

The Slogan Pages Are Yours; Aid In Making Them Helpful to Your Wonderful City and Section

SALEM DISTRICT INDUSTRIES

SEVENTH CONSECUTIVE YEAR

THE DAILY STATESMAN dedicates two or more pages each week in the interests of one of the fifty-two to a hundred basic industries of the Salem district. Letters and articles from people with vision are solicited. This is your page. Help make Salem grow.

GROWING CANNERY BEANS, BY BEST COLLEGE AUTHORITY IN THE STATE

The Importance of the Crop—The Varieties—The Seed, Soils, Fertilization, Thinning and Training, Harvesting, Prices, Crop Pests—The Five Important Things in Growing Beans

There is a new bulletin of the Oregon Agricultural college on "Growing Cannery Beans," by Prof. A. G. B. Bouquet. It is circular 222. It is worth printing in full, in this annual Slogan number on Beans, as follows: Importance of the Crop Snap beans, sometimes erroneously called string beans, rank as one of the vegetables for canning in the country. The 1924 pack of green and waxed beans amounted to over 6 million cases, the crop standing 4th in point of volume, or number of cases canned.

plants producing, in spite of the dry, warm weather. Fertilizers Manure or cover crops are the best fertilizers for bean ground. These may also be supplemented by commercial fertilizer if deemed necessary, in which cases complete fertilizer having a possible formula of 3-5-6 might be suitable. In case a complete fertilizer was not used, the land might be top dressed with a nitrogen fertilizer, consisting of either nitrate of soda or sulphate of ammonia mixed with twice the amount of acid phosphate.

Seeding Bush beans are grown in continuous rows, and the field is seeded with a hand seeder, using approximately 60 pounds per acre. The distance between rows is usually 28 to 30 inches. Seed should not be sown too thickly, as the pods will be larger if the plants are not crowded. The plants should never be planted less than three to four inches apart. Later blossoming and smaller pods are likely to result from too thick seeding. Pole beans must be seeded by hand. The field can be cross checked, and the hills sown every three feet, with the rows four feet apart. In these distances there will be about 3600 to 3700 hills per acre.

Thinning and Training There will be no thinning in growing bush beans, but the pole variety will usually be thinned to three plants per hill. The plants persist in growing anti-clockwise. Various means of training and staking are used. In one case, poles five to eight feet long are set in rows four feet apart, and extending north and south, the poles being three feet apart in the rows. Let the poles slant slightly towards the north. In this way, the vines climb better, and the pods are straighter and more easily cleaned.

Another plan is to plant the rows thickly enough so that there will be one plant to every 8 or 10 inches. Posts are set 5 feet high firmly at the end of the rows, and stakes are driven made up of 2x2 inch lumber at intervals about 16 feet along the rows. No. 10 or 12 wire is stretched along the posts between each row, and fastened to the tops of the stakes with wire staples. A lighter wire or twine is stretched along the bottom about six inches from the ground. Between the wire and the twine, twine is stretched, up which the plants will run until they reach the top wire, where they will take care of themselves. Another way is to omit the bottom wire and stick small stakes six inches into the soil and fasten to top wire.

Some growers use edgings, in which case one is set between each two hills. Stakes are sharpened at one end, and driven into the ground about eight inches, and standing about five feet tall. The vines are trained when the runners are about a foot or two in length, being cut on the corners of the stakes with a broad knife blade to hold them. Training is not a hard job, as most of the vines find the stake. Another grower uses posts, as previously mentioned, having two wires, the lowest one 18 inches from the ground, and the top one 5 feet from the ground. Then twine is tied at the top wire, coming down to the bottom wire at each hill. Three-ply string is used.

Harvesting It is most important to pick beans before they have become too large, or have started to swell up the seed inside the pod. It is better to harvest them too small than too large. The quality of any variety is very largely dependent upon the time of picking, or the development of the pod. Some varieties stand longer on the vine without a stage of toughness, therefore the have to be watched very closely in order to have them harvested at the proper time. The (Continued on page 14.)

Dates of Slogans in Daily Statesman

(In Weekly Statesman)	
(With a few possible changes)	Drug Garden, May 6
Loganberries, October 7, 1926	Sugar Beets, Sorghum, Etc., May 13, 1927
Prunes, October 14	Water Powers, May 20
Dairying, October 21	Mining, June 3
Flax, October 28	Land, Irrigation, Etc., June 10
Filberts, November 4	Horticulture, June 17
Walnuts, November 11	Hops, Cabbage, Etc., June 24
Strawberries, November 18	Wholesaling and Jobbing, July 1
Apples, November 25	Cucumbers, Etc., July 8
Raspberries, December 2	Goats, July 22
Mint, December 9	Schools, Etc., July 29
Beans, Etc., December 16	Sheep, Aug. 5
Blackberries, December 23	National Advertising, Aug. 12
Cherries, December 30	Livestock, August 26
Peas, January 6, 1927	Celery and Grain Products, Sept. 2
Gooseberries, January 13	Manufacturing, September 9
Corn, January 20	Automotive Industries, Sept. 16
Celery, January 27	Woodworking, Etc., Sept. 23
Spinach, Etc., February 3	Paper Mills, Sept. 30
Onions, Etc., February 10	Summary, Oct. 7
Potatoes, Etc., February 17	
Bees, February 24	
Poultry and Pet Stock, Mar. 3	
City Beautiful, Etc., March 10	
Great Cows, March 17	
Paved Highways, March 24	
Head Letters, March 31	
Shoes, Etc., April 7	
Legumes, April 14	
Asparagus, Etc., April 21	
Grapes, Etc., April 28	

THIS WEEK'S SLOGAN

DID YOU KNOW that Salem is in the center of what will become a great bean growing and shipping industry; that the raising of green beans for canning is already becoming an important branch of our farming, and will steadily grow to be much more so; that there is a chance for this district to make a great name and large profits in growing salad beans for the world markets; that beans make a profitable crop to grow, in rotation with other crops, and as a succession crop; that we should grow hundreds of thousands of pounds more of dry beans, and also we should grow all of our own Lima beans; and that there will in time be vast room here for more bean growers?

BEET GROWERS OF MONTANA DID WELL

Report on Results of 1926 Yields for the Chinook Factory

(Rev. James Elvin, formerly of Salem, now of Helena, Montana, sends a clipping from one of the Helena newspapers with the following dispatches:)

Average \$73 An Acre CHINOOK, Dec. 10.—According to the summary of the results of sugar beet culture in this locality, as checked up by the Utah-Idaho Sugar company here, the beet grower received an income of \$73.12 an acre from his beets after deducting his expenses from a field producing 15.5 tons to the acre. This was the general average tonnage produced on 35-acre tracts this year.

The expense of producing this tonnage has been listed as follows by the sugar company: Hand labor on 15.5 ton crop—bunching and thinning, \$11; two hoeings, \$4; pulling and topping, \$12.65, making a total of \$27.63. Receipts at the rate of \$6.50 a ton, already paid, \$100.75. This leaves \$73.12 as the net income to the beet grower above hand labor costs.

The general average on 16 acres of beets this year was 18 tons and the general average in 6.5 acres was 24 tons. The better yields obtained this year over last, according to the sugar company, were due to the fact that all the land in the 1926 beet crop was fall plowed and fertilized during the winter with plenty of moisture in the subsoil in the fall. This gave the young beet plants a good start. Early planting and plenty of seed, at least 18 to 20 pounds per acre, secured a good stand. Thinning, weeding and irrigating were done in proper time and manner. The 1927 yield can be greatly increased, it is believed, by continued improvement on the method used for irrigation by leveling

the land so water will not "pond" on the beets and scald them. This caused considerable loss last season.

Prize Winning Growers CHINOOK, Dec. 10.—The Utah-Idaho Sugar company has announced the prize winners in the 1926 beet crop contest. The prize of \$60 for the best 20 acres goes to J. W. Ames of Zurich, who harvested 337.32 tons of Zurich. His average per acre was 18.66 tons. These beets were delivered to the North Fork dump. This contest is limited to growers raising more than 20 acres of beets.

The prize of \$37.50 for the best 10 acres was won by James and Leo Morgan of Zurich. They had 183 tons on a 10 acre tract with an average per acre of 18.3 tons. These beets were delivered to the Madras dump. This contest was limited to growers growing over 10 acres and under 20 acres.

For the best five acres with a prize of \$30, Oscar Strande of Zurich, was winner. He harvested 91.17 tons or 18.23 tons an acre from a five acre tract. His beets were delivered at the Madras dump. Competition in this was limited to growers who raised over five acres and under 10 acres. The \$22.50 prize for the best one acre tract was won by Raleigh Barlow of Cascade, a boy 11 years old. He grew 20.3 tons from one acre. He did all the hand labor himself and his beets were delivered to the Cascade dump.

(Chinook, Montana, where the factory is located, is in Blaine county, next to the Canadian line.—Ed.)

Buy at Director's and save, \$20 men's all wool suits \$9.95 in Director's Downstairs Store. \$2.50 sliver pants \$1.59; \$2.50 sliver coats \$1.59; 60c toe rubbers 19c. (*)

Reduction on all hats at the Vanity Hat Shoppe, 387 Court St. Be sure to see our line of hats before buying. Latest metal cloth hats just in. (*)

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WONDERFULLY INSPIRING SCENES IN WESTERN NEBRASKA IN BEET HARVEST TIME DESCRIBED BY FARM PAPER EDITOR

"The North Platte Valley Sweetens the Pot." and "The 1926 Sugar Beet Crop Is Biggest in the History of 'America's Valley of the Nile.'" Are the Words Used by the Writer in His Headlines Over the Article Describing What He Saw on Personal Visit

(Francis A. Flood is associate editor of the Nebraska Farmer, published at Lincoln in that state. He recently made a trip through the sugar beet empire in the western part of Nebraska, and printed in his paper of November 11 several illustrations of the scenes he witnessed, including a cut of one of the huge sugar beet factories in operation, and under the heading, "The North Platte Valley Sweetens the Pot; the 1926 Sugar Beet Crop Is Biggest in the History of 'America's Valley of the Nile.'" The following inspiring article:)

"We're beet—slice—slice—slice—slicin' in the valley, An' top—top—top—beet—toppin' in the valley. Beets—beets—beets—beets—movin' up and down again. There's no restin' in the season!" If Rudyard Kipling had lived through a sugar campaign in the North Platte valley in western Nebraska instead of through the Boer campaign in South Africa, his famous marching poem "Beets," dedicated to the English Tommy Atkins would have been "beets," dedicated to those equally romantic "sugar tramps" of beet fields and sugar factories of the west end.

"Seven—six—eleven—five—nine an'—and twenty tons today. Four—eleven—seventeen—thirty—two the day before. Beets—beets—beets—beets—movin' up and down again. There's no restin' in the season!" There is certainly no busier spot in all Nebraska than the irrigated region in the North Platte valley from Bridgeport to Henry, from September to December—and it's all

"Beets—beets—beets—beets—movin' up and down again. Men—men—men—men—men go mad with watchin' 'em; An' there's no restin' in the season."

The fields in that whole country are full of men, women and children, Americans, German-Russians and Mexicans, all topping and piling beets. The towns are full of the hundreds of factory workers and the hundreds of other people that busy business all

ways brings. And the roads are full, jammed full, of thousands of trucks and beet wagons swarming the highways and byways and all hauling "Beets—beets—beets—beets—movin' up and down again. There's no restin' in the season!" (And there isn't.)

I spent a few breath taking days in the North Platte valley recently, in the height of the beet season, and among other places there I visited one of the Great Western Sugar Company's beet dumps near Scottsbluff, the capital of this sugar empire. Now a beet dump is just one little detail in the vast organization for the handling of this annual crop and yet, at this one dump at the time I was there, a file of beet wagons and trucks was lined up the full length of a huge beet pile a quarter of a mile long and heaped eight feet high, nearly 20,000 tons of sugar beets waiting their turn to be made into sugar. And they told me that before seven o'clock that morning there had been a hundred loads hauled in from the farms and shoveled onto that one pile, and that the procession kept up all day long, and for two months or more during the season.

And this was only one of the 75 similar dumps, each one costing about \$5,000 to build, that are kept equally busy within the comparatively narrow confines of the North Platte valley irrigated district, the whole thing a bee hive of industry, the beatin'est place for teeming activity that I have ever seen.

There are six railroad spurs reaching out like long fingers among the farms in the territory, and there is a dump every two or three miles all along this 56 miles of spur track. No farmer has to haul his beets more than three miles and yet, with an average

haul of a little more than a mile, hundreds of farmers are kept busy hauling in their beet crop for six weeks or more every fall. At one of these dumps, besides the scores of wagons many of them drawn by four horses, there were 30 trucks, most of them hauling two tons to a load and averaging six loads per day. There were 684 loads hauled in and unloaded in one single day at one of these beet dumps this fall.

Needless to say, all the roads the full length of the irrigated territory are kept crowded from daylight to dark with these two-ton trucks and four horse teams all hauling beets to the dumps or factories. A motorist traveling through finds his hands as full dodging beet hauling traffic in the North Platte valley at this season of the year as he would in dodging street traffic in a large city, for the roads are full of loaded and empty wagons and trucks going and coming between farm and dump. Beet haulers were getting as high as \$125 per month and board, for work is always plentiful and wages high during sugar campaign in the irrigated sections of western Nebraska.

Here is what the valley looks like to a stranger who simply drives through and sees what he can on the surface without asking any questions at all: Whole

families of "contract labor" working from daylight to dark on every little farm; a wagon and truck transportation system that hauls thousands of tons of bulk farm produce to market every day for weeks crowding every dusty side road and highway to the limit; railroad switch engines chugging right out into the countryside and picking up trailload after trailload of beets almost from the farms themselves; a beet dump every three or four miles, 75 of them in all, and each one loading several railroad cars a day and each dump with a few acres of surplus beets piled eight feet high on the ground waiting to be moved; five great factories all within a radius of 15 miles from the center of the district and employing a few thousand workers who, in their turn, speed up all the wheels of business and activity in the busy little towns.

But back of this remarkable physical appearance itself what does it all amount to anyway? Nearly 1,000,000 tons of sugar beets were produced within the narrow borders of this irrigated valley from Bridgeport to the Wyoming line, a little strip of territory only about 50 miles long and 15 miles wide—and please bear in mind that an average ton of beets makes about two and a half 100 pound bags of sugar. Figure it out for yourself.

Also bear in mind that the guaranteed minimum price paid for beets to the grower this year is \$8 per ton. It is this \$8,000,000 revenue from the 1926 beet crop

(Continued on page 14.)

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