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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

We Will Give Our Best Efforts

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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.

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SHEEP EAT ABOUT 120 OUT OF OUR 140 WEEDS, TURNING THEM TO MONEY

There Is More Than a Double Return for Sheep Each Year; The Wool, the Lambs and the Fertilizing of the Soil—The Average Valley Farm Would Profit From Sheep if They Did Not Return a Pound of Wool or Mutton

Editor Statesman:—
 That the Willamette valley is an ideal place to raise sheep is a proven fact. Sheep from this valley have gone into the strongest competition and more than held their own. It is a splendid climate, the diseases and the things which go to make the growing of sheep hazardous are not so numerous as in many places, and their helpfulness in adding to their owner's income and restoring plant food to the farm is above that of any other farm animal.

benefit if they did not return a pound of wool or mutton. All the mutton breeds do well; they need no expensive buildings, and they do not require more care than any other farm animal.

More and Better Sheep
 Sheep are not nearly so hard on our pastures as horses or cattle and half the money will build and maintain the fences for sheep that is required for horses and cattle.

I you haven't a few sheep get them. Start with a few, learn the business as well as the joys, give them reasonable care, and the profits will be sure.

Yours for more and better sheep,
 —G. G. BELTS,
 Harrisburg, Oregon,
 July 30, 1923.

GREEN FEED IS VERY IMPORTANT

The Reasons Given Why This Is an Absolute Essential to Best Results

The importance of green feeds to poultry does not rest so much on their nutritive value (though alfalfa and clover have a high feeding content) as it does on their chemical and physical action on the system. If fed in the fresh stage, green footstuffs assuage thirst, while their lime and mineral salts maintain health and a robust physical condition. Experienced breeders appreciate these factors, hence, maintain a bounteous feeding of green stuffs in variety. Much has been said and written on this phase of poultry feeding, to which we have contributed our mite; but rarely have we seen it stated more clearly than in the following paragraph from the New Zealand Poultry Journal:

"The digestion of protein and carbohydrate yields matter of an acid nature, which if allowed to remain in that condition would injure the individual cells of the tissue, and hence the body as a whole. Sufficient mineral matter must always be available to maintain the body fluids in a state of neutrality. When there is a deficiency of calcium (or lime) in the diet, the body will actually tear down its own structure in order to obtain the calcium necessary to maintain the neutrality of its internal fluids; then the only source of supply (the bones) become actually absorbed, and death rapidly intervenes. All seeds are deficient in mineral salts, and it has been proven by actual experiments that it is impossible to induce growth in young birds on a diet of wheat alone, but if a suitable mineral mixture is added, slow growth will be obtained. Indeed, mineral deficiency is the first limiting factor in the use of seeds from a dietary standpoint. . . . All birds probably eat a considerable amount of mineral substance in the form of particles, which they deliberately swallow, and they secure in their natural state more or less of all the essential elements in their drinking water which has permeated the ground. These supplementary sources of food substances, which one is first inclined to overlook, or if considered, to regard as of an accessory nature, are in reality of such importance that it is not too much to say that the preservation of the species might turn upon the opportunity or the lack of opportunity to secure these substances."

This would seem to emphasize the importance of vitamins in the ration, and also that the functions of green feeding are of wider significance than many of us supposed. To remove a living organism from its natural (wild) conditions involves factors about which none of us can know too much.

300,000 SHEEP AND GOATS IN THE WILLAMETTE AND UMPQUA DISTRICTS

Room for Standardization on One or Two Breeds, According to a Man Who Knows the Industry From the Ground Up—Conditions Favorable for Producing a Natural Fibre of High Value

(By R. A. WARD, General Manager Pacific Cooperative Wool Growers)

Western Oregon should grow more sheep. The Willamette and Umpqua River valleys of western Oregon, together with the foothills of the Cascades and the Coast Range, now furnish feed for more than 300,000 sheep and goats. The climate of portions of this territory is not unlike that of England, and, on account of the excessive moisture, the coarse wool predominates.

The flocks range in size from 50 to around 300 head. The sheep and goats are run on rape and meadow pasture or turned into the oak brush on the low hills. In many localities, winter feeding is not practiced, and the animals remain in the hills throughout the winter. However, winter feeding should be more generally done. Herding is generally not practiced, and the sheep and goats range at will within the large fenced pastures. The majority of farm-flock masters own a small band of sheep and goats on account of the usefulness of the goats in cleaning up brush. It is customary to run goats the first year or two on the rough land to clean up brush and browse after which sheep are turned in. Lambing takes place early, and by the end of April, the spring lambs commence to arrive on the market. Cotswolds, Lincolns, Hampshires, and Shropshires predominate, though there is a goodly sprinkling of Delaines and some Romneys and Corriedales.

Room for Standardization
 While there are some very excellent breeders in the valley, there is great room for standardization on one or two breeds. The benefits from such products would be large both in the way of

permitting the selling of bucks in large lots, for range purposes, and the production of uniform wools. At the present time valley wools are inclined to be quite irregular, many grades being present. There is a real need for paying more attention to the wool production end. The mild, moist climate, with the abundance of browse and the great amount of scrub oak hill land, suitable only for grazing, makes possible the production of excellent sheep and wool. Conditions are favorable for producing a fine, natural fibre of high value, and with a little more attention to the wool end this will be done.

The bulk of the western Oregon wools are handled through the Pacific Cooperative Wool Growers. This association now has over 2500 wool growers as members and has in the past three years marketed about 4,000,000 pounds of wool at prices netting growers from 3 to 7 cents per pound more than was obtainable at country points at shearing time. About 300,000 sheep and goats are represented in the membership.

Wool growers generally regard the marketing of wools in a graded and merchantable condition, through the Association, as far superior to the old system of selling to local country buyers, based on the value of the poorest fleeces which the sacks contained. The Association's warehouse is on deep water docks, which enables it to ship by rail or water, whichever is the most economical and satisfactory.

(The office of the Pacific Cooperative Wool Growers is in the Fitzpatrick building, Portland, Oregon. "Wear Virgin Wool" is the slogan of the association.—Ed.)

RAISE MORE SHEEP TO INCREASE WOOL

Notes on Sheep and Wool Prepared by an Expert for the Country's Benefit

(Under the heading, "Raise More Sheep—Produce More Wool and Mutton," the American Economist in its issue of July 29, prints an important article; (though the Slogan editor does not admit that it is necessary to produce less wheat in this country. He believes that we will have no surplus of wheat, if the farmers and manufacturers of this country will see to it that we supply our needs in this country from the home production and manufacture of flax and linen, sugar, wool and mutton, and many other things which we import from other countries.) The editor of the American Economist is Wilbur F. Wakeman, and he is the secretary of the American Tariff League, and one of the best posted men in his lines in the United States. Following is the article mentioned.)

It is evident that the farmers of the United States must diversify their production if they are to experience the measure of prosperity which is their right. It would be a monstrous blunder to fix the prices of farm products, or any other products, by law. That was virtually tried out during the late war, with the result that the evils growing out of the experiment have far outweighed the good that temporarily resulted.

When the government guaranteed at least \$2.40 a bushel for wheat it virtually fixed the price of wheat in this country at that amount and it was of immediate benefit to the farmers who subsequently increased their plantings by 14,000,000 acres. While the proximate benefit to the farmers was very evident, the effect on the consuming public was to arbitrarily increase the cost of living. But the benefit to the farmers did not continue. When the period of the guaranty expired the price of wheat came tumbling down, until now it has fallen to less than a dollar a bushel, while the prices of most other commodities have remained comparatively higher. With 14,000,000 acres more sown to wheat than had formerly been sown, the market naturally became glutted, especially in view of the fact that we formerly raised more wheat than we could consume in this country. In addition to this, there has also been an increase in the production of wheat in other wheat growing countries. In accordance with the law of supply and demand, the price of wheat

SHROP BREEDERS ON AN ANNUAL TOUR

Twenty Places Were Visited and Inspected on a Trip Lasting Two Days

OREGON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Corvallis, Ore., Aug. 1.—Oregon Shropshire breeders have completed a two day tour which 20 breeders in Benton, Linn and Marion counties were visited. F. A. Doerflinger, president of the association, conducted the tour. The main object was to establish better acquaintance among the breeders and study the different types of sheep kept by the farmers visited. O. M. Nelson, professor of animal husbandry at O. A. C., accompanied the group and conducted judging demonstrations. This is the first trip by the Shropshire association, and it proved such a success socially as well as educationally, say the officers, that it is quite sure to be made an annual event.

Singing Frogs Again on Sale in Stores of Tokio
 TOKIO, Aug. 1.—The shops of Japan are this month offering for sale the Kajika, or "singing frog" the harbinger of the rainy season. The animals are selling readily, although the prices range from one to 10 yen whereas a few years ago they could be bought for a few sen. But the everything else it is a question of supply and demand, and while the gatherers find the frogs harder to get, the number of purchasers has increased.

The frog will sing for hours at a time and a couple of flies a day is all he wants in the way of nourishment.

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 Writers, editors and ideas are the ones that get by.

THE WOOL OF SHEEP IS "VELVET," SURE

Hon. T. B. Kay Says They Would Pay Better Than Hogs, Without Wool

Hon. T. B. Kay, manager of the Salem Woolen Mills, has been telling the Salem Slogan editor for four years that the thing for Willamette valley farmers to do is to raise medium wooled sheep, like the Shropshires, Oxford, Hampshires, etc., or crosses of Merinos or Cotswolds and Lincolns—
 And to raise more of them.
 He thinks the present conditions as to demand will persist—that the demand will be indefinitely for the finer cloths, made from the finer and medium fibered wools.

The quotation on medium wools at the Kay mills yesterday was 35 cents a pound.

At this time two years ago these mills were paying 16 cents a pound for medium wools. But Mr. Kay predicted then that wool would bring gradually higher prices in this country—that the sheep breeding industry of the United States would "come back" with the rising tide of general prosperity, and on account of the protective tariff on foreign wools.

At the opening of the season this year wool prices were higher than now. Some clips sold around 45 cents a pound, and a few of the large pools of finest quality as high as 50 to 52 cents. But there has been a recession in prices, due to many things; partly to the effort all over the country to bring down the general average of prices.

But Mr. Kay has always insisted that the sheep breeding industry would be a paying agricultural

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