

SELLING SALEM DISTRICT

OWPCO

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

Oregon Wood Products Co.
Wood Sales

BUY AN OVERLAND AND Realize the Difference

VICK BROS. QUALITY CARS HIGH ST. AT TRADE

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. | |

THE QUALITY'S THE THING

In celery growing—

At least in celery growing on a commercial scale, the quality's the thing.

Quality has made Salem the center of the United States in the celery industry; for the quality product.

Our growers last year sold outside of Oregon 200 car loads of celery—sold it at \$1 a crate higher than the price of the famous California celery, whose growers sent to market 4000 to 5000 cars.

The Salem district will send to outside markets this year at least 250 cars of celery.

They will keep on sending more and more every year—

The industry will become a gigantic one. It must, because of the fact that we can grow quality celery here.

Celery brought from abroad over \$100,000 to the Salem district last year; and gave the railroads about \$65,000 in freights.

It will bring in \$1,000,000 a year soon; and it will then be only fairly started.

Valley Motor Co.

200 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 coming greatest celery growing district in the United States; that we are already far ahead of any other section of Oregon or the Pacific northwest in the industry; that our growers produce and pack here the finest quality of celery grown in the world; that they get \$1 a crate above the price paid the California growers for their best celery; that this difference alone means a handsome profit to our growers, and must of necessity result in the steady growth of the industry here; that, for the man with the right kind of land, some capital, and a great deal of industry, there is room and certain fortune here in celery growing; that there is a welcome here for more and more celery growers, and that celery growers in other sections can afford to abandon their places and come here, where they can grow quality celery commanding \$1 a crate premium?

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

The HOME GARDEN

What is Home without a Garden?

Planning for Canning

Plan your garden this year with a view to having surplus vegetables for canning purposes. It is a simple matter now that the canning of vegetables at home is so thoroughly understood and on such a practical basis for every housewife to stock up with string beans, sweet corn, peas, asparagus, tomato and other garden products of as fine quality, if not finer, than the best that can be bought from the grocer. The cold pack methods and others make this work very simple and thousands of households each year now can their own produce at great saving in money and advance in quality. Add enough space to the garden plot to provide for more of these easily canned vegetables than will be needed for use on the table during their season. A few cans put up each day during the season of productivity will soon provide a sufficient supply to last through the winter season. Canning is especially necessary in communities where stores are not convenient. In gardens of some extent, root crops are usually harvested to store in the cellar which with the canned garden output will give sufficient vegetables to bridge the gap between the fall and the spring.

A very little extra space will suffice to produce surplus crops of string beans, which are heavy bearers during their season. In canning for home consumption it is a simple matter to pick the peas and beans young enough to have them tender and of the highest quality which is not such an easy matter to discover in commercially canned vegetables. The small tender peas command very high prices in canned goods, but they are as easy to secure from the home patch as the more mature peas. Baby beans, sold at fancy prices as "haricots" may be canned simply by picking the string beans when they are half grown. There are no vestiges of strings at this stage which are often found in the store canned bean.

Key to Your Vitamine Needs

Malnutrition is a subject that has received a great deal of attention recently since the discovery of vitamins or the vitamine theory has been expounded. It has been discovered that while there may be a sufficient quantity of food it is quite possible to be undernourished with a full stomach three times a day. The reason is the absence of vitamins, according to the vitamine theory and the other end of the argument is the absence of mineral salts necessary for the proper nutrition of the body. Whichever it may be vegetables furnish the needed factor in proper nutrition. The A vitamine is a promoter of growth and its absence is the frequent causes of malnutrition, particularly in children who are backward in growth and subject to various ailments. Vegetables furnishing this element are string beans, cabbage, carrots, corn, lettuce, Swiss chard, beet greens, green peas, spinach and tomatoes. The B vitamine is important in that its absence from the diet induces stomach and intestinal trouble, neuritis and other ailments. It is supplied by cooked vegetables as well as raw, beans, beets, cooking cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, raw onions, peas, potatoes, in short, most of the cooked root crops. Vitamine C has considerable to do with the temper. Its absence leads to irritability and in extreme cases leads to scurvy. Cabbage and the cooked root crops also furnish this vitamine. The vitamine D is a yeast growth. Green and cooked vegetables if eaten as a regular part of the diet will furnish the vitamins necessary for good health and development. If the vitamine theory is not accepted they furnish the mineral salts which are equally essential and without which the human machine cannot be kept in repair and in efficient working order.

Vegetable Patch vs. Medicine Chest

Our great grandmothers would have considered the feeding of spinach or beet greens to a year-old baby nothing short of murderous, but in the light of modern scientific research we know that babies and young children in general must be furnished their green vegetables for their proper development. Every family with a baby or young children should grow a vegetable garden to provide fresh green vegetables of the highest quality which can be obtained only fresh from the home garden. While the necessity of vegetables in the diet of the adult is well known and receives more attention with each passing year, provision for the dieting of children is a matter of more recent understanding. A very small garden patch would provide spinach or beet greens for the baby all summer. Quality is the most important reason for the home garden. While fine vegetables can be bought in the market in almost any city and are offered in greater quantity than formerly in the country towns, they cannot be bought of

as high quality as when gathered fresh in the home garden. No matter how careful the attention to selection and shipment, a fresh vegetable loses with every hour of delay between the gathering and the cooking or the serving if it is to be eaten uncooked. Green peas and sweet corn cannot be purchased with their sweetness unimpaired. String beans never are quite so tender and well flavored as when gathered in the home garden a few moments before they go into the stew pan. Radishes are never so crisp and snappy as when fresh pulled. The care of a garden is a small part of the day's routine once it is started. And a small patch will grow a surprising quantity of vegetables properly planned for succession and companion crops. The wielding of a hoe is as valuable exercise as swinging a golf club and there is something to show for it besides a score card and argument. Weeding will replace the daily dozen bending exercises to excellent purpose.



If you have a flock of poultry, save the droppings, but keep them dry. Store them in barrels, a layer of sifted ashes over each six inches of manure. Otherwise it is likely to form a solid mass and be difficult to handle. Look around for a stable to secure fresh horse manure for the hot bed and make an agreement with the stable owner for it. Horse manure is getting scarcer each year and hotbeds cannot be operated without this fermenting manure except by artificial heat and it is a little late to put in a system now. Poppy seed may be sown now if you neglected to sprinkle it last fall. It gives a good follow crop for the early spring bulbs. Send in your seed order early. The catalogues are now issued and early orders assure getting the varieties you desire before any of the stock is sold out. Get flats or seed boxes ready. Do not make flats for indoor use too large, especially the wide way. The plants at the back will be drawn from lack of light. Boxes 7x4 for the window are a convenient size. Cigar boxes are excellent seed boxes. See that seed boxes have holes in their bottoms for drainage. cent greater than the combined acreage of the crops of wheat, oats, barley, rye, rice, buckwheat and flax. The value of the corn crop for the same period was 24.3 per cent more than the combined values of these crops. Cool Nights Not Always Objectionable It is a common belief that corn will not grow satisfactorily in regions where the nights are cool, though the days be warm. Usually, the true explanation why corn is not grown in such sections is something else. In South Africa, where corn growing has expanded at a phenomenal rate since 1900, the minimum temperature at night during the tasseling season averages only about 60 degrees, and in some sections it is as low as 55 degrees. Cool nights reduce the rapidity of growth previous to tasseling, but if the season is long there is no definite proof that cool nights (55 to 60 degrees at the low point of the night) reduce the yield. Many Varieties Corn, in its distribution over the United States, has been changed by many ways by nature and by the plant breeder and farmer. The corn crop has shown special adaptability to differences in length of season. At the present time, there are at least 1000 varieties, some of which mature in 80 days in the north and others in 150 days or more in the south. Because of its wonderful adaptation to conditions, the crop is now grown with success in every state of the nation, from sea level to plateaus a mile above. Minnesota 13 is a standard medium-early silage variety for western Oregon. It is leafy, produces a medium-sized stalk and a good ear. Golden Glow and some other varieties locally selected for several years are excellent on the river bottom soils of the Willamette valley.

MARION HAS BEEN OREGON'S LEADING CORN COUNTY SINCE 1920; POLK NEXT

The Farm Crops Department of the Oregon Agricultural College Furnishes a Very Complete Article on Corn Growing in the Willamette Valley—An Article Intended for the Annual Corn Slogan Number of Last Week Is Too Good to Hold Over—Every Farmer Ought to Read It

(The following, furnished by the farm crops department of the Oregon Agricultural college, was intended for the annual corn Slogan number of last week.) The last official figures given by the bureau of crop estimates for the crop year 1920 show Marion county with 6675 acres and 213,600 bushels of corn and Lane county with 6265 acres and 190,950 bushels to be the leading corn counties in Oregon. Of course, for the past season these figures may be greatly changed, but they are changed for the better, because corn has won its way in the Willamette valley. The 1923 figures for Oregon show 71,000 acres produced 2,455,000 bushels, an increase of 49,000 acres and 1,825,000 bushels over the season of 1914, or an increase of more than 200 per cent. It is estimated that nearly 75 per cent of the corn grown in the state is used for silage and fodder. Has High Farm Value Corn has a high farm value in Oregon. In 1922 the average price on the farm in Oregon was 91 cents a bushel, while the price in Iowa was but 66 cents. For the year ending September, 1923, there were 1812 cars of corn inspected at Portland and Seattle. These cars, together with cars received at points where no inspection is made, make a total of more than 2000 cars shipped into the Pacific northwest in one year. There is not much danger of overdoing corn growing for the present, at least. For the ten year period from 1913-1922 corn had the high acre value in Oregon of \$26.65 an acre while winter wheat had an acre value of \$28.22 and spring wheat \$20.65. Can Stand Expansion Corn is the one cultivated crop that can stand much expansion in acreage, and a cultivated crop is of prime value in every section. Instead of one-third to one-fifth of our western Oregon acreage in cultivated crop, as would be the case if we were using good rotations, our entire state acreage of all inter-tilled crops is only equal to a strip about two and three-fourths to three miles wide extending from Corvallis to Portland. This little strip is not enough to control weeds or provide the early fall grain seed beds which are so productive of small grain and which pave the way for good clover stands. Of course, it is true that corn growing requires special machinery and every corn grower should be equipped with the proper implements such as planters and cultivators to take care of the crop. But the price of corn is holding its own, and it always will as long as the following facts hold true. High Values in United States Corn produces more food value per acre than any other crop. A 35 bushel crop gives nearly 150 pounds of protein and more than 3,000,000 units of energy. Corn, consumed directly and in the form of meat, dairy and poultry products, is the principal source of food of the American people. Corn has never been used as extensively for human food as wheat. However, millions of the poorer classes in Mexico, Italy, Argentina, Spain and the Balkan states eat far more corn than wheat. The value of corn in the agriculture of the United States is well known. In acreage, in multiplicity of uses, in production and in value, it exceeds any other cultivated crop. In the decade, 1908 to 1917, the acreage devoted to corn in this country was 4.8 per

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Is the BEST, SAFEST, STRONGEST, and, in the long run, the CHEAPEST Material out of which to build your home.

It is BURNED CLAY HOLLOW BUILDING TILE—It insures Fire-Safety—Health and Comfort.

Ask for Catalog and Booklet of Plans.

SALEM BRICK & TILE CO.
Salem, Oregon. Phone 917

Mrs. of Burned Clay Hollow Building Tile, Brick, and Drain Tile.

uniformity is of real help in getting the best results out of the corn planter.

Fertile Soil Desirable Corn does best where the soils are well drained, rich, mellow, and warm and where moisture is available through the growing season. Sandy river-bottom lands of the Willamette valley as well as the mellow rolling and hill soils produce good corn. Usually smaller and shorter-season varieties must be grown.

Corn is the rankest feeding and the most destructive of soil fertility of all our common crops. Only on the very richest soils can corn be grown for more than two years in succession with assurance of profit. In humid regions, corn yields may be maintained or increased by the use of (1) rotations, (2) barnyard manure, (3) clover, (4) crop residues, (5) good tillage, (6) commercial fertilizers.

Get a Good Stand Plowing should be six to eight inches deep and EARLY. The seed bed is worked early and if so loose as to cause too deep planting it should be rolled. Late working previous to planting should be a shallow harrowing to kill weeds and maintain the mulch. Late deep workings as disking or springtoothing bring up new weed seeds. Where the seed bed is in good tilth it is best to make the late workings shallow.

When corn is planted in cold, wet soils, germination is slow and weak. Soil fungi attack the seed before it gets started and rot it. When planted right, in mellow, moist, warm soil, germination is prompt and the stand is good. Many people bury rather than plant their seed corn. Plant it just deep enough to cover it in mellow moist soil. One and one-half to two inches on loamy soils is deep enough; slightly deeper is better on sandy soils. A good stand of corn usually means a good yield. No field full of missing or vacant hills can produce well. Poor stands are the result of: (1) Poorly prepared seed beds. (2) Dead seed. (3) Poorly graded seed. (4) Planting when too cold or wet. (5) Too deep planting. Harvesting the Crop When corn is beginning to ear out it is ready for green feed, but

(Continued on page 10)

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

HOTEL MARION
SALEM, OREGON

The Largest and Most Complete Hostelry in Oregon Out of Portland

DRAGER FRUIT COMPANY
Dried Fruit Packers

221 S. High St., Salem, Or.
Always in the market for dried fruits of all kinds

Next Week's Slogan
SUBJECT IS
SPINACH 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
770 Chemakota St.
Phone 724 Salem, Oregon

NOW IS THE TIME!!

To look after your haunting 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.

The Salem district has become within a few years the leading celery growing section of the Pacific northwest.

Manuals, School Helps and Supplies

Your order will be given PROMPT attention

The J. J. Krapf Company
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Box 90 Salem, Oregon

OUR TREES
Carefully Grown—Carefully Packed
Selected—Carefully Packed

Will Give Satisfaction to the Planter

SALEM NURSERY COMPANY
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