding to the texture of the soil.

corn, hay, grain, etc., for 60 cows, 12 horses, 100 hogs and a flock of hens, and potatoes for home use.

You May Cut It in Two
You may cut the estimated \$127,200 in two, and still have a self supporting institution, with the present number of boys—around 150.

Some reader will say Mr. Percy is low on pears. Another will say he is high on strawberries. And so on down the line.

Well, any reader is invited to shoot holes into this estimate. There should be a full and free discussion. It would be a good thing, all around.

If the boys' school can be made self supporting, or more than self supporting, and still more reformatory; or of more benefit to the boys, the thing to do is to make it self supporting. Who says it cannot be done?

Who says the estimates above are wrong? And how are they wrong?

NITROGEN IS VERY IMPORTANT

Nitrate Fertilizers Benefit Garden Crops—150 Pounds to Acre Right.

(Following is a current bulletin of the department of industrial journalism of the Oregon Agricultural college:)

Applications of nitrogen fertilizers materially benefit spring garden crops. Nitrogen is one of the essential plant food elements and is directly associated with vegetable growth. Sodium nitrate or Chili saltpeter furnishes nitrogen in a form that is readily available for plant use.

Much depends on applying the nitrate at the right time, the best being early in the growing period of the plant. The increased benefit will compensate for any losses due to leaching.

The application of sodium nitrate recommended for the garden is 150 pounds to the acre. Large lumps should be crushed and screened through one-fourth inch screen or smaller. Before spreading the fertilizer mix with twice its weight of sand or air slacked lime, to act as a filler and aid in even distribution. Sometimes superphosphate is used with sodium nitrate, 150 pounds of nitrate to 300 pounds of superphosphate. After thorough mixing these fertilizers are applied broadcast or by fertilizer distributing machines. Work the material into the surface soil with a harrow or other tool.

Sodium nitrate fertilizers should never be applied directly to the damp foliage as burning will result. Do not put an excess near the base of plants.

Radishes, spinach, lettuce, peas, cabbage, turnips and other early garden crops respond readily to the application of nitrate fertilizers.

FIRST MONUMENT TO AN APPLE TREE

(Continued page 2)

umn was covered with big red apples of an aroma and flavor such as the owner had never found in another orchard. It was a new apple altogether.

For 15 years after bearing its first crop the new tree bore annually and increasingly before its discoverer found a way of making it known beyond his neighborhood. During these 15 years

ALMOST PENETRATES CAPE HORN'S TIP.



Rockwell Kent, artist and amateur explorer, has returned after an absence of ten months, mostly spent down near Cape Horn, trying to reach the Cape's tip. Mr. Kent doesn't look like a man who nearly died on the Strait of Magellan when his small boat sprung a leak. His ventures included a journey to Patagonia and Terra del Fuego.

he tried to interest various nurseries in his tree, but without success. Finally he sent samples of the apples to a fruit show in Missouri. The manager of the show, who was a practical nurseryman, was attracted by the appearance of the apples. He hit into one, and immediately exclaimed, "Delicious!" Thus was born the name of the new fruit.

He looked to see who had sent in the exhibit, but the tag had become lost in the shuffle, and there was no way of identifying the exhibitor. There was nothing to do but wait, in the hope that the unknown exhibitor would send applies the next year. And he did. This time the manager unpacked the exhibits himself, and discovered from whom the "Delicious" apples had come. The result was a contract with the owner of the tree giving the nurseryman the right to propagate and market scions from the tree. A scion, horticulturally, is a slip or cutting from a twig or shoot of a tree for grafting or planting.

FARMERS TO VISIT FARMS OF THE OAC

Week of June 11-16 Set Apart by the College People for Inspection

County excursions to OAC to inspect the purposes, methods and results of experiment station work will be made by farmers and their families, conducted by county agents, in the mid-June season. Field crops, fruits and vegetables and even livestock and

BUY AN OVERLAND AND Realize the Difference

VICK BROS.
QUALITY CARS
High St., at Trade

This week, June 11-16, will be one of the quietest of the whole college year, between the third term and the opening of the summer session. This will give the instructional, experiment station and extension service staffs opportunity to direct the field tours and meet hundreds of farmers to discuss special problems with them.

THE FIRST TWELVE WEEKS OF CHICKS

They are the Most Important Days of the Life of the Feathered Young

The most work is spent on chicks the first twelve weeks of their existence. By that time the growing chick, if properly fed and yarded, is better able to shift for himself. The caretaker should plan to spend most of his time with day-old chicks until they are six weeks old. They must be watched and their special needs must be apprehended unless they are fortunate enough to have a hen mother. One has to watch hen mothers these days, however, when the maternal instincts are being bred out of hens in the interests of big laying records. Watch them a few days to be sure they are good mothers. Yarded mother hens, with a following of chicks, are not at liberty to do all kinds of stunts and must be helped out. It is a good

plan to house the mother hen and her chicks in a small house, opening in to a wired run, a low run some two feet high, so no outsider can actually bother her. She will probably fight through the wires a hen wanting the chick feed. All kinds of little troubles arise that need seeing to. If one is brooding day-old chicks in a brooder he has his head full of anxiety and his hands busy all the daylight for a week. After that he can listen for chick cries and run out in response to them. Nothing is more pathetic than the cries of brooder chicks, but chicks do not cry if warm and well fed. Accidents make them cry out for help and one must expect to be near with protection until they are six weeks old, at least. It pays to spend enough time with the chicks the first 12 weeks of their existence, and bring them well up to that date, so the rest of the year can be one's own except at feeding time.

As To The Mash
Both the commercial and home-made mashes have their fields. The commercial breeder could not afford to feed anything but a commercial mash, because of the help he would have, to hire to serve the home made mash, even if he could get enough home-made stuff to use one. What makes home poultry pay is the home-made leavings carefully sorted and fed by a caretaker who is not on a money wage. The commercial mash is ground grain and does not carry to the fowls the variety of foodstuffs the home mash

(Continued on page 4)

OREGON PULP & PAPER CO.

SALEM, OREGON

Manufacturers of
High Grade Wrapping Papers and
Paper Specialties

Next Week's Slogan SUBJECT IS Asparagus and Other Things

A Licensed Lady Embalmer to care for women and children is a necessity in all funeral homes. We are the only ones furnishing such service.

Terwilliger
Funeral Home
779 Commercial St.
Phone 724 Salem, Oregon

Salem's great prosperity depends largely on legumes produced on the land here.

THE BOY SCOUTS

deserve the support of everyone who wishes to inculcate high principles of manhood into the youth of our land. This space paid for by—
Thielsen & Rahn

Theo. M. Barr

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Tinning
184 S. Commercial St.
SALEM, Ore.

OUR TREES

Carefully Grown
Carefully Selected
Carefully Packed
Will Give Satisfaction to the Planter
SALEM NURSERY COMPANY
428 Oregon Building
Phone 1752
Additional Salesmen Wanted



Auto Electric Work
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171 S. Commercial St.