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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.

SOUND ADVICE OF FRED W. STEUSLOFF ON AMPLE SUPPLY OF HIGH QUALITY BEEF

When We Get Sugar Factories, the Question Will Be Settled—In the Mean Time, a Large Proportion of Our Best Cuts Must Come from Bees Shipped in From Southern and Eastern Oregon and Idaho and Montana

On Wednesday, August 18th of last year, Fred W. Steusloff was interviewed by a Statesman representative at the Salem Rotary club meeting, which he attended. The same afternoon he played a game of golf on the Illihee club course. The next forenoon, by the time the ink printing the article on the Slogan pages of The Statesman was fairly dry, the spirit of Fred W. Steusloff had taken its flight to the fields of asphodel beyond the stars. He had gone to his work at the packing plant as usual on Thursday morning, and had been suddenly stricken with the fatal affection of the heart which cut off his useful career in the prime of life. So the message below, the result of the interview of the day before, may be appropriately called, Fred W. Steusloff's last message on a subject that vitally affects the Salem district and the whole of the Willamette valley. He was a competent judge. He knew from large experience whereof he spoke. The following is the interview of a year ago.

Raise more alfalfa for feeding them, or establish beet sugar factories, in order to have the beet pulp in helping to finish off the beebes; these two things, and the producing of pure bred beef cattle of the approved breeds and strains.

Mr. Steusloff said the markets of this section are now largely supplied with local lambs and mutton, veal, and second class beef, and a few beebes of the higher class. But most of the high class beebes come from southern Oregon, where alfalfa is raised on a considerable scale, especially in Josephine and Jackson counties, and from eastern Oregon alfalfa districts, and from Idaho, where both beet pulp and alfalfa have been available, and from the alfalfa districts of Montana.

He said no doubt that the spreading of the Grimm alfalfa will help, but the development of a beet sugar industry here will help more in giving us a large supply of beebes that are necessary to supply the best cuts that are demanded by the high class trade, that demands the choicest meats.

Until that time comes, most of the first class beef stock, which a packing house with a reputation to maintain must supply, will have to be brought in from the points named, obtained largely from the stock yards in Portland and shipped to Salem in car lots.

MULES INCREASING IN OREGON, BUT HORSES AND CATTLE ARE DECREASING

The Salem District Farmers Can Afford to Gamble on the Prospect of a Better Demand for Good Horses Before Long, by Producing More Good Colts—There are Too Many Poor Ones Now

The Salem district ought to raise more horses; good horses. The prices of horses are low now, but they are bound to be higher—for good horses; especially good draft horses.

The Yearbook of the United States department of agriculture, just issued, shows that Oregon had 225,000 horses on her farms in 1925, and 214,000 in 1926, and has only 201,000 in 1927. The same authority shows 18,000 mules in Oregon in 1925, 19,000 in 1926, and 20,000 this year. This authority shows for 1910, on the farms of the United States 19,883,000 horses and mules, 15,840,000 in 1926, and 15,279,000 in 1927. The average value of these animals in 1910 was \$120.20, in 1926 it was \$81.46, and this year it is given at \$73.32. The value went up to \$148.86 in 1920.

Uses for Horses There will continue to be uses for horses on the farms of the United States, and those of Oregon, too. The horseless age is far in the future, if it ever comes. The best judges say the raising of good colts, in the Salem district, is a good bet right now. More farmers ought to be taking advantage of the opportunity to cash in on the better prices that are coming, due to the general decrease in interest in breeding them.

In the big cities of the country, some of the large concerns doing both heavy and light hauling are returning to the use of horses, in preference to employing auto trucks. An observing Salem man making a trip throughout the east recently was struck by the number of horses being used in the big cities for hauling heavy and light loads, both short and long distances. The proportion seems to be much larger in some of the great cities than in Salem and Portland.

(The reader will note that the decrease in number of horses and mules on the farms of this country for this year, compared with last year, is small). In California, the decrease in number has been much faster than in Oregon.

imal husbandry of the Oregon Agricultural college, is good authority. He told a Statesman representative in a former interview that the drawback with horse breeding in the United States is that there have been too many small horses and horses of poor type. These horses have been used where good draft horses should have been used. Farmers and horsemen have used them because they were cheap and answered the purpose of real horses.

Prof. Potter Says: "A great many horses at the present time are old and figures show that fewer colts were raised within the last year than in previous years. The stallion registration board figures for the United States also show that there has been about ten per cent decrease in the number of stallions stood for public service. This decrease is particularly marked in the State of Oregon, where there has been a decrease in the number of stallions stood for public service within the last few years.

Since a large proportion of the draft horses are quite old at the present time, and there are probably enough colts to replace the old horses, the gradual increase in price that will take place must take place because of a better quality of horses and because there is a decrease in the number of horses raised.

Horse breeders must follow the practice of eliminating the common types of horses and breed only the best mares to the best stallions. Cattle Figures Down The number of cattle in the United States is decreasing, as well as the number of horses and mules. The Yearbook quoted above gives the number for 1925 at 61,996,000, for 1926 at 59,148,000, and for the present year at 57,521,000.

For Oregon the same authority gives the number of cattle for 1925 at 796,000, for 1926 at 716,000, and for this year at 687,000. A big decrease, due in large part to the decrease in number of beef cattle on the ranges. There is certainly no good excuse for any decrease in number of dairy cattle,

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

- (With a few possible changes) Drug Garden, May 5.
- Loganberries, October 7, 1926
- Prunes, October 14
- Dairying, October 21
- Flax, October 28
- Filberts, November 4
- Walnuts, November 11
- Strawberries, November 18
- Apples, November 25
- Raspberries, December 2
- Mint, December 9
- Spinach, 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
- Silos, etc., April 7
- Legumes, April 14
- Asparagus, etc., April 21
- Grapes, etc., April 28
- 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.
- Coats, 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 Salem has become an important live stock center, through the building and operation and growth of the Valley Packing company, a concern owned by local capital; that this stabilizes and guarantees the best prices in the United States for all kinds of marketable live stock; that the farmers of the Salem district ought to raise more and mroe cattle and horses and hogs and sheep and poultry, for the profits they can make directly and for the benefits that will come to them indirectly in the better farming methods that will thus be encouraged; and that this is the very best farming and fruit growing and mixed farming section in the whole world; and that there is room here, and there are incomparable opportunities for thousands of new men on our farms and ranches and ranges?

SHEEP TALK FOR 60,000 READERS

Farmers of the Salem District Should Keep More and More Sheep

This issue of The Statesman goes to about 60,000 readers, with a circulation of over 12,000, mostly in the trading district of Salem. The annual Sheep Slogan number was August 4th, containing many excellent articles in favor of sheep breeding in this tract. This issue will be read by thousands who did not read that number. So, for the benefit of the thousands of new readers, a representative article in that issue is reprinted below; and it will do a lot of the old readers good to reread the article.

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.

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clover and the lambs are fattened in the process.

On Extensive Sale Hawkins & Roberts, Salem, among the pioneers in this method of handling sheep, and clover, now have eight hundred acres in clover. They have shipped in 1800 thin lambs from the Roseberg country to fatten on their rape and clover ground. After three or four months they are fat and ready for top prices on the market.

The Willamette valley has a great advantage in having so much land adapted to clover culture. Sheep raisers in other less fortunate sections of the country having only dry hill pasture are unable to get their lambs fat for market, and buyers of such sheep are forced to put them in fattening pens for one or two months before they are in suitable condition for slaughter.

Other successful farmers using the clover-rape-sheep combination with profitable results are McCrow Brothers of McCoy, Frank Farmer and Seth Falk of Ricker-cull, and many others in Marion, Polk, Linn and nearby counties.

PUGH GRADER SENT SALEM TO ENGLAND

Pugh Factory Getting Ahead; Doing Constantly Increasing Business

The factory of C. J. Pugh & Co., Salem, recently shipped a fruit grader to Chives & Laws, Ltd., Histon, Cambridge, England. The grader was to be worked on strawberries and prunes in one of the canning concerns of that great firm, with headquarters in the vicinity of Cambridge university.

The factory of C. J. Pugh & Co., at 550 South 21st street, has been growing during the present year, as it has been doing ever since it was started, about three years ago. There are orders ahead, or to be had that would justify doubling the floor space and the equipment, though the floor space has already been doubled a couple of times since the beginning. It is now 45 by 100 feet, with a foundry in addition occupying 30 by 50 feet.

Much New Equipment During the present year, the equipment has been increased by about a third, including a spoke vice for manufacturing wheelbarrow wheels, a rim bender, sheet metal shears, crimping machine, cut-off saw, iron lathe, and other miscellaneous equipment.

Mr. Pugh has been turning out large orders of cider mills of various sizes, wheelbarrows, prune trays, fruit trucks, and various other things, mostly after his own patents, but some of them on orders from large concerns doing business all over the country. He is preparing to turn out automobile delivery bodies.

If Mr. Pugh keeps on growing, even at the rate of the past three years, he will be working 150 men in his factory before it is 10 years old. That is what he is working for; not so much to make money for himself as to give employment to others and serve the public with needed articles.

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COST OF PRODUCING A LITTER OF PIGS AS SHOWN BY EXPERIMENTS AT COLLEGE

The Number in the Litter Is a Big Factor—Comparisons Made With Experiments in Other States—The Cost of the Pig Weaned

(By H. A. Lindgren, Extension Livestock Fieldman, Oregon Agricultural College.) What does it cost to produce a litter of pigs? Every hog producer has probably thought about this, but may not have had a chance to figure it out in a systematic way. The animal husbandry department of the Oregon agricultural college has worked on this subject and has published in bulletin form the results of the study. I know of no better way than to quote the exact wording of the bulletin. I consider it practical information.

"The basis of all pig feeding is grain; that is, corn, ground wheat, or barley, supplemented with a small percentage of some protein feed such as tankage, fish meal, skim milk, etc. Other feeds may be substituted for the above, but essentially the same nutrients. In this discussion the term 'grain' will be used to indicate any good, well balanced feed or combination of feeds. In this we figure whole corn, ground wheat or ground barley as having equal value when properly supplemented. Number in Litter Factor All investigations show that the big factor in the cost of producing weaning pigs is the number of pigs raised in each litter. The feed necessary to produce a litter is about the same whether it be a large litter or a small one, and there seems to be no good evidence that the weaning pigs from the large litters are particularly inferior or less thrifty than the pigs from small litters. To avoid confusion, we shall therefore first consider the cost of producing one litter. From that the cost of the individual pig may be easily calculated. Three Litters in Two Years It is the general practice among hog producers in Oregon to raise two litters a year as far as may be practicable. Fall pigs farrowed by September 15 usually make thrifty pigs that will make normal growth. Late fall pigs, however, are seldom thrifty and the cost is prohibitive. We first therefore the most desirable practice to breed all of the sows for spring farrowing, than to breed for fall farrowing only those sows which may be bred prior to May 25 and which will therefore farrow before September 15. This makes it possible both to avoid late fall litters and to give the sows which have farrowed on farrowed late in the spring a chance to catch up with their schedule. If practically all the sows farrow in the spring, one-half to two-thirds of them will produce fall litters at the proper time; and, of course, some sows will fail to breed even in the spring. As a practical working proposition, through a series of years, we may reasonably expect a sow to produce an average of about three litters every two years.

Feed Requirement and Costs The feed requirements for the average sow will be as follows: From November 1 to March 1 she will require about 4 pounds of grain or its equivalent per day. From March 1 to May 1, assuming farrowing, she will require 10 pounds per day after she gets well started on feed, making an average for the entire time from March 1 to May 1 of 9 pounds. Assuming May 1 as the normal date for weaning, the dry sows may be run from May 1 to September 1 on clover, rape, or alfalfa pasture without grain. One-fourth to one-half acre of such pasture will be required for each sow. Without pasture about 3 pounds of grain a day will be required. The sows which farrow September 1 or thereabouts will require about the same feed as for the spring farrowing; that is, an average of about 9 pounds a day for 60 days. The sows which do not farrow in the fall will ordinarily need grain during September and October at the rate of about 3 pounds per day, but after breeding this should be increased to 4 pounds as indicated in the previous paragraph. 'Grain,' as already stated, is used to include not only the actual cereal but possible substitutes therefor. It is usually possible to handle sows on a good deal less actual grain than outlined above, but the other feeds substituted must provide nutrients equivalent to the grain ration indicated.

In Other States Without putting down here all of the arithmetical calculations involved, it will be sufficient to state that if a bunch of sows are fed as outlined above and if they produce an average of three litters every two years, each litter will cost at weaning time 885 pounds of grain or its equivalent and one-fourth to one-half acre of pasture. Without good pasture about 1125 pounds of grain will be required. Surveys by the United States department of agriculture in Iowa and Illinois indicate that the average litter requires approximately 1100 pounds of grain to produce to weaning time, but the amount of pasture used was very small. An extensive investigation carried on in North Carolina showed an average of 935 pounds of grain required for each litter brought to weaning age. The amount of pasture required was not very carefully checked, but seems to have been about the same as at the Oregon Agricultural college. It seems very safe, therefore, 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. The investigations of the department of agriculture in Iowa and Illinois indicate a labor requirement of nine and two-thirds hours for each litter. This figure, however, is based upon estimates of the farmers, and our experience in checking such estimates indicates that they are too low. The low pig crop, moreover, indicates that the pigs did not receive proper attention. The North Carolina experiments indicate a labor requirement of over 16 hours per litter. This is about right where the sows are run in pasture lots with colony houses so that there is little or no cleaning to do. Where the sows are handled in a large centralized house, however, so that the pens have to be cleaned and bedded, the labor is at once doubled.

We believe it safe to figure that 15 hours per litter is about the smallest amount of labor with which the pigs can be given proper care, and this only where a comparatively few sows range over a large area of clean well-drained ground so that the matter of cleaning and sanitation is taken care of without labor. On the other hand, in one place requiring much attention to cleaning, bedding, and sanitation, the labor requirements will be at least 30 hours per litter. The average is probably (Continued on page 14.)

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