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SALEM DISTRICT INDUSTRIES

NINTH CONSECUTIVE YEAR

THE DAILY STATESMAN dedicates two or more pages each week in the interests of one of the fifty-two to a hundred basic industries of the Salem District. Letters and articles from people with vision are solicited. This is your page. Help make Salem grow.

THE ETTERSBURG 121, THE CANNING BERRY, IS THE ONE TO GROW HERE

This is the idea of Marion County Fruit Inspector Van Trump—There Were Some Good Yields of 121's in the Salem District Last Year—It Has Been a Very Heavy Bearer, for Some Growers—The Wilson Acreage Is Decreasing Now

The Slogan editor found S. H. Van Trump, county fruit inspector, at home last evening, after looking over the strawberry acreage and other fruit plantings in the Woodburn section. He said that he had just heard of some offers of seven and one half cents a pound for Ettersburg strawberries of the 1928 crop, for canning purposes. This is the first of such offerings. There has been nothing doing towards making contracts for next year, up to the past few days.

Mr. Van Trump now favors the Ettersburg strawberry, for this section. For the canning market, this is the reliable market. There were some good yields of Ettersburg strawberries this year, Sherman Koomler, on North Howell, harvested 39 tons from 13 acres, and he lost more than a ton and a half more, from the berries getting over ripe.

The Ettersburg, Mr. Van Trump says, requires a good deal of sunshine at blooming time, otherwise it does not pollinate. It is a rather particular berry. On a virgin hill soil, especially in the Silver Creek Falls and Silverton Hills and Sublimity and Stayton districts, it does well. Not so well in the hill country south of Salem, on old land. Irrigation would no doubt help. The berry ripens too late on worn out soil. All the North Howell section is good for the Ettersburg.

Too Much Competition. Mr. Van Trump is not certain of the immediate future for the soft barreling berries, like the Oregon and New Oregon and Marshall. There is a great deal of eastern competition now, in the way of fresh berries. They do not do much canning of strawberries in the east.

Mr. Van Trump said the strawberry is of more commercial importance to the Salem district than any other small fruit. It is needed to supply the local and nearby markets with fresh berries, and the barreling and canning demand for distant markets.

Strawberry Varieties. The Trebla was a favorite berry in 1925, and thought to be a comer. But it is out of favor now.

The Wilson seems to require for its best production new bench or hill land, and land of greater fertility than the average; it needs a warm soil. The bottom land is often too heavy, produces too much foliage and not enough berries. Some growers in the hills have produced as high as two and a half tons to the acre. It was a favorite in the red hills. It was a standard so long in those localities that some growers still stay with it. The Wilson has always made a very sure crop around May and Shaw, especially on land fairly new and fertile.

An Old Variety. The Wilson is an old variety; over 100 years old; started in Albany, New York, in 1825, and grown all over the country.

The Ettersburg goes to foliage on the sandy soils and does not perform well on the gravel land. It does well on a mixture of sand and loam.

There have been some remarkable yields of Ettersburg. Glen Down on the Silverton road, not far from Silverton, in 1923 harvested 300 crates to the acre; 24 pounds to the crate or 7100 pounds to the acre.

Dr. Beecher, Sr., got better than three and a half tons to the year on his land out beyond the state fair grounds. Irrigation will often help with the Ettersburg because it is a late variety—the latest of all.

About The Trebla. The Trebla has been a heavy bearer for some growers, and some high canner authorities for a year or two advised. It has done well in dry seasons; not so good a quality in wet seasons.

The new Oregon is the best home market berry, and for barreling. It makes a vigorous plant; has plenty of runners and a strong crown. Mr. Hunt of Maringstedt, a Salem suburb, sold 1800 worth of New Oregon berries one year, from three acres of good land.

The Marshall berry is good, very similar to the New Oregon, a little crisper. It is not as extensively grown here as the New Oregon. It is a good barreling variety.

There are still some Clark's berries, a somewhat berry; from one of them.

There are some strawberry growers in the Woodburn section, and others. They are not doing

Dates of Slogans in Daily Statesman

(Also in Weekly Statesman)

(With a few possible changes)	Grapes, Etc., April 24
Loganberries, October 6, 1927	Drug Garden, May 3
Prunes, October 13	Sugar Industry, May 10
Dairying, October 20	Water Powers, May 17
Flax, October 27	Irrigation, May 24
Filberts, November 3	Mining, May 31
Walnuts, November 10	Land, Irrigation, Etc., June 7
Strawberries, November 17	Floriculture, June 14
Apples, Figs, Etc., Nov. 24	Hops, Cabbage, Etc., June 21
Raspberries, December 1	Wholesaling, Jobbing, June 28
Mint, December 8	Cucumbers, Etc., July 5
Beans, Etc., December 15	Hogs, July 12
Blackberries, December 22	Goats, July 19
Cherries, December 29	Schools, July 26
Pears, January 5, 1928	Sheep, August 2
Gooseberries, January 12	Seeds, August 9
Corn, January 19	National Advertising, Aug. 16
Celery, January 26	Livestock, August 23
Spinach, Etc., February 2	Grain & Grain Products, Aug. 30
Onions, Etc., February 9	Manufacturing, Sept. 6
Potatoes, Etc., February 16	Woodworking, Etc., Sept. 13
Bees, February 23	Automotive Industries, Sept. 20
Poultry and Pet Stock, Mar. 1	Paper Mills, Sept. 27
Great Cows, March 15	
Paved Highways, March 22	
Head Lettuce, March 29	
Silos, April 5	
Legumes, April 12	
Asparagus, Etc., April 19	

(Back copies of the Thursday edition of The Daily Oregon Statesman are on hand. They are for sale at 10 cents each, mailed to any address. Current copies 5 cents.)

THIS WEEK'S SLOGAN

DID YOU KNOW That the strawberry industry of the Salem district has become a great industry; that at even lower than recent ruling prices there are good profits in strawberry growing here; that the new acreage has been showing a steady increase; that in Salem the great bulk of all the canned strawberries in the northwest are packed; that the strawberry is standard—that it does not have to be introduced—that it brings a constant flow of money from long distances; that this district makes Oregon far and away the premier strawberry state of the Union; and did you know that the use of irrigation and the employing of head work are going to make and keep this the outstanding world center of the strawberry industry?

THE STRAWBERRY INDUSTRY OF THE SALEM DISTRICT HAS BECOME GREAT

The Tonnage for the Salem District in 1926 Looked Big, But That for 1927 Was Something Around Three Times As Large, or Not Far From 12,000,000 Pounds of Strawberries

W. G. Allen, manager of the big Hunt cannery concern, is a hard man to interview. If he were going to talk at all for publication, he would rather talk about strawberries than most anything else in the fruit line. He knows strawberries. He knows the strawberry game. He is both a grower and a packer.

The nearest thing to an interview the slogan man ever got from Mr. Allen was last year—on strawberries.

Big Thing Last Year. The following are three paragraphs of the near-interview of last year:

"He told the slogan man yesterday that the canneries of Salem packed perhaps as many as 100,000 cases of strawberries this year, and that the whole tonnage for the district this year was around 3,000 tons, or 4,000,000 pounds. About half of it went to the canneries and the other half to the barreling plants, some of which are in the cannery plants."

"Mr. Allen refused to be quoted on the matter of new strawberry varieties."

"But he did say the Hunt people are constantly trying out new varieties, and so are others."

Vast Increase This Year. Last looked pretty big—last year. A lot of strawberries. But Mr. Allen also said last year that the then opening planting season would see an increase in acreage of 25 per cent in this district. That prediction more than came true.

Mr. Allen said yesterday that the tonnage in the Salem district for 1927 was at least three times as large as in 1926; in other words, at least 9,000 tons, or 12,000,000 pounds. He said the Hunt people received and packed about four times as many tons of strawberries this year as in 1926.

He said also that most of the canning pack of strawberries in the Salem district has been sold. Mr. Allen said also that of the barreling pack for 1927, a larger tonnage has already been sold than the whole tonnage packed that way in 1926, and that the prices for barreling strawberries are now advancing.

Some Other Things. Mr. Allen said several other things; mostly not for publication. He was willing, however, to be quoted as saying the canning berry for this district, at least for the present and immediate future, has narrowed down to the Ettersburg 121. Also, that the barreling berry has narrowed to the Marshall principally, with the Oregon and New Oregon coming second.

There is a slight difference, he said, in these varieties when received from the growers—but no one can tell the difference in the barrel.

How about new acreage? Mr. Allen said we probably have about enough for next year's crop, with the large increase of last season's plantings. But there will have to be some new plantings next season; for the 1929 canning and barreling season. Especially will this be necessary, because the four year rotation is about over here, in favor of the three year rotation.

That is, growers will take three crops from their vines, instead of four crops. This improves the average quality and the average yield. It is better for pest control.

GREAT BRITAIN PROPOSES TO BECOME SELF CONTAINED IN SUGAR PRODUCTION

This Is Being Done By Extending Factories in the British Isles, With a Proposition to Favor Dominion Grown Sugar—The United States Is Almost Standing Still in Sugar Production

Chicago, Nov. 14.—Europe is building a gigantic beet sugar industry through a high protective tariff that virtually excludes foreign sugar and fosters a market for the domestic product, according to W. H. Wallace of Saginaw, Mich., an official of the U. S. Beet Sugar Association.

Bounty of five cents a pound, granted by the British government, has boosted England's beet sugar output sevenfold in the last two years, said Mr. Wallace. "Production has risen from 23,720 tons in 1925 to 153,500 tons in 1927. The United Kingdom will soon be producing 500,000 tons of beet sugar for domestic requirements."

"Russia with an import duty of 4.2 cents a pound has increased its beet sugar output from 455,000 tons two years ago to more than 1,000,000 tons this year. Poland, with a duty of 2.45 cents a pound, has raised its beet sugar production nearly 50 per cent, while the Spanish tariff of 7.44 cents a pound has increased the sugar production in that country by 15 per cent."

"Beet sugar production of the United States is not increasing in anything like the proportion that countries with high tariff rates show. While American beet growers are protected with a tariff of 1.76 cents a pound on foreign imported sugar, the rate is only one-third of the Russian tariff level, less than a quarter of that charged by Spain, and less than one-third the subsidy paid by Great Britain to its sugar producers."

(After reading the above dispatch from Chicago, the reader is invited to study the following from London, found in "Facts About Sugar," New York, the leading journal of the world in the sugar industry.)

London, Oct. 21.—The recently organized Sugar Federation of the British Empire has taken a stand in favor of the development of imperial sugar resources to the point where they will supply the full requirements of the British market. A statement issued by the Federation proposes to accomplish this result, and also to relieve the unpleasant situation of the British refiner, by admitting free of all duty empire grown sugar sold to a British refiner. The statement asserts that the Empire has plenty of land, labor and capital to build up a great sugar industry, if only there is assurance of a dependable market and of a continuing policy of encouragement.

New Factory Projects. Speaking before the Council of Agriculture for England in London this week, Minister of Agriculture Guinness said that the sugar beet offered about the only hope, in the eastern counties at least, of mitigating the bad record of this year's harvest. He pointed out that the industry had undergone a great expansion, with 229,000 acres under beet this season, four new factories coming into operation, and five of the factories that worked last year having greatly increased their capacity. Although this was the last year of the full subsidy, confidence in the industry was not lacking and no less than six substantial projects for new factories to operate next year were under consideration.

One of these projects that appears certain of realization is that of the Anglo-Dutch group for a factory near Chichester in West Sussex. Announcement is made that the required capital of about 450,000 pounds has been provided, and that the plant will be built if (Mr. Wallace, quoted in the Chicago Statesman, Nov. 14.)

Other Factories Planned. Other factories planned for erection in time to operate next season include one to be built at Briggs, Lincolnshire, by Sugar Industries Auxiliaries, Ltd., at a cost of about 450,000; one at Blunham, Bedfordshire, by the Bedfordshire Sugar Company. The King's Lynn Beet Sugar Factory, Ltd., hopes to build a plant at King's Lynn, Norfolk.

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ABOUT TWELVE CARS OF STRAWBERRY PLANTS GO THIS YEAR FROM SALEM

Three and a Half Million Plants—The Bulk of the Plants Are Marshalls, and They Go Principally To California Growers—Nine to Eleven Cars of Moss Go Out from Salem, and About Thirty Cars of Seed Potatoes

Three and a half million strawberry plants are to go this year from Salem to the California trade. These plants are grown mostly in the Polk county hills around Falls City and the Marion county hills near Silver Creek.

Other Shipments. They have already shipped 11 cars of seed potatoes to California, and they will ship in all about 30 cars, about the same as last year.

Started Small, Grew. Weeks & Pearline started Marshall strawberry plant growing with an original supply of 1,000 plants. These came from California. They have bred them up through the years with the result shown above. They are also getting many orders from local growers, who recognize the value of pedigreed, disease free plants.

Their brand for their best plants is Double X. The Marshall berries in California are called the Banner.

Other Shipments. They are also bulb shippers on a considerable scale—mostly tulips, daffodils, and gladioli bulbs, with some others.

They are large shippers also of bush fruit plants, including loganberries, blackberries, etc.

During the season, they supply growers with berry boxes, hallocks, etc., being agents for the Raymond, Wash., mill.

They are also buyers and shippers of moss. They are buying five to six cars of spagnum moss this year, and four to five cars of green (florist's) moss, shipping all over the coast.

They are busy with their buying and shipping the whole year with their various lines, excepting from August 15 to September 15, when they rogue out their potatoes, look over their strawberry plant acreage, etc.

These men are now the managers here for the H. A. Hyde Co., with its home office in Watsonville, Cal., and with a commodious cargo dispatch above, gives timely warning. Russia, under a high tariff, has more than doubled her sugar production. She has brought up her home made supply to about that of the United States.

The Russian tariff rate given to protect the growers and makers of beet sugar in the United States would very soon make our country self-contained in sugar. Half the rate of protection of the British industry would do this within a few years—if the rate could be guaranteed over a considerable term, as it is in England; with a slight sliding scale downward for the bonus for 10 years. But not in the tariff rate. That is to remain the same, against all sugars but those made in the dominion. It is high time that the United States woke up. It is a political crime that this has not been done already—a crime committed for the benefit of the Wall Street owners of the Cuban sugar trust.—(Ed.)

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