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A Home Away From Home

We Are Out After Two Millions
We are now paying over three quarters of a million dollars a year to the dairymen of this section for milk.

"Marion Butter"
Is the Best Butter
More Cows and Better Cows
is the crying need

MARION CREAMERY & PRODUCE CO.
Salem, Ore. Phone 2488

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.

Next Week's Slogan

SUBJECT IS
GRAIN AND GRAIN PRODUCTS

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.

Oregon Packing Co.

Why suffer with Stomach Trouble when Chiropractic will Remove the Cause



Your Health Begins When You Phone 87 For An Appointment

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P. S. C. Chiropractor
Ray Laboratory 414 U. S. National Bank Building.
Hours 10 to 12 a. m. and 2 to 6 p. m.

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"The Richer, Finer Loaf"

CHERRY CITY BAKERY

Our Ideal: "The Best Only"

Our Method: Cooperation

Capital City Co-operative Creamery

A non-profit organization owned entirely by the dairymen. Give us a trial. Manufacturers of Buttercup Butter "As you Grocer"

GIDEON STOLZ CO.

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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Warm Air Furnaces, plumbing, heating and sheet metal work in 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—

Proof positive we are printers of worth and merit.

Modern equipment and ideas are the ones that get by.

Statesman Publishing Company

Phone 52 or 583
215 S. Com'l St.

CATTLE MAKE WEALTH FOR ALL THE COUNTIES OF THE WILLAMETTE VALLEY

Twenty Years Shows Unparalleled Growth in Marion and Polk Counties — Favorable Comparison With Waukesha County, Wisconsin — In Pure Bred Stock Salem District Leads

An illuminating poster on the walls of The Statesman, issued by the state experiment station of Iowa, expresses itself so eloquently in favor of purebred milk cows rather than scrubs that the pity is the picture is not available for every household in the Willamette valley. The first shows the milk cans filled by scrub production. The average production of 16 lactations of three scrub cows is 3688 pounds of milk and 475.3 pounds butterfat, equal to 218.4 pounds butter. The next picture represents the actual production of their daughters when the bull is purebred. The milk increase is 53 per cent the fat increase 58 per cent. The actual production of 16 lactations of three daughters, first cross purebred bulls was 6747 pounds milk and 276.7 pounds butterfat, equal to 345.8 pounds butter. The third picture shows an imposing array of milk cans filled with the milk of actual production of granddaughters of the cows, likewise from purebred bulls. The milk increase is 138 per cent and the fat increase 128 per cent. The average production of 16 lactations of six granddaughters, second cross with a purebred bull was 10,375 pounds milk, and 399.4 pounds butterfat, equal to 493.3 pounds butter. Such an illustration as this should make it apparent to the farmer that anything short of a purebred is waste. Even a half purebred, improved as it is over the scrub, shows a waste of nearly 100 per cent.

Three and Six Times
The United States dairy division says if the production of a cow is doubled, profits increase three times; if production is trebled, profits increase six times. That sentence is worth reading over again in order to get it firmly fixed in the mind of the breeders. Large breeders have learned this and that is why we have great dairies, but the small breeders are apt to continue with their scrub stock, thinking it not worth while to breed up with one to half a dozen cows. The breeding up, however, represents the difference between failure and success. It is always worth while.

Marion county has some great cows; some world record cows, and these are immensely profitable. There is hardly a neighborhood in the county that cannot show cows of proved merit.

The cattle business has increased amazingly in the last 20 years. In the reports of 1890, Marion county shows 1338 cattle all told, and Polk county 673. However, in 1920, Marion county shows 21,376 and Polk 10,687 cattle. These two counties have made marked progress. In 1920 Marion county had 932 and Polk county 485 in dairy cattle. In 1890 the number had grown to

18,427 in Marion and 9295 in Polk.

A Comparison

In this connection, the writer wants to point out a county that has been revolutionized by the dairy business. The example is no less forceful because it comes from another state. The statistics for Waukesha county, Wis., show that in 1900 the county had 395 head of cattle and in 1920 57,909. This increase was practically all in dairy cows. In 1900 this Wisconsin county had 342 dairy cows, out of a total number of 395 head of cattle. In 1920 it had 56,962 out of a total of 57,909. In 1920 Waukesha county farmers were struggling to wrest a bare living out of the soil of Wisconsin. In 1920 the county is one of the richest in the United States; the farmers are prosperous and dairy cows have been the magic that made the transformation.

To carry the statistics a little further, in 1899 the value of all dairy products in Marion county was \$227,050; in 1919 the value was \$1,014,501. Polk county, in 1899 showed a value of \$75,971 and in 1919, \$540,737. Take note of the tremendous progress made by Waukesha county, Wisconsin, in the same period. The value of all dairy products in 1899 was \$919,478; in 1919, \$5,680,440. In other words, while Marion gained \$800,000 in 20 years, Waukesha county gained \$4,500,000. Put that amount of wealth in Marion county today and there would be no talk of hard times. To illustrate this, the value of dairy cattle in Marion county in 1919 was \$1,139,309. The value in Polk county was \$608,920; while Waukesha county, Wisconsin, showed a value of \$5,994,800.

There is nothing to discourage the cattle men in the Willamette valley. Interviews with prominent agriculturists connected with the agricultural college at Corvallis will hearten the raisers of cattle in Marion and Polk counties. These two counties have not rivalled Wisconsin, but they have led in the state of Oregon. Some of our farmers are just learning the value of purebred stock and when they all do and put this information into practice, it will mean that the Willamette valley, favored in a hundred other ways, will be found favored in the matter of conditions under which livestock are properly raised.

College Authority

In an interview E. L. Potter, head of the animal husbandry department, O. A. C. said:

"More fine stock is found in these two counties than in any other section of its size in THE WEST. I believe this might be easily attributed to the proximity of the state fair in Salem, to which are brought the best specimens of all types of livestock in the west and middle west.

"Polk county leads all counties in the state in the breeding of Angora goats and purebred sheep. The predominating breeds of sheep are Lincolns, Cotswolds, Oxfords and the medium woolled breeds.

"Marion is the greatest hog county in the state.

"Marion county hog breeders are encouraged by the fine local market found in Salem. They have a packing house there which con-

sumes practically all of the local produce."

And Another

N. C. Jamison, OAC extension dairyman, is also strong for Marion county. He says:

"Considering the number of dairy cattle, Marion county ranks third in the state; in values of dairy products she stands fourth.

"The interest in purebred Jerseys started in Polk county, and it was there that the first American Jersey Cattle Club in the state was organized.

"Mount Angel has made more marked progress in the dairy industry than any other one section in either Marion or Polk counties. This fact is due largely to the spirit of cooperation which



A view of the Valley Packing company plant, first unit, taken several years ago. It appears much enlarged and improved now, with its capacity doubled, and with many improvements made, bringing it right down to the minute. The capacity of this great home plant is now 1000 hogs a week, besides 250 to 300 cattle, sheep and veal.

predominates throughout the community. Their new cooperative creamery put out over a half million pounds of butter last year.

"The Jersey is the favored breed of dairy animal in both counties, but there are a number of Holstein herds and a few Guernseys.

"Turner boasts of the only cream shippers' association in the state. By shipping their sweet cream to Portland in large amounts the dairymen get better prices for their product.

"Until the establishment of the new milk plant in Salem two years ago, Salem was without a pasteurizing plant."

OREGON PRODUCES LIVE STOCK OF OUTSTANDING QUALITY; IT PAYS, TOO

There Is No Other Way to Keep Up the Fertility of the Soil, at Least as Economically—The Fact That We Lead the World Does Not "Just Happen"

Editor Statesman:

Every few days, some report is carried in the columns of the paper showing the superior achievement of some Oregon livestock. It may be the winning of the championship at some sheep or hog show by Oregon animals, some Oregon horse may have out weighed or out jumped any other, or some Oregon bred cow has produced a greater quantity of milk and butter than any other cow.

In fact, the Jersey Bulletin of August 13 carried information that Oregon Jersey cows hold six out of a possible eight class records that are classified according to ages, including the world's champion producer.

Do Not Just Happen

These things do not all just happen. We are willing to admit that Oregon has the very best livestock, but if we did not have climate and natural conditions conducive to great achievements, these things wouldn't happen.

I do not believe that the best dollar per acre returns can be had directly through livestock. This would come through some specialty crop—

But the entire country cannot raise this specialty crop.

Some form of fruit has perhaps produced the greatest returns, but our fruit raisers are alive to the fact that the greatest return can be had when livestock of some

kind is kept in connection, on account of maintaining the fertility of the soil.

Marketing Through Stock

Then on the other hand, we have an immense acreage that is not primarily adapted to growing special high priced crops, that can profitably be put to growing livestock. This would include the thousands of acres that are better adapted to growing some orange crops, such as clover, vetch, corn, etc. And by marketing this through the stock, very satisfactory returns can be made, and at the same time the fertility of the soil is not only indefinitely maintained, but is sure to be constantly improved. In conversation recently with a friend, he remarked something like this, in speaking of another man and his farm:

"That man can raise over 100 bushels of corn or oats per acre on his farm, but then that is nothing; he has been keeping livestock on that farm, and selling nothing but stock and produce."

This gave him a greater return than he would have had if he had sold his crops directly on the open market.

Building the Soil

On the other hand, he was year by year building his soil into a higher stage of fertility.

The growing of clover and clover seed has become an important factor in agricultural crops. Sheep

growing goes nicely with this work. The best crops of clover seed are produced where the fields are pastured until about the middle of May, then as a rule by about the first of September the fields are cleared again ready for the sheep. Western Oregon can grow tremendous crops of vetch and clover hay, and also alfalfa on the sandy river bottom soil.

No better feed for the dairy cow can be found. Our crops of grain, such as wheat, barley, and corn, as a rule can be more profitably marketed through hogs or other stock than it can on the open market. All this permits the fertility of the soil to be maintained, and it is very doubtful if it can be maintained any other way; at least profitably.

So the conclusion must be that Oregon not only can raise livestock of outstanding quality, but that its use is indispensable to continued success with agriculture.

— E. A. Rhoten.

Salem, Or., Aug. 20, 1924.

Mr. Rhoten speaks as one having authority. He is the livestock editor of the Pacific Homestead, leading paper of its class in this section, issued from The Statesman building. There is something in the breed; there is a good deal in the breeder. But there is more in the sunshine and showers and soil that go to make up the best dairying and livestock country in the world.—Ed.)

POULTRY INDUSTRY IN SALEM SECTION

It Is Growing Fast Here; Some of the Essentials for Its Sure Success

It is probably safe to say that the personnel of the poultry industry changes every five to seven years; in other words, of the total number of people following poultry farming in 1924, but a comparatively few will be "among those present" in 1929-30. Some of these changes or desertions are legitimate, while others simply represent misfits. People who succeed usually pay the price, but the failures are only those who are not willing to keep on keeping on, until success crowns their efforts.

No one is apt to succeed in any business for which there is no likelihood. It is difficult enough to suc-

ceed with love, enthusiasm and ambition in an activity that appeals. Ignorance of essentials is another stumbling block that many fail to overcome. Allowing for these things, it may be stated that, fundamentally, the first requisite to success in poultry farming is a liking for the birds and a satisfaction in catering to their physical comfort and productive prosperity.

The novice in any line of business usually "fails to see," and, of course, failure to do follows. Trouble often appears in the flock, but the owner fails to learn of it until the complaint becomes serious, if not fatal. A person of fine discernment and keen observation soon "catches on" and detects evidence of colds, lice and mites, producers and idlers, disease and unsanitary conditions, costs and profits, and so avoid trouble. He will know instantly if there is an ailing bird in the breeding pen and he will proceed to feed according to requirements for which he is aiming; he will know whether his houses are draught proof, properly ventilated, and whether the requirements for prosperous fowl life are in evidence, and he will instinctively appreciate any deficiencies and wrong conditions and at once alter them for the better. Being observing, the beginner soon learns that poultry farming runs to specializing, and that success is more liable to follow, if one limits his operations to a single line rather than several. The one big specialty in Oregon is egg production but in addition there are those who concentrate on the production of foundation and breeding stock; the fancier who caters to the demand for exhibition stock; the fellow who raises pullets for delivery at six or eight weeks under contract to egg farmers; the day-old chick man, who has developed an enormous industry in this country, and raisers of table fowl and capons.

It is well to select one of these lines of activity and develop it to its limits. Hen fruit and poultry meat are the two elemental things in poultry culture, hence they represent the greatest investment and largest annual turnover.

A Huge Industry

An industry that nationally represents an annual gross turnover of over \$1,000,000,000 can hardly be considered a hobby, much less a fad.

Cooperative marketing has stabilized the poultry business; organized

has been evolved out of chaos, and poultry products have become standardized. These are giant strides in the right direction, but much must ever be done at the producing end, by the poultryman himself. Here there is room for study and improvement.



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