

SELLING SALEM DISTRICT

OWPCO

Broom handles, mop handles, paper plugs, tent pegs, all kinds of hardwood handles, manufactured by the

Oregon Wood Products Co.
West Salem

BUY AN OVERLAND AND Realize the Difference

VICK BROS. QUALITY CARS HIGH ST. AT TRADE

Dates of Slogans in Daily Statesman

(In Twice-a-Week Statesman Following Day)

- Loganberries, Oct. 4.
- Prunes, Oct. 11.
- Dairying, Oct. 18.
- Flax, Oct. 25.
- Filberts, Nov. 1.
- Walnuts, Nov. 8.
- Strawberries, Nov. 15.
- Apples, Nov. 22.
- Raspberries, Nov. 29.
- Mint, December 6.
- Great cows, etc., Dec. 13.
- Blackberries, Dec. 20.
- Cherries, Dec. 27.
- Pears, Jan. 3, 1924.
- Gooseberries, Jan. 10.
- Corn, Jan. 17.
- Celery, Jan. 24.
- Spinach, etc., Jan. 31.
- Onions, etc., Feb. 7.
- Potatoes, etc., Feb. 14.
- Bees, Feb. 21.
- Poultry and pet stock, Feb. 28.
- Goats, March 6.
- Beans, etc., March 13.
- Paved highways, March 20.
- Broccoli, etc., March 27.
- Silos, etc., April 3.
- Legumes, April 10.
- Asparagus, etc., April 17.
- Grapes, etc., April 24.
- Drug garden, May 1.
- Sugar beets, sorghum, etc., May 8.
- Water powers, May 15.
- Irrigation, May 22.
- Mining, May 29.
- Land, irrigation, etc., June 5.
- Dehydration, June 12.
- Hops, cabbage, etc., June 19.
- Wholesaling and jobbing, June 26.
- Cucumbers, etc., July 3.
- Hogs, July 10.
- City beautiful, etc., July 17.
- Schools, etc., July 24.
- Sheep, July 31.
- National advertising, Aug. 7.
- Seeds, etc., Aug. 14.
- Livestock, Aug. 21.
- Automotive industry, Aug. 28.
- Grain and grain products, Sept. 4.
- Manufacturing, Sept. 11.
- Woodworking, etc., Sept. 18.
- Paper mills, etc., Sept. 25.
- (Back copies of the Thursday editions of the Daily Oregon Statesman are on hand. They are for sale at 10 cents each, mailed to any address. Current copies, 5c.)

OREGON'S GREATEST INDUSTRY

In good time, the greatest industry in Oregon will be the flax industry—
The growing and manufacturing of flax—

With the hemp industry related with it; for we grow as good a quality of hemp as can be produced in the world; and in some of the processes of manufacturing the same machines may be used.

If the flax and hemp industries were fully developed here now, it would mean a \$100,000,000 annual industry for the Salem district—

And nearly all outside money; new money every year, from the manufactured products of our soil.

This development is coming—
May the time be speeded.

Valley Motor Co

260 North High Street

Phone 1995

Boost This Community by Advertising on the Slogan Pages

DID YOU KNOW that ours is the best country in the world for the production of flax for its fiber—for the making of twines, thread and linens; that our water, being "soft," is just right for the treatment of the flax straw, and taking it through all the processes of manufacture, from the retting to the weaving of the cloth; that, when these facts become universally known, the flax industry will be fully developed here, and that it will bring to our valley a hundred million dollars annually; that there are prospects for the early manufacturing of twines here, and possibilities of the erection of linen mills; and that Salem is NOW the fiber flax center of the United States?

EAT A PLATE A DAY Weatherly Ice Cream

SOLD EVERYWHERE

Buttercup Ice Cream Co.

P. M. GREGORY, Mgr.
240 South Commercial St. SALEM

DODGE BROTHERS SEDAN

Bonesteel Motor Co.
184 S. Com'l St. Phone 428

VALLEY PACKING CO. CASCADE BRAND HAMS, BACON AND LARD

U. S. Inspected

SALEM, OREGON

belief of H. A. Miln, Albany resident for many years who formerly was engaged as a mechanic in the middle west where flax was grown and milled, and who is familiar with the flax industry.

Mr. Miln declares that Oregon has an ideal climate for the growing of flax, and might easily compete with Ireland in that calling. The climate of Oregon is precisely like that of Ireland, he says, and soil conditions are ideal for flax culture.

Mr. Miln has prepared several published articles on the flax industry, and the following is one he has written for the Sunday Democrat:

For a number of years there has been an effort to promote the cultivation of flax straw to produce fibre in commercial quantities, to ship to the eastern linen mills, or to induce their location in the valley. At one time there was a twine mill operated in Albany that made a much better article than that from the eastern mills, but owing to the farmers not supplying sufficient straw, it proved to be an unprofitable venture, and was dismantled. In the meantime, scutching plants were operated at Salem and Seilo for a year or so, to be closed down owing to the cost of harvesting the straw, and only at the penitentiary with the assistance of convict labor has it met with any degree of success. When it is taken to be harvested by hand, and four men can pull and bind one acre per day, and that it is slow, tedious labor in comparison with handling of grain by machinery, it is not surprising that few will venture in producing the straw at the present time, especially on account of the wages that farm help demands—nor in the past, when it failed to justify the expense, and unless American ingenuity produces a machine that will displace hand labor in harvesting the straw, it is not likely the cultivation will become general until a denser population is obtained in the valley.

It is not the owner of a large acreage of land who should engage in raising flax straw for fibre, but one who has a few acres of rich soil that can be had throughout the valley, or in the foothills, and one who is willing to devote the time required in preparing the straw and working it up into merchantable fibre, as it requires no skill to dress the straw upon a flax brake and scutching machine, and any machine shop can turn out either, or one can be obtained in New York City with a capacity of 100 pounds per day, to be operated on the farm by a motor of a few horsepower.

To dress the straw upon the scutching machine requires the dressing to be done slowly, a handful at a time, or less than 50

pounds per day, so that quantity production is not possible—as in the preparation of wool or cotton for spinning. As from 500 to 1000 pounds of fibre can be obtained from one acre of straw, and the value ranges from 60 to 90 cents per pound, according to the length and fineness of the fibre, and the by-product "tow" brings 10 cents per pound, therefore, it is evident that there is a profit for individual effort of the home producer, seeing that the straw can be worked up into fibre during the winter under shelter.

The market is unlimited, as there is no state outside of Oregon that can produce the length of fibre required, which is 30 inches or more, and the fibre has to be imported from Ireland or Belgium some thousands of tons yearly to supply the linen mills of the eastern states, as nowhere else except in western Oregon or Washington can straw be produced that will make a longer fibre than 18 inches, and even this brings 30 cents or more a pound. It is only a matter of time when this will be a leading industry of the valley. The fact that it is not necessary to use artificial moisture in the spinning, weaving and bleaching of the fibre, as in the eastern mills, places the manufacture on the same plane as in Belfast, Ireland, and it is no stretch of the imagination to foresee towns in the Willamette valley become its equal in the manufacture of the choice grades of linen that has made Belfast the leading city in that industry.

For the information of a producer of fibre—secure the proper strain of seed, broadcasting 125 pounds to the acre; sow in the fall and roll the ground after seeding. Pull the straw when in bloom, as to let it go to seed detracts from the strength of fibre; stack near a grass plat. When the fall rains or fogs set in, unfasten the bundles and place the straw in windrows on the grass, turning occasionally.

When the outside or fibre slips from the core, rebind and stack near the scutching machine. (Pond rethetting is not permissible for a first class fibre.) In dressing the straw on the flax brake, it has to be fed a handful at a time, then passing to the scutcher, who takes the handful and holds it in close proximity to a number of blades attached to a horizontal shaft running at a few revolutions per minute; this detaches the shives from the core, leaving the merchantable fibre.

If the operation extends to hickling, that is, combing the fibre, it is then in a condition to spin, and commands a price of over \$1 per pound, provided the length is 30 inches or more, which is the length of imported fibre. "Tow" is short fibre, a

by-product in dressing the long fibre on the scutching and hickling machine, or short straw as in the western states, and there is no object in competing with this class of product in the valley.

There is a great scarcity of fibre at present, owing to the unsettled condition of Europe. The textile mills in France are idle on account of the lack of fibre they expected to get from Russia, and at no time has linen fabrics commanded such exorbitant prices, and one has to go back to the time of the Israelites for a precedent, when the much maligned Pharaoh restricted the use of straw to the making of brick; No doubt he had come on an advanced method of production and desired to conserve the straw for the purpose of making material to clothe his subjects.

WHY IMPORT FLAX PRODUCTS AT ALL?

When the Salem District Can Produce All the United States Can Use

Editor Statesman:—
In answer to your letter of Oct. 18 to Mr. Herrold I am sorry to say that Mr. Herrold was unable to answer the letter, as he is out of town. The letter was given to me and I will try to answer it.

In regard to the flax industry—I feel that it is an opportunity that should be taken advantage of. The soil and climatic conditions of this section are especially adapted for the growth of flax, and as it is a profitable crop, if saleable, why not grow it? The production on our Labish meadows farm went better than four tons to the acre which I understand to be considerably larger than the productions in Ireland where it is extensively grown. In the face of this, the United States is importing large amounts of flax products from Ireland, instead of manufacturing them in this country.

The Oregon state prison has purchased the largest part of the local flax this year, and it seems likely that they will continue to purchase it in the future. It is an ideal activity for the prison to follow, as it competes with no outside business, it is profitable to the prison, and it furnishes a market for local flax.

Hoping this will answer your letter, I am, sincerely yours,
—J. O. HAYES, JR.,
Salem, Oregon,
October 23, 1923.

A CHEAP LICE KILLER

It is the improbable that always happens. For instance: who would have thought to associate the automobile with a means of fighting lice and mites on the poultry farm? And yet it seems that the horseless carriage has its uses other than that of transportation. Witness this from Emil G. Glaser in a letter to the Nebraska Farmer: "Most every farmer has chickens, and therefore is troubled with vermin in the chicken house at some time. Well, here is the connection; it is new and reliable: Just attach a rubber hose to the exhaust pipe of your motor and put the other end in the chicken house—with the chickens all out, of course. Close the house as tightly as you can, let the motor run about ten minutes, and presto! bugs, lice, mites and all other vermin are gone. It is the cheapest lice killer known. Try it."

SALEM HAS BEST EQUIPPED HYDRO ELECTRIC THERAPEUTIC INSTITUTE IN REGION WEST OF MISSOURI RIVER

Appliances for Treatments By All the Modern Methods Known to This Branch of Science—Every Kind of Bath, Every Kind of Electrical Current—Treatments are in Competent Hands, and the Arrangement of the Rooms and Their Appointments Ideal

The Salem Hydro Electric Therapeutic Institute is the best equipped institution of its kind west of the Missouri river.

This is a big claim; it takes in a good deal of territory. But it is true. And that makes it a very creditable showing, not only for the institute itself, but also for Salem. The institute is at 249 South Cottage street. It was formerly in the Derby building; it was originally established and formerly conducted by Dr. Schenk. Patients have come and are coming to Salem to get the benefits of the treatments given here, from long distances; from all over the northwest, and further.

The Arrangement
The arrangements of the rooms of this institute have been very well planned, and the furnishings are right up to the minute; complete in every way. First the visitor enters a reception room. Next are two bath rooms, divided into various compartments—one section being for men and the other for women. These rooms are thoroughly equipped for giving every kind of bath—full tub baths, hot, cold and medium; Turkish and Russian baths, electric light baths, mineral baths, packs, fomentations, etc. In the electric light baths there are facilities for giving recumbent and upright baths. There are sprays and showers; sitz baths, foot baths—everything ever successfully practiced in the way of baths.

In Electrical Department
In the electrical department there are six or seven rooms, with seven different electrical machines; some of them handling several different modes. (Perhaps that is not the right term, but it conveys the idea to the lay mind.) They have the galvanic, the sinusoidal and high frequency machines; the violet ray being a branch of the last named. They give spinal manipulations and massage, including the Swedish. They give chiropractic treatments; the latter being under the manipulations and directions of Dr. Demorest.

A Trained Corps
They have a trained corps of workers; ladies and gentlemen to attend the patients. They treat all kinds of disease, both chronic and acute. They specialize on high and low blood pressure. They undertake to help and cure, and do help and cure, nearly all cases outside of those requiring surgical work.

Mrs. Mae Putnam and Mr. C. B. Unzicker are partners in the operation of this institute; having taken it over from Dr. Schenk. Mrs. Putnam had been with Dr. Schenk, at both the old location; and at this new place. She commenced her work in this line at Boulder, Colorado, under the Battle Creek system, and carried it on in several cities, including Walla Walla, Wash., where she was engaged before coming to

Salem. Mr. Unzicker handles the bath rooms for the men, and Mrs. Unzicker assists in the bath rooms for the women; as does Miss Putnam, daughter of Mrs. Putnam. Mr. G. E. Putnam is the bookkeeper and cashier, and Dr. C. S. Demorest assists in the men's department. They employ other competent help in all departments.

Consultation and Examination
The consultation and examination rooms of the institute are well equipped, in conformity with all the rest of the up-to-date establishment. Nothing is omitted. Mrs. Putnam is herself a very good walking and working example of the efficiency of the methods of treatment over which she has active supervision and which she aids actively in administering. For she was an invalid when she first took up this work, and she is now and has been for a long time in such perfect and robust health that she might pose as an example for a standard of physical efficiency.

A NEW EXPLOSIVE FOR OUR FARMERS

Sodatol, a Reliable Blasting Agent, Is Supplied by the U. S. Government

A reliable, concentrated, and comparatively safe explosive for blasting known as sodatol, is now being offered farmers by the federal department of agriculture through the extension service of the Oregon Agricultural college. Sodatol is made from surplus war materials for which no charge is made. The cost of preparation and freight charges, which are paid by the consumer, amount to about \$3.10 per 50 pound box for preparation and handling and from 35c to \$2.50 per hundred weight for freight to points in Oregon.

Farmers will find it necessary to pool their orders, as shipments of sodatol cannot be made by the department of agriculture in less than carload lots on account of the high freight charges on explosive in small lots, while no one is permitted to get more than 1000 pounds lest the material fall into the hands of speculators. The nearest county agent, or George W. Kable of the college extension service, Corvallis, will tell how to

order shipments, and answer other questions.

No. 6 blasting caps will be furnished free by the department of agriculture, except for freight charges, for the first 45,000 lbs., of sodatol ordered. The caps come at the rate of 1 to each pound of explosive.

Sodatol is more concentrated than dynamite, a 7 ounce cartridge being equal in strength to an 8 ounce dynamite cartridge. A 50 pound box of sodatol therefore contains about 20 more cartridges than a 50 pound box of 40 per cent dynamite, and does the same work. Sodatol has been thoroughly tested out in laboratory and field and found effective in rock and stump blasting and other land clearing work.

BIRD QUESTIONS AND THE ANSWERS

(The following paragraphs are taken from the column in last Sunday's Los Angeles Times of Henry W. Kruckeberg, poultry authority.)

M. C. J.; San Bernardino, writes that in a purchase of Black Minorca fowl, he finds a number with dark, black combs, and asks the cause, a remedy and if the trouble is contagious.

Dark purplish combs and face with ruffled plumage is due to weak circulation; if accompanied with brownish water discharges, it indicates inflammation of the liver. If not checked, congestion of that organ soon follows, which is not often amenable to treatment. The cause is often over feeding and indigestion. After wrong conditions, give plenty of green food, induce exercise by letting the grain ration in a deep feeder. If this is ineffective, give a good liver pill.

"Commercial Breeder," Pasadena, writes to know what we can tell him about so-called egg foods, and how compounded. Experienced podtrymen as a class use condiments and stimulating concentrated foods sparingly, arguing that birds properly fed do not require them. In the main, this is quite true, but there may arise conditions in which a tonic may be given with discretion and for the good of the fowls. Since there are those who think egg-foods and tonics are beneficial, we give a formula (by Miller Purvis) that is probably quite as good as the package goods bought at the stores. It is as follows: Powdered mustard seed, 5 ounces; powdered feungreek, 4 ounces; sodium sulphate, 1 ounce; table salt, carbonate of iron, red pepper, ground ginger, black antimony and bone meal, of each 1/2 ounce; linseed meal, 5 ounces. Mix thoroughly and keep in a dry place. Give a tablespoonful to each quart of ground feed used in making the mash. Give two or three times a week.

"Fancier," Fresno, writes as follows: "I have read frequent allusions to the use of epsom salts in the mash foods and drinking water of fowl. Will you please explain how used and the quantities, in your poultry paper? As most poultry breeders know, epsom salt is a useful remedy for combating internal troubles of poultry. An ordinary dose is from 20 to 30 grains administered in the drinking water. To be more specific, for chicks from one to six months old, give 10 grains per bird in the feed; five to 10 weeks, 15 grains; 10 to 15 weeks, 20 grains. For older birds, say 15 to 26 weeks, give 30 grains per bird dissolved in water. Six to 12 months, 35 grains; one year and over 40 to 50 grains. There are 480 grains to an ounce apothecary weight. As a quick purgative, an ounce to a dozen

mature birds is about right; an ordinary dose would be about half an ounce, or 240 grains.

THEY HAVE FAITH IN FLAX INDUSTRY

Editor Statesman:—
We feel that being new in the flax business there are many growers much better posted from experience to give data of value to the industry.

We are, however, well pleased with our first season in the business and will continue to grow flax; we see no reason why it will not be one of the paying crops of the valley. The Canadian pullers will eliminate the one great hazard in the business, and that is scarcity of labor to pull by hand that may occur any season; the pullers will also admit of a much larger acreage being grown than if depending on hand pulling.

We think that the governor is doing a splendid work for Oregon in promoting the flax industry; and when a spinning plant is in operation it will certainly produce a large return to the state on the investment. We have great faith in the flax industry.

R. D. HOKEE & SON
Slayton, Or., Oct. 24, 1923.

SPOTTING THE LAYER

William Cook, the originator of the Orpington breed of fowl, is responsible for the statement that a good laying hen can be "spotted" every time by observing the short feathers that grow on each side at the base of the comb. If these curl upwards and are inclined to point forward, he says, the specimen is a good performer, but if they lay smoothly, the points being flat, the hen is a poor producer. Suppose Salem district poultry breeders try it. If it works, culling can be reduced to a simple process.



Auto Electric Work
R. D. BARTON
171 S. Commercial St.

Willamette Grocery Co.

WHOLESALE Groceries, Fruits, Candles, Cigars and Tobaccos
Phone 424, P. O. Box 879
Cor. Trade and High SALEM, OREGON

HOTEL MARION

SALEM, OREGON
The Largest and Most Complete Hostelry in Oregon Out of Portland

DRAGER FRUIT COMPANY

Dried Fruit Packers
221 S. High St., Salem, Or.
Always in the market for dried fruits of all kinds

Next Week's Slogan SUBJECT IS THE FILBERT INDUSTRY

A Licensed Lady Embalmer to care for women and children is a necessity in all funeral homes. We are the only ones furnishing such service.
Terwilliger Funeral Home
779 Chemaketa St.
Phone 724 Salem, Oregon

NOW IS THE TIME!!
To look after your heating plants and see that it is in good order, or if you are going to need a new one.
This is the appropriate time to buy it!
THEO M. BARR
164 S. Com'l St.

Our flax growers are ready to produce the raw materials for a \$100,000.00 annual industry.

Manuals, School Helps and Supplies
Your order will be given PROMPT attention
The J. J. Kraps Company
Kent S. Kraps, Mgr.
Box 66
Salem, Oregon

OUR TREES
Carefully Grown—Carefully Selected—Carefully Packed
Will Give Satisfaction to the Planter
SALEM NURSERY COMPANY
426 Oregon Building
PHONE 1763
Additional Salesmen Wanted

HERE, MR. HOMEBUILDER—

In the BEST, and SAFEST, STRONGEST, and in the long run the CHEAPEST Material out of which to build your home.

It is BURNED CLAY—It insures Fire-Safety.

HOLLOW BUILDING TILE
Health - and - Comfort
Ask for Catalog and Booklet of Home Plans

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Salem, Oregon. Phone 917

Mrs. of Hollow Building Tile, Brick and Drain Tiles.