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Oregon Wood Products Co. West Salem

Overland Willys Knight Oakland Sales and Service

Vick Bros. High Street at Trade

Salem 50,000 by 30

RICH L. RIEMANN Real Estate and Insurance 307-308 Oregon Bldg. Phone 1013

SELLING SALEM DISTRICT

Dates of Slogans in Daily Statesman

- Loganberries, October 4. Prunes, October 11. Dairying, October 13. Flax, October 25. Filberts, November 1. Walnuts, November 3. Strawberries, November 15. Apples, November 22. Raspberries, November 29. Mint, December 6. Great cows, etc., December 13. Blackberries, December 20. Cherries, December 27. Pears, January 3, 1924. Gooseberries, January 10. Corn, January 17. Celery, January 24. Spinach, etc., January 31. Onions, etc., February 7. Potatoes, etc., February 14. Bees, February 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., August 14. Livestock, August 21. Automotive industry, Aug. 28. Grain and grain products, September 4. Manufacturing, September 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.)

STILL MORE AND MORE HOGS The Salem pages of The Statesman began saying, several years ago, that Salem ought to become a swine breeding center. Well, Salem is now a swine breeding center—

Raising four to five times as many hogs as were produced four or five years ago. Up to a year ago, the local packing house, the Valley Packing company, had to go east of the Cascades and Rockies for about a third of the 20,800 hogs they were using annually, and outside of the Salem district for part of the other two-thirds.

They have increased their operations in the past year, and now they get practically all their hogs in the Salem district—

And, what is more, they have doubled their capacity, and they will ere long be packing 52,000 hogs a year, and getting them all here. Hurrah!

More hogs, more corn, more cows, more poultry, more money.

Valley Motor Co

260 North High Street. Phone 1995

Boost This Community by Advertising on the Slogan Pages

DID YOU KNOW That the Salem district is growing to be a great swine breeding center; that Salem is now an important pork packing center, and it will grow in this respect constantly; that swine breeding here goes admirably with dairying, and there should be twenty cows where one is milked in this district now, and tens of thousands more hogs on the dairy farms; that every farm of every kind should have a few hogs, at least; that this is a good hog country—some good judges say it is the best hog country in the world; and that there is room for thousands of men who know the best methods of swine breeding and other thousands who are willing to learn? And did you know that this is the best hog market in the United States?

WEATHERLY ICE CREAM Sold Everywhere

Buttercup Ice Cream Co. P. M. GREGORY, Mgr. 240 South Commercial St. SALEM

DODGE BROS. SEDAN

Bonesteel Motor Co. 184 S. Com'l St. Phone 423

VALLEY PACKING CO. CASCADE BRAND HAMS, BACON AND LARD U. S. Inspected SALEM, OREGON

FEEDING AND CARE OF WEANLING PIGS, BY A COLLEGE AUTHORITY

Half the Battle May Be Won When a Thrifty Pig Is Weaned, and a Good Fight May Be Easily Lost By Neglecting the Pigs

Editor Statesman: Half the battle may be won when a thrifty pig is weaned. A good fight can be easily lost by neglecting the pigs. It is very easy to neglect weanling pigs by not giving them the proper feed and care, thereby stunting a good many and oftentimes increasing the mortality.

The pigs should not be weaned before they are six weeks old, and it is better not to wean them until they are eight to ten weeks old. The pigs should be taught to eat before they are weaned. When the pigs are to be weaned the sow should be taken to another pen and thus leave the pigs in the pen they are accustomed to. The sows should be put back with the pigs at least two times about 24 hours apart so the pigs can suckle the sow and prevent the sows from having any spoiled udders.

After the pigs have been weaned they should be separated into two or three groups according to size. If this is done, the smaller and weaker pigs will have a fair chance to get their share of the feed and they will not be crowded away from the trough by the larger and stronger pigs. It is often advisable to divide the pigs again, especially if there are a few that are not doing well. This will likewise give the smaller pigs a good chance and they will soon become thrifty again.

The pigs that are kept for breeding stock should be fed a different ration and a different amount than the pigs that are to be fattened for market.

The pigs for breeding stock should be fed feeds that are conducive to growth and with plenty of bone building material. In the first place, these pigs should be given plenty of pasture. Pasture of course is a splendid thing for pigs that are to be fattened for market, but it is more essential for the ones that are to be grown for breeding purposes. They should be given enough grain to keep them growing well, but not enough to make them fat. From two to three pounds of grain per hundred pounds of live weight is

generally sufficient to keep these pigs growing well if they are on good pasture. A ration of the following feeds will be very satisfactory for these pigs: wheat, barley, oats, middlings; plus a good protein supplement such as skim milk buttermilk, tankage, or fishmeal. The grains should be ground or rolled before being fed. Oats are considered a very good grain for growing pigs, but it would be advisable to feed them with some of the other grains. While the pigs are on pasture a ration containing five pounds tankage to 100 pounds of the grain mixture is sufficient, but if no pasture is available for the pigs they should be fed at least 12 pounds of tankage to 100 pounds of grain mixture. Fishmeal can be substituted for tankage and fed in the same proportions. Likewise, skim milk or buttermilk can be substituted for tankage, and it will be a more satisfactory protein supplement as the milk is a better growing feed than either tankage or fishmeal. Skim milk or buttermilk should be fed in the proportions of from three to six pounds of milk to 100 pounds of grain, depending upon the amount of milk available.

It is a mistake to feed pigs on pasture a ration of skim milk or buttermilk with no grain. If pigs are fed a ration of straight skim milk while on pasture they will become pot-bellied, and will not do well; but if some grain is given them, they will do much better and grow faster. The amount of grain should be increased as the pigs get older and become heavier. It is a mistake to try to grow pigs on pasture and scenery.

The amount of feed that should be fed to market hogs will depend upon several factors. If plenty of grain is available and it is desired to finish the pigs as soon as possible and to get them on the market, they should be fed all of the grain they will consume, which will be the most economical way to market the pigs, provided the grain does not have to be purchased. Sometimes it is advisable to carry the pigs on a rather



A Bunch of Salem District Poland Chinas

A PIG TO A COW, TO 5 ACRES OF GRAIN, OR FOR GARBAGE; THEY ARE PROFITABLE TO MARKET BY-PRODUCTS

Quotations From the Latest Oregon Agricultural College Experiment Station on the Cost of Producing Pork Here—Who Should Raise Our Pigs—Conclusions Reached After a Great Deal of Study

(Station Circular 56, issued in May of this year, by the Oregon Agricultural College experiment station, on "Cost of Producing Pork," is by E. L. Potter, animal husbandman, and H. A. Lindgren and A. W. Oliver. The following are some brief excerpts from this recent bulletin.)

SUMMARY Allowing the market price for everything, the cost of 100 pounds of pork live weight will be the price of 516 pounds of grain. It will actually take but 450 pounds of grain to produce 100 pounds of pork, but to the cost of the grain must be added 35 to 40 per cent for labor, interest, housing, and the overhead expenses.

At least 30 per cent of the cost of raising a 200-pound market pig comes before weaning time, and weanling pigs should be priced accordingly. A thrifty weanling

The most economical time in the pig's life is while it is young and growing. Therefore, they should be given the proper care and feed, as they will respond readily to it and pay good returns for it.

(The above was furnished by C. J. McIntosh, publicity man of the Oregon Agricultural college. It was written by a college authority.—Ed.)



A Champion Hampshire of the Salem District

the large litters are particularly inferior or less thrifty than the pigs from small litters.

Who Should Raise Pigs

Through the last ten years the farmer who has fed his own barley to pigs has received the market price for his grain, labor, and overhead expenses, but no profit above that. The California barley and eastern corn have mostly been fed at a loss, except when used as a supplement to waste products that would otherwise have had no value. This condition has led O. A. C. to formulate a very definite policy with regard to hog production in Oregon. This policy was first published some seven or eight years ago, but it is still our policy and will continue to be until conditions arise which justify a change. It is as follows:

I. That the dairy farms that do not sell whole milk should raise not over one-half of their calves and that they should raise one pig for each cow milked. Handled in this manner 100 pounds of skim milk should net from one-fourth to one-fifth the farm price of 100 pounds of grain, providing the business is economically managed and that the grain used is charged at farm prices and not fed at feed dealers' prices.

II. That the grain farms try to raise about one pig for each five to twenty acres of grain. A pig should make 50 to 75 pounds of gain on stubble but this is not all net profit because the remainder of his gain will probably be made at a loss. This loss should be slight if there is plenty of alfalfa pasture during the growing stage but will be heavier if there

is no pasture. It is practically always safe to recommend pig raising where a gain of 50 pounds or more on stubble can be obtained.

Good Management Reduces Costs Good management is always an important means of reducing the cost of pork; using only well balanced rations, keeping the pigs healthy, and saving large litters. The figures quoted are based upon good management of the kind any reasonably intelligent farmer might be expected to exercise. The exceptional man can do better. The careless man will do a lot worse.

The basis of all pig feeding is grain; that is, corn, ground wheat, or barley, supplemented with a small percentage of some protein feed such as tankage, fish meal, skim milk, etc. Other feeds may be substituted for the above, but the substitutes must furnish essentially the same nutrient. In this discussion the term "grain" will be used to indicate any good, well balanced feed or combination of feeds. In this we figure whole corn, ground wheat or ground barley as having equal value when properly supplemented.

Number of Pigs per Litter Is Big Factor All investigations show that the big factor in the cost of producing weanling pigs is the number of pigs raised in each litter. The feed necessary to produce a litter is about the same whether it is a large litter or a small one, and there seems to be no good evidence that the weanling pigs from

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O. A. C. Recommendations as to Pig Raisings I. That the dairy farms that do not sell whole milk should raise not over one-half of their calves and that they should raise one pig for each cow milked. Handled in this manner 100 pounds of skim milk should net from one-fourth to one-fifth the farm price of 100 pounds of grain, providing the business is economically managed and that the grain used is charged at farm prices and not fed at feed dealers' prices.

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Terwilliger Funeral Home 770 Chemeketa St. Phone 724 Salem, Oregon

The Salem district must go right on developing its fast growing swine industry.

Manuals, School Helps and Supplies Your order will be given PROMPT attention The J. J. Kraps Company Kent S. Kraps, Mgr. Box 96 Salem, Oregon

Now Is the Time!! To look after your heating plant 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 Trees Carefully Grown—Carefully Selected—Carefully Packed Will Give Satisfaction to the Planter Salem Nursery Company 428 Oregon Building PHONE 1763 Additional Salesmen Wanted



GIVE US A List of Your Lumber Requirements. Build Now Our Prices are Right COBBS & MITCHEL COMPANY 349 So. 12th Near S.P. Depot A. B. Kelsay, Mgr.

Next Week's Slogan SUBJECT IS CITY BEAUTIFUL AND OTHER THINGS

PIPE Road, well, sewer, and drain pipe in stock at all times. Get your pipe where you can see how good it is made.

MILESTONE Concrete Products Oregon Gravel Company An Independent Organization 1405 North Front, Salem