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SELLING SALEM DISTRICT

Dates of Slogans in Daily Statesman

(In Twice-a-Week Statesman Following Day)

(With a few possible changes.)

- Loganberries, October 2. Prunes, October 9. Dairying, October 16. Flax, October 23. Filberts, October 30. Walnuts, November 6. Strawberries, November 13. Apples, November 20. Raspberries, November 27. Mint, December 4. Great cows, etc., December 11. Blackberries, December 18. Cherries, December 25. Pears, January 1, 1925. Gooseberries, January 8. Corn, January 15. Celery, January 22. Spinach, etc., January 29. Onions, etc., February 5. Potatoes, etc., February 12. Bees, February 19. Poultry and pet stock, Feb. 26. Goats, March 5. Beans, etc., March 12. Paved highways, March 19. Broccoli, etc., March 26. Silos, etc., April 2. Legumes, April 9. Asparagus, etc., April 16. Grapes, etc., April 23.

- Drug garden, April 30. Sugar beets, sorghum, etc., May 7. Water powers, May 14. Irrigation, May 21. Mining, May 28. Land, irrigation, etc., June 4. Dehydration, June 11. Hops, cabbage, etc., June 18. Wholesaling and jobbing, June 25. Cucumbers, etc., July 2. Hogs, July 9. City beautiful, etc., July 16. Schools, etc., July 23. Sheep, July 30. National advertising, Aug. 6. Seeds, etc., August 13. Livestock, August 20. Grain and grain products, August 27. Manufacturing, September 3. Automotive industries, September 10. Woodworking, etc., Sept. 17. Paper mills, etc., Sept. 24. (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)

IMMENSE EVERGREEN PACK

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

Which meant 3,616,290 pounds of Evergreen blackberries alone—

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

The pack of Evergreens here will be immense in the years to come, because the canned Evergreen has gained immense favor in the pie baking trade. The outlook for Evergreen blackberries is great—

It is good for all our 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 become enormous, with proper organization and cooperation and marketing.

Valley Motor Co

260 North High Street,

Phone 1995

Boost This Community by Advertising on the Slogan Pages

DID YOU KNOW that Marion county has about 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?

WEATHERLY ICE CREAM

Sold Everywhere

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VALLEY PACKING CO. CASCADE BRAND HAMS, BACON AND LARD SALEM, OREGON

POULTRY INDUSTRY IN COUNTY OF POLK

Ranks Eleventh in State; Recommendations of the Economic Conference

(The following report of the poultry committee of the Polk county agricultural economic conference, submitted on November 15th, is worthy of the careful reading of every one engaged in or thinking of engaging in our booming poultry industry in the Salem district.)

The poultry industry of Polk county is a valuable agricultural asset. The annual value of chickens and eggs produced is \$294,034, according to the census report of 1919. Polk county ranks eleventh in the state of Oregon. These figures do not show the real status of the industry in the county, as the industry has expanded rapidly during the past five years.

The poultry industry has suffered less deflation of late years than many other lines of agriculture. This fact has resulted in many farmers rushing into the business without due knowledge of the problems involved. It is not presumed that every Polk county farmer is adapted to poultry keeping.

The state of Oregon produces now more eggs than its population consumes and is, therefore, an exporter of eggs. Polk county likewise produces a surplus of eggs which must be shipped out of the county. The poultry industry of Polk county is considered, not as a unit in itself, but as a unit of the poultry industry of Oregon.

There exists a strong outside buying demand for the surplus high quality Oregon eggs. With the present marketing facilities and their improvement to meet changing conditions, no difficulty is foreseen in marketing a material increase in eggs of exportable quality.

Recommendations 1. Careful study discloses the fact that farm flocks too small to be considered an important unit of farm work usually suffer from poor management, a fact which results in inferior products complicating the general marketing problem of the state. There are two closely related phases of the poultry industry: namely, first, economical production of a quality product; second, efficient marketing of the product. The greater volume of the aggregate product is as yet produced by the general farm flock rather than by well managed economical units.

each year, must be considered only a temporary and dangerous undertaking. Real estate dealers should be discouraged from exploiting such small tracts as desirable units for successful and permanent, intensified poultry keeping. It is recommended that commercial poultry keeping should not be attempted on less than 100 acres of tillable land for 1000 hens, when young stock is to be reared each year on the farm to maintain this flock number.

Poultry keeping should not be advocated as a means of reclaiming logged-off land except where the acreage is materially increased over that of the minimum tillable land recommended. 3. The success of poultry keeping in Polk county depends upon the ability of the producers to raise to maturity pullets that are vigorous and free from intestinal parasites and malformation. This can be done more safely through careful effort to brood chicks on clean soil each year.

The movable colony brooder house is therefore recommended as the safest system of providing disease free soil for brooding purposes. The producers may guide their construction ideas by Station Circular 52, Oregon Agricultural College.

On farms where a permanent brooder house must be used, it is recommended that it be located on a given area in such a way that this area may be divided into three or four yards; one yard only to be used each year and then only until such time as they may be moved out on free range and house as explained in Station Circular 54.

It is recommended that producers endeavor to secure all chicks for brooding purposes at one time, where only one brooder and one range is available. In terms of financial results, labor and economics, it is better to purchase 500 day old chicks at one time to secure 200 pullets, than to attempt to hatch this number at two or three hatchings from smaller incubator capacity. A uniform lot of chicks simplifies the breeding, feeding, growing, housing and production problems and contributes largely towards success.

Producers must have the benefit of the better prices of the fall and winter months in order to secure a better average price per dozen for the year. They must have the fall and winter production in order to get more months of laying from the pullets before the natural moulting season. It is recommended that chicks be hatched sufficiently early to be old enough to lay eggs during the fall and winter.

Proper poultry houses are essential to successful poultry keeping. There is a tendency to construct laying houses along lines of individual hobbies rather than to pattern after those which, through experimentation, have proved successful. It is recommended, therefore, that producers desiring to construct new laying houses be guided by the plans set forth in Station Circular 51, Oregon Agricultural College. 7. One of the serious limiting factors of poultry production in Polk county and the state of Oregon is the increase in poultry diseases. The poultry industry in Oregon is a ten million dollar annual crop, and its magnitude and future security warrant at least one man's study of its disease and nutrition problems. It is recommended that the Polk County Agricultural Economic Conference endorse the efforts of the Oregon Poultrymen's association to secure a small appropriation to carry on this work.

SAM BROWN THINKS EVERGREENS ARE OK

He Is a Member of the Oregon Senate and Is Known As Our Berry King

(Hon. Sam Brown was asked to write for this issue on Evergreen blackberries, but the Slogan editor did not get in touch with him. However, what he said last year will be instructive and interesting to many. It was as follows:)

Complying with your request to give you an article on Evergreen blackberry culture, I will state what I have found from my experience with them, also what the future has in store for the industry AS I SEE IT, and the reader can judge for himself whether I am right or not.

I have found Evergreens to be reasonably profitable after they are finally gotten to the bearing point, but they are slow and expensive to bring to that point; our yard was planted in the fall of 1916, the first crop that amounted to anything was in 1921. The yield that year was about three tons per acre; in 1922 they yielded about three and one-half tons, in 1923 the yield was slightly over four tons. You can readily see that as the roots pushed deeper into the ground, and got more developed, the production was heavier.

Pruning and training is the most expensive part connected with their culture (harvesting excepted of course), costing in the neighborhood of thirty dollars an acre for this work, as they should be pruned at least three times in a summer, then the cutting out the old canes and training up the new growth is quite slow work.

The Picking Problem While I have not been bothered with a shortage of pickers as yet, I find this to be one of the most serious things that the grower who must depend on transient help for the harvesting of the crop has to contend with, as the harvest is in full swing when hop picking begins, the help will scatter to the different hop yards, thinking they can there find the end of the rainbow which they are as a rule chasing.

Here we have our home pickers that stay year in and year out, and are not led astray by the glowing tales of the enormous profits made by gathering hops. Never a Very High Price The price paid for Evergreens will never be overly large, for while the cultivated berry is far superior to the average wild berry, there are so many wild berries in the country that can and will be picked if the price justifies and as most of them are canned in gallons, what is known as water pack, for the bakers' trade where quality is not so important, I do not look for the Evergreens, or any other blackberry for that matter, to ever bring a very high price, and frankly, I sincerely hope that they will never command an unreasonable price, for, as sure as they do, if it is for only one season, it will be a grand subject for newspapers to dwell upon, and ambitious real estate agents to capitalize, and the result will be exactly the same as what we log-berry growers are now experiencing—resulting, as it always does when the supply of any commodity exceeds the demand, that the price comes tumbling down.

No Over Production Now I do not mean by the above statement that there are enough Evergreens grown now. I think where conditions are right for securing suitable help at harvesting time, and where the soil and locality (the locality is an important factor to consider) is right for their culture, there is room for an additional acreage, but as sure as the people go wild over them as they did over the logans, just so sure will we see them where the logans are today; commanding a price that is below the cost of production, if they can be sold at all.

—SAM H. BROWN. Gervais, Or., Dec. 18, 1923. (Mr. Brown is known as the loganberry king; the largest of all the producers of loganberries; and he is also one of the most extensive growers of cultivated Evergreens. He is the largest berry grower in Oregon. He has about 100 acres in berries, besides being a filbert grower and producer of other intensive crops, carrying on his farming operations in a business way. Mr. Brown is a member of the Oregon legislature; a senator from Marion county.—Ed.)

VERY PROFITABLE YOU MAY MAKE BEES

(Continued from page 10) culture," says Professor Scullen. "First, get standard equipment, that is, have the proper size hives, made correctly, with substantial brood frames. Second, have full sheets of wax formations for the brood frames, so as to enable the bees to make an even and large

amount of worker comb for brood rearing. Third, see that the bees are properly prepared for winter. Fourth, try to discourage swarming as much as possible. Fifth, keep colonies free from diseases. "As the investment is nearly \$20 per colony, the beekeeper should at least have 25 colonies to make the industry worth while. This can be done by dividing the colonies at the proper time, keeping young queens at the head of all colonies.

In the Umatilla and Malheur valleys, the average amount of honey per colony is more than 100 pounds, as the fields of sweet clover and alfalfa offer ideal conditions for bees. The shorter the distance the bees have to go for nectar, the greater is the amount of honey produced."

FOUR ADVANTAGES OF THE EVERGREEN

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

(Mr. Browning did not respond to the Slogan editor's letter this year, but he did last year, and what he said then was so good and complete that it is worth reading by old subscribers, as well as being interesting to new readers, and instructive to prospective new growers. Following is his letter:)

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 from 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 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 broken fork handle or something of that kind, run under the vines, close to plant, raise up to the wire, place cleat 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.

As to Harvesting The question of harvesting must be taken into consideration. Too large an acreage of Evergreens will make trouble then, for they will come along with hops and prunes. The harvest will last about four weeks. The Evergreen is very nearly exempt from blight, borers and other diseases that attack other berries. Further, the plants are long lived. I have some wild plants that I am told have been in the same place for

35 to 40 years. They compare favorably with other berries, they are not at their best until about four years old. The blackberry is known the world over and will not have to be advertised to find a market for the canned goods.

—G. W. BROWNING. Salem, Ore., Rt. 8, Box 193, Dec. 17, 1923.

(The Evergreen price for 1922 was 4 1/2 cents a pound, for 1923 3 1/2 to 4c, and for the present year 5 cents. The amount of the 1924 pack has not yet been made up.—Ed.)

ANNOUNCE WINTER SHORT COURSES OAC

Winter short courses covering 11 subjects in five departments of the school of agriculture of the Oregon Agricultural College has just been announced by A. B. Cordley, dean of the school. Six courses will be given by the farm mechanics department similar to those which have in the past proved most popular. A poultry short course will be given this year for the first time, while two dairying courses will also be given. Another class in land classification and appraisal will be conducted this year, and the fourth annual canners' school will be held. The names and dates of courses are as follows: Dairy manufacturing, Jan. 5-31; dairy herd management, Jan. 5-March 20; fourth annual canners' school, Feb. 2-20; poultry husbandry, Feb. 2-March 14; land classification and appraisal, Feb. 2-7; farm mechanics (six courses)

of farm power and power equipment, Jan. 6-March 10; 11. gas engines, tractors, and equipment, Jan. 10-13; 12. general farm repair, Jan. 13-16; 13. water supply and sanitation, Feb. 2-6; 14. gas and electric light and power, Feb. 9-13; 15. farm concrete construction, Feb. 16-20.

COOPERATIVES MAY FORM SALES AGENCY

Five Canners of This Class in the Willamette Valley May Get Together

The new movement, which is in line with recommendations made at the agricultural economic conference last winter, is expected, if put into practice, to go far toward stabilizing the market for the cooperatives and insure an orderly disposal of their output. Expansion of the canning industry in Oregon is expected to be along cooperative lines, as by this means the farmers provide themselves with an outlet for their products.

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

BLAESING GRANITE CO. ROY BOWANSON MGR. CITY VIEW CEMETERY SALEM, OREGON

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