

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.
- Pears, Jan. 4, 1923.
- 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.
- Asparagus, etc., April 19.
- Grapes, etc., April 26.

- Drug garden, May 3.
 - 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, 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, 5c.)

CRUDE DRUG GROWING

The farmers of the Salem district are leading in the production of peppermint of first quality—

Peppermint with the highest menthol content—

And of the best flavor—

And Marion county is now the leading county of Oregon in the peppermint industry.

All the best crude drugs may be grown here; at one-tenth the cost that attends their production in the middle west, according to such high authority as Dean Zieffe, of the O. A. C.

This will take organization; concerted effort; expert supervision; but there is a big profit in the industry.

It would be a great thing for the Salem district if our best farmers would wake up fully to the opportunities offered in the crude drug industry.

Valley Motor Co

260 North High Street

Phone 1995

Boost This Community by Advertising on the Slogan Pages

DID YOU KNOW that Salem is the market center of the crude drug supplies for Oregon; that every farm in this district ought to have a drug garden; that we are already leading in peppermint production of first quality; that cascara sagrada has to be cultivated or it will run out, and the world must have more and more of it; that the Dean of the School of Pharmacy, Oregon Agricultural College, says that drugs can be grown at one-tenth the expense and with twice the yield that they can be produced in Michigan and Minnesota; that there is good money for Oregon farmers in drug gardens, and that they should take up the matter in an intelligent and co-operative way?

Get a Flute 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

Leather Goods of Quality

Bags, Suits Cases, Purses

HARNESS

F. E. Shafer
Phone 411 170 S. Com'l Salem, Ore.

Our Ideal: Ours Method: "The Best Only" Cooperation

Capital City Co-operative Creamery

A non-profit organization owned entirely by the dairymen. Give us a trial.
Manufacturers of Buttercup Butter "At your Grocers"
Phone 399 137 S. Com'l St.

VALLEY PACKING CO. CASCADE BRAND HAMS BACON AND LARD

U. S. Inspected

SALEM, OREGON

The Man with the Hoe

Do not transplant tender plants in the hot sun. Only the hardiest can stand it. The tender ones suffer from sun scald.

Fifty by 30 feet is about the right size for an asparagus patch which will supply an average family of five. This space will accommodate 100 plants. Sow asparagus seed now. Mark the spot, as it will take some time to appear.

Watch the oak trees. When their leaves are as large as the proverbial squirrel's ear, don't wait any longer to get in the string beans, and remember the oaks are the last trees to get their leaves out.

If you keep chickens, put in a few nags for next winter and some chicken lettuce for green food this summer.

Sow seeds of Brussels sprouts and cauliflower now for Thanksgiving.

Make a note that a spray of formalin solution is a preventive of corn smut.

Dust tobacco on the pea vines when the dew is on them if there are any signs of plant lice, which sometimes appear after they get well above ground.

Don't hesitate to transplant tomatoes twice if the plants are growing too thick in the seed beds or seed boxes. The double transplanting will make them stockier plants.

It takes about 100 days from seed sowing to the first ripe tomato of the earliest varieties, if conditions are favorable. Figure it out and see if the tomatoes do their duty.

CELERY IN THE HOME GARDEN

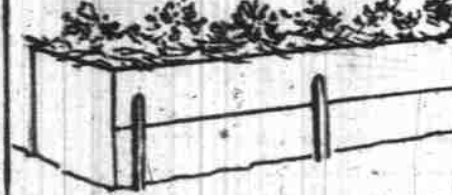
Celery is a much-neglected crop in the home garden and one which should be much more freely grown to make the ground pay dividends. It is not difficult to grow and a seed bed started now will give a crop next fall that will be very welcome. Celery likes plenty of moisture and fertility and delights in a heavy soil.

Make a carefully prepared seed bed in some corner of the garden now, pulverizing the soil finely and level it off. Sow the seed an inch deep in rows two or three inches apart. A few rows will give more plants than can be taken care of in a small garden, one row of three or four feet being sufficient if seed has been secured from a reliable dealer, tested for its germination qualities. The seeds are rather slow of germination and it will be three weeks at least before the seedlings are ready to handle.

Celery needs to be transplanted at least once to develop a compact, fibrous root system without which the thick, crisp stalks will not be produced. Save room in which to transplant the tiny plants two to three inches apart each way, and by the time the radishes, lettuce or spinach is out of the way you can begin setting the celery plants in their permanent position in rows convenient for blanching. They should be set six inches apart and at least 1 1/2 feet apart in the rows, hoeing the soil up about them as they



SOIL COMPOST, STRAW OR MANURE.



BOX IN THE CELERY WITH BOARDS AND FILL IN WITH COMPOST OR OTHER COVERING, DIAGRAMED ABOVE

increase in size until the tips of the leaves only appear. This blanching process should be done gradually and carefully until late in the summer, leaving some of the stem free until the final earthing up. Care must be exercised not to get the soil into the heart of the plant. It also should not be hilled up on wet days.

The neatest method of blanching is to set boards along the row, holding them on edge with stakes and supporting cleats nailed across the top at intervals. This saves a great deal of labor and the celery when harvested is in better shape and freer from dirt.

Pole Beans to Save Space

In the very small garden, it is advisable to grow the pole varieties of string beans for the space up in the air will yield more beans than the same space upon the ground, leaving the ground for other crops to be grown between the poles. Where poles are scarce, the simplest way to grow pole beans is to set posts at each end of the row where they are to grow, stretch a wire from the top of one post to the other and a similar wire about six inches from the ground, tying stout cords between the wires for the vines. The bottom wire may be omitted and a small stake may be placed by each plant to which to tie the string.

The poles should be set about two feet underground and five feet above ground for convenience in picking. The plants should be six inches apart. Soil for string beans should be very rich. It cannot be made too rich. One of the most effective ways to grow pole string beans is to pile well-rotted manure about the stakes as they are being set in the ground, covering the manure with from four to six inches of soil. Plant the beans four to a hill about the pole or in a row with strings as indicated.

Pole string beans, like limas, should be planted eye down to give the highest percentage of germination. The pole varieties of string beans are believed to be somewhat more tender than the dwarf or bush beans and usually are planted a little later.

BEAN ARISTOCRATS

Lima beans, whether the pole or bush varieties are planted, are the last seeds to put in the open ground, when it is well warmed up. It is not safe to take a chance on very cool weather with the limas in the open, but it pays well to start them in advance in

paper pots where they can be protected from chilly nights or days when the temperature takes one of the drops we know we may look for during early spring weather.

Plant two seeds—two beans—eye down and on edge in a three-inch paper pot, and as soon as the nights are past the cool stage tear the paper away from the ball of earth and set them in the hill. Seeds should not be planted in the open until the trees are in full leaf, as no vegetable is so susceptible to cold, particularly chilly nights, as the lima bean.

The start from two or three weeks ahead of the outdoor planting season gives a chance not only for earlier fresh limas but will give the plant a chance to develop a more bountiful crop. The handiest way to handle these early-started limas is to set the paper pots in flats or handy boxes, setting them outdoors on bright, sunny days and bringing them in when it is cool. A dozen or so pots can be handled with little trouble in this way and a dozen hills of early limas, particularly the pole variety, will mean a good sized picking.

In laying out the location for the bush limas, allow for plenty of space. Some gardeners have difficulty with the dwarf limas and have given them up as not worth while because of the poor yield, because they tried to grow them closely planted in rows just as they did string beans. This is all wrong and little can be expected of the limas in the way of yield with this close planting. They need at least eighteen inches between hills and two feet will be better. With good soil and ample cultivation they will yield a surprising number of beans as compared with the closely planted patches.

The greater space gives them not only sufficient food without too much competition, but permits the plant to develop to its full extent and provide a great number of bearing branches. If you have been discouraged with bush limas, try them again in the warmest spot in the garden with plenty of room.

THE GOOSEBERRIES WILL BE THE FIRST

The canning of gooseberries commences in Salem generally from the 20th to the 25th of May.

The appearances are now that the season will be a little earlier this year. It will depend on the weather from now on. With warm days it is likely that the gooseberry harvest will be in full blast in a little over two weeks.

The indications are that there will be a full crop. There is also an increased acreage. The Salem canneries packed 7000 cases of gooseberries last year. They will likely pack a larger number of cases this year. One leading canner said yesterday that he did not expect the pack to be double that of last year, but he did say he expected a material increase.

Generally Good Crops There was some frost Tuesday night. But a good frost told the reporter yesterday that he did not think there would be any appreciable damage to the fruit in this district. The strawberries were in the most danger, he said. He added that in his opinion the prunes are too far along for any frost damage—and that there will be a good prune crop all over this district, unless there is too great a drop. That is so far only a matter of speculation.

THE EARLIEST SWEET CORN

Take a chance with your first sowing of sweet corn. Sow an early variety at least two weeks before the farmers put in field corn in your neighborhood, and if weather is favorable even more start than this is advisable. Late sown-corn is best, of course, but then the first crop seems sweetest.

Golden Bantam, favorite as it is among home gardeners, is not the earliest. Cory and Malakoff are even earlier. In the West Early Iowa is esteemed and in the East Early Mayflower is a favorite. All these grow rapidly and mature before the stalks are very high.

These dwarf early varieties are ideal for the home garden and take much less space than the later and more robust sorts. The early varieties should be sown in rows instead of hills, which is advisable for the later kinds.

Plant in the richest soil in the garden two inches deep and thin to four inches apart in the rows. The rows should be two feet apart. As the young plants grow along they should be thinned to a foot apart for their best development when they have reached a height of six inches. The rows may be hilled up slightly to give the auxiliary roots quick lodgment in the soil, as they are the anchorage for the stalk as it grows heavy.

Of all vegetables corn demands constant cultivation more insistently for its best development. It should be planted in squares instead of long rows in order to insure more complete pollination and well-filled ears. As corn is fertilized by the wind, there is great loss of pollen in the long single rows and consequently are very many more ears which are only partly filled out. Planted in squares, ears only half filled out the length of the cob or with bare spots upon them are rare.

Corn is one vegetable that must be home grown to be appreciated at its best. It must be fresh picked if it is to retain its sweetness and flavor. Held in the market for 24 hours it is a vegetable of altogether different flavor. The sugar turns to starch in a chemical change which follows picking within four hours. Sweet corn should be picked not more than an hour before it goes into the kettle. Ten minutes in boiling water will cook it.

DAIRYING AS A SOURCE OF WEALTH

(Oregonian.) Dairying ranks high among Oregon industries, figures given by State Dairy and Food Commissioner Hawley in the Oregon Journal of Commerce showing the total value of milk on the farm for the year ending September 30, 1922, to exceed twenty million dollars, divided among 26,000 producers. This large production has been attained by steady improvement in the breed of cows, the production per cow the last ten years having increased 25 per cent, the number being 225,000.

Although the abundance of natural moisture and mild climate of western Oregon give grass for a long season, eastern Oregon scores success in dairy farming, especially in irrigated districts. Heavy crops of alfalfa are grown under irrigation and are profitably converted into milk. Though the climate shows greater extremes of temperature and less moisture than does that west of the Cascades, it is far milder than that of the middle western states, some of which boast of their milk

FILBERT SUCKERS BEST CUT AT CROWN

You May Get New Trees From Suckers—Look for Gooseberry Mildew

Suckers coming from the main trunk or crown of the filbert tree just below the soil should be cut off close to the crown, says a current Oregon Agricultural college bulletin. If stubs are left trouble with suckering will be had for years to come.

After the suckers are removed they may be grown as young trees to set out in the orchard. They should be put in the best sandy loam obtainable and spaced from 8 to 12 inches apart in the row. Any sucker with one or more rootlets should be put in the ground as the filbert will develop with but little root system. Even one small rootlet will bring on a tree in time if the sucker is given good care.

Look for Gooseberry Mildew Watch for gooseberry mildew. When it appears spray with summer strength lime-sulphur or dust with the finest grade of flowers of sulphur or special dusting sulphur before the berries are attacked.

New Smut Treatment Urged Copper carbonate dust treatment for wheat smut prevention when properly applied appears to be giving excellent results where a high grade material is used.

Wheat growers are urged to make tests with this material. The Oregon agricultural experiment station does not feel justified in unqualifiedly recommending the material yet, but thus far results obtained favor its use. Additional information on the use of copper carbonate may be obtained by writing for experiment station circular 30 to Oregon Agricultural college, Clerical Exchange, Corvallis, Oregon.

and butter production. Alfalfa hay may not be able to pay the freight for shipment from central Oregon, but it can be fed to cows, of which the milk can be made into butter which would pay the freight.

Here is one solution for the problem presented by high cost of transportation—to convert the raw material into a finished article at or near the point of production. The railroads will have no cause to complain so long as the volume of traffic is near their capacity to carry it. To them a small tonnage of high-class freight is preferable to a large tonnage of low-class freight. They would rather haul butter than hay when short of cars.

DAIRY REMINDERS FROM THE COLLEGE

Reason Good Cow Pays Better Than Poor—Protect Apples From Scab

If the dairy cow receives sufficient nutrients to maintain her body weight, the percentage of fat cannot be materially altered for any long period of time by greater or less liberality of feeding or by supplying any particular kind of feed. Cows starved or greatly underfed may produce milk somewhat lower in fat percentage than normal.—O. A. C. experiment station.

A good dairy cow is more economical than a poor one because she is able to consume and utilize a much larger amount of feed beyond the amount needed to maintain her body.—O. A. C. experiment station.

For a few weeks after freshening cows usually give somewhat richer milk than during the following month or two. The fat percentage their usually remains fairly constant until toward the close of the lactation period, when it gradually increases.—O. A. C. experiment station.

Unless it is the last two or three months of her lactation period the tendency is for the dairy cow to give richer milk in the winter month and poorer milk in summer, especially during

SPRAY MATERIALS of ALL KINDS

D. A. WHITE & SONS Salem, Oregon

Insist on Better-Yet Bread

—IT'S BETTER—

OWPCO

Broom handles, mop handles, paper plugs, tent toggles, all kinds of hardwood handles, manufactured by the

Oregon Wood Products Co. West Salem

BUY AN OVERLAND

AND Realize the Difference

VICK BROS. QUALITY CARS High St., at Trade



Auto Electric Work B. D. BARTON 171 S. Commercial St.

June or July.—O. A. C. experiment station. Successful commercial and home orchardists will take special care to protect apples against scab and mildew attacks by an application of lime-sulfur just before the blossoms come out. All leaf surface as well as blossom parts must be covered to make the spray effective in the control of the disease.—O. A. C. experiment station.

SYMBOL

OUR diplomatic, polite services meet with public approval. The beautiful dignity that characterizes the accomplishment of this organization is a symbol of respectful regard.

Webb & Clough Co. FUNERAL DIRECTORS 499 Court St., Salem. Phone 120

OREGON PULP & PAPER CO.

SALEM, OREGON Manufacturers of High Grade Wrapping Papers and Paper Specialties

Next Week's Slogan

SUBJECT IS Sugar Beets, Sorghum, Etc.

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 776 Chenaketa St. Phone 724 Salem, Oregon

Salem ought to be the crude drug center of the whole United States.

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—Thielson & Rahn

FAIRMOUNT DAIRY

Perfectly Pasturized MILK AND CREAM Phone 725

HOTEL MARION

SALEM, OREGON The Largest and Most Complete Hostelry in Oregon Out of Portland

DRAGER FRUIT COMPANY

Dried Fruit Packers 281 S. High St., Salem, Ore. Always in the market for dried fruits of all kinds

OREGON PULP & PAPER CO.

SALEM, OREGON Manufacturers of High Grade Wrapping Papers and Paper Specialties

Next Week's Slogan

SUBJECT IS Sugar Beets, Sorghum, Etc.

NOW IS THE TIME!! To look after your heating plants and see that it is in good order, or if you are going to need a new one.

This is the appropriate time to buy it! THEO M. BARR 164 S. Com'l St.

OUR TREES

Carefully Grown Carefully Selected Carefully Packed Will Give Satisfaction to the Planter SALEM NURSERY COMPANY 428 Oregon Building Phone 1763 Additional Salesmen Wanted