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One man's effort will not build a community

PATRONIZING of YOUR COMMUNITY STORES AND INDUSTRIES MAKES PAYROLLS

How great this community may grow, how prosperous and complete it may become, depends upon us---our willingness and our desire to work together--- ONE for ALL and ALL for ONE

WOULD KEEP SHEEP IF HE HAD A FARM

Tom Kay Did Have a Farm, and He Did Keep Sheep, and at a Profit

Don T. B. Kay, Oregon's treasurer, better known in every nook and corner of this commonwealth as Tom Kay, has many interests, besides being the keeper of the state's strong box, with fiscal transactions of many millions annually. He is the president of the Oregon Linn Mills, Inc., building Salem's second linn mill. He is a leading Salem property holder, and interested in many large and small enterprises here. He is manager of the Salem Woolen Mills, and has been for many years, being also its majority stockholder. This is the seventh Slogan year in which, in the annual edition devoted to the sheep industry, Mr. Kay has been interviewed and has repeated his advice that the thing for the Willamette valley farmer to do is to raise medium woolled sheep, like the Shropshires, Oxford's, Hampshires, etc., or crosses of Merinos with Cotwolds or Lincolns.

And raise more of them. For every farmer to keep some sheep. That they are the best paying thing on the farm in this valley. Before the war wool was 15 to 20 cents a pound. The prices were up around 50 cents during the war. But they never went back, after the war, to the prices or near the prices that prevailed in 1914 and the years before that.

The prices for valley wools have this year been as high as 35 cents a pound, running from 30 to 35 cents. The eastern prices this year have ranged from 8 to 9 cents a pound less than for last year. Last year at this time the prices were from 30 to 40 cents a pound, and at this time for each of the two previous years they were around 35 cents. The wool prices persist. They will persist. And the mutton prices stay up, and sheep are selling now from \$9 to \$12 a head, and lambs are 8 to 10 cents a pound or higher. There is good money in sheep breeding, and this will be true year after year.

An Illustration
Mr. Kay does not own a farm now. If he owned one he would keep sheep, and when he did own a farm he kept sheep, and kept them at a profit. He was interested in a 400 acre farm in the Salem district. They kept 100 sheep to start with. They were Shropshire ewes. They got 150 lambs a year, and sold them at \$13.50 annually for the original flock, and sold the wool at \$3.50

to \$4.00 a year. They made more clear money on their sheep than they did on all the rest of the farm. Their returns for lambs and wool were nearly all profit, for they needed very little attention and they improved the potential value of the land for other products. The lambs came twins in sufficient number to keep up the proportion of 150 lambs to 100 ewes.

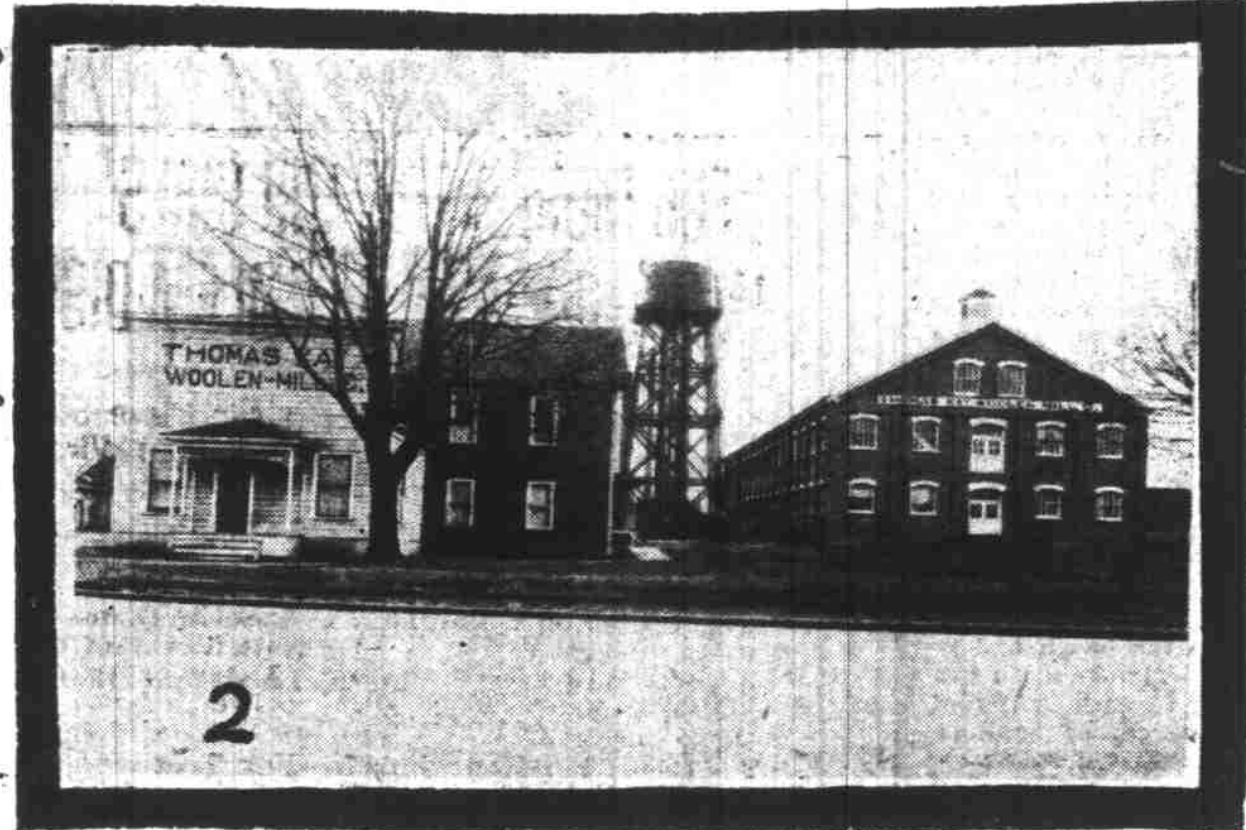
The Wool Is "Velvet"
Mr. Kay has always insisted and he insists now that the sheep breeding industry would be a paying agricultural line if they did not produce any wool at all—that the wool of the sheep is "velvet" to the breeders of sheep.

That they would pay better than hogs if they had no wool; because sheep fatten themselves, and keep the land free from weeds and also help in keeping up the fertility of the soil.

He thinks every farmer in the Salem district should keep some sheep and that they should get into the medium woolled breeds, and that there is no other thing that will do more towards making this district solid and prosperous.

Some Satisfaction
There is some satisfaction in seeing your advice taken and to witness those taking it profiting by it. This is a satisfaction that ers of the Willamette valley who now comes to Mr. Kay. The farmers are getting them. There is a live not heretofore kept sheep substantial boom in sheep. It is a healthy boom. It will not be overdone as long as there is room for another sheep given the range and feed and attention that sheep deserve.

Sheep fatten themselves, if given



Snapshot of Salem Woolen Mills

on half a chance. With hogs, the farmer must spend nearly as much in fattening as he gets for the increase in weight due to fattening. It is largely so with cattle. Mr. Kay has nothing against hogs. The boom in hogs here is a healthy one, and it should be encouraged, also the production of more fat cattle, along with dairying, etc. But no farmer should be without sheep, for they occupy a special place of their own, and their wool and mutton returns are practically all profit.

There is a fact that ought to be mentioned in connection with the management of the Salem Woolen Mills by Tom Kay; he keeps them running. Some readers do not realize that at times they must run at a loss—not so very long since there was a straight period of six months in

which there was a constant loss in operating, owing to the low prices of the manufactured articles. But the Salem Woolen Mills kept right on running.

Our Sheep Population
There are about a million and three-quarters sheep in the state of Oregon, and there should be three millions and more. The annual wool production of western Oregon is about 2,000,000 pounds, and of eastern Oregon about 12,000,000. The Merinos are generally kept in eastern Oregon, but the medium woolled sheep are better for western Oregon, making a better mutton and being larger and better adapted to our climatic conditions here. Our increase in the Salem district is mostly on the farms, and that is where it should continue to be found.

HENRY FORD'S NEWSPAPER TELLS OF THE VIRTUES OF THE HONEY BEE

A Wasted Sugar Supply That Might Be Conserved With Benefits to the Men Engaged Directly in the Industry and to the Fruit Growing and Other Lines of Endeavor on the Land—Bees Board Themselves and Work for Their Keepers at the Same Time

(The current issue of Henry Ford's newspaper, the Dearborn Independent, dated July 31, contains an article, headed "A Wasted Sugar Supply," by C. W. Scott, that is a well written description of the life and labors of the honey bee, and well worth reading, especially in the Salem district, which, among many things in this land of diversity is a fruit district and will become increasingly outstanding as such. The following is the full text of the article:)

The honeybee produces in an entire lifetime no more than a spoonful of honey. Think, then, of the countless billions of these little workers who annually spend their lives in producing over 250,000,000 pounds of nature's most delicious sweet. This may seem like a tremendous amount, but it is safe to say that it is little more than a tenth of the amount which could be produced.

When we consider that it is by no means unusual for an apiary of one hundred colonies or hives of bees to produce more than 20 tons of honey, gathered within a radius of a few miles, and that vast areas of country contain no bees whatever, we begin to realize that tons upon tons of sugar are being lost annually for the lack of the agency to gather it.

Nectar, the material from which bees manufacture honey, is secreted by nearly every species of flower in larger or smaller quantities. Flavor and color are determined by the particular plant on which the bees work, for bees will seldom work on more than one kind of flower at the same time. Unfortunately, the nectar soon disappears and is lost, the honeybee alone being capable of collecting this sugar supply for the use of man. It is estimated that the amount annually secreted this way exceeds many times the amount of cane sugar consumed.

Honey is the oldest of all known sweets, and until a few hundred years ago was the most common sweet substance available for human food. In early times men found that honey deposited by bees in hollow logs was a delicious food. Eventually they began to hunt for these bee trees and appropriate their contents, and still later they found

it possible to maintain permanent hives for the bees, so that their precious honey might be more readily available. The ancient Greeks were well acquainted with honey and its use holds a prominent place in their writings. The honey of Hymentus is world famous and still much sought after. But it remained for the bee keepers of the past century to develop apiculture to a science whereby production on a large scale was possible. Today bee-keeping is a highly developed profession, taught in the leading agricultural colleges. It produces for its followers incomes equal to those of other lines of agriculture. Because of its requirement that a large amount of time be spent in the open air and the absence of any strenuous labor, the keeping of bees has been adopted by many disabled World War veterans, and in fact has brought health and provided a means of livelihood for many forced by failing health to seek a new line of endeavor.

Few locations in the United States are unfavorable to the production of honey on a more or less large scale, although the clover regions of the north central states are usually considered the best. Surprising as it may seem, many bees are kept in cities and villages, on roofs of buildings and

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in back yards. They produce fair returns in honey in addition to providing their owners an interesting hobby. Among the bee men it is a common expression that the bees board themselves and work for us at the same time. The pollination of fruit trees, clovers and other plant life is another very important duty which bees perform. The yellow dust which we see on a bee's legs is not honey, as some suppose, but pollen which is fed to the young bees. In passing from flower to flower, much of this pollen is distributed by the hairlike covering of the bee's body. In this way pollinating or fertilizing the flowers. Were it not for their unconscious accomplishments in this way the fruit crop of the country would only be a small fraction of what it is; in fact, horticulturists are so well aware of this fact that the owners of large orchards employ beekeepers to take their bees among the fruit trees while they are in bloom, thereby increasing the yield and quality of the fruit.

Contrary to current opinion, bees have no desire to cause trouble and they seldom sting unless molested. Were this not true, professional beekeepers would be unable to work with them for hours unprotected by gloves and often without even a veil for the face.

Among the uninitiated it is commonly thought that bees know their keeper. This is not true. They do recognize fear and nervousness, however, and this accounts for a sting for a blow struck at them, while if apparently unnoticed they will cease their investigations and fly away about their business. They are busy little creatures and would much rather be at work, though it need arise they are ready to sacrifice their lives for the defense of the colony.

Unlike most insect life, existence of the honeybee as an individual is impossible. The colony is necessary for the perpetuation of the race. The honey which a bee stores is consumed by generations yet unborn, for the normal life of a honeybee in the busy season seldom exceeds six weeks. The queen, who is the mother of the colony, lays the eggs which maintain the large force of workers, as many as four thousand a day being not unusual at times. This is her life work. Seldom does she leave the hive, food being carried to her and fed her by the workers.

The workers, who are really undeveloped females, do all the work. They build the comb, gath-

er the stores, keep the hive clean and feed the young. Untiring in their ceaseless labor, they actually work themselves to death. Worn out, with their wings frayed and torn, they die usually in a vain attempt to return to the hive with their last load of nectar. During the summer a number of drones, or male bees, are also present in the hive. Big, lazy, harmless fellows, their presence is tolerated rather than welcomed, for the queen mates but once in a lifetime. With the advent of cold weather these useless members of the colony are driven out and allowed to starve, or less frequently are killed outright.

There are still some people who are skeptical as to the purity of honey. As a matter of fact, man has never been able to manufacture or imitate so much as an ounce of comb honey. Even were this possible, the laws pertaining to adulterations are such that the little difference between the cost of cheap syrups or sugar and that of the genuine product would easily discourage any such practice.

Honey as a food might well be more generally used. Its cost has never been prohibitive and it is the purest of all sweets, retaining enough of the perfume of the flowers from which it comes to have a distinctive flavor unlike that of any other article of diet, making it a food to be prized. Doctors are fast coming to realize its value and advise people to use it in place of the cheaper and less wholesome sweets of which some are so fond. Sufferers from diabetes or serious digestive disturbances often can eat honey when they are unable to touch any other form of sugar. Being in reality a predigested food, honey is readily assimilated by the system. Children, who naturally crave sweets, can eat all the honey they want with no harmful results. In fact, modern doctors recommend it as an ideal children's food.

In Europe the use of honey in cooking is much better known than in America, although at present hundreds of carloads are used in our larger bakeries and progressive housewives have found that some of the finest cakes and cookies are greatly improved by its use. It combines well with almost any receipt and imparts a delicate flavor of distinctive quality. Its use in this respect can be much increased.

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Various candies, in which honey is combined with nut and fruit, have recently appeared on the market. These have met with the approval of all who have tried them, and this superiority over the cheaper glucose combinations cannot be questioned.

With the present trend toward the elimination of waste and the conservation of our natural resources, Americans might well look toward honey as one of the great natural food supplies and one which is being utilized to only a small fraction of its possibilities. Here nature has provided a potential source of great quantities of sugar which may be had for the taking. All that man must do is to supply the medium whereby it can be collected. The busy little bee is in all the world the only agency which can fulfill this mission.

There is an assertion in the above article that perhaps ought to be explained. It is like this: Few locations in the United States are unfavorable to the production of honey on a more or less large scale, although the clover regions of the north central states are generally considered the best. No doubt the writer, C. W. Scott, knows this statement is not correctly applied to the red clover districts. The honeybee cannot work in red clover, excepting in years when aphids eats away part of the clover blossoms. This is because of the fact that the honeybee cannot reach the nectar. But the honeybee can reach the nectar of sweet clover bloom; all varieties, and that carried by nearly every other legume, including the alfalfa and the vetches. That is the reason why the Slogan editor of The Statesman constantly boosts for Grimm alfalfa, Hungarian vetch, Hubam clover, and the other sweet clovers. These will supply an abundance of late bee pasture here, and render the Salem district the best bee country in the world.—Ed.)

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OREGON IS MAKING A GOOD GROWTH EACH YEAR IN HER NUMBER OF SHEEP

This State Has Passed the Two Million Mark, But She Will Not Have Enough Sheep Till She Passes All the Rest, Including Texas—The United States Produces Only About Half the Wool She Consumes

The number of sheep in the United States is about half what it should be, to supply the wool needed for the factories of the country. There is a slight natural growth in number, but it is not as rapid as it ought to be; not more rapid, perhaps, than sufficient to keep pace with the increased demand for woolsens due to increase in population.

There cannot be an ideal condition in this respect till the number increases so largely, together with the increase in average weight of fleece, that our people shall produce all the wools our mills need—till the United States becomes self sufficient in wools.

The official estimate of the number of sheep in the United States on January 1st, 1925, which seems to be the latest of the Year Book of the United States Department of Agriculture, is as follows: 37,223,000 for 1923; 38,300,000 for 1924; 39,134,000 for 1925.

Oregon Shows Up Well
For Oregon the official estimate was 1,860,000 for 1923; 1,916,000 for 1924, and 2,012,000 for 1925. There are only a few states in the 2,000,000 class with Oregon. They are California with 2,621,000, and Ohio, Montana, Wyoming, New Mexico, Utah and Idaho, with over 2,000,000 each. Texas is the only state in the 3,000,000 class, having 3,246,000 sheep.

sheep in those three years was above the average for Oregon.

Production of Wool
The estimated production of wool in the United States in 1924 was 238,550,000 pounds of fleece and 43,800,000 pounds of pulled wool. The latter is mostly from animals slaughtered. The wool imported into the United States for the fiscal year which ended June 30th, 1925, was worth approximately \$130,000,000. The United States and Canada stands at the head of the wool consuming countries of the world. In 1924 we consumed 538,000,000 pounds. France comes next to the United States, Great Britain third, and Germany fourth in the matter of wool consumption. The number of sheep in this country exceeds that of any other country except China and Australia. In 1924 Argentina produced 280,000,000 pounds, New Zealand 189,000,000, British South Africa 193,000,000. Australia which holds first place has to its credit 650,000,000 pounds.

The wool imported into the United States comes largely from Europe, Argentina and Australia. Argentine supplied 32,000,000 pounds in 1924, Australia 35,000,000 and Great Britain 63,000,000 pounds.

The wool crop of the world has quintupled in the last one hundred years while the cotton crop is twenty times greater than a century ago.

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