

SELLING SALEM DISTRICT

Devoted to Showing Salem District People the Advantages and Opportunities of Their Own Country and Its Cities and Towns.

The Way to Build Up Your Home Town Is to Patronize Your Home People

The Surest Way to Get More and Larger Industries Is to Support Those You Have

Selling Salem District is a continuation of the Salem Slogan and Pep and Progress Campaign

This campaign of publicity for community upbuilding has been made possible by the advertisements placed on these pages by our public-spirited business men---men whose untiring efforts have builded our present recognized prosperity and who are ever striving for greater and yet greater progress as the years go by.

We Will Give Our Best Efforts

At all times to assist in any possible way the development of the fruit and berry industries in this valley.

Oregon Packing Co.

Hunt Bros. Packing Company

Salem, Oregon

Quality Fruits,
Proper growing,
Proper packing,
Intelligent selling,
Courteous treatment,
Community service.

Are the steps to business success

DEHYDRATED and CANNED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Oregon Products

King's Food Products Company

Salem-Portland-The Dalles Oregon

Gideon Stolz Co.

Manufacturers of Dependable Brand Lime-Sulphur Solution
The brand you can depend on for purity and test
Prices upon application
Factory near corner of Summer and Mill St. Salem, Oregon

Willamette Valley Prune Association

The oldest Association in the Northwest.
W. T. JENKS
Secretary and Manager
Trade & High St. Salem, Oregon

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Warm Air Furnaces, plumbing heating and sheet metal work, tin and gravel roofing, general jobbing in tin and galvanized iron work.
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Always Ride the Trolley

Convenient, Comfortable, Safe and Economical too—
Tickets Save Time
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FOR YEARS AND YEARS

The Statesman has been supplying the wants of the critical job printing trade.
Modern equipment and ideas are the ones that get by.

STATESMAN PUBLISHING COMPANY

Phone 71 & 62, 9th & 1st St.

THE HISTORY OF SUGAR AND SYRUP BRIEFLY TOLD; BEET SUGAR IS NEW

In Fact, the Modern Enormous Use of Sugar Is New—There Are Many Sources, But Principally There Are Two, Sugar Cane and Sugar Beets, and They About Equally Divide the World Trade

Sugars and syrups as we know them are comparatively new. Beet sugar is newer than potatoes, and cane sugar only a little older, to the people of Europe and America. Sugar from the sugar cane was probably known in China 2000 years before it was used in Europe. When merchants began to trade in the Indies, sugar, like spices, perfumes and other rare and costly merchandise, was brought to the western countries of Europe, and for a long time it was used exclusively in the preparation of medicines. An old saying to express the lack of something very essential was "Like an apothecary without sugar." Several centuries before the Christian era Greek physicians knew of sugar under the name of "Indian salt." It was called "honey made from reeds," and was said to be "like gum, white and brittle." But not until the middle ages did Europeans have any clear idea of its origin. It was confounded with manna or was thought to exude from the stem of a plant, where it dried into a kind of gum. When in the 14th or 15th century the sugar cane from India was cultivated in northern Africa, the

use of sugar greatly increased, and as its culture was extended to the newly discovered Canary Islands and later to the West Indies and Brazil, it became a common article of food among the well to do. By many the new food was still regarded with suspicion. It was said to be very heating, to be bad for the lungs, and even to cause apoplexy. Honey was thought to be more wholesome, because more natural than the "products of forced invention." The sugar industry in what is now the United States dates from 1751. But the sugar consumed in this and other countries up to 1850 was nearly all derived from sugar cane. At the present time half the sugar crop of the world is obtained from the sugar beet. It would once have seemed incredible that the kitchen garden should furnish a rival for the "noble plant" that had made the fortunes of Spanish and English colonies, but the cultivation of the beet for sugar has in one generation shifted the center of the gigantic sugar industry from the tropics to the temperate zone. This growth has been fostered by strange vicissitudes in the fortunes of nations, such as the commercial embargoes and sugar bounties of the Napoleonic wars, and the abolition of slavery in the British colonies. The real creators of the new industry, however, were men of scientific training who solved certain botanical and chemical problems. In 1747 Marggraf, a chemist of Berlin, discovered that beets and other fleshy roots contain a crystallizable sugar IDENTICAL with that of the sugar cane. In 1799 the subject was brought before

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MARION CREAMERY & PRODUCE CO.
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FRESH EGGS LEGALLY DEFINED

Much has been said and written describing what really constitutes a fresh egg, but it remained for the state of Pennsylvania to give it legal significance. In the language of the law in the Keystone state, "A fresh egg is one that is understood to have the following qualities: Its white is capable of whipping well; in cooking it can be satisfactorily poached or soft-boiled; it has not absorbed foreign disagreeable odors; its embryo shall not have developed appreciably; the yolk should be fairly stiff and well-rounded, and the white should not be watery, and the chalazas (the knotty, stringy substance at each end, whereby the white and yolk are connected together) shall be well defined." With the advent of warm weather and the release of cold storage eggs, and also the somewhat inferior summer-laid egg, it will indeed be interesting to learn how the enforcement of this law will really work out. In Oregon, where the poultry industry is partially organized, its application or enforcement would be attended with less friction and criticism than in Pennsylvania, where the poultry producers are practically unorganized.

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We are now paying over three quarters of a million dollars a year to the dairymen of this section for milk.

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THE OREGON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE BULLETIN ON SUGAR BEETS, IN FULL

The Soil and Climatic Conditions in the Willamette Valley Are Very Favorable to the Production of Sugar Beets—The Planting, Thinning and Harvesting of the Crop Described

(Following is in full the Oregon Agricultural College Bulletin (Circular 23) on Sugar Beets, written in April, 1920, by G. R. Hyslop, professor of farm crops.)

Sugar is one of our important articles of diet. According to statistics of 1919, the average per capita consumption in the United States was 79.9 pounds. From inferior roots having two to four percent sugar with a low coefficient of purity they have been developed to as high as 25 percent of sugar with a coefficient of purity above 80 percent.

Comparative world total production of beet sugar and cane sugar in metric tons is as follows: 1840, beet, 50,000; cane, 1,100,000; 1919, beet, 8,502,970; cane, 8,566,814. Germany, Russia, Austria Hungary, France, and the United States are leading producers of beet sugar in the order mentioned.

Here in this section, we have for a long time needed some cultivated crop in order to give us the benefits derived from inter-tillage on lands which have been producing little but cereals and certain types of hay. Successful sugar beet culture means tillage and that the crops must be rotated, because sugar beets grown alone rapidly decline in yield, while on the other hand various crops grown in a rotation with sugar beets are usually greatly benefited by the careful culture which must be given a paying crop of beets. The fact that the land is carefully hoed and cultivated throughout the summer, that it is occupied by a very deep rooted plant, and that the soil is deeply stirred in the fall in harvesting the beets makes the crop a particularly desirable one to include in a rotation.

A Good Rotation
Sugar beets fit into rotations very well. Systems may be used, usually consisting of sugar beets one year, followed by fall-sown cereal, such as wheat, oats, or barley on which clover is seeded in February. The clover may be left one or, in some cases two years and then be plowed up and the field again put into sugar beets. We need, in the Willamette valley, cultivated crops for our rotations; yet there are but few cultivated crops that can be grown on an extensive basis that will yield cash and give desirable results. We have a few crops which are ordinarily cultivated, and these include corn, kale, mangels and potatoes. There is only a limited use for each of these as cash products, with the possible exception of the potatoes. It is, therefore, desirable to introduce some deep-rooted root crop capable of improving the physical condition of the soil and at the same time giving a valuable cash return. About the best crop that presents itself under these circumstances is the sugar beet.

As a plant, it is adapted to rather warm, sunny sections that are well supplied with moisture. It has long been known that the success of sugar beet culture depends to a considerable extent upon the sunlight of the locality and it is therefore usually not a good plan to attempt to grow sugar beets in sections where there is a large amount of summer cloudiness.

It has also been stated that su-

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gar beets are great removers of soil fertility, and it is true that considerable amounts of nitrogen and potash are taken away but, if on the other hand, the sugar beet pulp is brought back from the factory and fed to the stock there is practically none of this fertility which escapes. Also if sugar beets are grown in a good rotation with clover, it is very likely that the fertility conditions of the soil will improve rather than run down as a result of the culture of this crop. The other and most desirable feature of the sugar beet crop, aside from its being a cultivated one, is that it means a considerable cash return for each acre in beets if that acre is properly handled. The yield of beets varies from ten tons per acre up to, in some cases, as much as 16 to 20 or more tons, when grown under very favorable conditions and if yields of 12 tons or better are secured, there is a profit in the culture of sugar beets.

Requires Much Capital
On the other hand, there are certain obstacles to overcome and certain factors which may appear to be disadvantageous to this industry. In the first place, it requires a considerable amount of capital to build and to operate the factory and to provide working capital for growers of the sugar beets. This large amount of capital is in active use only for a relatively short season as the sugar making campaign does not normally extend over from 90 to 120 days. However, numerous factories at places where beets are produced successfully, have amply demonstrated that the investment is a paying one so the principal obstacles to be overcome is that of securing a sufficient acreage of beets for a long enough period of time that the plant may be assured of raw material on which to work. The difficulty is to secure enough farmers interested in the culture of beets on a small scale who will bring up the total acreage to about 5000 or more acres for the factory. It is not advisable to have a few with extremely large acreages for the reason that the crop is one with which most farmers are not familiar and one who has had no experience with the crop is in great danger of failure if a large acreage is undertaken. Five to ten acres the first year is enough while one is gaining experience. After having learned the ins and outs of sugar beet culture the larger acreages may be safely tried.

The crop is an intensive one requiring a considerable amount of careful hand labor and this is a type of work which many grain and hay growers are not accustomed to. It will mean the securing of a considerable amount of transient labor for such periods as the thinning and hoeing and the digging and topping of the beets. In order to grow the crop successfully and without friction and labor troubles, it is necessary to have a considerable amount of working capital so that help may be paid off promptly. It probably costs from \$60 to \$90 per acre to produce the beets and a good deal of this must be paid out for thinning and hoeing and the harvest time for the crop.

Climatic Very Favorable
Our climatic conditions in general are very favorable for the culture of sugar beets in that we may get them seeded rather ear-

ly and we have excellent growing conditions for them during the summer. It is true that our long, dry periods on the unirrigated soils will limit to some extent the yield of beets unless very good cultural methods are practiced. However, in the fall, it will be necessary to get the beets dug moderately early in order to avoid serious second growth. The fall rains which come on are likely to start the second growth of the beets which will lower their sugar content and if this is carried on to too great an extent it will make them less valuable for manufacturing purposes. However, it will be distinctly to the advantage of the farmer, as well as the manufacturer, to have the beets dug reasonably early. Our season by the middle of September is cool enough that the beets will keep very satisfactorily and if we leave them in the ground until it gets muddy, it will add materially to the cost of harvest. Under ordinary conditions, the beets should be harvested by the first to the middle of October not only from the standpoint of avoiding serious second growth but also to avoid the extensive digging in the mud. As far as climatic and soil conditions are concerned, I believe various parts of Eastern Oregon the Willamette valley and the southern Oregon section will successfully produce them, provided proper cultural methods are used.

The preparation of the soil for sugar beets should, if possible, include the turning under of a clover sod which has previously been well manured. It is the desire of the sugar beet grower to produce a large number of the medium sized beets and in order to do this it is necessary to have a rich soil. The clover sod should be plowed under in the fall or early in the spring and then a good heavy application of barnyard manure may be applied at the same time. If you are in the section where there is some necessity of re-plowing, the application of the barnyard manure should be made in the spring and be plowed under later.

Good Soil Needed
The sugar beet crop responds very well to a good, rich soil and this allows a considerably heavier stand of plants. Ordinarily the seed that is supplied should be passed over a grader which will sort out the exceedingly large and small seeds and which gives a small, medium, and large size of seed. It is always a good plan to screen out the exceedingly large seeds because they frequently clog up the drill. Also, by eliminating these large seeds, it is possible to so regulate the drill that it sows more nearly the number that are desired. Usually 15 pounds per acre of common, ungraded seed are used. Fifteen pounds per acre of the large seed and about 10 pounds per acre of the medium seed and about eight pounds per acre of the very small seed will provide an ample stand if the seed is good and thus graded seed will save several pounds of seed per acre. The land must be kept harrow-

(Continued on page 3)

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ed and should be carefully leveled by going over it with a float before the seeding of the beets. The sugar beets are ordinarily sown rather early but not so early as to be caught by cool, wet growing season in the spring. Sugar beets are usually sown in rows from 16 to 20 inches apart although the common distance apart is about 21 to 25 inches. The seeding should take place as soon as the ground warms up well but should not be while the land is still cold and wet, nor should the seeding be delayed until the dry season is advanced. Usually, the seeding in various parts of the southern and western Oregon sections should take place from the first of April up to about the 10th of May.

The Thinning Process
When the fourth leaf appears, workmen with hoes pass along the rows and cut strips of beets as long as the width of their hoes from the rows and leave single plants of beets where possible or blocks of beets sometimes as much as two inches in length, then cut out another strip and so on. This leaves the single beets or blocks of beets at intervals of about 10 to 14 inches and usually small boys or girls, working on their hands and knees astride the rows, pull all but the strongest beet. This leaves the thinned beet in the row at about 10 to 14 inches apart. Great care must be taken to avoid pulling all of the block of beets and also to be sure that the entire beets are removed by the pulling process. If the tops only are removed, the roots will again sprout up and thinning will not have been accomplished. The thinning must be done before the beets get large, as the cost of thinning after the fourth leaf has appeared very rapidly increases with the development of the roots.

Immediately after thinning, the land should be carefully cultivated, using a fine tooth type of cultivator which will stir up the soil without covering the beets. In many instances it is necessary to use fenders to prevent the soil covering up the small plants. From this time on, as frequently as necessary to maintain a good mulch, and to keep the weeds in check, a cultivator should be given until the leaves get so large that the cultivator and the tramping of the horses will break them off. As the season advances, there will be some weeds between the rows which cannot be gotten by the cultivator and these will necessitate more or less hand hoeing.

The Harvesting
Late in the fall experts from the sugar factory, examine the beets and determine their sugar content in order to find out if they may be profitably manufactured. Whenever the content of the beet reaches that point that profitable manufacture may take place, notification is given the farmer to begin digging. The beets are lifted by a beet digging machine and are usually picked up and thrown into piles where they

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