

## FARMING AND INDUSTRIAL MAGAZINE SECTION OF THE OREGON STATESMAN

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### WE CAN GET GRAPE JUICE AND JAM AND JELLY FACTORIES

Our grape acreage in the Salem district is growing fast. It is coming to a point when we must find other outlets for the marketing of our grapes. The roadside stands along the highways helped some. But in a number of localities there was an undispensed of surplus last year—

And more and more grapes are being and will be set out. Nearly every good farmer wants and should have some grapes. And even a few vines in the course of years produce a surplus.

The Slogan man of The Statesman has been for years saying we were coming to the place where we should have grape juice and grape jam and jelly factories. We are at that point now.

You have no doubt been thinking of this as a dream; the idea of making Salem a great grape center. But it is no dream. It is a possibility—

Salem can have grape juice factories; can become the center of a great grape growing industry—

Can become the Westfield of Oregon, and the Salem district can become the Chautauqua grape growing belt of the Pacific coast.

Nature has prepared the way. We can produce the grapes, as fine in quality as those grown in New York, Pennsylvania and adjoining states for the grape juice factories that now supply most of the grape juice for the trade of this country, and to ship to other countries. Washington now has a grape juice factory.

Our people here are producing more each year of the right kind of grapes; of the Vitis Labrusca, or Northern Fox varieties, of the Concord family, the grape juice kinds. There are good judges who say we can and do grow a better grape juice product than the eastern factories get. We cannot mature the European varieties here, in ordinary years, in most locations; but we can and do bring to perfection the American varieties.

In all the planting in the Salem district, chief attention is being and should be paid to the American varieties, for two reasons. First, they are the kinds best adapted to our soils and our climatic conditions. Second, they are the kinds needed in jelly and jam making and in grape juice manufacturing. The more of the American varieties of grapes our farmers grow, the nearer they will approach the coming time of extensive grape juice manufacturing, and when that time comes there will be a good market for the product of

### Dates of Slogans in Oregon Statesman

(With a few possible changes)	
Loganberries, October 6, 1927	Grapes, Etc., April 29
Prunes, October 13	Drug Garden, May 6
Dairying, October 20	Sugar Industry, May 13
Flax, October 27	Water Powers, May 20
Filberts, November 3	Irrigation, May 27
Walnuts, November 10	Mining, June 3
Strawberries, November 17	Land, Irrigation, Etc., June 10
Apples, Figs, Etc., Nov. 24	Floriculture, June 17
Raspberries, December 1	Hops, Cabbage, Etc., June 24
Mint, December 8	Wholesaling, Jobbing, July 1
Beans, Etc., December 15	Cucumbers, Etc., July 8
Blackberries, December 22	Hogs July 15
Cherries, December 29	Goats, July 22
Pears, January 5, 1928	Schools, July 29
Gooseberries, January 12	Sheep, August 5
Corn, January 19	Seeds, August 12
Celery, January 28	National Advertising, Aug. 19
Spinach, Etc., February 5	Livestock, August 26
Onions, Etc., February 12	Grain & Grain Products, Sept. 2
Potatoes, Etc., February 19	Manufacturing, Sept. 9
Bees, February 26	Woodworking, Etc., Sept. 16
Poultry and Pet Stock, Mar. 4	Automotive Industries, Sept. 23
City Beautiful, Etc., March 11	Paper Mills, Sept. 30
Great Cows, March 18	(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 topics 5 cents.
Paved Highways, March 25	
Head Lettuce, April 1	
Silos, Etc., April 8	
Legumes, April 15	
Asparagus, Etc., April 22	

all the large and small plantings of the right kind that may be made from this time on.

How can we get grape juice factories, and jam and jelly factories? It could be done comparatively. One enthusiastic man, with organizing ability and a vision, could enlist the necessary capital—

Or he could organize the growers cooperatively—

Or one far seeing family, like the Welsh grape juice family, could do this. There are enough grapes of the Concord kinds grown here now to give a grape juice factory a start in raw materials. And the growing end of the industry could be expanded indefinitely, perhaps as fast as factory and market facilities justified.

Why should this coast be sending money away for its grape juice, when they can be grown and put up here at home?

And just across the Pacific, joined to our shores by cheap water transportation, live about two-thirds of the whole human race. There are possible markets in China and Japan and the Philippines and in India and other Oriental lands, and in the Pacific islands that teem with people—

Markets for grape products that would take all we could send them.

This is a possible great development. In out of the way places, on now idle and slacker acres, our people could supply vast quantities of grapes to be made into juice and jams and jellies for the world markets.

## NITROGEN PEPS PLANTS CAUGHT BY LATE SPRING

(Following is a current bulletin from the department of industrial journalism of the Oregon Agricultural college:)

Many early vegetables and other crops may be now in backward condition because of unfavorable spring weather. Lack of healthy green color as well as stunted growth are the most common handicaps. Treatment of such plants with quick-acting fertilizers, such as nitrate of soda or sulfate of ammonia gives good results where low vitality is caused by lack of nitrogen. These fertilizers are not, however, recommended as "cure alls," says the Oregon experiment station.

The young plants, showing slow growth and yellow color, in greenhouses, hot beds or frames can be stimulated by application of one of these fertilizers in water solution. One ounce of fertilizer to each gallon of water is the usual mixture in which case a quickly available supply of nitrogen is provided. Favorable results have been reported as soon as five days after application.

More than 2000 young cabbage plants, grown in the hot beds at the state college, have been hindered from proper development by cool spring weather. Liquid nitrogen fertilizers are being used to bring back green color and vigorous growth.

Vegetables in continuous rows, such as carrots, peas, lettuce, radishes and beets are treated with dry nitrate of soda or sulfate of ammonia, which is usually scattered along one side of the row— $\frac{3}{4}$  to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pounds per 100 lineal feet. When mixed with twice its bulk of sand, super phosphate or some other inexpensive material, it is more evenly distributed. Scattering on leaves is avoided to prevent leaf burning.

Early vegetables grown in single hills may be given a local application of fertilizers. A small handful is spread in a circle around each plant. Application is always made when the soil is moist enough to take the fertilizer into solution, such as just before, during or after a rain.

Some successful gardeners use a complete fertilizer composed of nitrate of soda or sulfate of ammonia, super phosphate or tankage, and muriate or sulfate of potash. This is broadcast 4 to 6

pounds per square rod and worked into the soil during spring preparation of the garden. This is sometimes followed with the usual top dressing of nitrate of soda when the plants are up.

Eggs are especially needed in the diet of young children. Each child should be allowed one egg or an egg yolk a day and adults might profitably observe the same rule. An egg yolk a day helps to safeguard infants against rickets, for eggs contain vitamins and tissue-building materials like iron, phosphorus and lime.

Cleanliness is necessary for success in the poultry business. The yards should be so clean that the feed does not come in contact with poultry manure. Water should not be contaminated by filth of any kind. Houses and equipment should be cleaned, scalded and scrubbed. The ground is most satisfactory if it has not had chickens on it before, or if it is cultivated at least every alternate year.

Greater use could be made in Oregon of cull potatoes for dairy feeding. They have a feed value practically equal to that of corn silage. Many cows can be fed as high as 25 to 30 pounds daily without danger, while others may not handle more than 10 or 12 pounds, says the O. A. C. authority.

Unless the dust bag of a vacuum cleaner is emptied after using each time the pores become clogged and the sweeper loses its efficiency. Turning the bag inside out occasionally and brushing is a good practice.

A mixture of flour, pepper and salt placed in a paper sack is handy when chicken is to be fried. Pieces dropped in and shaken will be well floured and seasoned and the kitchen will be spotless.

A useful article in the kitchen is a child's pan cake turner. It is very handy in turning eggs.

Sow a row of Swiss chard to furnish greens for the babies after the spinach crop is over.

Otto F. Zwicker, Prop. Phone 1154  
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## CIGARET FIRES ARE BIG FOREST HAZARDS

WASHINGTON, April 1 (AP)—Ninety billion burning cigarettes, a total of 600 every minute, are discarded annually in the United States. Federal forestry service estimates. Under normal circumstances, 90 percent of these will be fires. Authorities contend the "cigarette" fire is one of the great hazards of the forest.

Seed flax can be used profitably for late seeding or heavy soil. Oregon where late seeding of grain would generally result in low yields as compared with early seeding. It is essential that the soil be firm and comparatively free from weeds as flax will not compete with them as successfully as other grains, says the Oregon Agricultural College experiment station.

Barley is perhaps the best of the small grains for late seeding. Although it responds well to late seeding, its vigorous growth and its low water requirement make it well adapted to late seeding. It is necessary when barley is the main crop, mostly. It is planted on a well drained soil, says an O. A. C. authority.

Obtaining the seed corn before stocks of the best are exhausted has been the best practice. Seed corn from specially selected seed from adapted varieties has given good results in Oregon. No. 13 is recommended by the Oregon Agricultural College experiment station — particularly for the production of grain.

When properly cured with less retained and with a good green color, alfalfa easily ranks first among hays for dairy cattle. It has a high protein content, is palatable and laxative. It is so high in lime or calcium content, which is desirable for high milk production, says the extension specialist in dairying at the Oregon Agricultural college.

To hard cook eggs that are slightly cracked, put a little salt in the water and it will prevent the contents from cooking out.

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