

SALEM DISTRICT INDUSTRIES

SIXTH CONSECUTIVE YEAR

THE DAILY STATESMAN dedicates one full page each week in the interests of one of the fifty-two basic industries of the Salem district. Letters and articles from boosters are solicited. This is your page. Help boost Salem.

For instance: Salem district has two counties growing the sacred myrtle—the only place it grows on this continent. What unique fact do you know about the district? Address articles to Slogan Editor, care Statesman.

The Statesman will publish and award a prize each week for the best essay submitted by a grade school pupil on the industries scheduled on this page.

THE OREGON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE EXPERT ON GROWING OF GOOSEBERRIES

The Oregon (Sometimes Called the Oregon Champion) Is the Variety to Grow Here, Especially for the Canners—Our Hill Soils Are Good—The Cost of Growing Is Not High, and We Have Methods of Controlling the Gooseberry Diseases Here—A Warning on Over Production

(Prof. Henry Hartman last year wrote a special article for the annual Gooseberry Slogan number of The Statesman. Prof. Hartman is associate professor of pomology at the Oregon Agricultural College, and he is our highest authority on gooseberries. This article is reprinted below, and it is worth preserving, especially by beginners in gooseberry growing in this district.)

The gooseberry during the past few years has been brought to the attention of Oregon fruit growers, with the result that a considerable acreage of this fruit has been planted. Though neglected in past years, it has suddenly taken its place among the standard fruits of this region, but in spite of the material increase in tonnage there is still demand for gooseberries in certain districts. Canners here and there are still calling for gooseberries.

It must be kept in mind, however, that the uses of the gooseberry are limited and that this fruit is more or less cosmopolitan in character. It can be grown commercially in many places. For these reasons the agricultural economic conference held at Corvallis last year recommended that gooseberry planting be increased only to take care of existing demands.

Hill Soils Good.
The culture of the gooseberry has passed the experimental stage, and it has been demonstrated that this fruit is adapted to a rather wide range of conditions in western Oregon. It does well upon hill soils where air and water drainage are good. In fact, heavier yields of gooseberries have been obtained upon this type of land than upon the richer river bottoms such as are desirable for the cane fruits.

Is a Heavy Producer.
Under proper conditions and with proper treatment the gooseberry is a heavy producer. Yields of four tons to the acre have been reported by growers and in a few cases yields higher than this have been obtained. Thus far the gooseberry has proved to be a fairly sure cropper. Compared with other fruits it is a heavy producer, but where air drainage is good, a few little damage from frost has occurred. Gooseberry plants are hardy and under usual conditions they stand the winters well.

HAS FOUND A WAY TO CONTROL THE STRAWBERRY ROOT WEEVIL IS REPORT

Mr. Forsell of Seattle, a Graduate of the Washington Agricultural College, Has Perfected a Poison Bait That Gets the Beetles That Are Parents to the Weevil, and Gets Them All, According to Good Authority

The following is Circular No. 274 of the Northwest Canners association, being entitled "Supplementary Report, Strawberry Root Weevil".
Reference to previous circular calling attention to a control for the strawberry root weevil—we are indebted to Mr. Linklater, superintendent of the Western Washington Experiment Station, at Puyallup, for further information on this subject, and quote in full an article on this subject which is written by Mr. Arthur Frank, plant pathologist of the Western Washington Experiment Station. We think you will find this very interesting reading:
"During the past 25 years, strawberry growing in western Washington and also the western part of Oregon and British Columbia, has been hindered by the activities of the insect pest known as the strawberry root weevil. This pest works on the roots of the plants in the form of a small white grub, and these grubs eat the small roots. When the insects are sufficient in numbers they will kill the plants. A field

becomes infested to some extent the first year and the insects usually increase in numbers during the second year, and the third year they entirely destroy the field. Each year the pest has spread but it is now common throughout the state and it does immense damage by destroying a large acreage.
"The pest develops on the roots in the form of a grub. These grubs transform into beetles during the latter part of the harvest season, and then the new beetles lay eggs in the soil under the plants. The eggs hatch in the latter part of the summer into new grubs and these start work on the plants. They hibernate during the winter, but resume work on the plants in the spring.
"Remedy Sought Many Years
"During the past 20 years or so, much work has been done toward developing a remedy for this pest. Owing to the fact that the injurious work of the pest is active underground, satisfactory measures have proved difficult. Many devices and many chemicals have been tried. The only thing

that has been of any value up to the present time has been the use of a rotations system; the use of quick acting fertilizers in the spring on a badly infested field, which only staves off the end for a while (the effect is to produce new roots quickly to replace those eaten off by the worms); and the use of an oil or tanglefoot barrier about the fields. While the barrier is a very effective method of keeping the beetles from entering a newly planted field, and will keep them out of the field if the barrier is properly maintained, it has not come into general use on account of the cost of installing and looking after it. No other remedy of any value has been offered until lately.

Forsell Claims Success
"This season J. J. Forsell of Seattle has perfected a poison bait, which when put on the strawberry plants in the summer will attract the beetles and induce them to feed, and will kill them. Mr. Forsell, a graduate of the Washington State College, class 1913, has been working on this problem for about four years. He first conceived the idea of a bait material and then began a search for some material the beetles would feed on. Normally the beetles do very little feeding. After discovering such a substance he then tried various poisons until he found one that the insects would take invariably, and that would kill them. In addition, Mr. Forsell found that in the case of this weevil, as is often the case with this class of insects, the sense of smell is strongly developed. He experimented with an attractive chemical to add to the bait and found one which serves the purpose well.

Indorsed by Station
"Trials of the bait during the past two seasons gave very excellent results, but Mr. Forsell decided to try the bait this season again before putting it on the market. This year trials were made at the Western Washington Experiment Station and at other points through the Puyallup valley. The bait was placed on the crowns of infested strawberry plants. A few days later counts showed the beetles were all killed.

"These tests were made and the counts were made by entomologists of the Western Washington Experiment Station, and also of the main experiment station at Pullman.

How to Apply Bait
"The method of applying the bait is to throw about half a tablespoonful into the crown of each plant. This takes from 75 to 100 pounds per acre. In a very few days the beetles will be all dead. The cost of the use of this method of destroying the weevil will be less than half the cost of any other method now in use, according to Mr. Forsell. He plans to make the bait available in each county next season through some distribution center, probably canneries, fruit growers' associations and the like.

"The discovery and perfection of this bait marks an important horticultural step in the fruit industry of the state, as the weevil had become so bad in many places that it bade fair to wipe out the strawberry industry entirely in badly infested districts."

Northwest Canners Assn.,
E. M. Burns, Manager.

LAD KILLED IN RUNAWAY BOY, 14, TRAMPLED TO DEATH BY FRIGHTENED TEAM

THE DALLAS, Or., Jan. 5.—(By Associated Press.)—Elmer Lakin, 14 year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Dell Lakin of Grass Valley, was killed today when he was knocked to the ground and trampled by a runaway four horse team. The youth was standing in front of the team when the horses became frightened and broke into a run. He suffered a fractured skull. The accident occurred on the R. D. Alley ranch, six miles from Grass Valley.

Gold Beach—Macley Estate company ships seven carloads of Oregon myrtle wood to New York.

Enterprise—New bridges will be built on Imasha river at Froozoot and Cow creek.

Newport—Lumber and log shipments for 11 months aggregated 66,236,282 feet, a 71 per cent gain over 1924.

THIS WEEK'S SLOGAN

DID YOU KNOW That Salem is the center of a great gooseberry industry; that this ought to be the best country in the world for the gooseberry grower, because he can raise more and better gooseberries to the acre here; that the Oregon Champion gooseberry is the champion canning gooseberry of the earth; that it is also a splendid berry for shipping fresh, holding up for several weeks; that Oregon is the leading state in the Union in number of gooseberries canned, and that we should have jelly and jam factories taking a great tonnage of our gooseberries?

Dates of Slogans in Daily Statesman

- (With a few possible changes)
- Loganberries, October 1
- Prunes, October 8
- Dairying, October 15
- Wax, October 22
- Pillboxes, October 29
- Walnuts, November 5
- Strawberries, November 12
- Apples, November 19
- Raspberries, November 26
- Mint, December 3
- Beans, etc., December 10
- Blackberries, December 17
- Cherries, December 24
- Pears, December 31
- Gooseberries, January 7, 1925
- Corn, January 14
- Celery, January 21
- Spinach, etc., January 28
- Onions, etc., February 4
- Potatoes, etc., February 11
- Bees, February 18
- Poultry and Pet Stock, Feb. 25
- City Beautiful, etc., March 4
- Great Cows, March 11
- Paved Highways, March 18
- Head Lettuce, March 25
- Shoes, etc., April 1
- Legumes, April 8
- Asparagus, etc., April 15
- Grapes, etc., April 22
- Drug Garden, April 29
- Sugar Beets, Sorghum, etc., May 6
- Water Powers, May 13
- Irrigation, May 20
- Mining, May 27
- Land, Irrigation, etc., June 3
- Floriculture, June 10
- Hops, Cabbage, etc., June 17
- Wholesale and Jobbing, June 24
- Chickens, etc., July 1
- Hogs, July 8
- Goats, July 15
- Schools, etc., July 22
- Sheep, July 29
- National Advertising, August 5
- Seeds, etc., August 12
- Livestock, August 19
- Grain and Grain Products, August 26
- Manufacturing, September 2
- Automotive Industries, September 9
- Beer, etc., September 16
- Woodworking, etc., September 23
- Paper Mills, September 30

OREGON KNOWN AS A REAL POULTRY STATE, SAYS OUR HIGHEST AUTHORITY

Known Throughout This Country and the World as the Place of Origin of Some of the Greatest Production Bred Families the World Has Ever Known—Has Flocks That Cannot Be Duplicated Elsewhere

(The Slogan editor of The Statesman has been saying, for years, that the Salem district is the best poultry country in all the wide world—and proving it. The proof is in our production. It is not speculative. It is a fact. It is a fact that annually, at the time the idea is followed out to the limit, by our people. It is like a franchise. Now comes Prof. A. G. Lunn, head of the poultry department of the Oregon Agricultural College, writing an article for the initial number of "Chicken Chatter," a new paper in Salem published by A. L. Lindbeck in his printing office. The Quality Press, 189 North Commercial street, in which this highest poultry authority in Oregon, and among the highest in the nation or the world, says:
"Last week an editorial appeared in the local paper on hogging Oregon. A story was told of a native son starting out early one morning to show an eastern friend the wonders of San Francisco. The fog was thick and cold. It was a regular California fog. The friend referred to it and mentioned how chilly it was, but the native son came back as only an active son can and exclaimed as to the wonders of the fog, saying that San Francisco was the only place in the world where such wonderful fogs existed.
"Sometimes it would seem that we are willing to sit back and let visitors do our boasting. They tell us we have a wonderful country, prosperous looking farms, magnificent highways, and chickens that cannot be equalled anywhere and about that time we wake up, look around and begin to believe it.
"As a poultry state Oregon has a real place. It is known throughout this country, and the world as the place of origin of

some of the greatest production bred families the world has ever known: Oregon today is pointed out as a real poultry state. It's time for Oregon to begin telling the world about it.
Now as a climate. There was a time when writers said it couldn't be done. There was no poultry in Western Oregon to ever think of keeping chickens on a commercial scale, but it has been done and is being done, and the climate is an asset—not a liability. Climate has given us the rose, the Douglas fir and the most wonderful section in the country for the production of breeding stock. Oregon produced the world's first 300-egg hen and a number of production records. There is not a laying contest in the country today but where Oregon bred birds have demonstrated their laying ability. Think of one farm buying in its breeding pens today over 50 individuals with records of 300 eggs and better. Such a farm could probably not be found anywhere else in the world. Oregon breeders have done real work. The flocks of the state have been improved by their work. The 200-egg average flock is here. It is not a common average, as yet, but there are many such flocks.
There are two points to be considered then by Oregon poultry keepers: First, that we have the most wonderful state in the Union for commercial egg farming, and second, that Oregon bred stock is the best that money can buy.

WHITMAN WINS
WALLA WALLA, Wash., Jan. 4.—(By Associated Press.)—The Whitman college basketball team defeated the College of Idaho quintet 39 to 26 in a hard fought game here tonight.

SEND A COPY EAST

THE GOOSEBERRY KING EXPECTS TO CONTINUE IN THE GROWING OF THEM

He Knows We Produce a Superior Berry, and He Expects to See a Market for It, in Some Form or Other—Our Gooseberry Is a Wonderful Keeper and Will Bear Shipping Long Distances—As a Canning Berry It is Supreme

W. Frank Crawford is still the gooseberry king of Oregon, and he expects to persist in the growing of gooseberries, though he made no profit on them last year. Instead, he suffered a loss. Finding no market at the Salem cannery that had theretofore taken his crop, he shipped his berries to Chicago.

They proved wonderful shippers and they kept in perfect condition in cold storage at Chicago for six to eight weeks. But they did not sell readily there, at remunerative prices, against the competition of the Michigan and other eastern districts growing larger berries. There is no doubt as to the superior quality of the Oregon gooseberry for use in the fresh state, but in order to get them over in the big markets a campaign of education would be necessary. The consumer would have to be shown: the consumer who is used to a larger berry.

As a canning berry, there is no doubt whatever concerning the superior quality of the Oregon gooseberry—and Oregon is the greatest gooseberry state in the Union in point of number of cases put into cans.

Most of the Oregon canneries had loaded up on gooseberries in 1923, and therefore could handle only a few or none of them last year.

The outlook in this respect is better now. But no contracts are yet made for the coming crop.

A Big Tonnage
Mr. Crawford looks for a good sized tonnage on his bushes the coming spring—probably 60 to 70 tons; because he has kept them up. He has made money on gooseberries, and he expects to do so again, at least in the course of time.

Mr. Crawford looks like a business man; he is modest and unassuming and is far from having the bearing of a king in the common conception of the appearance of a man wearing the royal purple.

But he is the gooseberry king of Oregon, that is, he is the largest grower of gooseberries in this state.

His berries will naturally be interested in the methods of Mr. Crawford, especially if the reader is a grower of gooseberries or intending to become one.

He has 25 acres of gooseberries, six, five, four and three years old. He may count on four tons to the acre from his mature bushes. Men in his neighborhood have grown very much larger crops on small tracts. So has Mr. Crawford.

Planting Methods
Mr. Crawford plants six feet apart each way and leaves a ten-foot roadway every 12 rows, for the spraying and drawing.

CAUTION TO GOOSEBERRY GROWERS ABOUT USING LIME-SULPHUR SPRAY

For the Sake of Safety, College Authority Advises Against Use of This Spray While the Fruit Is Developing—Such Use of This Spray Causes Serious Loss by Gas Forming in the Cans

(The following special circular was sent out by Prof. H. P. Bares, plant pathologist of the Oregon Agricultural College, in January of 1924.)
Since the publication of Oregon Experiment Station Bulletin No. 12 it has been learned that the canning of gooseberries covered with lime-sulphur spray results in serious loss from gas forming in the cans.

Berries intended for the canneries should, therefore, not be sprayed after the fruit is set. It is the opinion of the experiment station that good control of mildew will usually be possible

acres in strawberries, Ettenburgs and Marshalls; and he breeds swine, goats, sheep and horses and has a few cows and other livestock.

Prof. W. J. Crawford, once a Salem school principal, was his father. He received some of his training in the Salem high school, the Capital Business college, and Willamette university, and a good deal of it in the school or hard knocks. He believes the business college part of his education has been of especial value to him, enabling him to keep his own books and records and know at all times what he is making or losing.

The other gooseberry growers of that section of Polk county who have been successful growers are mostly going to remain in the field. That means most of the commercial gooseberry growers of this section, and of this state, for that matter. The Polk county best overlooking Salem make the best gooseberry district in the whole world; their only rivals in this respect being some of the similarly located sections of other portions of the Salem district.

SHE SAYS CHICKENS PAY AND PROVES IT

And Conditions There Are About the Same as Those in Salem District

(The following is taken from the Pacific Homestead, the farm paper issued from The Statesman building—and it applies to the Salem district, as the conditions in Skagit county, Wash., are about the same as those of the Willamette valley.)

This may help some one who would like to start in the chicken business, but from lack of experience is hesitating. Neither of us knew anything to speak of about chickens, still we decided to try it and learn as we went along.

Last spring, in April, we bought 250 day-old, accredited Leghorn chicks of the Tankard strain. I wouldn't advise a beginner to get more than 300 to start with. The expense is not so great if he loses through disease or other causes, and that is also enough for one to see if he cares for the business. I think the first or second week in April is the best time to get chicks, at least no later than the last week in April. With these chickens one is sure of getting eggs during high prices.

From the information I have gathered, May and June chicks are taboo. They, as a rule, do not lay until spring and then molt the following fall, thus representing a loss to the owner the first year.

To save expenses, we put an ordinary heater, or chunk stove, in the hen house, taking care to clean and disinfect the house well. It is necessary to bathe all cracks to prevent drafts. A chilled chick is a killed chick. In our case the fires had to be renewed twice a night until the chicks were three weeks old. Any of the brooders on the market will eliminate much of this work. We also put sand to the depth of one inch or more on the floor a day or two before we got the chicks. The fire was kept until the sand was thoroughly dried and warm before the chicks were put on it. The sand holds heat, which is an added advantage if the fire gets low before it is replenished.

The feeding problem in the bugaboo to many contemplating the chicken game. We used Albers Bros. chick starter and chick scratch, following directions to the letter. This is essential, as regular feeding has a tendency to prevent digestive disorders. We fed B-K, according to directions for poultry, in the drinking water on an average of once a week. This was a method of prevention. Fresh drinking water at all times is an important item of the diet.

As soon as the chicks had developed until the roosters could be distinguished from the pullets, the roosters were runned for fattening. The pullets were fed Albers Bros. growing mash and scratch according to directions until they were five and one-half

applied before the fruit is set.
1. Just as the leaf clusters are expanding.
2. Just before blossoming.
If the development of some mildew is noted afterward the bushes can be sprayed immediately after the crop is picked. This late spray will also be of some benefit in the prevention of anthracnose leaf spot.
It is known that sulphur dust on the berries will cause the same trouble as lime-sulphur spray. For the sake of safety, we would advise against its use while the fruit is developing.