

SELLING SALEM DISTRICT

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

Loganberries, Oct. 4.	Drug garden, May 1.
Prunes, Oct. 11.	Sugar beets, sorghum, etc., May 8.
Dairying, Oct. 18.	Water powers, May 15.
Flax, Oct. 25.	Irrigation, May 22.
Filberts, Nov. 1.	Mining, May 29.
Walnuts, Nov. 8.	Land, irrigation, etc., June 5.
Strawberries, Nov. 15.	Dehydration, June 12.
Apples, Nov. 22.	Hops, cabbage, etc., June 19.
Raspberries, Nov. 29.	Wholesaling and jobbing, June 26.
Mint, December 6.	Cucumbers, etc., July 3.
Great cows, etc., Dec. 13.	Hogs, July 10.
Blackberries, Dec. 20.	City beautiful, etc., July 17.
Cherries, Dec. 27.	Schools, etc., July 24.
Pears, Jan. 3, 1924.	Sheep, July 31.
Gooseberries, Jan. 10.	National advertising, Aug. 7.
Corn, Jan. 17.	Seeds, etc., Aug. 14.
Celery, Jan. 24.	Livestock, Aug. 21.
Spinach, etc., Jan. 31.	Automotive industry, Aug. 28.
Onions, etc., Feb. 7.	Grain and grain products, Sept. 4.
Potatoes, etc., Feb. 14.	Manufacturing, Sept. 11.
Bees, Feb. 21.	Woodworking, etc., Sept. 18.
Poultry and pet stock, Feb. 28.	Paper mills, etc., Sept. 25.
Goats, March 6.	(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.)
Beans, etc., March 13.	
Paved highways, March 20.	
Broccoli, etc., March 27.	
Silos, etc., April 3.	
Legumes, April 10.	
Asparagus, etc., April 17.	
Grapes, etc., April 24.	

A MOUNTAIN OF EVERGREENS

Marion county canneries packed this year 120,543 cases of Evergreen blackberries—

Salem canneries alone about 89,543 cases.

That means a pack in Marion county of 3,616,290 pounds of Evergreen blackberries alone—

Against about 30,000 cases of fruit all told put up in Salem in 1911.

The outlook for Evergreen blackberries is good—

It is good for all bush and other fruits, with the proper organization and cooperation.

Salem had an increase in pack of fruits taken as a whole this year over last year—

But the growth will go on from year to year—

And it will be big, with proper organization and cooperation and marketing.

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Boost This Community
by Advertising on the Slogan
Pages

DID YOU KNOW that Marion county has over half the Evergreen blackberries in Oregon, that Polk county is next, Yamhill county third and Linn county fourth, giving the Salem district nearly all of the acreage of this most important crop; that there are chances for immense development in this great pie berry industry here; that it is an important link in diversified agriculture; that there is profit in growing Evergreen blackberries, and an empire here in extent suitable for their growth, and that new comers will do well to study the importance of this berry in their schemes of production?

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U. S. Inspected SALEM, OREGON

THE SALEM CANNERIES PACKED MORE EVERGREEN BLACKBERRIES THIS YEAR THAN THEY PACKED IN THE YEAR 1922

The Pack in Marion County This Year Was 120,543 Cases, of Which Salem Put Up About 89,543 Cases, Against the 85,000 Case Pack of in Salem Last Year—Canneries Outside of Salem in the County Packed This Year About 31,000 Cases

The Salem canneries packed in the present year about 89,543 cases of Evergreen blackberries, against the 85,000 case pack of last year. Last year was considered a wonderful year: was a wonderful year, in the packing of Evergreen blackberries in Salem. But this year has made a small gain, and there is no doubt that 1924 will see a big gain.

The canneries of all Marion county packed this year 120,543 cases of Evergreen blackberries; the canneries in the county outside of Salem accounting for about 31,000 cases.

Evergreens run 30 pounds to the case. That means 3,616,290 pounds of Evergreen blackberries put up for the canned trade market in Marion county this year—for the great pie trade. A good sized mountain of cans of Evergreen blackberries.

Probably More Than Half

That is probably more than half the Evergreen blackberries put up in cans in Oregon this year. It is not far from half of the number of cases of salmon put up on the whole Columbia river.

Some Evergreen blackberries were also put into barrels in Salem the past season, not many. But the barrel pack and the pack in frozen shape in cans will likely assume steadily larger proportions from year to year from this time on.

The Prices Paid

The Evergreen blackberry growers received this year 3 1/2 to 4 cents a pound for their berries. Last year they received 4 1/2 to 5 cents a pound; mostly the former figure.

The Future

Six canneries operated in Salem this year. There will be seven next year; perhaps eight or more. If there is any great development in a frozen berry trade, as seems highly probable now, with a consequent widening of the market for this great pie berry, the outlook for Evergreen blackberries would seem good; a steady and sure growth, with always prices high enough to yield some

Two of the pens were fed in identically the same manner, with the exception that one pen received plenty of green feed daily while the other received no green feed. The pen receiving green feed laid almost twice as many eggs during the year as did the pen receiving no green feed.

The cost of production of eggs in the pen receiving green feed was only 56 per cent of the cost of the eggs produced in the pen receiving no green feed. This proves conclusively, the contest management says, that it is possible to reduce the cost of egg production by giving laying hens plenty of succulent greens.

There were forty birds used in each of the experimental pens. It was interesting to note that in the pen receiving green feed daily only one hen died during the experimental period while sixteen birds died in the pen receiving no green feed.

During the spring months additional experiments were carried on to determine the hatchability of the eggs produced in the different pens. The hens were mated and several settings of eggs were taken from each of the pens. While the results showed that the percentage of fertility was approximately the same in both pens, the green feed pen being 90.4 per cent and the pen receiving no green feed 90 per cent, there was a very large difference in the percentage of eggs hatched. A total of 69.1 per cent of the fertile eggs was hatched from the green feed, while only 29 per cent of the eggs from the pen receiving no green feed were hatchable.

THINKS BOTH THE HIMALAYA AND EVERGREEN WILL BE MONEY MAKERS

Every One Every Where Knows the Blackberry and Its Uses, Therefore It Is in Constant Demand—Himalaya Fills a Succession Place in Scheme of Crops

Editor Statesman:

In selecting a kind of fruit to grow for profit, it is necessary to consider, first, the market value; second, the quantity that can be produced per acre; and third, the cost of production, due regard being given to the labor item and the time required for bringing the plant into fruiting.

When thinking of the market value it is well to remember that well-known and commonly-used fruits are more readily sold to the consuming public than a new kind. The loganberry suffers because of the unfamiliarity of the general public to its uses. The canneries men does not know how to can it; the jobber does not know what he should buy, nor does the grocery man, nor the householder. And when the loganberry has finally reached the kitchen the cook does not know how to prepare it for the table. So to make this berry go a costly campaign of education is required.

Is Known Everywhere

But how much better favored is the blackberry. Everyone everywhere knows the blackberry and its uses. Therefore it is in constant demand.

As to the quantity of blackberries that can be produced, I think three to five tons per acre is a conservative estimate.

Comparative Costs.

It costs no more to cultivate a blackberry patch than it would a loganberry patch. The training some more per acre, but probably not more per ton of berries produced. The time of bringing the Evergreen blackberry to fruiting is about four years, while the Lawson, Kittington and Himalaya may bear a good crop in two years.

My preference of these varieties is the Himalaya, while the Evergreen is preferred by the canneries because of its firm holding up quality when canned. I am inclined to believe that in time the public will prefer the Himalaya because of its excellent flavor and freedom from hard seeds. I like the time of harvesting of the Himalayas. They are finished before the prune picking and nearly over before hops. At present the objection to this is that there are not enough of these different early varieties to keep the canneries op-

FOUR ADVANTAGES OF THE EVERGREEN

Heavy Bearer, Long Lived, Free From Blight, and is Well Known Berry

Editor Statesman:

The blackberry is coming to the front as a canning berry and as a money-maker. Men who have been raising the cultivated berry, claim it is easier to handle than the loganberry. It is only a matter of time before the canneries will not buy the wild berry, on account of the thistle down and other things that are found growing with the wild berry. I have seen them that were worthless for thistle down alone, for it can not be washed off. The Evergreen stands up better in canning than other blackberries, and has less core.

How to Plant and Train

In planting, most growers believe it is best to put the rows 8 feet apart, plants 14 or 16 feet apart in the rows. I know of one patch of eight-year-old plants that are planted 9 by 16. There are 1500 plants in this patch, and the owner states he picked 17 tons the past year. As to training, methods differ. Some use one wire, others

green feed. The percentage of mortality in the pen receiving green feed was 2.5 per cent, while the mortality in the pen receiving no green feed was 40 per cent, on the basis of the above figures.

two. In the first place all the vines must be trained one way from the plant as soon as they start in the spring. The wire is not placed the same as with the logan, where one wire is used. All the vines are all taken up at one time and wound around the wire, going one way. When you come to the next hill cut off any you have left, pick up the next vine and keep on as before. The two wires, I believe to be the best. Place cross pieces on the posts about 40 to 48 inches from the ground. The cross pieces are best, about 20 inches long; 2x4 are best. Take short pieces of 1x2, a little longer than wires are apart; take a brook-er fork handle or something of that kind, run under the vines, close to plant, raise up to the wire, place clear under the vine and on top of wire, move along about three feet, place a cleat on top of vines and under the wires. Keep this system up. When you come to next vine, cut off what you have left and pick up the next vine. Give them the same cultivation as the logan. The old vines are easy to remove.

A Warning

I wish to give one warning: Don't go into the blackberry too heavy; one or two acres will not hurt any berry grower, but it can

be overdone the same as the logan. A one-berry crop will not do. Mix them up. Put in less and try to raise a better berry. The logan has been overdone; the acreage increased faster than the market. The canneries could not handle them. The same is ahead of the gooseberry and blackcap grower unless planting is held back. The man with a big acreage will soon be up against the question that is bothering the logan grower. Don't plant all your acreage in to one crop of fruit or berries. If you have several you will hit a good market on some of them.

NO BERRY FARM COMPLETE WITHOUT AN EVERGREEN BLACKBERRY ACREAGE

This Is the Opinion of Jos. Nibler of Woodburn, Who Says That of All the Crops He Grows, the Evergreen Blackberry is the Best Paying—Has Grown Them Since 1912

(Jos. Nibler is one of the most successful of all the farmers of Oregon following intensified and diversified agriculture. The Slogan editor wrote him, a few days ago, for an article on blackberries. His daughter writes, saying in part: "Father is visiting in California and it will be impossible for him to write the article on blackberries on such short notice. Josephine Nibler." But Mr. Nibler wrote for the blackberry Slogan number of 1922, as follows, and the article is worth republication.)

Editor Statesman:

Being a grower of gooseberries, strawberries, raspberries and Blackberries, I naturally sought a crop that would fill in the omission of harvesting between the raspberries and filberts. The Evergreen blackberries answered the purpose. With the addition of this crop, my harvesting season lasts from May till the middle of October.

In 1912, after preparing the ground by plowing it very deep, I set out three-quarters of an acre of two to three year old plants that had been gathered from the woods. These plants were set 8 by 10, but a few years after I discovered that I had them too close, and that 9 by 14 was the right distance. With intensive cultivation all summer and favorable weather, the canes made a vigorous growth, many of the canes growing 12 to 14 feet long—of course this ground had been highly fertilized with barnyard manure. In February, 1913, these canes were all cut back and removed from the patch. With thorough cultivation in the summer of 1912, the canes made a good growth. In March, 1914, I set posts and wired the patch, putting the wires 3 feet 10 inches

from the ground, one wire on each side of the post. I then trained 6 canes from a hill—three each way—on cross pieces 8 by 10 inches long, notched about one inch from each end, into which the wire fit. The canes were woven on these cross pieces which were about three feet apart.

The yield in 1914 from this patch was a ton and a half, for which I received 26 a pound. In the fall after the crops were harvested these canes were removed from the patch. In February, 1915, the new canes were trained as they had been heretofore. The yield was 3 tons and a half. In 1916 we received 6 tons from the three-quarters of an acre, receiving for them 2 1/2 a pound. By intensive and thorough cultivation and fertilization this patch has yielded about 5 tons each season since 1916. The costs of harvesting are about \$30 a ton.

The patch is fall plowed about three inches deep, plowing the ground to the plant. In the spring the ground is plowed away from the plant. The ground is cultivated immediately after plowing to prevent the moisture from escaping. The implements used are one-horse harrow and clod-masher. After the ground has been worked down I use the 5-shovel cultivator, but the shovels are removed and weed cutters are attached in the place of shovels. This method removes all sprouts and weeds between the rows. The patch is gone over every week with one of these implements.

One of the many good features of the evergreens is that they do not deteriorate quickly after being ripe but can be left on the vines a week or 10 days.

There has been a good market for them every year since I have been growing them, and of all the crops that I grow, the blackberry

is the best paying. No berry farm is complete without an acreage of evergreen blackberries.

(The Evergreen prices this year were 3 1/2 to 4 cents, and for 1922 the price was around 4 1/2 cents a pound.—Ed.)

HIGH LIGHTS OF OAC SHORT COURSE

(The following are some paragraphs from a current bulletin from the department of journalism of the Oregon Agricultural College.)

Seed Growing Explained

The latest in growing Oregon farm crops—preparation of the ground, selection, treatment and planting of seed, cultivation and harvest—will be explained to farmers in the short course at O. A. C. beginning January 2. This applies to general and special grain and seed crops, to forage and other special field produce. Emphasis is placed on legume forage and other pasture crops, and on the new and fast growing seed production business.

Crop Grading Stressed

Oregon has some new farm produce grading laws said to be of the greatest importance in successful farming. The principles and practice of inspecting and grading grain, hay and potatoes will be given the farmer students at the short course, O. A. C., January 2.

Good Animals Recognized

In the process of getting good animals out of a poorer foundation selection of breeding mates plays so important a part that the principles of stock judging will have a big place in the short courses at O. A. C. beginning January 2. Thorough drill in picking out the good ones in cattle, sheep, horses and hogs will be provided under men who coached



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