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A non-profit organization owned entirely by the dairymen. Give us a trial.

Manufacturers of Buttercup Butter "At your Grocer"

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Dates of Slogans in Daily Statesman

(In Twice-a-Week Statesman Following Day)

Loganberries, Oct. 5.
 Prunes, Oct. 12.
 Dairying, Oct. 19.
 Flax, Oct. 25.
 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.
 Fayed 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.)

WANTED, A SUGAR FACTORY HERE

Salem ought to have a sugar factory.

The farmers can produce the sugar beets.

They will contract to do so, under the right saupices.

Districts in the east not so well adapted to sugar beet growing as ours are organizing sugar beet factories.

Given a man like Chas. K. Spaulding, a factory could be built in Salem—

Or given men like the Clarks, who put over dehydration.

Anyone with the know how and the enthusiasm and the organizing ability could do it.

Utah capital would no doubt help, if sought—

But local capital could be had to finance the enterprise; nearly every one would help, in a large or small way.

Valley Motor Co

260 North High Street

Phone 1995

Boost This Community by Advertising on the Slogan Pages

DID YOU KNOW that the lands in the Salem district are as well adapted to the growing of sugar beets with a high sugar content as the best beet sugar lands of Germany; that the great Salem fruit district, using and due to use vast quantities of sugar annually, can raise its own sugar beets and establish and maintain its own sugar beet factories, and can do it at a profit; that, in the service of a self-contained prosperity and growth, this ought by all means to be done, and done as soon as possible; that there is ample capital here now, if assembled cooperatively under the right sort of auspices and leadership, to accomplish this very desirable end, and that it would not be a difficult matter to secure sufficient sugar beet acreage in the Salem district to supply a sugar beet factory, properly financed and managed?

Eat a Plate a Day

Weatherly Ice Cream

Sold Everywhere

Buttercup Ice Cream Co.

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

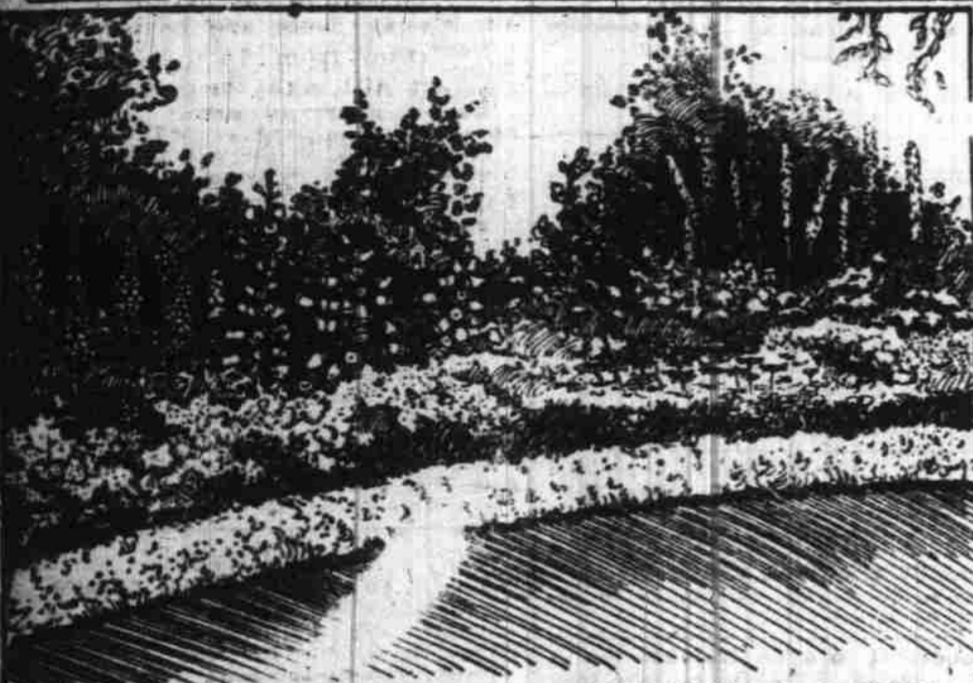
DODGE BROTHERS SEDAN

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

VALLEY PACKING CO. CASCADE BRAND HAMS BACON AND LARD

U. S. Inspected

SALEM, OREGON



TO PRODUCE A PLEASING EFFECT IN THE PERENNIAL BORDER. IT IS ESSENTIAL TO SELECT PLANTS WITH REGARD TO HEIGHT, COLOR AND TIME OF BLOOMING. THE BACKGROUND WILL ADD TO OR DEDUCT FROM THE PICTURE. PLAN YOUR BORDER ACCORDINGLY.

STUDY THE GARDEN SKY LINE

Carefully planned flower gardens and borders of annuals often seem to lack something and fail to come up to the expectations of their owner and designer. In a great many cases the factor lacking and which is not apparent is diversity of height and variety "sky-line." A monotony of height in the various beds and colonies of flowers, particularly if they are all of fairly low growth, detracts greatly from the general effect and the reason for the lack of a completely satisfactory garden isn't apparent until this feature is considered.

In planting the flower garden this year, and particularly in the arrangement of a long border, study the arrangement so that there will be a fairly tall planting from time to time, or at least a group of three or four tall-growing annuals, to break this monotony and give variety.

Some of the annuals best-suited for this purpose and which grow easily and quickly from seed are the spider flower (Cleome purpurea), the annual small-flowered

sunflowers (Helianthus confounded with the huge annual sunflowers of old-fashioned gardens; the star-flowered ornamental tobacco, Nicotiana glauca varieties, not so common as the yellow-flowered, the handsome mallows, Lavatera trimestris the tall African marigolds; or the plummy celosias or cockscombs.

An occasional planting of some of these tall-growing annuals is needed to break up uniformity of height of so many of the summer annuals which range around a foot and a half to two feet in height.

When beds of robust-growing annuals such as zinnias and African marigolds are planted, they should be arranged so that some plant of lower growth and suitable coloring will be adjoining to give this variety. The effect is much finer if this detail is watched closely in laying out the garden. Monotony of height as well as monotony of color is to be avoided if the most decorative value is to be secured from the plantings.

STRINGLESS STRING BEANS

Green string beans cooked with pot roast are a favorite accompaniment of that dish. Another method which makes a savory dish is to cook the half-grown beans in veal stock. Use enough stock to cover the beans, add a branch of parsley finely-chopped and a half a bean of garlic. Season with salt and pepper; cook slowly in a tightly-covered dish for three-quarters of an hour. Serve with butter.

String beans, naturally divided into the two classes, green-podded and wax-podded, each have their devotees, although it must be said that of late the green

podded sorts seem to have grown in popular favor, more because the rust shows so plainly on the wax-podded sorts and often they present an unappetizing appearance when spotted with the rust although the green-podded sorts rust quite as readily.

There is also much difference of opinion as to the relative flavor of the wax and the green-podded sorts. The difference, at any rate, is not very pronounced but there is a difference in quality of the strains of beans grown.

There are two types of pod, the flat-podded and the round-podded. It is maintained by some gardeners that the most brittle, stringless and productive

type is the round-podded. The stringless green-podded bean is a good example of the round-podded sorts and its high quality is known especially in the improved strains. The seed always should be procured from a seedsmen of known reliability and reputation as it is an easy matter to pick up cheap, inferior seeds and find a fine crop of stringy beans, although the seed packet was labeled "stringless."

Bountiful is an excellent example of the flat-podded bush type. It is of superb quality and goes a long way to dispute any claims of superiority for the round-podded sorts.

Wax beans furnish the earliest of all the round-podded sorts. Give the beans the warmest, driest part of your garden in soil that has been well fertilized. Plant the seed an inch deep and thin them to stand from six to eight inches apart in rows 30 inches apart. If the soil is rich they can even be planted as close as four inches apart but the greater distance is better. A row 15 feet long planted every week up to the last of July or first of August will keep an average family in beans for the greater part of the summer.

Never walk through a bean patch while the dew is on it or when it has rained. Rust will follow your trail. The beans should not be cultivated except when the vines are thoroughly dry.

DISINFECTING DISEASED ROOTS

Formalin solution to purify soil of germs of various kinds of rot which affect the roots and destroy certain plants is proving effective, according to recent experimental station reports. As it is an inexpensive remedy it is worth trying on soil where the plants suffered from any such pest as this last year.

The treatment consists in soaking the ground to the depth of six or eight inches with a 4-per cent formalin solution, which is made by adding about six table-spoonfuls of the usual 40 percent formaldehyde of commerce to a quart of water.

A 1 per cent solution made of 1-2 tablespoonfuls of the commercial formaldehyde to a quart of water is also used as a spray upon growing plants as a disinfectant to destroy any germs of rot.

Before applying the formalin solution to ground to be disinfected, it should first be wet down so that the solution will penetrate quickly. It takes about a gallon and a half of the solution to disinfect a square yard of soil. After this solution has been applied the ground should be allowed to dry out before plants are set in it, to avoid danger to the roots from the gas. Loosening the soil with a spading fork will hasten the evaporation and drying-out process.

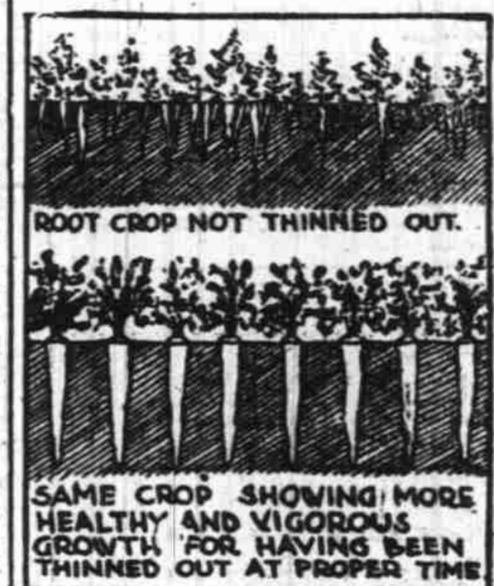
Root crops among vegetables and canna, dahlias, gladioli, irises and others with fleshy roots are sometimes subject to rot, which is very destructive once it gets a start. The rot of asters has given much trouble during the last few seasons and its cause and eradication have been studied thoroughly.

A solution of potassium permanganate is applied to growing plants suspected of being affected with root rot, a teaspoon of crystals to a quart of water.

THINNING OUT—A STERN DUTY

Only a hardened professional or an amateur gardener calloused by long years of experience will thin his plants properly without some hesitation. The pulling up of so many seedlings seems wasteful, but usually from one packet of seeds many more plants than are needed are raised, and a few properly spaced so that they may develop to their full capacity in the long run will give far better returns than three or four times their number too thickly planted.

The earliest vegetables should now be well out of the ground and the thinning process should



ROOT CROP NOT THINNED OUT.

start at once. There is even danger that the average gardener will transplant his seedlings from boxes and seed beds too thickly unless he watches himself carefully. The surest way is to take a foot rule or a stick cut to the right length as to the distance apart the plants should be set and to set the plants at each end of it, moving the stick along. In this way the planter will be held rigidly to the proper distances. The tendency usually is to "hunch" and think, "Oh, well, it won't make any difference if they are a little thicker." However, it does when the plants mature.

The proper distances usually are given in the directions on seed packets and it is the wisest plan to follow these strictly, particularly in the case of head lettuce and other plants making large leaf growth and whose leaves furnish the edible portion of the vegetable.

Another way of marking spaces is by tying a piece of rope about the rim of the wheel on a wheel hoe at proper distances and then running the wheel down the row, the places where the plants should be transplanted then being marked.

Proper spacing always provides for room to cultivate properly and cultivation is one of the most important factors in a successful crop.

ONION SETS

Young onions may be produced in the garden in two weeks by planting onion sets. These are diminutive onions, grown from seed in very crowded rows, and kept in cold storage through the winter, so as to be ready for the gardeners the following spring. Bermuda onions in the South are grown largely from sets planted in the fall which have been produced in the North the previous summer. The onion is a long season plant, and to wait for seed to germinate and grow to produce even slender sprouts of green onions takes a long time. Seed sown early, however, will produce a midseason crop of green onions and an August crop of bolting onions. Several plantings of onion sets may be made before they turn soft, which

GREEN FEED AND WATER FOR POULTRY

In considering so common and universal an element as water, we are quite apt to overlook its importance. The confined hen must be supplied with it at all times or she will fail to function properly, since fully 80-per cent of her product consists of water, while her physical body is also largely composed of the same fluid. Now most people know this, and, if they are negligent in keeping a plentiful supply of water before their flocks at all times, it is due to carelessness rather than indifference. These faults call up the fact that the summer months are coming when all nature in Oregon will call for water, and especially cultivated plants and domestic animals. It is also the season of the year when green food can be fed liberally as well as advantageously. Green food supplies the earth salts that the system demands, possesses more or less nutritive values, and at the same time assuages thirst. Therefore, commence to feed liberally of green stuff and always have available plenty of cool, pure water. The fountains or other containers should be of sufficient size to enable a number of fowls to drink at the same time. The "drip system" is ideal, but it is not every poultry plant that finds it expedient or justifiable to pipe water to every individual yard or pen.

LEGAL BLANKS

One hundred and fifteen different forms, including: Contract of Sale, Road Notice, Will Forms, Assignment of Mortgage, Mortgage forms, Quit Claim Deeds, Abstract Forms, Bill of Sale, Building Contract, Promissory Notes, Installment Notes, General Lease, Power of Attorney, Prune Books and Pads, Scale Receipts, etc.

These forms are carefully prepared for the Courts and Private use. Prices range from 2 cents to 12 cents apiece and the note books from 25 to 50 cents.

Printed and for sale by the Statesman Publishing Co., Salem Oregon at business office, ground floor.

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SOME SANTA CRUZ RATIONS FOR HENS

Feeding Next Only to Breeding in That Celebrated Poultry District

(The following is from last Sunday's poultry section of the Los Angeles Times, by Henry W. Kruckeberg, editor of that department.)

Obviously, in the creation of a high producing flock of fowls, breeding is the dominant factor; but, as a close second, comes intelligent and wholesome feeding. To be profitable the ration must not only possess nutritive values, but its cost must be in keeping with the selling prices of poultry products. A highly nutritive ration, the cost of which renders profit hazardous, is out of the question; hence poultry foods vary more or less in the ingredients used, as between one section of the country and another, much depending on available local market supplies. In this connection, it is at times interesting to study the accepted rations prevalent in those sections where commercial poultry farming has attained a distinct commercial success. For instance, in conversation with some breeders from Santa Cruz, we learned that the following mash is decidedly popular in their territory: 100 pounds bran, 100 pounds shorts, 10 pounds of ground barley, 60 pounds of meat or fish scraps, 40 pounds Soy-bean meal, 5 pounds

of charcoal and 2 pounds of salt. This is left before the flock at all times. When the egg prices are high in the low production season, about 10 or 12 pounds of this dry mash, per 100 hens, is fed in a moist form every day to increase laying. With this mash ration goes a combination of wheat, milo maize, cracked yellow corn and whole barley in equal lots. A weight of this, equal to the weight of the mash, is also fed daily. The cost of the mash part of the ration here is given by S. L. Gibson at approximately \$2.08 per 100.

Another ration, used by George Gray, is a similar compound of feeding stuffs, but is assembled by measure instead of weight, viz: 5 parts bran, 3 middlings, 2 corn meal, 3 meat scraps, 1 bone meal and 1 charcoal. About the same proportion of this, as in the other case, is fed moist each morning. An equal measure of grain is fed, made up as follows: 3 parts wheat, 2 barley, 3 milo maize and 2 yellow cracked corn.

These rations are supplemented with plenty of green stuff, grit and oyster shell, and an abundance of pure water. The general practice in the Santa Cruz district seems to be to feed about 120 pounds of green stuff to every 1000 hens. This, of course, can be a variety of growths, of which alfalfa is a leader, closely followed by kale, clover, beets and the general run of garden vegetables. Since the average hen performance in Santa Cruz county is high, it is fair to assume that these rations have been thoroughly tested out.

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Next Week's Slogan

SUBJECT IS Water Power Development

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 Phone 724 Salem, Oregon

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!!
 THEO. M. BARR
 164 S. Com'l St.

Salem ought to have and can have a sugar beet factory, by going after it.

OUR TREES

Carefully Grown Carefully Selected Carefully Packed Will Give Satisfaction to the Planter

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