

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

SALEM DISTRICT INDUSTRIES

EIGHTH 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.

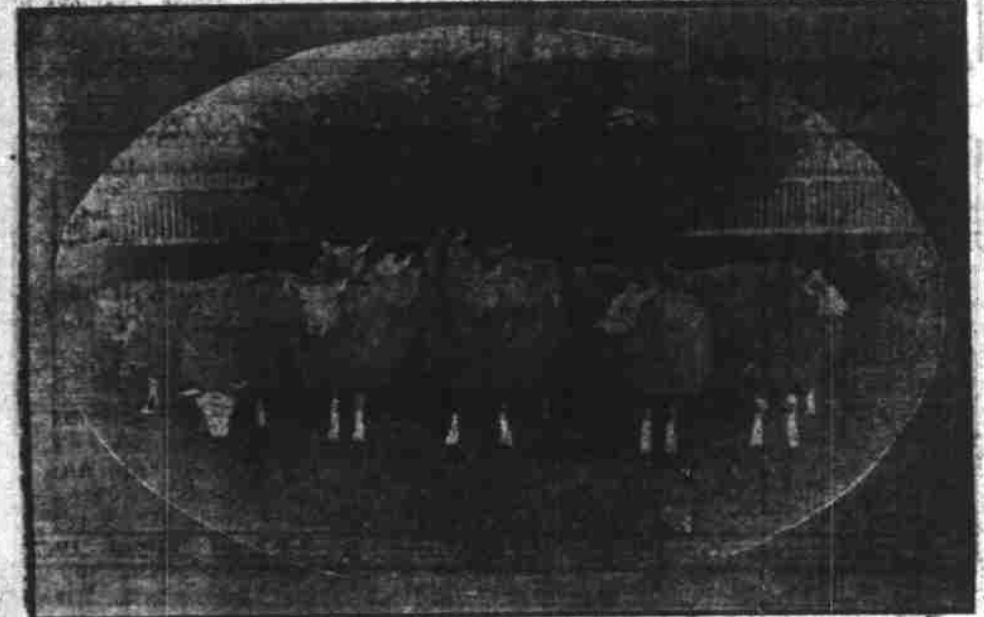
HARRY HAWKINS, WELL KNOWN SALEM MAN, IS LEADER IN SHEEP INDUSTRY

Practices What He Preaches, for Hawkins & Roberts Are Feeding 1800 Lambs Now on Their Rope and Clover Land—Willamette Valley Has Great Advantage, With So Much Land Adapted to Clover Raising—Number of Sheep Enthusiasts Increasing Here

Hawkins & Roberts, leading Salem brokers and builders and owners of down town property, do not confine their operations to the city itself. They believe a prosperous country is necessary to maintain a prosperous and growing city. So they extend their operations to the ownership and development of farms in the Salem district. The following is the result of a talk of a Statesman reporter with Harry H. Hawkins yesterday, on the matter of the importance of sheep for this section, in which Mr. Hawkins is very enthusiastic, and in which

sheep with only dry land pasture has difficulty in putting his lambs in a fat marketable condition. Sheep should be raised over clover. Clover should be raised under sheep, a very profitable example of successful "two story" farming. Clover alone, however, would not supply sufficient feed the first year to support the sheep, and without the sheep to break up the crust and keep the soil mulched, the crop of clover would likely be killed out during the warm dry weather.

Some Salem district wool producers.



Editor Statesman: It is possible to increase the quality and quantity of wool production through a systematic culling out of low producing sheep? A culling project conducted during the last five years on the Ned Sherlock ranch near Lakeview seems to point to the fact that it is. Culling was begun in 1923 by Mr. Sherlock, working with W. L. Teutsch, then county agent of Lake county, and H. A. Lindgren, livestock specialist for the O. A. C. extension service. Since then the average fleece in a breeding flock of from 1500 to 1800 Rambouillet ewes has been increased

Dates of Slogans in Daily Statesman (Also in Weekly Statesman)

- (With a few possible changes) Logansberries, October 7, 1926
- Prunes, October 14 17
- Dairying, October 31
- Flax, October 28
- Filberts, November 4
- Walnuts, November 11
- Strawberries, November 18
- Apples, November 25
- Raspberries, December 2
- Mint, December 9
- Beans, Etc., December 16
- Blackberries, December 23
- Cherries, December 30
- Pears, January 6, 1927
- Gooseberries, January 13
- Corn, January 20
- Celery, January 27
- Spinach, Etc., February 3
- Onions, Etc., February 10
- 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 Lettuce, March 31
- Shoes, Etc., April 7
- Legumes, April 14
- Asparagus, Etc., April 21
- Grapes, Etc., April 28
- Drug Garden, May 5
- Sugar Industry, May 12
- Water Powers, May 19
- Irrigation, May 26
- Mining, June 2
- Land, Irrigation, etc., June 9
- Floriculture, June 16
- Hops, Cabbage, etc., June 23
- Wholesaling, Jobbing, June 30
- Cucumbers, etc., July 7
- Hogs, July 14
- Goats, July 21
- Schools, July 28
- Sheep, August 4
- Seeds, August 11
- National Advertising, Aug. 18
- Livestock, August 25
- Grain & Grain Products, Sept. 1
- Manufacturing, Sept. 8
- Automotive Industries, Sept. 15
- Woodworking, etc., Sept. 22
- Paper Mills, Sept. 29

THIS WEEK'S SLOGAN

DID YOU KNOW That the Salem district is one of the best countries in the world for the raising of medium wool sheep; that every farm in this section ought to have some sheep; that they provide two crops a year—the wool and the lambs; that besides this the sheep pay for their keep in rendering the lands free from weeds and in fertilizing it; that sheep breeding is carried on here with the minimum of cost and care, with green grass the year through; that the young man here who will get some land and some sheep will always have a bank account, and that the Willamette valley ought to become known as the home of pure bred sheep, as it is now famed the wide world over for its pure bred cattle?

ability, as well as fleece weight and quality. Rams of heavy fleeces were used in mating. Good Gain First Year The fleece average for 1927 was 9.7 pounds for 1889 ewes, an increase of 1.4 pounds over the 1923 average. In addition, the standard fleece weight had been increased from 7 to 8 pounds, and where 241 ewes had been culled as under that fleece weight in 1923, only 181 were below the increased standard in 1927. Where only 180 ewes sheared 10 pounds or more in 1923, 790 topped that weight in 1927, and only 30 sheared less than 7 pounds, as compared with 234 under 7 pounds in 1923. On top of that increase the ewes maintained a lambing percentage of 95 per cent, considered very good under range conditions. The Sherlock flock is cared for in the manner usually found on any well managed sheep ranch. Sheep are wintered and lambed on the ranch, with shears for lambing. They are summered on the range. In weighing, fleeces are received just as they are tied by the fleecer. As each ewe is shorn she is held in a separate compartment with her fleece weight is recorded. If she does not measure up to the standards of fleece weight, physical condition, conformation, age, and ability to produce lambs, she is marked for culling. In this way the flock has been built up with a better breed of ewes, more uniform in body conformation, with heavier and better fleeces. Lamb production has been high, along with the other improvements. Sheepmen Take Notice "Sheep men all over the state are giving their attention to the Sherlock figures, and are discussing average fleece weight more than ever," says Mr. Lindgren. "Flock owners are demanding other necessary qualifications in their selection of rams. "Wool alone, of course, is not the basis for culling ewes," he goes on in explaining the culling plan. "If a ewe does not produce a lamb, or is off because of some physical defect, it is con-

ORGANIZING NEW SHEEP COMPANY

"A Pure Bred Ram With Every Flock of Sheep in Oregon" Is Motto

Editor Statesman: I am in receipt of yours of recent date asking that I furnish certain information regarding the sheep industry in the Willamette valley. I have been engaged more or less in the sheep business for the last fifteen years, and from my experience find the sheep business very profitable under the proper management. I have been a breeder of pure bred Hampshire sheep over a period of twelve years. The Hampshire is a large black-faced, medium woolled type, larger than the

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Shropshire, and the lambs will weigh from ten to fifteen pounds more at ninety days than will a Shrop. There has been a big demand for Hampshire rams in eastern Oregon and Idaho. They make a very desirable cross on the range ewes and produce a larger lamb at time of market. I am also a breeder of pure bred Lincoln sheep. This type is very hardy and will shear from twelve to twenty pounds per fleece. It requires more feed to run them than does the Shrop or Hamp, but right now there is large demand in eastern Oregon and Idaho for this breed.

However, to engage successfully in the sheep business, the breeder does not have to confine himself to any one grade of sheep. The fat sheep will bring the biggest returns in the end. More farmers should have a small band to clean up the stubbles and weed patches and keep down the browse in the pastures. They should also provide a few acres of rape in order that they might fatten out the lambs to receive the top price for them. The last five or six years I have advocated the growing of rape in Marion and Polk counties among the sheep men, as rape is the best feed grown to fatten lambs. They will take on from ten to twenty pounds in thirty days. This will increase the value of the lambs from one to two dollars per head. I have just completed the organization of the Oregon Sheep and Wool company, having a capital stock of \$20,000, which will take over and continue the sheep business I have established during the last six or seven years. The company expects to not only raise pure bred Hampshire and Lincoln breeds, but also expects to run a good sized flock of grade ewes and will, in the future, consider letting out a number of ewes on shares with good reliable farmers. I believe that the sheep industry in the Willamette valley is now in its infancy and can be built up as one of the leading industries which we have. In building up flocks of sheep, however, one should use good judgment in securing a uniform type of ewes, then purchase a pure bred ram to go with his flock. I am a believer in good foundation stock to breed from and my slogan is: "A pure bred ram with every flock of sheep in Oregon."

MARK D. McALLISTER Salem, Ore., Aug. 3, 1927.

There have been over a hundred years of peace and friendly intercourse between America and Great Britain. But now that our theatrical people have sent "Able's Irish Rose" to London, we would not blame John Bull if he were to break off diplomatic relations immediately. According to the records the average life of the Hapsburgs the last ruling house in the Austrian Empire tripled in the 358-year period. This means that they steadily became more healthy, or that the marksmanship of the proletariat grew poorer.

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COLLEGE AUTHORITY TELLS HOW TO START A FLOCK IN WESTERN OREGON

Best Time To Buy, Popular Breeds, How Many, Ideals For Beginners—Good Health Important—Selecting The Sire—If a Ram Is a Good One He Is Half the Flock, And If He Is a Poor One, He Is All Of It—Rams Must Be Better Than the Ewes

Editor Statesman: Beginners in the sheep business have found it best to start their flocks with grade sheep. Raising and selling pure bred breeding stock is best undertaken by persons experienced in sheep raising. Farmers in western Oregon have entered the sheep business by purchasing good young breeding ewes, bred or unbred, by purchasing ewe lambs, by purchasing old ewes, or by taking a flock of ewes on shares for a few years, retaining a flock of good grade ewes, though requiring considerable capital, has proved the best way to start in sheep. When ewes of breeding age sell for twelve to thirteen dollars per head, ewe lambs can be purchased for seven to eight dollars at weaning time. Ewe lambs do not produce lambs the first year, but fleece produced and the increase in value have usually paid for all expenses the first year and made a nice return on the investment for beginners. Late summer and early fall have been found to be the most favorable time to purchase a flock of sheep. More ewes at a lower price are for sale then than at any other time. Ewe lambs in grease in price during the winter and are seldom for sale just before lambing begins. Any breed of sheep is good when kept under proper conditions. Six standard breeds, the Lincoln, Cotswolds, Hampshires, Shropshires, Oxford, and Romney have proved most popular in western Oregon. Each of these breeds has its good and bad points, but the first four are the most numerous. Selection is usually made by studying the locality, and fitting the breed to the surroundings. How Many? The number of ewes a beginner will buy depends on the amount of capital available and the source of feed supply. Starting with one sheep for every acre and a half to two acres of open native sod land and later increasing the number if the land will carry more and beginners have gained experience as the business grew, is good practice. Thirty head of ewes require but little more care than 10 or 15 head, the ideal size flock to start with being 20 to 30 ewes. Farmers wishing to start with 20 to 30 ewes select their sheep, if possible, from healthy, well bred flocks in their own locality, giving them the opportunity to

know more about the sheep they buy. County agents and local bankers are usually well posted on stock for sale and in many instances render real service to men wishing to start flocks. "The ideal ewe for the beginner," as described by O. M. Nelson, sheep specialist of the Oregon Agricultural College experiment station at Corvallis, "is the two or three year old. Ewes of this age are at their prime and usually are not culled. Having produced a crop or two of lambs, they will have less trouble during lambing and will make good mothers. Such ewes will, of course, be high in price. Yearling ewes are good, but for the first year are not equal to the two and three year olds as producers of lambs. Four and five year old ewes are still good for two or three years, but they should be carefully inspected by competent judges before buying. Often among ewes of this age there are many culs because of spool wools or lamb production, applit adders and broken mouths. Six year old ewes are on the decline in wool production and are good for only one or two crops of lambs. Good Health Important "Good health, indicated by alertness, by a bright, clear, pink skin, and by bright eyes having plenty of red blood showing in the white of the eyeballs and eyelids is important. Extreme emaciation, coughing pale skin, dry harsh wool and scouring are all indications of poor health. Eyes having successfully raised twin lambs are usually thin. It is well to purchase such ewes if they are otherwise desirable, but unthrifty ewes should never be purchased, as they are apt to be badly infested with internal parasites such as lung worms, stomach worms, and liver flukes, which may permanently injure the flock. "The teeth should be carefully inspected, especially on ewes four years old or older. All eight incisor teeth should be present and the molars should show even wear. Sometimes the molars wear unevenly and become jagged, causing sores to form in the mouth, interfering with proper mastication. "The ewe's udder should be soft and pliable. Ewes troubled with inflammation or other udder diseases will usually have lumpy and

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deformed udders. When in good condition the teats are intact and free from sores or hard cores. Wool is Important Wool is one of the sources of income from the flock, and in selecting a farm flock has been given much consideration. Breeding ewes selected are heavy shearers well covered with dense wool of good length. Fleeces of breeding flocks that are free from black fiber and of even quality have been found by beginners to be the best. Selecting The Ram "The selection of a ram is the most important part of establishing a flock of sheep," says Mr. Nelson. "There is an old saying that if a ram is a good one he is half the flock, and if he is a poor one he is all of it. One inferior ram can do damage to a breeding flock that will take years to correct. In selecting a ram one should endeavor to get a ram typical of the breed he represents. He should be active, vigorous, and preferably from one to three years old. The best rams are those that shear a good fleece and are of the early maturing type producing lambs that will develop and fatten before dry weather sets in. Rams should always be better than ewes, otherwise flock improvement will be impossible." JAMES K. GOSS. Corvallis, Ore., Aug. 2, 1927. (Professor O. M. Nelson, sheep specialist of the Oregon Agricultural college, is one of the best authorities in this section in matters coming under his department. —Ed.)

Who remembers the good old days when we thought the Chinese were so peaceful they didn't do anything but laundrer shirts and make-chow mein? The Marx cabinet at Berlin has weathered the international crisis but threatens to fall over the beer tax question. Which shows that man people regard as more important are things which the competent than international issues.

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TIMES HAVE CHANGED Nature is the Chiropractor's only aid—adjustments remove the pinch on the nerves, and enable Nature to do her part to make and keep the body well. Ninety-five per cent of diseases are due to pressure upon nerves along the side of the vertebral column. This pressure interferes with their functions; hence inflammation, unnatural action, pain and distress are manifested where these nerves end. All diseases are prolonged, until the pressure upon these nerves leading to the affected parts is adjusted. It is the business of the Chiropractor to locate this pressure which he does very accurately with the aid of the Neurocolometer, and to release this pressure with the hand, the doing of which has never been taught in other schools, nor practiced by them. Ancient methods and cure-all put but little check on disease. Times have changed and science is progressing. Chiropractic Adjustments given according to a Neurocolometer reading relieve the nerve impingement and permit nature to remove the cause of disease and correct abnormalities without the use of drugs. Remember the Neurocolometer locates Nerve Pressure. Chiropractic Adjustments remove nerve pressure. Neurocolometer readings by appointment only. DR. O. L. SCOTT, D.C. 254 North High Street Phone 87 or 1473