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Next Week's Slogan

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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.

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A non-profit organization owned entirely by the dairymen. Give us a trial. Manufacturers of Buttercup Butter "At Your Grocer" Phone 299 137 S. Com'l St.

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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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The Statesman has been supplying the wants of the critical job printing trade--

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SOME NEW POINTERS FOR KEEPERS OF SHEEP IN THE WILLAMETTE VALLEY

They are Brought Out in an Interview of the Slogan Editor With Karl Steiwer, Who Is By Both Inheritance and Choice One of the Leading Men in the Industry in This Section--Valley Pasture Cheaper Than Eastern Oregon Herders--The Sheep Killing Dog, Etc.

Karl Steiwer, Jefferson, Oregon, whose farm home is named the Steiwer Stock Farm, on the Pacific highway 12 miles south of Salem, is one of the big sheep men of western Oregon, and he comes of a pioneer family in which his father, John Steiwer, and his grandfather kept sheep, and followed that line of agricultural endeavor with success. Karl Steiwer is a college man and a gentleman farmer, and he is young in years and has more the appearance of a university president than that of the New York provincial's conception of a farmer, he knows sheep, and he is a genuine dirt farmer in his work with and his devotion to his chosen as well as his inherited line.

For the General Farmer But Karl Steiwer was not an easy man for the Slogan editor to interview. He said he had no selfish cause for boosting the sheep industry. He has no sheep to sell, excepting in the general market. He is not a specialist in pure bred sheep breeding. His line is just sheep; though most of the sheep he handles are the black faced kinds; the Shropshires; the medium woolled breeds. But he said that the Willamette valley is not necessarily confined to the medium woolled sheep. He said a good many Merinos brought to the valley from eastern Oregon points last fall have done very well; and other breeds have been doing well here for a long time.

Why He Keeps Sheep Why does Karl Steiwer keep sheep? Well, for one thing, with lambs worth 10 cents a pound and wool 30 to 40 cents a pound, there is money in sheep. Mr. Steiwer's first car of lambs this year were turned off the first week in May; they averaged 80 pounds, and they brought 11 cents a pound. They were January lambs. The first car of last year averaged 87 pounds; 1923 was a little better year; more moisture; better grass for the ewes, more milk for their lambs.

Some New Points Mr. Steiwer said the sheep industry in the Willamette valley is more stable and more profitable than it is in eastern Oregon—and he has had sheep in eastern Oregon, too. He says a man with sheep can rent stubble field in the Willamette valley, and other good sheep pasture, too, for around 15 cents a sheep a month—and this is cheaper than keeping eastern Oregon herders with all their own expenses at \$80 a month salary for each herder.

He said that two-thirds of our Willamette valley farmers neglect to mark their lambs at the right time. The proper time is when they are three or four days old. Then there is no loss. He says

he does not put up his lambs at all for marking. But most sheep men here wait till their lambs weigh 50 or 60 pounds, and there is certain consequent loss; actual loss of lambs and loss in vitality.

Sheep Need Water, Shade He said sheep need water and shade. Some days ago, in the heated term, Mr. Steiwer secured the use of a patch of bottom land on the river; covered with underbrush and timber. He drove into that virgin pasture about 300 sheep, and when they reached the river, after a hot journey over dry land, every one of the sheep waded into the shallow water and drank its fill. It was a pretty picture. The sheep fairly reveled in the new pasture protected by the shade of the trees and thick underbrush. Sheep will live without shade and water, but they will not do well. Especially the lambs will not do well. The ewes cannot provide much milk for their lambs under such conditions; and it is not good for the ewes, either. Yes, there are plenty of Mr. Steiwer's neighbors who keep sheep on land without shade and water; but it does not argue that it is a good practice.

Sheep Killing Dogs The bane of the existence of the sheep man of the Willamette valley is the sheep killing dog. He is a strange animal. He is killer mainly for the lust of blood; for the quirk of his perverted instinct that makes him a mere killer, with no reason for it but a pang for when he has killed, he merrily licks a few swallows of blood and takes a few bites of warm meat, and is off again for more of the dastardly work of the canine assassin.

And the sheep killing dog senses the fact that he is an outlaw, a pariah, a hunted thing and with the devilish cunning of a human assassin he hides and skulks and avoids detection; he assumes the seeming of innocence and in all ways seeks to evade the hand of retribution. "For ways that are dark and tricks that are vain," the sheep killing dog has it all over the imaginary heathen of Bret Harte's fancy. Mr. Steiwer and a neighbor suffered big losses from a sheep killing dog. As much from the reign of terror in their sheep which were chased by the dog as from the actual killings of the canine murderer. They laid for that dog for three months before they caught him. They finally penned up their sheep and kept them penned for several days, waiting for the skulking killer. When they got him they found that he was a most innocent seeming dog of a near neighbor!

When Mr. Steiwer knows there is a sheep killing dog abroad, he simply moves away from his neighborhood; that is, he takes his sheep out of his range. This is usually effective, but not always for the killer may have a considerable range.

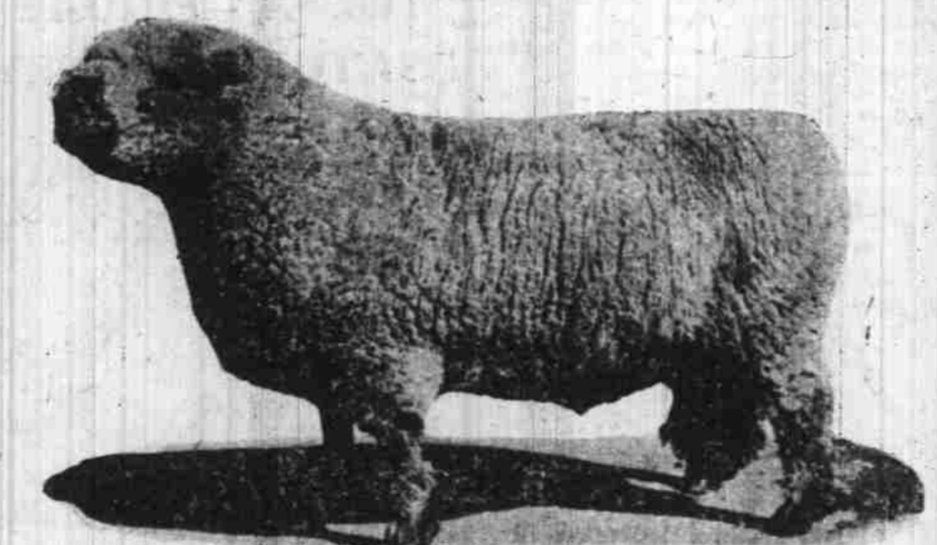
Who Should Keep Sheep Mr. Steiwer believes that the great majority of the sheep of the Willamette valley should be kept on the farms, in small bands; that every farmer without exception should have some sheep, to help conserve the waste; to turn the growths and the by-products that

would otherwise be waste into profit--into the certain checks for their wool and lambs and mutton sheep; for coin that comes like a find and never fails. He says some of his neighbors can give records of accomplishment in this line that beat his own, for they are able to give closer and more individual attention to their few sheep than is possible for him to do in handling considerable numbers, some of which he is obliged to buy in order to keep his scheme of handling the industry working. And Mr. Steiwer speaks not as

FLOYD T. FOX SAYS KEEP GOOD SHEEP

Every Farmer Should Have Enough to Keep Down Weeds and Grass

Editor Statesman: At this time I am very busy, as grain harvesting and fairs are taking place, but will answer your request for a little story to show



Imported Breven 92; English record No. 017738R; Shropshire; champion ram at San Francisco National Livestock exposition, 1923; undefeated in flock throughout western fair circuit and Canada, 1922. Imported from Royal show, England, 1920. In use since in herd of Floyd T. Fox, Silverton, Oregon. His farm is seven miles south of Silverton, in the Waldo Hills district.

my enthusiasm for the sheep business.

Sheep Coming Back It was only a few years ago when the majority of the people thought the sheep business was a poor business, but at the present time their ideas have been reversed somewhat, as the ups and downs will not stay for any length of time. The fellow that can take

a theorist or a boomer, "not as the scribes and pharisees," but as one having authority; and not in self interest, either. He merely talked to the Slogan man because he was cornered, and he could not get away without violating the code of the gentleman. But in the above report of the interview are some pointers that, acted upon and carried out completely, would be worth annually a vast sum of money to the Willamette valley and would bring a train of benefits to all who have a stake in this favored section.

the bitter with the sweet will reap the harvest.

100 Per Cent Profit Every farmer should have enough sheep to keep down the weeds and grass that would go to waste otherwise. He would be keeping his farm clean and free from unnecessary waste and would realize a large profit, for which I feel free to state would realize him an average of 100 per cent interest on his investment.

In first starting with a flock of sheep, it is the knowledge of most people to handle and care for a small flock, so as not to experience much death loss. In the summer or fall it is time to get that ram. Perhaps some figure

around \$25 for yearlings and can be used two years and each one should sell for near this price when he has been in the flock two years. Often he may be exchanged for another. By buying common ewes and using good pure bred rams and retaining the ewe lambs for a few years, culling out the inferior and off types, one will have a splendid uniform flock closely approaching in appearance a pure bred flock. Should you want a large number of twins put the ewes on good feed, preferably green, for two or three weeks before breeding. Do not use a ram lamb on more than 12 or 15 ewes. Should you intend one ram to serve more than 50 ewes, they should be bred at night in a lot. Turn the ewes except one or two out in the morning, feeding the ram some grain with green feed and plenty of water, turning the flock in the lot in the evening. All ewe lambs should be docked as soon after a week or ten days old as the weather will permit. At the same time the ram lambs should be docked and castrated. A great many farmers intend to sell off the ewes, but always there are a few which do not get fat and they are always a source of trouble and never bring what they would. A straight car of lambs cut and docked just as good but uncut and undocked. This is one reason for range stuff bringing a premium.

It is advisable to retain the best ewe lambs from the best ewes every year. Culling out the older and inferior and shy breeding ewes. We have said nothing about the sheep gathering a large amount of its food from waste, such as weeds and brush. They will consume three or four times the waste other farm animals do; leaving the farm the better for their presence, which they have turned into splendid profits. It is now time to secure the ram for this season's use. You do not need an expensive show ram. Get a pure breed of good type in good condition, but not too fat. Do not under any consideration use a scrub or mixed blood. Have some definite object in view in breeding just the same as you had some definite place to go were you starting out. Yes sir! Let's have sheep and better sheep on every farm. The better the sheep the better the

SOME DIRECTIONS FOR BEGINNERS IN SHEEP AND VETERANS' HINTS

There is Nothing That Would Lessen the Cry of Small Incomes on the Farm and Add to the Prosperity of Farmers More Than a Flock of Sheep, Says One of Linn's Leading Breeders

Editor Statesman: There is nothing which would lessen the cry of small incomes on the farm and add to the prosperity of farmers more than a flock of sheep. Choose the breed you like best, always buying a good ram, give the flock reasonable care, and they will surely return better dividends than any other investment. One need not buy expensive purebreds. Buy anything worth the money. I have in the past two years sold old ewes with broken mouths or ewes with little or no front teeth to several who had good feed and only wanted a few at a low cost. These ewes have paid splendid dividends. I would not advise running such ewes in lots of more than 50, and a lesser number unless the feed is real good.

Good rams can be procured at around \$25 for yearlings and can be used two years and each one should sell for near this price when he has been in the flock two years. Often he may be exchanged for another. By buying common ewes and using good pure bred rams and retaining the ewe lambs for a few years, culling out the inferior and off types, one will have a splendid uniform flock closely approaching in appearance a pure bred flock. Should you want a large number of twins put the ewes on good feed, preferably green, for two or three weeks before breeding. Do not use a ram lamb on more than 12 or 15 ewes. Should you intend one ram to serve more than 50 ewes, they should be bred at night in a lot. Turn the ewes except one or two out in the morning, feeding the ram some grain with green feed and plenty of water, turning the flock in the lot in the evening. All ewe lambs should be docked as soon after a week or ten days old as the weather will permit. At the same time the ram lambs should be docked and castrated. A great many farmers intend to sell off the ewes, but always there are a few which do not get fat and they are always a source of trouble and never bring what they would. A straight car of lambs cut and docked just as good but uncut and undocked. This is one reason for range stuff bringing a premium.

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profits. And say be sure you dip for ticks about Oct. 1. —G. G. BELTS. Harrisburg, Ore., July 29, 1924.

Eat 120 to 140 Weeds (In the Slogan columns of last year Mr. Belts had a communication, and the editor believes it is worth reprinting here, as follows:)

"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. Our climate is similar to that of England, where the sheep industry in an intensified way has perhaps been developed as in no other country and on ground where the yearly rental is equal to the selling price of a good deal of land in this valley. The double return of both wool and lambs with the least outlay in care and feed other than that garnered by themselves leaves them the most profitable of all farm animals. "For the average farm it is not a question as to whether the land is too valuable to run sheep on it or not but, whether the farm can be successfully run without them or not. "Those who are acquainted with the farming operations of this valley for the past 50 years do know that some way of restoring plant food to the soil must be found. "Of something like 140 different weeds sheep eat something

like 120. In this way they are turning into money food that is both determined and both detrimental to crops and an improver of the soil. On the average farm they would be a 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 said Better Shery 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. "If 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."

Apple Prospects Bright Over in Polk County

E. N. Peetz was a visitor at the Statesman office recently and in conversation spoke about the apple prospects in Polk county. He at once became enthusiastic and told about the Clear View Orchard company of which D. J. Schei is manager and the other owners are: J. H. Hintzen, Joe Crose, John Endres, Dr. O. P. Sheping, W. W. Dayton, George Curran, Herman Tilcamp and E. N. Peetz. They have an orchard of 1000 acres of the finest crop they have ever raised is now maturing. Mr. Peetz says that this is the best apple belt in the state of Oregon and he doubts if it is excelled anywhere in the northwest. This immense orchard is situated 10 miles north of Dallas and five miles south of Sheridan. Commercial apples are grown of all the standard varieties. They have Delicious, Spitzenburg, Red Cheeked Pippins, Roman Beauty, and a number of other varieties all of which do well in that territory. In addition to telling about his wonderful orchard which the Oregon Statesman is mighty glad to pass along to the public, he said that Coolidge was easily the favorite in his part of the country and he expected him to get more votes than the other two candidates combined.

Massachusetts Father and Daughter Known as New England's Champion Strawberry Farmer



John Ashley of Foxboro, Mass., and his daughter Beryl have earned the reputation of being the best strawberry farmers in New England. Beryl helps her father set

out the plants in the spring, helps pick the berries and gets out the orders. One bed alone of four acres has yielded 30,000 boxes.

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