



INDUSTRIAL OREGON PRODUCES QUALITY PRODUCTS

"OREGON QUALITY" products are establishing themselves in world markets; they make our pay rolls they build our cities; they attract new capital and new people; they provide a market for the products of our farms. Oregon farms produce a wider variety of profitable crops of "Oregon Quality" food than any other spot on earth.

This cut is used by courtesy of the Associated Industries, of Oregon.

THIS WEEK'S SLOGAN

DID YOU KNOW That the Willamette valley produces the best oats in the world, for milling purposes, and the heaviest oats in the world to the bushel or sack measure; that the great breakfast food manufacturers of the east know this, and would pay still better prices to our farmers if they would organize and improve the quality still more; that this section ought to raise more wheat, too, and more barley and rye, always in rotation with clover and corn and other crops; that there ought to be more general selection of seed, and more drainage practiced, and more tilling; that Salem is now a good grain market, and should be a much better and bigger grain market?

Dates of Slogans in Daily Statesman

Table with columns for dates and slogans. Includes dates like October 3, October 9, October 16, etc., and corresponding slogans like Lognberries, Prunes, Dairying, etc.

WESTERN OREGON GRAINS, BY PROF. HYSLOP OF THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

White Winter and Jenkin Club Our Best Winter Wheats— We Need a Better White Spring Wheat, But Huston Is the Best We Have—Grey Winter Oat Best, and for Spring Three Grain and Victory—OAC 7 and OAC 38 and Hannchen Are the Best Barleys for Our Conditions—Better Cultural Methods Needed

The 1925 harvest of grain will soon be completed, and with it the experimental data and field observations during the past few years a number of excellent lessons in production can be drawn.

(1) In sections where conditions may be a trifle unfavorable, or where there is danger of winter killing, that only the hardiest varieties should be used. Of these, probably the best is White Winter, with Eaton and Holland closely following.

(2) Of the fall sown oats, Grey Winter is the best in the long run, and as hardy apparently as any other of the winter varieties. It maintains an established place in the market and is in good demand.

(3) On well drained soils in good condition the winter survival was better than where the soils were not so well drained, or where the soil fertility conditions were such that the plants could not be vigorous and healthy.

(4) The presence of some snow cover, and so from Corvallis south and from the Willamette river east there was snow and not very much water killing.

(5) Varieties had much to do with the amount of winter killing. The hardier wheat varieties like White Winter, Eaton and Queen Wilhelmina (sometimes called Holland wheat) survived a great deal better than did the more tender ones, like Rink, Foisy, Kinney, and Jenkin Club and the winter barleys and oats which are even less hardy.

(6) The presence of some snow cover, and so from Corvallis south and from the Willamette river east there was snow and not very much water killing.

(7) The presence of some snow cover, and so from Corvallis south and from the Willamette river east there was snow and not very much water killing.

(8) The presence of some snow cover, and so from Corvallis south and from the Willamette river east there was snow and not very much water killing.

(9) The presence of some snow cover, and so from Corvallis south and from the Willamette river east there was snow and not very much water killing.

(10) The presence of some snow cover, and so from Corvallis south and from the Willamette river east there was snow and not very much water killing.

(11) The presence of some snow cover, and so from Corvallis south and from the Willamette river east there was snow and not very much water killing.

(12) The presence of some snow cover, and so from Corvallis south and from the Willamette river east there was snow and not very much water killing.

(13) The presence of some snow cover, and so from Corvallis south and from the Willamette river east there was snow and not very much water killing.

(14) The presence of some snow cover, and so from Corvallis south and from the Willamette river east there was snow and not very much water killing.

(15) The presence of some snow cover, and so from Corvallis south and from the Willamette river east there was snow and not very much water killing.

(16) The presence of some snow cover, and so from Corvallis south and from the Willamette river east there was snow and not very much water killing.

FALLS CITY PREPARING TO EXHIBIT CREDITABLY AT THE POLK COUNTY FAIR

Committee on Preparations to Keep Open House for a Day, to Further Plans; Date September 8th—Putting Out a Timber Fire—General News of That Live Polk County Town

The committee in charge of our community exhibit to be made at the Polk county fair, September 8, 10 and 11, have decided to keep "open house" in Victory hall for one day, and have set September 8 for the display of exhibits which will be accumulated there for exhibition at the Polk county fair.

No admission will be charged for this day, and everyone is invited to attend. It is desired to gather together as large a display as possible. The committee in charge has labored under many handicaps—illness, lack of funds, and the fact that no display has been made, either at home or at the county or state fairs, for several years, making the collection and arrangement of an exhibit very difficult.

All residents of this community are earnestly requested to cooperate in every way possible to make this gathering a success. Falls City in years past has held some memorable fairs. Polk county should have as fine a display at the state fair as is shown by any county in the state.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Vick drove over from Salem Sunday morning, spending the day with Mr. and Mrs. Ira Mehrling. Their small children, Lorraine and Roy, returned home with them, after having enjoyed a few days' visit with their grandparents. Mr. and Mrs. Vick had just arrived home from a trip over the Columbia highway extending as far as The Dalles, and including the Mt. Hood loop drive.

Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Hammel, daughter Jane, and Mr. Hammel's mother and sister enjoyed the Mt. Hood loop drive, and visited various Hood River orchards last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Tharpe, of Portland, spent a few hours with Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Hopkins on Tuesday.

Eld. A. H. Dodd preached at Toledo last Sunday, in connection with the dedication of a church building that his son, F. A. Dodd, was largely instrumental in building.

Austin Ricketts arrived home Tuesday from Portland, where he has been in the hospital for a few days, receiving treatment for a finger he recently injured, and which became infected and caused trouble. The finger is behaving nicely now, and Austin is feeling quite well again.

Dee Lusk has a broken bone in one foot, the result of a recent accident, and has had to wear a cast. The foot has been X-rayed, and with care will be as good as new.

Mrs. John Cameron has as a house guest her mother, Mrs. Mary Gilson, of Dallas.

Miss Violet Logan is in Salem, where she is receiving treatments in a sanitarium there. She has been ill for a long time, but is improving, so feels much encouraged.

Miss Opal Ward was quite ill last week but is recovering nicely. Wade Artzell, of Hebo, spent Sunday at the Warren Ward home. Mr. Artzell is principal of the Hebo schools, where Miss Opal Ward will teach again the coming year.

Mrs. Elsie Graham, who was employed on the local switch board several years ago, was on the board last Monday for the first time in three years.

Mrs. LaVerne Mickelson returned Monday night from a pleasant vacation spent in Newport.

Mrs. S. E. Robinson and grand-

children, Mrs. S. E. Robinson and grand-

children, Mrs. S. E. Robinson and grand-

children, Mrs. S. E. Robinson and grand-

OVER 2000 PEOPLE ARE WORKING IN THE SIX SALEM CANNERIES NOW

Over 1200 of Them in Two Plants, and This Condition Will Continue for a Good While, and in Fact There Will Be a Lot of Activity Till the First of the Year

There are now employed at the Salem canneries over 2,000 people, of whom over 1,500 are women and girls; and at least one can-

Over 1200 people are employed by the Hunt canny and the Oregon Packing company; the latter having two departments.

This condition will last for a good while. Pears and evergreen blackberries are being used by all the canneries, with the exception of the Starr company. They are using evergreen blackberries only, their pears being canned at one of their other plants.

Next week all of the canneries will begin to take prunes, and all of them will make large runs on prunes.

It is safe to say that the people now working in the Salem canneries are doing more work than 3,000 could have done two or three years ago. This is on account of many new mechanical devices and conveniences and short cuts.

Will Make Cucumbers The showers of last week and this week have helped to extend the evergreen blackberry season. They have also made it certain that there will be more beans and

CHERRY CITY MILLING COMPANY IS ACTIVE, AFTER DESTRUCTIVE FIRE

Is Manufacturing the Full Line of Feeds, the Same as in the Old Location, and Will Have a Better Feed Plant Than Before—Considering the Putting Up of a New Flouring Mill

On July 12, fire destroyed the plant of the Cherry City Milling company, at the corner of Trade and Church streets.

But P. W. Geiser, the manager, was on the job immediately and preparing to carry on. The warehouse property at the corner of Trade and High streets was secured, rebuilt, and additions provided for.

Within 60 days the feed part of the company will be in better shape than before the fire, and the warehouse facilities will be as great, even larger.

The machinery for the feed business has already been installed, in part. The flour is so far being secured from outside sources, milled on order for the Cherry City Milling company.

Besides the Salem plant, the Cherry City Milling company has the warehouse at Berry, to accommodate the business of the west side of the river.

The capacity of the flouring mill that burned was about 250 barrels a day. The feed plant that was destroyed by the fire had a capacity of 100 tons a day.

This company makes molasses stock feed and they also make dairy feed from the bolts and the small and broken seeds of the flax.

A Thriving Business The flourers are principally the Cherry Bakers, Cherro, for family supply, Economy, and Perfection; and Cherro Graham, Cherro pastry, and Cherro whole wheat flour.

THE SALEM DISTRICT DID NOT HAVE A BIG YEAR FOR YIELDS OF GRAIN

But Very Fair Crops Were Harvested, Despite the Intensely Hot Days of June, Doing Much Damage—Yields Last Year of 122 Bushels of Oats and 66 Bushels of Wheat to the Acre—Rotation Will Give Larger and Larger Yields

The yields of both wheat and oats in the Salem district were not as high this year as last year, on the average. The Howell Prairie district has as good grain land as any section of its size in Oregon, and the average yield of wheat this year on the whole prairie was perhaps 20 bushels to the acre. It was for the same area at least 40 bushels to the acre last year. This is according to the observations of Claud Ramsden, who owns and conducts three warehouses at Pratum, and two at Switzerland, getting grain from all over Howell Prairie, and some from the Waldo Hills. The Waldo Hills crop was not as good as last year either.

Fred DeVries, one of the best farmers of the Pratum district got 35 bushels of fall wheat to the acre this year. Last year he had 50 acres of wheat that won 52 bushels to the acre. Some small fields of fall grain there went up to 50 and even to 60 bushels, but they were scarce. Last year, a 56-acre yield was common.

The small field this year came from a few very hot days in June, just at the wrong time. Before that, the prospects for better yields than in 1924.

Big Yields Last Year There were not many yields the Salem district in 1924 of 66 bushels of wheat to the acre, and of 122 bushels of oats to the acre; but there were some; and perhaps larger yields in small plats of ground.

Romeo Gouley, on the Pacific highway, one mile north of Brooks, last year, harvested a field of Foiso wheat that went 66 bushels to the acre; he threshed 26 1/2 bushels of wheat grown on four acres of his land; and he got 94 bushels of oats to the acre from 15 acres of ground. And this was not new land. It had been in use for 42 years; that is, the land on which both the wheat and the oats was raised had been cropped for the last 42 years. It was originally fir ground.

C. A. Hoover, a neighbor of Mr. Gouley, two miles east from the Gouley farm, last year threshed 67 bushels of wheat to the acre; Kinney wheat. In both cases, it was fall grain.

Big Yield of Oats Jim Nichols, out on route 6, had last year a field of wheat that averaged 56 bushels to the acre, and a field of oats that threshed 122 bushels to the acre. Some small patches of the wheat went 62 bushels to the acre. Mr. Nichols brought to market some fine grain this year; but his yields did not run as high as last year.

Late Townsend, 10 miles north of Salem, on the River road, had over 100 acres of wheat last year that threshed out on average of better than 49 bushels to the acre. Mr. Townsend did nearly as well this year. He got 40 bushels to the acre of spring wheat and oats, and 45 bushels to the acre of fall oats.

Timor J. Roth, five miles east of Salem, on route 6, got 50 bush-

els of oats to the acre in the harvest of this year.

More and More The Salem district is not a one crop country; but it will always have a lot of wheat and oats, and barley and rye and other grains. And there will be more and more acres, and more and more to the acre. This is being brought about by new land being cleared, and by the rotation of crops, which is coming to be more general every year. It is now more general in this section than elsewhere in Oregon.

E. V. Pence, on the old Ankeny (or Nesmith) farm, near Rickreall, has been using a combine, the same as the grain farmers of eastern Oregon employ. This machine both cuts and threshes the ripe grain. This is a rather unusual thing for the Willamette valley.

Following this rather bad winter, came a moist, cool spring, and conditions seemed rather favorable for the early development of the winter wheat. As a matter of fact, the winter wheat of 1925 is not up to normal, even in the places not seriously affected by the winter killing. The conditions seemed about right for several pests, among them rust and a disease called "foot rot," and in some districts serious insect pests known as Hessian flies.

It appears that the so-called foot rot is worse on soils that were rather loose, as after a sod of grass or clover, or where the soils were in rather poor condition, and in some cases where they were not well drained.

FROM DEAN OF THE FILBERT GROWERS

George A. Dorris Gives Some Timely Advice to the Farmers of the Valley

The following, by George A. Dorris of Eugene, the dean of the filbert growers of the Willamette valley, appeared in the Eugene Register of last Sunday, and it deserves careful reading by the farmers of the Salem district.

The planting of filbert orchards in the Willamette valley is not proceeding at the rate its importance would seem to justify. Under favorable conditions certainly no other orchard tree can show more regular or more heavy yields, and few if any can show a greater profit. This statement is made after 24 years experience in growing filberts and in comparison with all the other orchard crops that have come under the writer's observation, or of which he has had notice.

If this condition is true, why is it that one of the most promising of our horticultural possibilities is being so slowly developed? It is not because people do not want to plant trees, for they are still planting certain varieties after the saturation point is known to have been reached, and are planting other varieties in great numbers when that point is only a few years distant, a fact well known to the trade and viewed with genuine alarm by those in charge of the selling end.

It is generally conceded that parts of Oregon and Washington are the only places in the United States where filberts can be successfully grown. Is the slowness to plant them due to a skepticism about the regularity or size of the

With that equivalent of good drainage conditions because there

(Continued on page 14.)

(Continued on page 13.)

(Continued on page 11.)