

Continuation of the Slogan Page: Subject This Week, the Bean Industry

OREGON PACKING CO. HAS BIG PACK

Has Had Special Cannery for Beans for Two Years; Will Continue It

Only one cannery at Salem packed string beans the last two years—the cannery of the Oregon Packing company. This same cannery will pack beans again the coming year, perhaps from an increased acreage.

The canning of beans is different from the putting up of fruits and other vegetables—takes different machinery and appliances. The Oregon Packing company two years ago put in special bean canning equipment, at their big building across the track from the Southern Pacific passenger depot, where they also have their pickle factory.

Future of Bean Industry

A number of other canneries in the Salem district pack beans. The Kentucky Wonder bean is the variety grown principally here for canning.

Some other canneries in this district use the Refugee, a bush bean; especially the canneries on the Columbia river.

It is predicted that in the course of time, and probably soon, a large bean industry will be built up here—growing beans of high quality for canning, and advertising them to the first class trade; making a specialty of salad beans.

The Salem district ought also to grow hundreds of thousands of pounds more of dry beans; to supply her own needs and those of the districts to the north of us, especially of Alaska.

And we should grow our own supply of the Oregon Lima beans, making as good a quality as the California Lima.

Bonesteel Motor Co., 474 S. Com'l, has the Dodge automobile for you. All steel body. Lasts a lifetime. Ask Dodge owners. They will tell you. (*)

Slate surface roofing applied over your old shingles. We have over 300 jobs in Salem. Nelson Bros., plumbers, sheet metal work, 355 Chemeketa. (*)

GROWING CANNERY BEANS; BY AUTHORITY
(Continued from page 12)

Stringless Refugee, for example, does not develop toughness so rapidly as the Blue Lake. This feature concerning the development of the bean and the contrasting quality of the same, can best be emphasized by having the grower observe the difference in quality after the beans have been canned, in which case there will be a very noticeable difference in the quality of the beans, according to the development of the pod.

Yield

These vary largely according to the variety, kind of soil, possibility of irrigation, and the amount of ground planted. Small areas with good attention naturally bear a heavier yield than larger fields that are not so intensively cultivated and cared for. The bush varieties are not so heavy yielding as the pole sorts. Such varieties as Burpee's Stringless Green Pod and the Refugee will ordinarily

bear from two to four tons per acre, while the Kentucky Wonder and Blue Lake often produce up to seven tons per acre, depending largely on the availability of irrigation water. Where the soil and moisture conditions are quite favorable, five tons per acre is not an unusual yield.

Prices

Beans are usually worth from 2 1/2c to 3 1/2c per pound delivered at the canneries, depending on the quality of the same.

Crop Pests

There are three possible injurious insects that affect snap beans; first, the 12-spotted beetle, which in the spring is very liable to do considerable injury by eating off the tender leaves of the young plants soon after they come through the ground. In some cases, this insect does a great deal of damage, but can be controlled by the use of nicotine sulphate dust as a repellent, or by dust which contains both this material mixed with arsenate of lead, and a carrier, in the form of either lime or sulphur.

Aphis are sometimes very injurious, particularly with the pole beans, but dusting the plants with a nicotine sulphate dust will very largely control this pest, especially where the dusting is not put off till too late in the season, or until the aphids have obtained a foothold.

Red spiders sometimes do a great deal of damage to bean fields, especially where the plants are suffering from a lack of moisture. Where irrigation is available, the plants rarely suffer from attacks of the red spider.

As a summary, the following five things are important in growing beans: (1) Use rich ground, thoroughly prepared for seeding. (2) Obtain and plant a good strain of seed. (3) Irrigate, if possible, to forego the danger of a short crop due to drought. (4) Watch for insect pests that may be easily controlled by proper spray or dust material. (5) Harvest beans when in the best stage of development, picking off the pods enough to prevent pods from becoming too large for acceptance by the canneries.

First National Bank, the bank of friendship and helpfulness in time of need. Interest paid on time deposits. Open an account and watch your money grow. (*)

L. A. Scheeler Auto Wrecking Co., oldest in the Willamette valley. New and used parts and equipment. Low prices and quality service here. 1085 N. Com'l. (*)

Close-up View of College Shown in Play at Capitol

A close-up glimpse of the side of college life that has nothing to do with studies, but a lot to do with fun in an institution of higher learning, is shown in B. P. Schulberg's newest screen play, "The Plastic Age" which plays for the last time at the Capitol theatre this afternoon.

What do the students do during their spare time? This question has caused a lot of worry for interested parents. Some of the things that they might do are presented interestingly in the Schulberg picture. It is an adaptation of Percy Marks' lively novel of college life and youth in general, directed by Wesley Ruggles.

Ulrich & Roberts, realtors, 122 N. Commercial St., know property values and make for you profitable investments. Will both save and make you money. (*)

SOME WONDERFUL HOLSTEIN RECORDS

Made by Cows of F. W. Durbin & Son; Going to Pure Breds Only

A Holstein heifer, two years old, owned by F. W. Durbin & Son, of Salem, has just completed a record of 22.61 lbs. butter in 7 days that places her first for her age in the state. She is Lady Iris Homestead De Kol, and during the seven days that she was on official test she produced 454.9 lbs. of milk testing 3.977 per cent. She was sired by the herd bull on the Meadow Lawn Farm, Sir Walker Inka Homestead. She was exhibited at the recent Oregon state fair, winning first prize in class and was then shown at the Pacific International, where there was one of 260 Holsteins exhibited, and won third prize in a large class.

Her dam is Lady Segis Pontiac De Kol Burke, grand champion at the Oregon state fair, 1926. This cow also recently completed an official record of 499.6 lbs. milk in seven days testing 4.2 per cent. Another daughter of the latter cow and a full sister to the former is Lady Marion Segis Homestead. She was first prize three year old at the recent Oregon state fair and has also just completed an official record. Her production for seven days was 402.1 lbs. milk, average test 4.7 per cent, with a total of 23.61 lbs. butter.

Records Are Remarkable

These records are considered remarkable for cattle that have just returned from a successful trip on the show circuit.

Another daughter recently tested is Queen Inka Dell Homestead. Her record was 481.8 lbs. milk, average test 4.378; total butter 26.37 lbs. This record was made as a three year old. The state record in this class is just over 27 lbs.

Roller skating at the Dreamland Rink, Tuesday, Friday and Saturday from 7:30 to 10:30 p. m. Ladies admitted free. Gentlemen 10c. Skating 25c. (*)

WONDERFULLY INSPIRING SCENES IN BEET HARVEST

(Continued from page 12)

In western Nebraska that is the important feature to the growers on the 70,000 acres in sugar beets this year. And yet this 70,000 acres in beets comprise only about one-sixth of the cultivated, irrigated acreage in this productive little valley that has made such astounding seven-league strides of progress since The Great Western Sugar Company built the first sugar factory there only 16 years ago.

There is a larger acreage in alfalfa and sweet clover than in beets, and yet these crops are only a by-product of the great business of raising beets, productive as they are themselves in actual revenue and in the rotation system. There are also grown annually about 15,000 acres of potatoes, and there is extensive cattle and sheep feeding made more profitable on account of the beet pulp and molasses feed. These same by-products of the main industry, sugar making, play an important part in the development of dairying that has sprung up in the valley within the past few years until there are five cheese factories now operating within a radius of 15 miles, and an enormous cream, butter and ice cream business besides. In a way all of these great industries are subsidiary to King Beet for they all work in naturally with the principal crop, sugar.

The output of more than 2,000,000 bags of sugar is more than enough to supply the entire state, and yet there are about 750,000 bags of cane sugar shipped into Nebraska and consumed here every year forcing an equal number of bags of beet sugar to find a more distant market outside of the state, at additional expense through a bigger freight bill. Who pays these higher freights? The grower stands his share for if all the Nebraska sugar could be sold in Nebraska the average net receipts from every bag of sugar would be much higher than it is when half of it is sold in distant markets, and the grower shares with the manufacturer in the sugar receipts through the sliding scale.

Through the sliding scale plan

HERE ARE THE FIGURES

In the language of the classics—some crop!

Joined end to end the rows of beets grown this season for sale to the Great Western Sugar company would reach 60 times around the earth. The material used in the burlap sugar bags would give Sir Walter Raleigh a roll large enough to pave the way for his lady friend clear around Merrie England, and leftovers sufficient to put down a burlap path across the world to Australia with enough to carpet Main street in Sidney. The sugar output would fill 16,666 cars, or a train 175 miles long. The beets themselves would require a train of 74,680 cars and 746 locomotives, and it would be so long that when the engineer would be whistling for his wife to get supper ready in Denver the rear brakeman would be waving goodbye to his girl in Kapsas City.

(These figures may be verified in The Sugar-Press for September.)

the beet growers are paid a certain guaranteed minimum price per ton for their beets delivered at the dumps. Then in case of a high sugar content in the beets, or a high price for the finished product, sugar, or both, the grower shares in the extra profits with his partner, the manufacturer, who in the North Platte valley is The Great Western Sugar Company. The growers are paid a bonus, or extra payment, that is based upon the number of dollars actually received from a ton of beets, as sugar.

If over half of this sugar is shipped out of the state and large freight bills must be deducted from the ultimate receipts, the grower takes his loss along with the manufacturer, down to the minimum guaranteed price per ton, which this year was set at \$8 per ton, the highest it has been for several years. In other words if the people of Nebraska would use only beet sugar, nearly all the money that is now being paid in freight bills on the cane sugar that is shipped in and on

the beet sugar that is shipped out could be saved. The beet growers in the western part of the state would get their share, which would result in an increased prosperity in just that proportion over the whole territory. The saving in freight and more efficient distribution would also logically operate for lower sugar prices to the consumer eventually because of the saving in freight not only to the beet sugar companies but to the cane sugar manufacturers as well.

But cane sugar is better, some people say, and there are still some old-fashioned housewives who believe that beet sugar is not good for jelly making, fine cake making and candy making. It is interesting, but true, that there is absolutely no chemical difference between the two kinds of sugar and that no chemist has yet found a method whereby he can tell the difference between them. If these chemists with all the knowledge of their profession and all their equipment for making tests of all kinds cannot detect any shortcomings in the beet sugar, it is a pretty safe bet that the housewife herself would be hard put to find by actual experiment that either one is inferior for any purpose whatever.

After visiting the sugar beet territory as I did and after receiving such a tremendous "kick" out of observing this mammoth agricultural industry in full operation right here in Nebraska I naturally became more interested in listening to the arguments pro and con as regards beet or cane sugar, and I asked a number of housewives what the difference was. Some told me the color and some

Vibbert & Todd Electric Store, High at Ferry Sts. Agents for the Easy Washer. Good service and low prices are bringing an increasing trade to this store. (*)

Capital City Cooperative Creamery. Milk, cream, buttermilk. The Buttercup butter has no equal. Gold standard of perfection. 137 S. Com'l. Phone 299. (*)

said that one is coarser than the other—and some vice versa—and I smiled (to myself, of course) for several of the leading chemists of the sugar company, as well as the factory manager, and other sugar experts had admitted their inability to tell the one from the other and they further explained that they can make their own beet sugar as coarse or as fine as they care to and can also regulate the color hazard at will. It is true that in the early days of the beet sugar industry there was a difference, but as the science of the business developed, better and better sugar was manufactured and for a good many years it has been impossible for anyone to detect any difference between beet and cane sugar.

As an understanding of the comparative value of beet and cane sugar is gradually spreading over the state and the prejudice against beet sugar is disappearing a more economical distribution through a saving in freight rates and marketing problems will be reflected not only in lower prices for the consumer but in higher prices for the beets paid to the grower and the increased development and prosperity of the state agriculturally and economically.

A higher guaranteed minimum price per ton for beets is being paid this year to the North Platte valley growers than has been paid for several years. In the past there has been some friction at times between the two partners in the business of making sugar, the grower and the manufacturer, but the two partners now seem to be in complete accord and are working together for their mutual advantage.

Representatives of the Great Western Sugar company as well as officers of the Beet Growers association, Eben Warner, L. R. Leonard, County Agent Phil Sheldon, and several growers whom I

visited personally while in the valley seemed to be satisfied that no difficulty will be experienced in fixing the guarantee minimum price and the sliding scale for next year on account of this mutual confidence that obtains at the present time.

All in all it appeared to me that the wonderful North Platte valley is scheduled for a period of rich development in the future that can be duplicated only by its phenomenal development since 1910 when there were no sugar factories, no beets, no cheese factories, no large towns, no cattle or sheep feeding to speak of and very little dairying and alfalfa. It has blossomed out from this discouraging outlook of 16 years ago into what is now called "America's Valley of the Nile," and has yet to come into the full bloom of its tremendous possibilities.

More will be written about this rich irrigated district in an early issue.

H. L. Stiff Furniture Co., leaders in complete home furnishings, priced to make you the owner. The store that studies your every need and is ready to meet it, absolutely. (*)

County Banks Represented at Meeting Here Recently

Banking conditions in Salem are good and give no reason for alarm. It was brought out at a meeting of the Marion county bankers' association here Tuesday evening. Practically all banking towns in the county sent representatives to the meeting. Alfred A. Schramm, cashier of the Corvallis State bank, was the principal speaker.

Chas. K. Spaulding Logging Co., lumber and building materials. The best costs no more than inferior grades. Go to the big Salem factory and save money. (*)

Attend the Statesman Free Cooking School

Today and Tomorrow -- 2 p. m.

at the Grand Theatre

SPECIAL PROGRAM

Jeanette Beyer, Domestic Science Expert, in charge.

Come Early and Get a Good Seat

Recipe programs will be given away free each afternoon of the school. There will be no admission charge as the cooking school is a public service given to the women of Salem by The Oregon Statesman. Every one is invited to attend each of the daily programs.

Prizes Given Today Include

All Things Cooked, Crisco, Buttercup Butter, etc.

Equipment Demonstrated

Two Standard electric ranges, a Hoosier cabinet and two Hoosier tables furnished by the Giese-Powers Furniture company.

A dining room set by H. L. Stiff Furniture company.

Table linen by the Miller Mercantile company.

A Congoleum rug by Max O. Buren.

A Frigidaire plant by B. Christensen.

Flowers by C. F. Breithaupt.

Buttercup butter by Capital City Cooperative creamery.

Silverware by Burnett Brothers.

Groceries by the Roth Grocery.

Electric power by the Portland Electric company.

Milk and cream by the Fairmount dairy.

Rex flour, Crisco preferred stock and Calumet are featured at the school.



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Things of beauty and a joy forever—silken undergarments and negligees are the most truly acceptable of all feminine gifts. Teddies, nightgowns, pajamas, slips, step-ins and bloomers, in all shades.

TEDDIES	1.39 to 2.98
NIGHT GOWNS	.98c to 4.48
PAJAMAS	1.98 to 3.95
SLIPS	1.75 to 2.25
STEP-INS	.98c to 2.98
BLOOMERS	.98c to 2.98
PADDED ROBES	7.95 to 12.48
NEGLIGEEES	8.95 to 24.75





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Note This Schedule		
Lv. Salem	No. 16	At. Portland
6:41 a. m.	No. 16	8:50 a. m.
9:33 a. m.	No. 18	11:35 a. m.
1:25 p. m.	No. 14	3:30 p. m.
5:35 p. m.	No. 34	7:40 p. m.

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