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# INDUSTRIAL OREGON PRODUCES QUALITY PRODUCTS



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## Dates of Slogans in Daily Statesman

(In Twice-a-Week Statesman Following Day)

(With a few possible changes)	Sugar Beets, Sorghum, Etc., May 7
Loganberries, October 2	Water Powers, May 14
Pruces, October 9	Irrigation, May 21
Dairying, October 16	Mining, May 28
Flax, October 23	Land, Irrigation, Etc., June 4
Filberts, October 30	Floriculture, June 11
Walnuts, November 6	Hops, Cabbage, Etc., June 18
Strawberries, November 13	Wholesaling and Jobbing, June 25
Apples, November 20	Cucumbers, Etc., July 2
Raspberries, November 27	Hogs, July 9
Mint, December 4	Goats, July 16
Great Cows, Etc., December 11	Schools, Etc., July 23
Blackberries, December 18	Sheep, July 30
Cherries, December 25	National Advertising, August 6
Pears, January 1, 1925	Seeds, Etc., August 13
Gooseberries, January 8	Livestock, August 20
Corn, January 15	Grain and Grain Products, August 27
Celery, January 22	Manufacturing, September 3
Spinach, Etc., January 29	Automotive Industries, September 10
Onions, Etc., February 5	Woodworking Etc., Sept. 17
Potatoes, Etc., February 12	Paper Mills, Etc., Sept. 24
Bees, February 19	
Poultry and Pet Stock, Feb. 26	
City Beautiful, etc., March 5	
Beans, Etc., March 12	
Paved Highways, March 19	
Head Lettuce, March 26	
Silos, Etc., April 2	
Legumes, April 9	
Asparagus, Etc., April 16	
Grapes, Etc., April 23	
Drug Garden, April 30	

(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 QUALITY" products are establishing themselves in world markets; they make our pay rolls they build our cities; they attract new capital and new people; they provide a market for the products of our farms. Oregon farms produce a wider variety of profitable crops of "Oregon Quality" food than any other spot on earth.

## SALEM IS THE BEST HOG MARKET IN THE UNITED STATES. AND HAS BEEN SINCE VALLEY PACKING CO. STARTED

The Local Packing Company Has Doubled Its Capacity Recently, and Made Many Improvements, Bringing Its Equipment and Facilities Right Down to the Minute—Has Capacity to Handle 1000 Hogs a Week, Besides Cattle and Sheep—Owned by Local Capital, Managed and Operated by Enterprising Salem Men

Here are some of the new things and high lights concerning Salem's packing house, of which every one in this community ought to be proud:

Has increased the size of its building during the past two years 50 per cent, and more than doubled its capacity.

Has put in a new curing room, new hog coolers and new hog killing floor, and a new pork cutting room. Also large new storage rooms. Has provided a commodious new office.

Has put in a most modern and up to date lard and compound refining plant. Some of the ma-

chinery in this is the first to be brought to this coast. Gives open kettle rendering. Takes the moisture out, makes a better product. Has put in a new by-products plant, and some of the machinery in this, too, is the first to be brought to this coast. The plant is right up to date. It does away with offensive odors. It renders the product sweet and clean. Instead of tankage, meat meal is made. It is a good hog and chicken feed. No fertilizer is made, excepting a blood meal, which is used for this purpose.

A new 16-ton ammonia compressor has been added.

The capital stock has been increased from \$200,000 to \$500,000.

The capacity of the plant is now 1000 hogs a week, besides cattle and sheep.

That means 52,000 hogs a year, and that many will be long before furnished, right here in the Salem district, which will mean that the swine raising industry will have increased here to about 10 times the size it was when this plant began operation. Some growth!

**Best Hog Market in the World**

The Slogan man has been saying for some years, and proving it, that Salem is the best hog market in the United States, or in the world. The local plant always pays 50 cents a hundred pounds under the Portland price. For instance, Portland has been paying around \$14.25 a hundred pounds for hogs of the best packing weight and kind. The local packing plant has been paying around \$13.75 a hundred. But the price in Chicago, Kansas City, etc., has been around \$13 to \$13.50 a hundred pounds.



A view of the Valley Packing company plant, first unit, taken several years ago. It appears much enlarged and improved now, and a new photograph will be taken soon, and a new cut made, when some finishing touches are put upon the main building and grounds.

operated by the Valley Packing company, with its plant and offices on the Portland road at the northern edge of the city—fronting on the Pacific highway.

There are a number of things in this connection of which they are proud, and four things especially. These are the four:

First—It is a very complete and thoroughly equipped plant, and it is owned entirely by local people; so owned and managed.

Second—its Cascade brand of hams, bacon and lard are as good in quality as the best put up in the United States.

Third—This plant enables us to truthfully and proudly say that Salem is the best hog market in the United States. The prices paid here are all the time the highest in this country.

Fourth—It is a growing business. It keeps several jumps ahead of the local supply. This shows a progressive management.

### Big and Growing Fact

The Valley Packing company is just now killing each week about: 450 hogs, 100 sheep, 75 cattle.

The market of this district is not a good one for mutton—though we produce a fine quality. The Valley Packing company people get practically all of their hogs locally, and their other stock, too. The number of hogs fattened in the Salem district is at least five times what it was when the local packing house began operations. They at first had to get a lot of hogs from as far away as Nebraska. They get a few now in southern Oregon, as far south as Roseburg—but most of them they get right here in the Salem district. They have made Salem a swine breeding center, and they will make it more so, when their enlarged plant is worked up to capacity, as it will be, before long.

There are 60 acres in the hold-

ing a positive proof that a half a cent a pound in Salem under the Portland price is at least a quarter of a cent a pound better than the Portland price for our swine breeders, as the Slogan man

## 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 last 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 bulletin:)

**Summary**

Allowing the market price for everything, the cost of 100 pounds of pork live weight will be the price of 616 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

about the same feed as for the spring farrowing; that is, an average of about 9 pounds a day for 60 days. It seems safer to figure that with three litters every two years there will be required for each litter about 1125 pounds of grain or its equivalent without pasture, but that one-fourth to one-half acre of good pasture will reduce this amount by 200 to 250 pounds.

**Labor Requirements and Cost**

The next item to consider is the matter of labor, which of course depends much upon the conveniences at hand. Convenient equipment is also assumed. Expensive or elaborate equipment is not necessary; in fact, it is our observation that elaborate equipment adds more labor for its own upkeep than it saves in the handling of pigs.

**Overhead Costs**

In addition to the above there are the overhead costs for interest, losses, housing, and boar charges.

**Use of Waste Reduces Cost**

The real method of reducing cost is by the use of waste products of the farm which have no other value. Skim milk from the dairy, for example, may be substituted for a considerable proportion of the grain, with the saving of about one pound of grain for every four pounds of milk used. Where the milk has little or no commercial value, this may effect a very considerable saving. Likewise on the grain farms, the young shoats may be used to clean up the stubble fields and thus make several pounds of growth at little or no cost. Garbage where available may also be substituted for much of the other feed at a considerable saving. Legume hay, especially alfalfa, has been suggested as a partial substitute for grain. A very small amount of hay along with a little milk or tankage as a supplement to the grain is very valuable, but to attempt to use even the best quality of legume hay as a substitute for a considerable portion of the grain does not lower the cost of the pork produced.

**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.

**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:

**O. A. C. Recommendations as to Pig Raising**

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 remain-

## THIS WEEK'S SLOGAN

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?

## FALLS CITY NEWS OF THE WEEK BY A REPORTER WHO GETS IT ALL

The City Owned Electric Light Plant Transferred to the Mountain States Power Company—Personal and General News of the Live Town on the West Side of Old Polk

**Chimney Fire Exciting**

About two o'clock on the afternoon of July fourth the fire bell rang, for the first time in many months, bringing out a large crowd of men, women and children. The fire was in the roof of a bungalow belonging to the Cobbs & Mitchell Company in the south side of town. Considerable smoke, much water, very little blaze resulted in a hole in the roof, a good soaking of the interior of the house, and a practice run for all the able bodied men left in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Guy Mott are rejoicing over the arrival of a son born July fourth. He has been named Charles Everett.

Mr. and Mrs. Lot Gardner, who now live in Valsezt, are receiving congratulations upon the birth of a son July fourth. He has been named Robert.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Frink entertained a family party July fourth, at which all of their children and a number of grand children were present. Loring Frink, a son, with his wife and seven children were up from Corvallis; a son, Emma, and daughter, Bertha, Mrs. W. A. Graham, were present from Newberg; Leonard F., another son from Portland; Cora McCoy, a daughter and four children, of Falls City; Willis Frink, a son and his wife, Falls City; Mrs. Elsie Leavitt, a daughter, whose home is in Montana, though most of the year is spent in Washington, D. C. with Mr. Leavitt, who is a representative in Congress from Montana.

There were twenty-three present for the family dinner, and 32 enjoyed the afternoon on the beautiful lawn of the Frink home.

**Mountain States Power Company Takes Possession of Electric Light Plant**

On Monday evening, June 30, the city council met in special session to pass the necessary ordinances authorizing the transfer of the municipally owned electric light plant to the Mountain States Power company, in compliance with the result of the special election held June 23, when there 67 ballots cast for the sale, 26 against, and ten defective.

The city granted to the Mountain States Power company a 25 year franchise, entered into a five year contract for street lighting, and the necessary papers were executed making the transfer effective June 30 at midnight. Mr. A. G. Montgomery who has been superintendent of the plant since the city became owner, resigned, and immediately entered the employ of the corporation purchasing the plant, so that the present service is continued just as formerly, and will be given until the new line is built and juice brought in to give the twenty-four hour service planned for. This will require a few weeks, but no interruption of service will be necessary.

**Regular Council Meeting Held July 6**

At the regular council meeting held July 6, with Mayor Roy McDonald presiding, routine business was transacted. Two councilmen were elected to fill vacancies caused by removal. Frank Mack was elected to succeed A. F. Courter who has gone to Eugene to reside, and J. V. Dennis was elected to succeed Albert Teal, who is now in the country at Hazel Dell Ranch engaged in the manufacture of Roquefort cheese. The salary of the city marshal was not changed with the cessation of his duties as night relief

at the electric light plant, but a re-adjustment of apportionment was made, so his services will be available for full time work as formerly.

The street committee was authorized to have work done on the road to the baseball and Epworth League park.

W. H. Beard and Mr. Foster, field representatives for the Western Bond & Mortgage company were present to suggest a bonding investment for the city of funds just received from the sale of the light plant. No action was taken on the proposition presented, owing to the absence of the city treasurer and lack of information regarding present holders of the light bonds.

A committee was appointed to have the water wheel belonging to the city placed in repair for use by the Griswold-Grier Lumber company, and make other necessary arrangements to continue leasing the property to them which they now use for a planer site.

The city marshal was instructed to make a survey, and get bids for lumber for the construction of new steps up the hill leading to grade school.

**Personals**

Mr. and Mrs. H. Mather Smith are spending a week at Nedonna Beach (Manhattan) where they have a cottage, this being Mr. Smith's annual vacation. During his absence Mr. R. G. White, cashier of the Bank of Falls City is carrying on, with the assistance of Mrs. R. G. White.

Mrs. J. M. Cleveland is having extensive repairs made upon her property on Bridge street, including new foundations for her bungalow, a new roof, new paint outside and within, new papering, and a general rejuvenating. She will also have the large red barn on the property removed to make room for a bed of strawberries. Let the good work go on. Every house painted and every old building removed helps to make our town worth living in.

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Dorman, formerly of Salem, have leased the R. O. Brown house, adjoining the Everly Poultry farm, and Mr. Dorman will assist his father in the extensive improvements being made on the Everly ranch, and in the care of the large flock of young pullets being raised for the ranch.

The many friends of Eldon R. Frink will be grieved to learn of his serious illness. He is at the country home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Warren Frink, suffering from a severe attack of pneumonia. A trained nurse is in attendance.

Mrs. Jennie M. Cobb entertained the following relatives and friends as house guests recently: Mr. and Mrs. Delmar Billingsworth of Santa Barbara, Cal., Mrs. Ed. Thomas and two children of Aberdeen, Wash., her niece; sister-in-law, Mrs. George Broughton from Beaver, Ore.; and Mrs. John Ashim, a niece from Tillamook, Ore.

Miss Lillian Hatch is enjoying a vacation with her aunt, Mrs. J. C. Moyer, of Independence. Their plans include a visit to several Tillamook county beaches.

Several members of the local Christian Endeavor were in attendance at the meeting just closed in Turner. Among them were Errol B. Sloan, pastor of the Church of Christ, Mrs. R. Paul, Miss Pauline Jobs, Mr. and Mrs. R. Titus, Miss Gladys Paul, Mrs. Jobs, daughter Henrietta. They had the pleasure of hearing John

## HOGS WILL CONVERT LOW PRICED FEED INTO A HIGH PRICED PRODUCT

The Question of a Market is Thoroughly Settled for the Salem District—Number of Hogs on Each Farm Should Be Limited Only to Low Priced Feed Available

Editor Statesman:

Hogs are today quoted at northwest market centers at very close around \$14 per hundred pounds. This is apparently a tremendous price when we look back and see the farmers who formerly did well and paid off the mortgage by raising hogs and selling for around five or six cents per pound. Of course the ready "come back" to that is that there is a difference in the price of feed, and we will admit that. Feed barley is today quoted in ton lots at retail at approximately \$57 per ton. Of course there are many other varieties of hog feed that can be purchased on the market, but they will not vary a great deal in proportionate value at the price when compared with barley at the above mentioned price, so barley is quoted for a base to calculate from.

Authorities state that it will require from four and a half to five pounds of barley to produce a pound of gain on a live hog. So calculated from that standpoint, about the only advantage in having hogs to feed your marketable barley to would be that it furnished a home market at top price for your barley. If one is raising all of his own feed and assuming that an acre of ground would produce approximately the same tonnage of feed that it would before war times when hogs were selling at perhaps five cents a pound the difference would be that instead of a former \$5 income the income today would be \$14. But to return to the advantage of raising hogs. As stated before, there is not a great deal of margin in the hog was fed only on high priced commercial feeds. But here is where the advantage comes in from the farmer's standpoint, immense quantities of many other feeds can be grown that are much cheaper in cost but have no ready cash value. They are placed on the market in some finished product such as the hog. This refers to pastures, the waste from the fruit orchards, the skim milk from the dairy, gleanings from the stubble fields, etc.

It certainly is an advantage if this can all be cashed in on a basis with a high priced ready marketable feed, and it can be done by the use of hogs. There are those who put out a series of crops that are grown quite cheaply and get their hogs ready for market but but the use of very little feed that has the full cash market value.

It is not the purpose of this article to especially comment on the different feeds, but it was formerly believed that alfalfa could only be grown on the sandy river bottom soils. Today there is quite a big acreage, especially in Washington county, of Glimm alfalfa that is being grown successfully on open prairie land and has apparently passed the experimental stage. Alfalfa makes the very best of hog pasture and will continue green for many months.

**The Number of Hogs**

It is my opinion that the number of hogs grown on any one farm should be limited only by the

## WATCH OUR STATE FEED CALIFORNIA

We Are Sending the People Down There Butter, Eggs, Chickens and Cheese

Oregon shipped 442,275 pounds of cheese to San Francisco and 494,346 pounds to Los Angeles during the month of June just closed, according to figures issued by the United States department of agriculture.

Shipments of other commodities to those two cities from this state during the same month were reported as follows:

To San Francisco—Butter, 236,689 pounds; eggs, 3,915 cases; dressed poultry, 67,775 pounds.

To Los Angeles—Butter, 423,978 pounds; eggs, 4,823 cases; and dressed poultry, 8,767 pounds.—Oregonian.

**Fairmont Times—(adv.)—Notice:** My husband, Mr. Edd Smith, having left my bed and board, I would be thankful if someone would pick him up and send him back home long enough for me to change his clothes and make him look respectable again. Mrs. Edd Smith.

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