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The Way to Build Up Your Home Town Is to Patronize Your Home People

The Surest Way to Get More and Larger Industries Is to Support Those You Have

Selling Salem District is a Continuation of the Salem Slogan and Pep and Progress Campaign

This campaign of publicity for community upbuilding has been made possible by the advertisements placed on these pages by our public-spirited business men--men whose untiring efforts have builded our present recognized prosperity and who are ever striving for greater and yet greater progress as the years go by.

We Will Give Our Best Efforts

At all times to assist in any possible way the development of the fruit and berry industries in this valley.

Oregon Packing Co.



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Foundry and Machine Shop
17th & Oak Sts., Salem, Or.
Phone 886

We Are Out After Two Millions
We are now paying over three quarters of a million dollars a year to the dairymen of this section for milk.

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More Cows and Better Cows Is the crying need

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Salem--Portland--The Dalles Oregon

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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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GIDEON STOLZ CO.
Manufacturers of Dependable Brand Lime-Sulphur Solution
The brand you can depend on for purity and test Prices upon application
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Willamette Valley Prune Association
The oldest Association in the Northwest
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Warm Air Furnaces, plumbing, heating and sheet metal work tin and gravel roofing, general jobbing in tin and galvanized iron work.
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CUCUMBER OREGON'S MOST IMPORTANT GREENHOUSE VEGETABLE, SAYS CHASE

The Largest Oregon Growers of This Delicacy are F. B. Chase & Sons, Eugene, and a Member of the Family and Firm Tells Something of the Methods and Dangers

(The following was furnished by Elmo B. Chase, of Chase Gardens, Eugene, giving a very clear outline of our greenhouse cucumber industry under glass.)
"Oregon's most important greenhouse vegetable is the cucumber. Even though the market is fairly well supplied with this semi-luxury and is not expanding as rapidly as with many other lines, the cucumber is still in the lead.
"One of the principal problems in cucumber culture is the one of developing a strain which is adapted to local conditions and demands. For this reason most growers in the state are following the practice of choosing their own seed. Davis Perfect and the White Spine types are the ones most favored in Oregon.
"The most desirable type is dark green in color, long and slender and of even diameter, with both ends well filled out. The best grades are from 12 to 14 inches in length, though seed cucumbers of 18 inches in length and 12 inch circumference are not uncommon. The better grades have no difficulty in holding their own against inferior grades which are shipped in from California where they are grown out of doors. Usually about 24 to 36 thousand cucumbers are produced in a 40 by 200 foot house.
"Method of Training
"Two methods of training are commonly used in greenhouses. The most common is that of stretching parallel wires about six feet above the ground in the houses and running strings to the ground to allow the vines to climb to the overhead wires where they are trellised. Thus most of the fruit grows on the overhead vines and is picked from below.
"The second method of training is by means of parallel wires forming an A-shaped trellis. The picking is done from inside the trellis while watering is carried on in the space between the trellises. That a well planned system of training the vines is necessary may be guessed from the fact that vines often reach the length of 30 feet or more.
"The overhead spray system of watering has succeeded the old hand watering method in most greenhouses, as it is found to give more satisfactory results and at the same time requires less labor. By this method the foliage is kept moist and the atmosphere is given a tropical humidity which is very favorable to the development of the crop. A light sprinkling once a day keeps the air moist, and also keeps down insects and disease to a considerable degree.
"The Principal Dangers
"Three principal dangers beset the path of the greenhouse cucumber. The red spider eats parts of the leaves and the plant eventually dies from the effects. The white fly has a somewhat similar effect to that produced by the red spider. Sprays or fumigation are the only ways of killing the pests, and both are difficult and dangerous to the plants. Frequent spraying with water to keep the atmosphere moist is the best check to their growth.
"The third enemy of the cucumber is a jelly-like mold which attacks the main stems and will soon kill the plant unless removed. The stem must then be kept thoroughly cleaned.
"Generally speaking, the growing of greenhouse cucumbers is an enterprise which demands constant and careful attention if a really marketable and profitable product is to be obtained.
"The writer of the above is a member of the firm of F. B. Chase & Sons, Eugene, Or., growers of fine celery, asparagus, rhubarb, hot-house tomatoes, cucumbers and lettuce. "Chase Willamette Brand Vegetables" is their label. Their farm is three miles east of Eugene with rich river bottom soil. They are the largest Oregon concern in their line. Their land under glass is the most extensive in this state. Its areas are sufficiently large to allow of cultivation with teams. The writer understands that they employ 18 men in their greenhouse operations. Their produce goes to all the principal Oregon markets, and into other states.—Ed.)

to plots now in the growing season, reports the experiment station. The more serious diseases are readily recognized, and the plants suffering from any of them are rogued out and destroyed. Isolation of the seed plot by not less than 300 feet from any other potatoes is the only way to prevent the spread of virus to the seed crop. One station seed plot alongside another field of potatoes has some 10 per cent disease, although the seed for it was certified last year. There is no doubt that the disease spread from the other potatoes, says M. B. McKay, in charge of potato disease investigations. He is now working to find the answer to how they got it, though there is reason to blame insects.
"The demand for the "ready-to-lay" pullet is a growing one. One hears more or less of this new division of poultry culture where it has attained the highest commercial rank. Egg farming on a large scale is really an intensive business demanding experience and large capital, hence those engaged in it find little time in which to run incubators and brooders and grow the pullets each year to maintain profitable production in their flocks. The trend of modern poultry farming is towards specialization in all directions. It is already well defined in feeds and feeding, in marketing and distribution of poultry products, in table fowl and egg production and in day old chicks, hence we are sure to see the growing of pullets ready to lay become a pronounced feature within the next few years.
"The men in the Salem district already in the poultry industry, or who are going in, would do well to take note of this new and promising phase of the industry.
"We are living in an age of specialization, and the poultry industry is simply following in this trend.

PERHAPS IT WAS A CUCUMBER THE COOL SHADE OF WHICH GAVE JONAH COMFORT

The Cucumber Has Been Cultivated for More Than 4000 Years, and It Has Various Uses in All the Countries of the World--Salem Should Have Pickle Factories and More and Larger Plants Under Glass

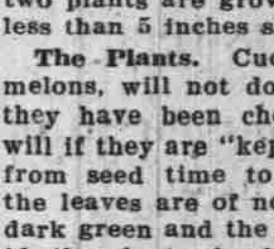
The cucumber originated in tropical Asia. Few garden plants have been known to and cultivated by man longer than the cucumber. De Candolle has proved that this plant has been in cultivation some 4000 years. In China and Persia the cucumbers are largely grown on floats in the lakes. The cucumber is a common vegetable in all parts of India. They are grown and used very extensively in Turkey and throughout the Near East. Cucumbers were much esteemed by the ancients. According to Pliny, the Emperor Tiberius was supplied with them daily, both in summer and winter. Naudin enumerates 13 well determined and eight doubtful species, and of one species 30 varieties. Numbers 11:5 and Isiah 1:8 mention cucumbers and a garden of cucumbers. In Egypt the cucumber is very common. The people of that country make a cucumber drink. They stir the pulp of ripe cucumbers with a stick poked through a hole made at the umbilicus of the fruit; close the hole with wax, and the fruit, without removing it from its stem, is buried in a little pit; after some days the pulp is found to be converted into an agreeable liquor. Cucumber juice is used as an ingredient in some pomades and cosmetics. One variety furnishes the drug elaterium. Cucumbers are used in making preserves in many countries.
"Mainly Two Types
"As a result of attempts to supply the table of man with this delicacy at all seasons and in varying climates, two types of cucumbers which are very distinct have been produced. One, the English or forcing type, has been developed and is grown almost exclusively in glass. The other, sometimes called the American type, is extensively grown in the field for pickling purposes and for early slicing fruits.
"There are many varieties, and many strains. The cucumber is a member of the gourd family. Perhaps it was a forcing variety of cucumber that made the cool shade that was a temporary comfort to Jonah; it would not take a great stretch of the imagination to lead one to visualize this, after seeing one of the splendid developments of a hothouse cucumber from some of our plants in this section.
"The growing of cucumbers may be divided into four classes: For early market in the open; for early market in cold frames; for pickling purposes, and forcing cucumbers under glass.
"Ought to Have Factories
"The cucumber industry in the Salem district is capable of great expansion. We have here mainly two branches of the industry--cucumbers under glass, and cucumbers raised in the open field. The Portland pickle factories contract for considerable tonnage each year of cucumbers produced in the open field. The Gervais section furnishes a lot of these cucumbers. This branch of the industry should be very much expanded. Salem ought to have pickle factories. Enough cucumbers could be produced here for large operations in this line; especially fine ones are grown on our "heaver dam" lands. Instead of salting plants being established in various localities to supply Portland pickle factories, we should have such plants to supply pickle factories here in Salem. And we might have developed here greater and more plants growing cucumbers under glass, for the trade all along the coast.

PULLETS READY TO LAY ARE THE NEXT

To one who has seen the quick and wonderful growth of the day old chick business it is not surprising that the "ready to lay" pullet branch of the modern poultry industry is coming to the front fast.

Floyd Query Tells His Story of Altercation
Floyd Query, age 17, yesterday said that he was the truck driver who hit Paul T. Rasmussen, office manager of the Hansen Planing mill, Tuesday morning, and declares that he has several witnesses to the whole affair.
According to the story told by young Query Wednesday, the machine he was driving did strike that owned by Rasmussen, but did little damage, chiefly bending a fender and the license plate. Rasmussen, he said, came out of the office and started an argument. Rasmussen delivered the first blow, Query said, striking him, he declared, while he was working at the car. He requested Rasmussen to remove his glasses, and then struck him. Rasmussen's cheek was cut, and his head struck the pavement when he fell, this bringing about his unconscious condition.
Rasmussen regained consciousness yesterday morning.
"July is the best month for anthracnose spray on apple trees in Oregon, says the experiment station. It is combined with the colling moth lead arsenate spray for economy of application. This application practically cleans up even badly diseased orchards in a single season.
"Potato Virus Shows
"Virus troubles are showing up plainly in the Oregon seed potato

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FARM REMINDERS FROM THE COLLEGE

(Following are items from a current bulletin of the department of industrial journalism of the Oregon Agricultural college.)
"Copper Lime Dust Works
In control of gooseberry and currant leaf spot, Oregon growers find good success with copper-lime dust, says H. P. Batts of the experiment station. Applied just after the fruit is picked, the dust seriously vitalizes the bushes. There is hope, says Professor Batts, that the dust will prove equal to Bordeaux for this purpose.
"Potato Virus Shows
"Virus troubles are showing up plainly in the Oregon seed potato

THE CUCUMBER UNDER GLASS, BEING THE OFFICIAL CIRCULAR OF THE O. A. C.

Full Directions on the Growing of This Important Market Vegetable in This District--Varieties, Harvesting, Marketing

Following is Circular 105 of the Oregon Agricultural college, the author being A. G. B. Bouquet of the department of vegetable gardening.
"Cucumbers grown under glass require usually 65 to 75 days of growth from seed time to the harvesting of the fruit cuke but this time will vary according to the time of the year and the temperature of the greenhouse.
"Greenhouses in which to grow cucumbers should be wide and high at the eaves for the most economical handling of the crop, although in some narrow lower houses the "A" training may be used and some good cucumbers produced.
"Starting the Plants. There are two ways of growing cucumber plants. First, by sowing in a plant box and then shifting the seedlings to three or four inch pots (some growers use even five inch); secondly, the seed may be sown directly in the above sized pots and the plants thinned to one or two plants depending on the size of the pot. Boxes suitable for starting plants are about 3 inches deep, 16 inches wide, and 24 inches long. These should be filled with nicely pulverized soil. A soft black soil sifted containing a quantity of sand to keep it loose is best. This should be smoothed off after it is pushed down in the corners and along the edges to settle and pressed smoothly and gently with a mason's trowel, or small board after the seed is planted. Water lightly with fine spray from sprinkling can using tepid water. Boxes should be set perfectly level so that seed will sprout evenly.
"The seeds will require very little water to keep them moist until they sprout and as soon as the plants are an inch or so high or are beginning to show their true leaf, they should be carefully picked out of their bed and transplanted to pots, placing them a little deeper but high enough so that the dirt will not be washing onto the crown in watering. Most growers use 4 inch pots, some with the soil about 1/2 inch from the top of the pot. The seedlings can be potted 10 days from the day the seed is planted and the

plants then remain in the pots two and one-half to three weeks. Then they are carried to the house where they are to grow to maturity, knocked out of the pots and planted in the long beds. Where two plants are grown to a pot no less than 5 inches should be used.
"The Plants. Cucumbers, like melons, will not do so well after they have been checked as they will if they are "kept on the jump from seed time to harvest." If the leaves are of normal size and dark green and the growth is rapid, the plants should be O. K. If leaves are yellowish or stunted and slow to grow, the addition of nitrate of soda in small doses will help to right them again. Plants should not be allowed to get too large before being set in the permanent beds or benches. The temperature in which the seed should be germinated and the plants grown will be from 70 to 75 degrees in the day time and no lower than 60 to 65 degrees at night.
"Soil. It is much more economical to handle cucumbers on solid ground beds raised about 12 inches or 14 inches above the level of the walks than to handle them in raised benches. Cucumber soil should be rich and a soil composed of one-third rotted soil, one-third compost and one-third rotted, horse or cow manure. The soil should be deep and well pulverized and previous to setting, the plants should be raked off smoothly, removing all coarse material.
"Spacing and Training. The distance between the rows and the plants in the row will depend upon the method of training of which there are two kinds: the "upright" or "erect" method and the "inverted V" or "A" method. Both of these are used commercially. In houses that are built low on the sides upright training cannot be used. Thus the "A" trellis will be necessary in such houses. Growers who train on the "A" trellis space the rows 6 to 8 feet apart and the plants a foot to 18 inches apart in the rows. Those who train upright set the rows from 3 to 3 1/2 feet apart and the plants 2 feet apart in the rows.
"Varieties. The White Spine or Davis Perfect are the two leading varieties of forcing cucumbers. One of the most important characters of the variety is that it is productive and meets the market demands as to size and color. Selected seed of a good strain will give, with proper feeding, a nice lot of cukes that are of a desirable color and length.
"Watering. As soon as the plants are set they should be given a liberal supply of water. The root system of the plants is confined to a small area at this time and it is necessary that water be available where the roots can get at it.
"Cucumbers will make use of large amounts of water particularly during the fruiting period and will suffer for lack of sufficient water at any time.
"Cucumber foliage seems to thrive best when it is given an occasional shower bath. It is best to make such applications early in the day and on bright days so

that the foliage will go into the night dry. If the red spiders make their appearance, water thrown with force against the under sides of the leaves will usually vanquish the intruder.
"Feeding. Cucumbers are rank feeders and on that account must be well supplied with available plant food. As a rule the application of manure to the surface of the soil after the cukes are planted in the form of a mulch will help the growth of the plants very materially and will help to decrease the number of small or ill-shaped cukes. The mulch is especially valuable in preventing the soil from drying out quickly as well as supplying a constant amount of available nitrogen. With an abundance of plant food and water in the soil the watering properly done and the ventilators used judiciously, little trouble should result from cucumber diseases.
"Pruning. It has been found that it pays to prune cukes systematically and severely. The usual plan is to allow only one vine to develop on each root. As soon as a lateral on the main vine is sufficiently developed to show the location of the first fruit it is cut off just beyond this fruit. The first joint invariably bears a cucumber but if not, the lateral is allowed to grow several joints which will produce no pickles. The second and third laterals are treated in the same way as they develop and this process is continued for the full length of the vine. There are usually a few fruits on the main vine. The labor of pruning is offset largely by the less amount of tying necessary to keep the pruned vines in position as compared with that on unpruned vines. The dense growth of unpruned vines make gathering the fruits more difficult than when the vines are carefully pruned and more open.
"Pollination. Cucumber blossoms can be pollinated to the greatest amount of satisfaction and economy by placing a hive of bees in the house. The bees are usually put in the house when the vines are beginning to show their first female and male blossoms. The bees should be fed with sugar water frequently for the pollen from the cuke flowers will not be sufficient food.
"Shading the Houses. In the hot summer months, the greenhouses may get entirely too hot in the day time and a cheap and quick way to shade where one has quite an area to cover is to take air slaked lime which has just been slaked lime by sprinkling lightly with water occasionally, and spraying it on with a spray pump. Skimmilk, thickened with whitening also makes a good shading material to put on with a brush.
"If fresh new lime is used, it will be next to impossible to get it off at all when not needed. But lime just air slaked will stick a good while and will rub off easily.
"Diseases and Insects. Growers should be on the lookout for leaf diseases. Proper management is an important factor in controlling

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