

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.

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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.

"Marion Butter"
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Oregon Products

King's Food Products Company
Salem—Portland—The Dalles Oregon

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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

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RIDE THE TROLLEY FOR SAFETY COMFORT CONVENIENCE AND ECONOMY

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FOR YEARS AND YEARS

The Statesman has been supplying the wants of the critical job printing trade—
Proof positive we are printers of worth and merit.
Modern equipment and ideas are the ones that get by.

Statesman Publishing Company
Phone 23 or 583
215 S. Com'l St.

THE KING'S DEHYDRATION PLANT WILL BE IN OPERATION THE COMING SEASON AND IT WILL PUT UP BEANS

The Farmers Who Have Grown Stringless Beans Here in the Salem District Have Found This a Good Crop to Grow, and It is a Good Crop for the Land, Being a Leguminous Crop and Making for Clean Culture

The King's Food Products company will operate its plants the coming season, and the Salem plant will put up beans. This information was given directly to the Slogan editor yesterday afternoon, by phone, in answer to a question as to whether the King's people would use any beans at the Salem plant this year.

The answer is in the affirmative; but the tonnage that will be required is not yet definite. President Clark is in the east, and it is to be presumed that the announcement as to the tonnage that will be taken will be given out soon.

Good Bean District
The Salem district is a good stringless bean country, and it is possible to build up a great bean industry here. But it will have to be a specialized industry; that is, canneries and dehydration plants will have to make the production of the right varieties and strains a particular effort on the part of the men on the land, and they will themselves have to lay particular emphasis upon the putting up of a product that can be sold to the first class trade as a superior article—as a salad bean, for one thing; and for consumption in the homes and hotels and restaurants where quality products are appreciated.

Good Crops to Grow
The farmers who have tried stringless beans here in the Salem district have found this a good crop to grow. It is a good crop for the land; a leguminous crop it is a quick crop; it is taken off six to eight weeks after planting. There have been yields here as high as five tons to the acre. With

ed that the Salem dehydration plant may announce soon its requirement of a large tonnage this year. In 1923 this plant used a large tonnage. The dehydrated bean is a good product, and it may go to any country; to any climate, the world over. The dehydration people have used the Burpee bush stringless bean. They employ a considerable tonnage of beans in their dehydrated stock for soups.

GETTING EGGS TO MARKET CHEAPLY

The Experience of the Poultry Breeders in the State of Utah Is Given

The organized poultry breeders of Utah sent out of that state last year 160 car loads of eggs and 20 carloads of poultry, all of which has been made possible in a single year under cooperative marketing and distribution. The organized poultrymen of Utah have also carried out an advertising campaign that has contributed to their success and put "Milk White Eggs from Utah" on the map. That the association has made money is evidenced by the fact that on October 10 the board declared a patronage dividend of \$6400. This amount returned 75 cents per case, or 2 1/2 cents per dozen to each producer over and above what he was expecting, this in addition to the fact that the average low price paid producers this season was around 23 cents.

Some features in the operation of cooperative marketing and distribution among poultrymen in Utah are unique as well as suggestive. For instance, we are informed by J. D. Harper that five grading points have been established for the state association and the farmers bring their eggs or send them with one of their members who is a "gatherer" and who arranges with the producer a price for delivering eggs weekly. This agreement is independent of the state association and varies according to the condition of roads and distance from market.

Any argument concerning this price is settled between the members and the man whom they have chosen to do this delivering for them. The fee is deducted and the gatherer receives his check from the association headquarters. The organization records at the Salt Lake City office from March 3, 1923, when the association first started selling eggs, to October 27, shows a total cost of \$7903 for gathering 1,410,169 dozens. This averages a little over 1/2 cent per dozen cost. Considering the character of their mountain roads, this appears to be a reasonable figure. The total cost of candling these eggs was \$10,218.96 or less than 1 cent per dozen.

SANITATION AND CLEAN GROUND THE BIG THINGS IN OUR POULTRY INDUSTRY

The Wisest and Best Way to Prevent Loss From Diseases Is to Keep the Diseases From Getting Started—Some Plain Facts That Ought to Be Driven Home to Every Beginner and to All Our Old Breeders, Too

By Wm. P. Mulligan

Poultry diseases cost the producers of Oregon thousands, perhaps hundreds of thousands of dollars annually. How to combat these diseases successfully is what every poultryman wants to know. It is a question that is causing the state of California to spend approximately \$25,000 annually in the study and investigation of these diseases.

Oregon Needs Such Work
Oregon needs a veterinarian devoting his full time to the study and investigation of poultry diseases. Some poultrymen are of the opinion that the state college should do something along this line.

There are more than 25 men in the state devoting their time to diseases of livestock. This number includes federal, state and county employees. Poultrymen are asking why there is not at least one man studying the poultry disease problem. They believe the answer is lack of organization.

Organization Would Get It
The dairymen and stock men are organized. When they want another man to work on foot and mouth disease, or contagious abortion, they present their demands backed by an efficient and representative organization. When the poultrymen are able to do likewise they may expect to get recognition.

The newly formed Oregon Poultrymen's Association offers an opportunity for the poultrymen of this state to get together for the common good of all. This is not a buying or selling organization, its prime motive being the advancement of the poultry industry in the state. Any one interested in this industry may join by sending his or her name to the secretary, H. E. Cosby, extension specialist at the state college, with the sum of \$1.00.

The Present Alternative
For the present poultrymen must depend on their own efforts. By preventive and sanitation methods they can lessen the sources of infection. The most effective means of combating any disease is by preventing its occurrence.

This is best done by removing sick birds as soon as they are noticed, cleaning the dropping boards daily, frequent cleaning and disinfection of drinking vessels, and, above all, USING AN ALTERNATE YARDING SYSTEM. Soil contamination has put

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Hours 10 to 12 a.m. and 2 to 6 p.m.

The man with the HOE says—

Don't expect all the seeds in a pocket to germinate. The best seeds that ever grew will not do this.

Plants whose seeds have an oily covering germinate slowly. Among these are parsley, celery, carrot and parsnip. Give them time.

Hard-shelled seeds should be given a soaking over night before planting to speed them along.

Percentage of germination varies greatly in different plants. The lupine is doing very well if it gives 50 per cent and excellently if it gets as high as 60.

ject of extending the profitable life of the layer. Renewal of the flock is a heavy cost in modern egg production. Hens are generally considered unprofitable after two full years of laying and are usually sent to the block.

The college has produced eight hens that averaged more than 1000 eggs in five years, and 34 that passed that mark in their natural life time. The station has this stock to work on in breeding up a race of long distance layers.

Our people must keep this boom going and growing. Nothing of more benefit is happening to the Salem district, to the whole Willamette valley. So let every one interested boost the idea of keeping poultry surroundings clean and sanitary; keep out disease. And prepare to fight diseases if or when they do come.—Ed.)

Change Yards Often
Most disease germs will die in a few months if the yards are not used. By changing yards often one may prevent many of the common diseases. Any attempt to raise chicks on ground that has been used for old birds will fail.

The brooder runs should be changed every year at least, preferably using the same ground but once in two years.

The character of next season's pullets depends upon the care given the chicks. A sickly, weak, chick raised on diseased ground cannot produce a healthy pullet, and now is the time to decide what type of layers you want for next year.

Chicken-pox, which has been more or less prevalent in Oregon, has been the subject of much discussion among both poultrymen and investigators.

About Vaccination
Vaccination is hailed by some as the best method of combating this disease. Others claim it has been of no benefit. Some of the foremost investigators, who have given this matter careful study for several years, are of the opinion that it is the most effective method of treatment and prevention.

Poor methods of care and feeding and unsanitary houses are conditions favorable for its development. Vaccination is not recommended before the appearance of the disease among the flock.

The Most Difficult Disease
Coccidiosis is a most difficult disease to control. It is caused by a microscopic organism which may live over in the soil for many years. Soil infected with this disease should not be used for several years for raising chicks. The infected area should be treated with a disinfectant and the houses as well. The bodies of birds which die should be burned. A mixture containing a 5 per cent compound solution of cresol is recommended by the United States department of agriculture.

The Brooder House
Before putting the chicks in the brooder house see that it is thoroughly cleaned and sprayed with a good coal tar disinfectant. Put the chicks on clean ground, give them proper care during the first few weeks, and get them on free range as soon as they can be taken away from the heat, and you will have little trouble with disease.

It is a good plan to remove the cockerels as soon as they can be detected. This prevents overcrowding of the pullets, gives better ventilation in the houses and helps keep down disease.

Sanitation, Clean Ground
Chapters could be written on this subject of diseases of prevention, while the best authorities on the subject of diseases admit that they have merely scratched the surface in their investigations. It takes years to get results in work of this kind. In the meantime let us use the preventive measures which are inexpensive,—sanitation and clean ground.

BARRED ROCKS AS LAYERS SHOWN UP

They Have Made Some Wonderful Records at the Agricultural College

High performance hens are not quite so common as many people suppose, no matter what the breed may be. Owing to the fact that the White Leghorn is dominant among egg farmers as a good performer, it is quite natural that it enjoys some distinction as a high layer; but there are others. The Oregon Agricultural college has carried on research work with poultry for several decades. During this time it has developed a splendid strain of good performance Barred Rock hens, 12 of which during this entire period have hit the high spots by laying over 300 eggs in 365 days. The last one has just come under the wire with her 300 eggs, and is known as "M-506," and comes from a family of noted performers. A. G. Lunn, superintendent of the poultry division, avers that the achievement did not "just happen," but is the result of years of careful selection and mating for increased production. The mother of M-506 laid 600 eggs in the first three years and her sire's mother, 283 in the first year. Her one full sister, with a record of 236 eggs with three full weeks still to go, is owned by the college. Her granddam laid 303 eggs her first year. M-506 was hatched March 14, 1922, and laid her first egg November 21, when 253 days old. Her eggs average 23 1/2 oz. per dozen. Total egg production is more than three times the average annual production of the country.

As has been mentioned several times in the Slogan pages of The Statesman, the college experiment station is now working on the pro-

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(Mr. Mulligan is a practical