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

Oregon Wood Products Co.
Week Salem

BUY AN OVERLAND AND Realize the Difference

VICK BROS. QUALITY CARS
HIGH ST. AT TRADE

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.)
Beams, 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.	

THREE CROPS FOR ONE, WITH BEES

The orchardists of the Salem district can have three crops for one by keeping bees—

The honey, the fruit, assured through the pollination of the bees, and the sweet clover or Hungarian vetch crop, which will provide late summer pasture for the bees—

And thus make sure profit on the bees and the fruit—

Besides having a good crop in the clover or vetch, and building up and maintaining the fertility of the soil with these legumes.

No orchardist should think of getting a way from the necessary pollination through the use of bees—

It would be poor business to do so.

The wise plan is to cash in on the three crops—fruit and honey and the legumes.

Thus this will be made the best bee country in the world.

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 center of a potentially great beekeeping industry; that the early honey flow here EXCEEDS THAT OF ANY OTHER SECTION; that, with intelligent and industrious care, this can be made a veritable bee paradise, by providing bee pasture for the late summer, which can be done, and which must be done, in order to make fruit growing more stable by being rendered more certain of pollination; that fruit growers can thus harvest three sure crops: by providing bee pasture and keeping bees—the sweet clovers and Hungarian vetch, the fruit and the honey; besides building up the fertility of the soil with the legumes mentioned?

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Weatherly Ice Cream

SOLD EVERYWHERE

Buttercup Ice Cream Co.
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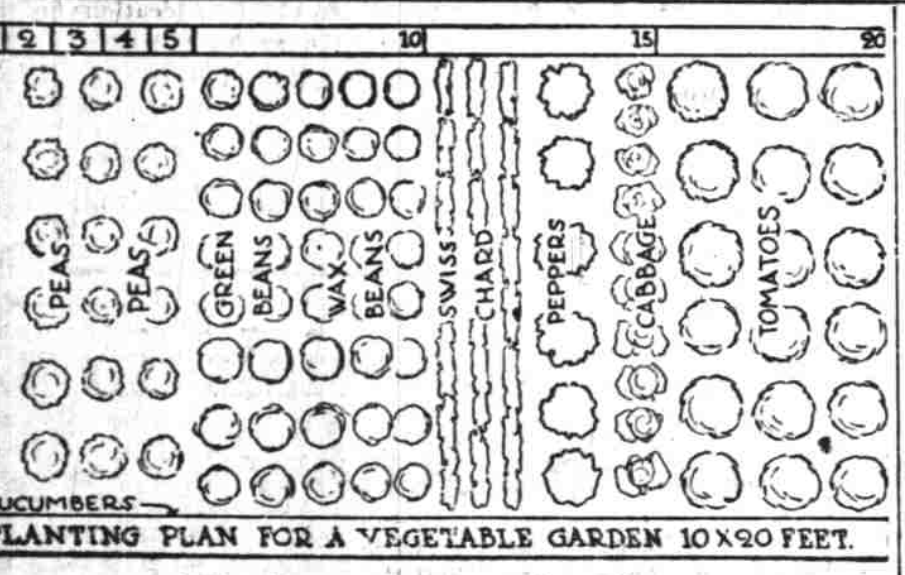
240 South Commercial St. SALEM

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U. S. Inspected SALEM, OREGON



Labels, which are sold very cheaply in lots of 100, are a convenience for marking off beds in this manner. A carpenter's square is useful in making accurate corners if the beds follow rectangular lines.

If the beds are to be cut out of sod, an edging tool which resembles a hoe with a vertical blade is necessary to cut the shape of the bed before removing the sod. A spade is often used, but it cannot

cut the neat straight edge furnished by the edging tool.

Grass paths give the finest effect but require the most care in the way of cutting and trimming the edges of the beds to preserve a neat appearance. A mistake is often made in making the paths between the beds too narrow, particularly if grass paths are used.

Three-foot paths with four-foot beds is about the minimum for effectiveness.

The practice among many orchard managers of buying miscellaneous colonies and placing them in the orchards without giving additional care has been a serious menace in the spread of disease and has resulted in considerable loss to the orchard men themselves who find it necessary to continually replace these colonies.

Problems of Orchard Men

In recent years, orchard managers are coming more and more to feel the necessity of having fewer and better colonies under the management of an experienced bee keeper. These bees are secured by renting or by hiring some one to look after the bees periodically. Many are renting bees for pollination only, paying as high as \$5 a colony for that purpose.

For Winter Protection

The protracted spring and unreliable weather conditions throughout the Willamette valley, combined with the mild damp winters, make it necessary to give bees special attention, which is some times not necessary in other sections. It is of special importance that bees should go into winter with an abundance of stores. In a milder climate like the Willamette valley a larger quantity of stores is consumed during the winter time than in a cooler climate. It is also advisable to have some winter protection about the hives. They must be waterproof and at the same time protected from low temperatures. Colonies will then come out from winter in good shape and able to build up during the unsettled weather of the spring, but even then special attention should be given throughout all of the spring months to see that the colonies continue to have a liberal supply of stores on hand. Ample room must also be provided in the hive for the colony to build up during the maple and fruit bloom flow.

High Grade Queens Needed

It is also of extreme importance that every colony be headed by a high grade queen bred from selected stock, preferably reared by the beekeeper himself in his own apiary. This is easily accomplished by a simple method described in Oregon Agricultural College Extension Bulletin No. 360, which is free for the asking. This bulletin also described many other important principles in bee management and should be in the hands of every Oregon bee keeper.

The office of bee culture at the college is also glad to assist by answering any questions so far as possible that may come up in the minds of beekeepers throughout the season.

(As Polk county has probably as many bees as Marion county, and as there are a lot of bees in the parts of Benton, Linn, Yamhill, Washington and Clackamas counties that are in the Salem district, it can be seen that we are already well on our way towards becoming a great bee section, which we must necessarily become, on account of the necessity of fruit pollination—and which we are manifestly entitled to become, because of our natural conditions. Plenty of late bee pasture will do the trick.—Ed.)

The Importance of a Plan

If for no other reason than saving time and speeding up the work of getting a garden going a plan should be made in advance of the planting season. This is a much neglected phase of gardening. Haphazard planting, putting seed into the ground on the nearest plot that seems handiest often leads to garden failures, not so much in the growth of the vegetables but in lessening the amount of crop that the garden might otherwise produce.

A well-considered plan is necessary, especially to settle the question of rotation crops. This can be thought out in a comfortable chair alongside a grate fire, radiator or base burner while it is stormy weather outside. Garden books may be studied for crop rotation ideas and the decision set down on paper and drawn into a plan, no matter if it be only a rough one.

With the plan worked out, there is no lost motion. The gardener knows just where he is going to put everything he plants and he knows what is to go in where the radishes come out, and what is going to follow the pea crops toward the end of June and

Spacing in the Garden

Much of the success of the vegetable garden depends upon giving the individual plants sufficient room to develop their full possibilities in the way of bearings. In order to furnish a handy guide a table is herewith appended showing the proper distances which the practice of successful gardeners shows to be about right. The distance apart of the row dependent to a great extent on the method of cultivation, a larger distance apart being necessary for a wheel hoe than for the hand hoe or a hand weeder.

Bush limas	18 in. 2 to 3 ft.
Beets	6 in. 1 ft.
Brussels sprouts	12 in. 1 1/2 ft.
Cabbages	2 ft. 2 ft.
Cauliflowers	2 ft. 2 ft.
Carrots	6 in. 1 ft.
Chard	12 in. 1 ft.
Celery	6 in. 3 ft.
Cucumbers	5 ft. 5 ft.
Endive	12 in. 1 ft.
Eggplant	2 ft. 2 ft.
Kale	1 ft. 2 ft.
Head lettuce	8 in. 1 ft.
Onions	4-6 in. 1 ft.
Parsley	6 in. 1 ft.
Parsnip	6 in. 1 1/2 ft.
Peas (dwarf)	2-4 in. 3 ft.
Radishes	2-4 in. 1 ft.
Spinach	6 in. 1 ft.
Turnip	4-6 in. 1 ft.
Rutabaga	8-10 in. 1 1/2 ft.

Crop Rotation in the Garden

A good rule would be to plant the root crops next year where the leaf crops such as lettuce and spinach have grown this year or to give the root crops the space next year where the legumes, a term applied to members of the pea and bean family, have been this year. It will not be a difficult matter to study out this arrangement with a little practice.

Planting the taller growing crops such as corn and tomatoes on one side of the garden one year and then moving them over to the other side the following season will be a convenient method of securing rotation. If rotation cannot be conveniently arranged because of the small size of the plot, the best way is to make up for the deficiency by careful fertilizing and occasional liming of the soil to sweeten it up.

so on all through the garden no matter how small it is and the smaller it is the more thoroughly and carefully does the subject of follow crops need to be considered to get the most out of it.

Then, too, these is the subject of companion crops to be figured out, making two vegetables come pretty close to occupying the same space, as, for instance, planting radishes and parsley or carrots in the same row or slipping early tomato plants among the beans or in the onion row to keep on going when the other crops are removed.

By careful planning for follow and companion crops, a garden may be made to yield nearly double the amount of vegetables it would if the gardener had to figure it out, when he stood on the ground with the seed packets in one hand and the hoe in the other.

A series of record cards or a notebook are excellent aids to good gardening, setting down the time of planting the seed, the time when the crop was harvested and the ground ready for another crop. Carefully following this plan through one season will furnish a working basis for succeeding seasons.

Transferring Plans to Ground

Having drawn a plan on paper with the desired outlines, a gardener is often puzzled as to how to transfer the attractive looking plan to the ground, especially if the plan has been drawn for him by a landscape gardener. As these plans are drawn to scale, the simplest method for a small garden is to lay off the plan in inch or half inch squares, lightly drawn with a lead pencil, using a half inch or inch to a foot as the scale.

The garden may then be laid out with strings arranged a foot apart each way, taking a small section at a time to avoid entanglement with too much string and the relative locations of the plants easily determined. If string is too inconvenient, an easier method is to mark off the garden plot with a tennis marker, or with slaked lime sprinkled along the lines made by the strings when they

may be removed and the plan followed out.

The success in laying out the garden depends, in the first place, on having a plan drawn to scale carefully.

Often a gardener with a mathematical eye will have no such difficulty in marking off the distance on his plan on the ground, but if in doubt, it is best to try the string or lime-marking plan.

Do not make too small beds. A bed, three by three feet or a number of beds of such small dimensions as this give a spotty effect and do not accommodate enough plants to make a good display.

If the plan calls for a center lawn space, a very attractive plan, this plot can be determined and staked off at the start and then the beds can be easily pegged out in relation to the grass plot. Pot

willowherb is the main source of honey. All of these honeys are of high quality. Unfortunately the Willamette valley has occasionally been reported as yielding an inferior grade of honey. Although inferior honeys are available, proper management on the part of the beekeeper will eliminate poor grades. Since the clover flow and other high grade honeys in the valley are practically over with by the first of July, all surplus honey should be taken off at that time. Following the clover flow there is usually considerable nectar coming in from such plants as French pinks. This honey should be kept separate or left to the bees for winter stores.

Hold Diseases in Check

Thousands of colonies of bees have been destroyed by diseases in recent years in the Willamette valley. These diseases, however, can be held in check and in many cases eliminated by proper management.

workers, at least 15,000. Second, abundant stores which means from thirty-five to forty pounds, or better still, from fifty to sixty. Third, sufficient protection against prevailing winds, excess moisture and low temperatures.

To Prevent Swarming

When colonies have come through the winter in good condition, and the weather has permitted them to gather considerable nectar from the maples, they are very apt to make preparations for swarming about the second week of April, which if not prevented, will greatly lessen their number of field workers. It is therefore, of extreme importance that the colony not only be built up to the maximum strength, but that it be kept from dissipating this strength in swarming just before or at the starting of fruit bloom.

Some of the important factors in swarm prevention are: Young queens, not over two years old, preferably only one year old. A minimum of drone comb, resulting in a minimum number of drones in the hive. Sufficient ventilation, a moderate amount of shade during the hottest part of the day, sufficient brood rearing room, that is two ten-story hives or a larger one-story hive.

These Fundamental Things

The last fundamental condition necessary for strong colonies, is freedom from disease. There are two serious diseases of the young bees, or brood, known as European foulbrood and American foulbrood. It is absolutely necessary to be ever on the guard against both diseases, and understand their treatment. If not kept free from these diseases, the bees will soon succumb and the hives will be nothing but sources of contamination to other bees in the neighborhood, for several miles about.

Consider Location. Another item to consider is location of the bees in the orchard.

(Continued on page ten)

HERE, MR. HOMEBUILDER—

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.

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

BEES IN MARION COUNTY NOW SHOULD PRODUCE 500,000 POUNDS EACH YEAR

There are Probably 5000 Colonies in This County—Important That Bees Should Have Expert Attention, Be Kept Free From Disease, and Have Well Bred Queens

(The following was written, under date of Feb. 19, especially for this annual Bee Slogan number of The Statesman, by H. A. Scullen, specialist in bee culture of the Oregon Agricultural college.)

Bees are kept in Marion county primarily for two purposes: first, to pollinate the many cherry orchards and other fruits, and, second, for honey production. Although there is considerable opportunity for increased honey production in this county, yet no doubt bees will always be kept primarily for pollination purposes.

A careful estimate of the number of colonies now in the county would run close to 5000.

During an average year these 5000 colonies should produce from 400,000 to 500,000 pounds of honey.

The Honey Producing Plants

Alsike, and white clover, and vetch are the main honey producing plants in the valley, while back in the mountains fireweed or

Now is the time to buy!

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.

PROPER MANAGEMENT OF BEES FOR POLLINATION IS IMPORTANT MATTER

All the Colonies Ought to Be Strong; Must Have Good Stores; Swarming Must Be Prevented; Must Be Free From Disease—And Location Is Important, and Also Experienced Attention

It is in response to many requests that the writer would call attention to some important points on the management of bees when kept in the orchard for pollination purposes.

Without doubt the one important fact most commonly overlooked is the necessity of having all colonies strong, rather than a large number of weak colonies. Very frequently we are asked how many colonies are necessary for a given acreage, say ten, twenty or forty acres. Yet this is not the vital question, since one strong colony would do more pollinating than ten weak ones. Colonies may vary in strength during fruit bloom from a few hundred bees up to fifty or more thousand, and as the number of bees in the hive increases, the larger is the percentage of field bees, which are free to leave the hive and be of service in pollinating the fruit.

To Make All Strong.

With this one important fact before us, let us see what can be done toward making all available colonies strong, at the time the bees are needed in the orchard. The normal colony should come through winter with a working force in early February of close to fifteen thousand bees. In order to bring this colony's strength up to fifty thousand or more, six fundamental conditions are necessary, namely: Good queens, sufficient stores, ample brood rearing room, good wintering, swarm control, and disease control.

An inferior queen may lay but a few hundred eggs in a day when a good queen under similar conditions would lay about two or three thousand. This is of fundamental importance in building up a colony. Furthermore the workers reared from the better queens when properly selected are energetic workers, less subject to disease and more gentle to handle. The standard Italian queens bred for utility rather than color are to be recommended. They may be purchased from breeders, if one is not prepared to rear his own.

Need Good Stores.

Having secured good queens it is highly important that they be provided with conditions favorable for maximum brood rearing, during the early spring. The first condition necessary is ample stores. The queen tends to stop egg laying when the stores in the hive drop to approximately 1.5 pounds. It is a good practice to see that a surplus beyond this amount is always present.

With sufficient stores and favorable conditions, a good queen will during late March find the one story, ten frame hive too small, so will be unable to lay to her full capacity. It is important to remember that the workers hatched from eggs laid three weeks before fruit bloom are the bees which will do the bulk of the pollinating and for that reason it is extremely important to have the queen laying to her maximum capacity at that time.

Since it is desirable to have the colony filled up early in the spring in order to be strong by fruit bloom time it is desirable to have the colony well prepared for winter. There are three fundamental things necessary for successful wintering. The first of these is a strong force of young

workers, at least 15,000. Second, abundant stores which means from thirty-five to forty pounds, or better still, from fifty to sixty. Third, sufficient protection against prevailing winds, excess moisture and low temperatures.

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(Continued on page ten)

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Next Week's Slogan

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