THE OREGON STATESMAN, SALEM, OREGON

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 28, 1927

Subject This Week, the Grape Industry



Black rot attacks the leaves and then the fruit. It causes them to turn back or curb, and wither and die.

The best way to get rid of these enemies is to spray thoroughly with a Bordeaux mixture.

Grow Under Our Conditions and Gives the Reasons-The Salem district can grow We Will Have to Depend Mostly on Local and Near grapes because it has the required soil and climate. So why don't By Markets Till We Develop Juice Factories-The Best Salem become a grape center?

-Raymond Claggett. Salemi, Or., April 25, 1927. Age 16, grade 8, Keizer school.

Editor Statesman:

The Willamette valley grape ideal soil is not available for a A grape grower should rememgrowing will necessarily be con- few vines in a home planting need ber that after the vine is establined in the major part to the not deter one from planting the lished, as much wood must be cut grapes. California grape. If the soll is not too badout each year as grows during the grows the European grapes, and ly waterlogged during the winter. season. If this is not done the with that in view there is an op- grapes will usually live long and vine will not produce the best portualty for American grapes, as produce a considerable amount of quality of fruit and will over bear many people born in the eastern fruit. For commercial planting and weaken itself. well drained soils with all the

the American grape to the Euro- accompanying requirements must shoots of the current season. Two systems of pruning are used by commercial growers. In the first One of the worst drawbacks of a strong central trunk is allowed grape growing is frost. For comto remain, reaching the top of the mercial plantings this means lotrellis, and lateral arms are decating in a frost free location, veloped from this along the wires which is usually on a slope at of the trellis. In the other syssome elevation above the surtem, three canes are allowed to rounding territory. The sides of grow from a short trunk near the buildings or similar protected ground. One of these is run places will aid in the protection straight to the top wire and the other two are trained at an angle

One use that grapes are put to of 45 degrees on each side. in some parts of the country, and Whichever system is adopted not much observed in Oregon, is the essential thing is to prune for shade on trellises. The Amerback in the early spring almost to the permanent stem or trunk. Later, if too many fruit buds develop on the current season canes thinning should be resorted to so that the vine will not exhaust itself. Pruning is more essential with the grape than with other fruit.

Grade 5th. Age 11 years.



The Steward of the Oregon State Hospital (Asylum for the Insane) Kindly Gives the Methods of Starting, Pruning First Year and Pruning of Bearing Vines, and Other Practices That Give the Best Results in the Willamette Valley

Editor Statesman:

dun and Delaware.

How to Start

it being an easy and ready means

of getting the young plants. The

cuttings should be made soon af-

ter the vines become dormant in

the fall. These should contain

about four buds, cut from young.

well matured wood. On the lower

or butt end make a slanting cut

close to the bud and on the upper

or top end leave about an inch

tings should be tied in small bun-

dles with the butt ends together,

and place them in soil with the

butt ends up, and cover 'them

over with 3 to 6 inches of dirt.

Handled in this way the butt

ends, from which the roots will

be produced, form a callous, while

the top portion is kept in a dor-

mant condition. When the cut-

tings are set out in the spring,

the calloused end is ready to pro-

duce strong roots at once, before

the buds develop sufficiently to

of wood above the hub. The cut-

Grapes are started by cuttings,

Page:

spurs, for the purpose of getting The purpose of this article is to new canes for the next season's give a general view of grape cul- fruiting wood. The canes left ture. A number of varieties do should be carried along the vines well in the valley, and the kind and secured to them by tying with of grapes grown can be governed string, precaution being taken not by personal requirements. Among to tie too tightly so as to check the flow of sap, as the cane enthe blue varieties are Campbell's Early, Early Moore, Concord. larges with growth. **Don't Remove Foliage** White varieties are Sweet Water,

In this valley the vines can be Niagara. Red varieties are Verpruned any time during the dor-

mant season. Where possible the pruning should not be done later than the middle of the following- Harris, Clarence, patrol-March: About that time the socalled "bleeding" of the vines occurs at all cut surfaces; and. while this is not serious, it is not

a good plan to prune when the sap runs from the cuts. However, if the vines have not been pruned at the proper time, and the buds have started to swell, it is better to do it then than not at all.

The removal of foliage from the growing vines is not to be recommended. Grapes ripen best where the fruit is in the shade. Thinning of the fruit is a good practice, for, with any system of pruning and training, a vine often produces more fruit than it can mature properly. The thinest bunches can be removed as soon as the berries are well formed, resulting in a decided improvement in the remaining fruit, especially as to size and appearance of the remaining bunches.

take up the sap and plant food Not Much Manure stored in the cutting. In the Grapes do not require much spring put the cuttings in a nursmanure. A good rule to follow in ery row or in good soil and where this respect is never to apply they can be kept well cultivated manure as long as the vines are and irrigated if possible during making a satisfactory growth. A the summer. The following spring growth that is firm, well matured they should be set out in the perand moderate in quantity is more manent location. The planting satisfactory than long, rapid should be made on well drained growth. When' fertilizers are soil, where they will get sunneeded, use those with a small amount of organic matter, such as The planting distance depends wood ashes, or commercial fertilupon the variety, soil conditions izer containing superphosphate

and method of pruning. The and potash. In the case of sandy, strong growing varieties can be or gravelly solis, a liberal appliset 10 by 10 feet, although a cation of barnyard manure can be

Salem, Or., April 27, 1927.

OREGON JERSEYS

MAKE FINE RECORDS

Bred and Owned by Pick-

ard Bros. Marion

The American Jersey Cattle

club reports the following new

records by Oregon cows:

Martin, Arba, dragging rd. Nelson, F. C., filling holes, etc. Prunk, Harry, spreading gravel Road District No. 26 Bones, J. M., grader wheel Denyer, Ulwin, grading ... Denhem, W. Jay, patrolmah Road District No. 27

Fabry, John, patrolman. 18.00 **Road District No. 28** Vestenhouse, W. W., pa-

trolman 16.00 Road District No. 281/2 Knapp, B. J., cutting brush

etc. 38.40 Lewis, J. C., gravel Pearce, E. J., cutting 16.00 brush, etc. Query, C. D., shovel, etc. Disley, Tom., rock, 5.00 Salchenberg, L. M., haul-24.00 ing gravel, etc., Shorey. W. A., cutting 35.20 brush, etc. Townsend, B. F., do 19.20 Zimmerman, Jake, hauling gravel, etc. 61.20

Walker, J. O., patrolman Road District No. 29 Hampton, Bryant, grading, etc.

man Road District No. 30 Beeson, Harvey, grading, etc. Libby, Leslie, do Looney, W. M., grubbing Simpson, N. M., holding fresno Wells, Lee, patrolman ...

Road District No. 31 Barber, Royal, shoveling gravel Chatman, H. T., hauling

gravel, etc. Houghton, Weston, do ... Wilson, A., grubbing ... Wilson, Vern, do Road District No. 32 Adams Hardware Co., powder, etc. Road District No. 33 Freres, T. G., grading, etc. Etzel, Jno. W., patrolman Road District No. 831/2 Adams Hardware Co., pow der, etc.

Carter, Will, dragging road King, Russell, shoveling

gravel Quatermas, Howard, dragging road Taylor, Ed., hauling gravel, etc. ... Montgomery, R. S., patrolman Shafer, Pete, cleaning away slide ... Shafer, Verne, hauling

1.50 Kuyper, W. J., cutting brush 12.80 3.00 Barnett, J. F., do 12.80 Russell, Hugh, dragging40 Morris, W. C., do Hennies, L. E., patrolman 39.00 1.50 Road District No. 46 Gedelman, John, raking 3.20 gravel, etc. Kohel, Frank, do 10.00 Mouser, Floyd, hauling

rock Pressnell, D. H., dragging, etc. Strong, H. C., raking gravel Rosenbaum, N., patrolman 28.00

Road District No. 47 McAllister, V. J., dragging, 6.00 3.10 McAllister, C. L., patrol-Road District No. 48 Camp Santiam; gravel,...

Ettner, Andrew, hauling gravel 21.33 Looney, D. G., grading ... Hahn, E. W., patrolman . . Road District No. 49 McHolick, John, repairing grader

Tweedie, John, cedar log . Obersinner, Joe, dragging Erweil, Frank, cutting brush, etc 10.80 Reiger, John, grading Knutson, Orley, do 16.50 Johnson, Melvin, do Owre, P. W., patrolman . . Road District No. 52 12.00 Dunigan, M. R., grading .. 6.00 Dunigan, W. A., do 3.20 Lauderbach, John, do

Dunigan, Edw. Sr., patrolman 12.00 Road District No. 56 Arbuckle, F. B., putting in 1.60 culvert Hobart, T. R., do 21.40 Road District No. 57 18.00 Hicks, W. P., plowing, etc. Deguire, M. E., fuse and 33.60 33.60 caps Russell, S. H., patrolman 87.00 Syron & Van Arnam, road plank, etc.

Down, Al., patrolman Road District No. 58 9.00 Deakins, H. R., operating grader 7.80 Haynes, W. H., patrolman

7.60 Road District No. 59 Baldwin, A. J., digging 12.00 Bedient, J. E., grading ... 6.00 French, J. E., driving team 6.40 Hatfield, W. G., digging rock, etc. 24.00 Judson, Robert J., driving 21.20 team Judson, Lewis E., patrolman 107.45 12.00 Road District No. 34 Road District No. 60 Roda, John, dragging, etc. 39.20 Amort, J. L., hauling gravel. Koker, S., shoveling gravel 3.20 etc. 12.00 Mader, A. J., dragging

gravel, etc. Roda, Selas, patrolman ... road 18.00 Kimsey, J. E., patrolman . Road District No. 35 Road District No. 62 Collins, E. L., widening Baker, A. C., grubbing ... 44.80 road. etc. O'Neal, Anton, do

Cribben, Irvin, shoveling 16.00 Punzel, W. F., holding gravel, etc. scraper

1.00

4.80

4.60

34.00

12.00

3.26

8.20

8.00

8.0

34.40

32.80

10.40

8.80

12.00

Grassman, C., do 12.80 Manning, Ray. do Forcier, L., do 6.75 Rubens, Al, hauling gravel 19.50 3.00 Nathman's, nails 3.00 1.25 Manning, John F., patrolman 61.25 Road District No. 65 8.00 Patterson, Pearl, powder, 9.60 etc. 6.00 road 9.00 Stafford, Henry, hauling 15.80 rock, etc. 13.00. Collins, A. L., dragging road Harvey, Ray, repairing culvert 3.20 Cramer, Emil, do 3.20 Hannigan, C. A., dragging 6.00 road 6.60 Savage, J. C., nails 2.85 2.44 Patterson, Richard, patrol man 36.00 (To be continued.) 5.25 4.00 SAR DELEG 10.00 2.00 國際 育業品業書 9.00 3.20 19.60 9.20 7.60 25.00 Success Speaks for Itself 15.00 DESPONDING to the need of 6.00 The many Californians who 26.0 come north for my famous Rectal and Colon treatments, and to countless in-quirles received from that section, offices 1.60



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6.00

er attention in Oregon. This may be due to the fact that too many Corvallis, Or., April 27, 1927. people at first attempted to grow

BF HE HIGHEST AUTHORITY H

Locations for Commercial Vineyards

Oregon is limited in extent, and places.

andoubtedly will continue so on

part of the United States prefer

A few districts outside of the

Willamette valley are growing the

European grape, but these are

grown only in small quantities,

and for close by markets. To at-

tempt to dispose of grapes in dis-

tant markets will probably be

dissistrous. Where Oregon grow-

ers can sell locally and avoid pay-

ing freight, there is a possibility

for small acreages, but it does not

take a large tonnage to overstock

With the heavy production in

California, Willamette valley

planting must-be-designed to

supply adjacent markets. With the

sibility of disposing of certain

quantities against the European

grape, if well packed and prepar-

ed for market. This acreage will

Juice Factories Possible

A juice factory would use larg-

er tonnages, but the nearest one.

at the present time is in eastern

Washington, and that apparently

Grapes as a fruit in the home

garden have never received prop-

Project Rail & Min.

undoubtedly be limited.

rican grape there is the pos-

pean type of grape.

the local market.

it needs.

commercial basis. Other parts

Editor Statesman:

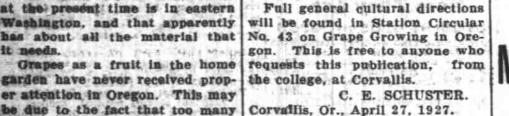
Prof. Schuster Tells of the Varieties That Are the Best to

Deep, Loose, Warm Soil

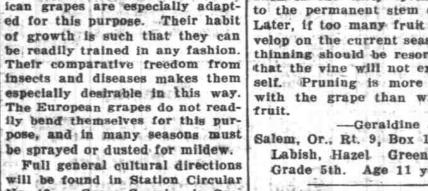
be met for profitable yields.

of grapes around the home.

Frost Worst Drawback

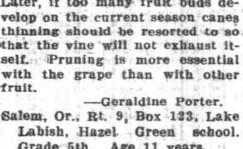


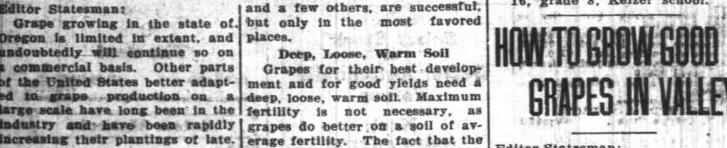
(Prof. Schuster is associate professor of pomology of the Oregon Agricultureal college, and he Editor Statesman: is the highest authority in this Grapes may be grown most anyfield. He is the author of Stawhere; it does not require a spetion Circular 43, of the Oregon cial climate or soil, if the soil be Agricultural college experiment well drained and cultivated. They station on "Grape Growing in are the surest crop of any of our Oregon," which contains illustrafruits. Gravelly loam with a good tions on training and pruning proportion of clay will give the American grapes .---- Ed.) best yields. The vines need a warm exposure to the sun. They **GRAPE VINE LASTS** may be propagated from seed. layers or cuttings. The vines 500 TO 600 YEARS should be from six to eight feet (Continued from page 8.) apart. The most popular varieand cultivation. Those all are ties are Concord and Delaware. very good for the Salem district. In California the Vinitera and The soil is rich or agreeable, plen-European grapes are grown. ty of sunshine; by spraying we There are several varieties among can prevent diseases, and manurthese are the raisin grapes. ing should be done every year. Grapes use quite a bit of wa lating fertilizers. Wood ashes, ter. If legume plants are planted is the best. with the grape plants the first One or two year old vines may year they will grow better and bear better later. The legumes to plant are peas and beans. -Esther Cook. 1234 Court St., Salem, Or., April





shine and good air drainage.





Grapes are produced on the new

grape that was the standard of the eastern United States. The Concord, grown extensively in the east, is a fairly late grape, and too often fails to mature in our cool climate. Another discouraging tendency has been to pick the grapes as soon as the berries turn dark. The quality of the fruit is not fully developed until some time after the berries have turned dark. With the Concord coming late in the fall, the flavor develops so slowly in the cool weather that leaving them on the vine often has resulted in the

loss of the crop.

Campbell's Early Best The best all around grape for this section is the Campbell's Early, This is the same grape known in the state of Washington as Island Belle, and the one so popular around the Puget nd district. . It is the earliest good grape we know of, but in mpite of it being 10 days to two weeks ahead of the Concord it will keep fully as long as that ariety.

A. Good Combination The Worden is a little later sibly than the Campbell's Early, but has better quality. The skin on the fruit is so tender it can handly be handled without breaking, so it is not suitable for commercial purposes, as a rule. This is not against it for a home grape, though it does not with-

stand the rain as well as the Campbell's Early. These two grapes make a good combination or a planting, with a preference for the Campbell's Early, if only one variety is to be selected. No Satisfactory Red

No really satisfactory red grape h small berries with small ches, and is often such a light er, that it is not in very good or. The Agawam is'a much ger grape, but from a commerint is not at all desire, as the bunches tend to be ions in the valley.

The White Kind The Niagara is the best white ature, the quality of this grape ically unexcelled among American grapes. For those ig the European grape the water or Goldon Chasselan proven one of the best, as it t the exclicit of the Euro os that will succes It is later than the Ca oming about at the meord, so in many is it doon not mature fully the best quality. In a few

s this grape and the Minscat feed on the vines. famburg, Chasselan Rouge, I The downy mildew is a fungue

25, 1927,

61 SALEM UUGH

Editor Statesman: Grapes are probably the oldest at hand. The Delaware has were first cultivated in the neigh-

trimmings of the vine. These cuttings are put in a well worke and straggly. The quality there for two years, then planted ellent, but as it ripens with in the vineyard in rows six feet oncord it is again one of the by ten feet. In the vineyard they ricties a little too late for the are trained or tied on the vines. al season and for so many loca- The first year they should not but ripens about the time 10 clusters according to the size.

cord. If the season is Third year about 10 pounds; of for it so that it gets fully fourth year double that number. A Concord vine can bear ten bushels, but that is exceptional, One of the secrets of successful grape growing is to make sure that the grapes are grown on shoots of that season's growfh. To do this, in the winter branches and shoots should be cut back from two to five bu The greatest enemies of graped are phy

Phyllexera is a grape lice which

of fruits. They are mentioned in the Bible. They were first cultivated by the Egyptians at least three thousand years ago, and today are cultivated by all people in parts of the world; while they borhood of the Caspian and Mediterranean seas.

Grapes are generally taken from cuttings, which are winter ed and fertilized soil and left be allowed to have fruit, because it may weaken the plant permanently. The second year, six to

son's growth.

black rot.

anting distance which gives eight feet between rows and 10 feet between the plants in the row will be found satisfactory. This will give the necessary growing space for the roots and good circulation of air for the vines. After planting, keep well cultivated so as to produce as strong and vigorous a plant as possible the

> first year. The Pruning

This first year no support or pruning is necessary, although the young canes should be tied to One of Them Glow Darling, a stake to get them out of the way for cultivating. The following winter the vines should be pruned. The amount of pruning done will depend upon the

growth. If small growth has Grapes do not require stimubeen made, remove all but the strongest cane and cut this back about one half bushel to the vine to two eyes. If one strong, well ripened cane has been produced. cut it back to the height at which

be used. 'At planting time they' the head is to be formed (about should be cut back to three or 54 inches) and tie securely to the four eyes and the roots well stake, removing all other canes. shortened. Large holes should be Both buds should be allowed to dug so the roots may be about sixdevelop, so that the plant will inches below the surface. not be set back by the accidental Grapes are subject to many disremoval of one. All growth starteases and must be constantly ing from other buds should be recared for, but at that these diseases are easily controlled, and

the grapes make a pretty sure canes, one of which is to become crop, and for that reason and the trunk of the vine the succeedthat one planting bears many crops, the profits are always good. -Jean L. Graham. P. O. Box 209, Salem, Or., April

Your Car Deserved SEIBERLINGS America's Finest Tire ZOSEL'S Serial Stal 471 that is, one year old canes. The condition and also the vigor of the plant should be taken into consideration when pruning. One

cause backa caused by on a strain and he quickest relief is

26, 1927.

190 S. Com

ng St. Ja Ihata Get a 3



vineyards and well adapted for the small home planting is what is known as the four cane Kniffen system. With this a trellis

ground and the top wire about 54 inches. The cane to form the the main trunk of the vine is carried up to the top wire and two canes are trained along each wire; making four canes for each vine. Each year's pruning consists in outting away all the tops except the four most vigorous canes proatter it duced the preceding season. With well established vines these are hortened back so as to allow bout 10 buds to each of the uper canes and 5 buds for the two

ower ones. Other caues coming out near the main trunk can be Speer, A. P. & Co., fuse,

moved so as to concentrate all the ican Jersey Cattle club silver growth activities into the two medal. Glow Darling is owned and was tested by Pickard Bros.,

of Marion, Oregon.

Jersey Cattle club. She was startproduced 435.12 lbs. of butterfat months. Tressie is a daughter of the fruiting branches are always gold and silver medal cow Goldproduced on last season's growth, ie's Nehalem Beauty."



Valley Motor Co., plow system often used in commercial share Pearmine W. G. patrolman 89.00

Road District No. 20 Eastwood, Jim, digging of two wires is used, the bottom Smith, Bert, hauling gradwire about 30 inches above the Story, Tom, ditching Kaplinger, Wm. F., patrol-

man Road District No. 21 Hoots, R., laying tile, etc. Magee, M. M., patrolman...

Road District No. 22 De Vries, Rudolph, grad-Hersch, Fred, patrolman., Road Die drict No. 24

Etzel, Peter J., grading ... Fox, Al. do Van Handel, J. B., patrolman Road District No. 25

cut back io iwo buds, that is, t eic, and an annual

made with satisfactory results. Richards, E. J., patrolman 72.0 Road District No. 36 OREGON STATE HOSPITAL. Booker, Millard, general Lee M. Lane, Steward,

repair work 104.00 Dulley, W. B., do 176.00 Newport & Booker, gasoline & oil Watters, Ed., general repair work Westerberg, C. E., do .. 134.75

Road District No. 37 Chittenden, Dick, work by hired men Klum, Roy, filling washout etc. Welton, Warn., holding scraper Hoyser, Geo. M., patrol-

man Road District No. 40 Collins, E. L., raking, etc Horner, A. B., handles.. Work, Charles, general re-

"In 365 days and on two milk pair, work Richards, E. J., patrolman 34.00 ings per day, the purebred Jersey Road District No. 41 cow, Glow Darling, produced Welty, George, dragging, 584.51 lbs. of butterfat and 9667 etc. lbs, of milk. This test was start-Welty, Raleigh, hauling ed when she was just three years grave1 of age, and for six months of the Road District No. 42 test her yield exceeded 50 lbs. of Dancer, C. W., plowing, fat per month. Her milk aver-Standifer, C. C., blasting aged 6.05 per cent butterfat and stumps she was with calf for 207 days of Standifer, M. H., do the year, qualifying for an Amer-Utter, M. H., patrolman ... Road District No. 44 Coffey John, cutting brush Nieman, Henry J., patrol-

man Road District No. 45

Curtis, James, cutting "Nehalem's Beauty's Tressie, a brush young Jersey cow, owned and Hennies, A. H., do tested by T. H. Acres of Hood Cook, Jay, grubbing River, Oregon, has been awarded Schampier, Frank, do

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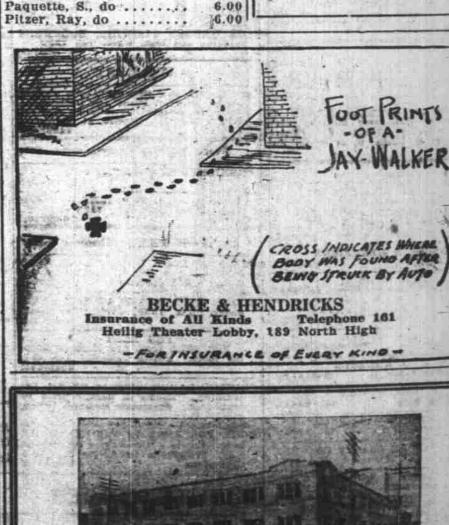
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man Bond District No. 63 . 22.00 Carver & Groff, rope, etc. Knutson, N., do 80.00 Brown Brothers, hauling tile 13.97 Cole, N. E., lumber Feller, Harley, dragging 24.00 Smith, Dewey, grading, etc Newport, Roy, patrolman 68.00 Smith, Vernie, running Mathiot, Pete, patrolman Road District No. 64 Arnot, F., grading 3.00 Groshong, Wm., cutting brush 1.50 Bonshow, E., do Jorgenson, C. L., do Hill, F., grading Paquette, S., do

Cole, Robt., acting patrol-





QUOTATIONS ON APPLICATION



ing year. By the third year the vines should have erect, straight stems, with two or more canes for the head and from which the vine

can be renewed each year.

Pruning Bearing Vines In the pruning of bearing or less complicated and require a Whatever system is employed, it

a silver medal by the American vines there are several different ed on this test at the early age systems, some of which are more of 1 year and 11 months and she trellis, and some that . require and 8169 lbs. of milk. She car-

much time for pruning and tying. ried calf for 177 days of the ten is necessary to keep in mind that the well known medal of merit,

the state where the