

The Beet Sugar Industry In Salem Has a Very Bright Future

GOOD ADVICE IS RECALLED

Interview On Need Of Valley Grown Beef Cattle Good Today

On Wednesday, August 15, 1928, Fred W. Stensloff, interviewed by a Statesman representative at the Salem Rotary club meeting, which he attended as a member. The same afternoon he played a game of golf on the Illies club course. The next forenoon, by the time the ink printing of the article on the Slogan pages of The Statesman was fairly dry, the spirit of Fred W. Stensloff had taken its flight to the fields of asphalt beyond the stars. He had gone to 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 signally 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. Stensloff'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 alfalfa boom continues and grows. But we have so far secured no beef sugar factory, which may be had for the asking—for the signing up of enough farmers who will agree to grow and to persist in the growing of beets. The beet sugar factory will come; many of them. They will dot this valley. The following is the interview:

Interview Reprinted

F. W. Stensloff, who with his brother, W. H. Stensloff, and Curtis B. Cross, is in direct charge of the business of the Valley Packing company, Salem's packing house, told a Statesman reporter yesterday that the Salem district must do one of two things, in order to produce an ample supply of beeves of the highest quality.

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

Mr. Stensloff said the markets of this section are now largely supplied with local lambs and mutton, veal, and second class beef, and a few beeves of the higher class—

Alfalfa As Feed
But most of the high class beeves 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 district in northern Oregon.

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 beeves that are necessary to supply the best cuts that are demanded by the high class trade. This 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.

WALNUT BLIGHT NOT SERIOUS IN OREGON

The Oregon Agricultural college publicity department sends the following walnut and filbert news:

"Walnut blight, which was serious the last two years, is not causing nearly as much damage this year, according to reports to the experiment station. With a heavy set of nuts and absence of disease, an unusually heavy crop is in prospect, reports indicate.

"Little likelihood exists that the present serious inroads on the filbert crop by a mysterious disease will recur next year in as severe form, believe specialists of the experiment station. This disease, which appears as a brown stain exuded from the immature nuts, causing blanch or deformities, has been seen before but not in such quantities. Its cause and real nature is yet undetermined."

Hoover and Boyhood Chum



Mr. Hoover, during this year of recent national prominence, his birthplace, gets first hand information as to the farm problem. He is in a field. Ruther has the distinction of having "licked" Mr. Hoover in a boyhood fight.

Raising Cattle on Logged Lands Declared Possible

Since most of this logged off, land is in the Coast mountains where the winters are quite mild, the grazing season is long, although the season of the best grass is rather short. On most of these areas it is possible to run cattle for around 10 months of the year and in some cases for the entire season, especially if the range in the winter be supplemented with linseed oil cake, cottonseed cake, or some feed of a similar nature. Hay may also be used as a winter feed, but for the most part there is only a very small amount of hay land near or adjacent to these logged off areas. This practically compels the stockmen to depend upon the range for the larger portion of the season.

The logged off areas in southern Oregon, particularly Coos and Curry counties, offer greater possibilities for livestock production than the logged off areas farther north as, for example, in Columbia and Clatsop counties. This is partially because in Coos and Curry counties the encroachment of fern and brush is a little less rapid, but more particularly because the grazing season is longer.

By E. L. Potter
Professor of Animal Industry

The possibilities of raising livestock on the logged off lands of western Oregon are attracting much attention, especially in view of the large area that is being logged each year. The commercial timber of western Oregon is largely Douglas fir, some spruce, hemlock and cedar. The topography of these timbered areas is such that the slope is quite rough. The climate is mild, with a good deal of rainfall.

Logged off lands of this type are to be found in nearly all parts of western Oregon. Both large and small logging operations are in progress up and down the western slopes of the Cascades, particularly through Marion, Linn, Lane, and Douglas counties. Likewise, in the Coast mountains, logging operations are in progress on both the east and west slopes and from the Columbia river to the California line. Logging is going on most rapidly in Clatsop and Columbia counties, but it is hard to go very many miles in any of the western Oregon timber belt without meeting up with logging operations of some kind.

At the present time, these logged off lands are supporting very few livestock. In this timbered state they are practically devoid of grass of any kind. When logged off and the debris burned, the ground is soon covered with a growth of weeds and brush, a growth of little value to livestock. Sheep would get some good out of the weed growth—cattle little or nothing. There is no grass, since there is no grass seed. On the other hand, if good grass seed is sown in the ashes following the burning of the debris a most excellent stand of grass is obtained.

236 Register At City Auto Camp During the Week

There were 236 registrations at the city auto camp the third week of August. For the third week of July there were 278. The difference is accounted for by the fact that there are practically no camping parties at this season. The cabins and ten houses are filled every night, but there is no camping on the grounds.

During the past week the work of dredging the creek on two sides of the park was completed. The swimming pool at the southwest corner was deepened. Several logs were removed and the rock and gravel were so placed that they will prevent washing of the banks in the flood seasons.

LITTLE SUGAR RAISED HERE

America Produces Seventh Of Amount Consumed, Say Experts

The condition of the sugar beet crop on August 1, according to the report of the United States department of agriculture, was 99.6 per cent of normal, comparing with a condition of 89.1 per cent on July 1, 1928; 87.6 per cent August 1, 1927; 85.3 per cent August 1, 1926; and with 85.7 per cent the ten-year average of condition in August.

The average yield per acre is indicated at 10.4 tons. This compares with an average yield of 10.3 tons in 1927; 10.7 tons in 1926; 11.4 tons in 1925; and with 10.3 tons the five-year average yield per acre (1923-1927). The production for 1928, based on the August 1 condition, is forecast at 6,889,000 short tons of beets. Production in 1927 was 7,555,000 short tons; in 1926, 7,323,000 short tons; and in 1925, 7,366,000 short tons. The five-year average of production (1923-1926) is 7,360,000 short tons.

The production of sugar in 1928 is indicated at 870,000 short tons (776,785 long tons), compared with a production of 891,000 short tons in 1927; 897,000 short tons in 1926; and 913,000 short tons in 1925.

For Cane Sugar
The condition statement of the Louisiana cane crop issued by the United States department of agriculture on August 13 reports a tentative forecast of 173,038 short tons of cane sugar for the present year against 70,792 short tons last year.

This makes up an estimated total of sugar produced in continental United States of 1,043,038 tons for the present year, which is only a little over a seventh of what our consumption will be the next 12 month period.

There is no good reason why we should not produce all we consume. There is no good reason why the Willamette valley should not have its own sugar factories turning out as much sugar as the whole country produces now.

This would make of the Willamette valley the greatest dairying and livestock district of equal area in the world. The time is coming. It is our duty to usher it in at the earliest possible day.

RADIO STATION TO RESUME BROADCAST

KOAC, the only publicly owned broadcasting station in Oregon, will be back on the air again in the latter part of September with four times its former power, and a stronger series of programs of educational material interspersed with distinctive types of entertainment available at the Oregon Agricultural college.

Decision to install a strictly modern 1000 watt set, to replace the one in use here for several years, was reached this summer and preliminary steps have already been taken for its installation and for erection of 80-foot towers on the new physics building where the studios and technical rooms are located.

The new set is the latest type of crystal controlled station and is capable of modulating 80 per cent of the power instead of 40 per cent, which was the maximum up to a few months ago. This will make the new college station equivalent in strength to present 2000 watt sets.

Institutions of State Crowded

At the nine state institutions for the care of the insane, feeble minded, prisoners and other wards, the population on July 31, was 4944 as against 4747 on the same date in 1927. The most pronounced increase was at the state hospitals and penitentiary. The per capita cost of all institutions has decreased.

When men and women declare they want to live a Bohemian life in order to get back to nature they are just making a poor excuse for nasty behavior.—Forest Grove

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Breeding of Draft Horses Urged in Salem District

Good authorities say the Salem district farmers ought to raise more horses, mostly heavy horses of good breeding. They think the prices of good horses are sure to be higher—that more draft horses will be needed, especially on the farms.

The Yearbook of the United States department of agriculture shows that Oregon had 22,000 horses on her farms in 1925, and 214,000 in 1926, and only 201,000 in 1927. The same authority shows 18,000 mules in Oregon in 1925, 19,000 in 1926, and 20,000 last 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 \$31.46, and last year it was given at \$73.32. The value went up to \$143.88 in 1920.

Use 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 stock, 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.

E. L. Potter, professor of animal 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 have been used where good draft horses should have been employed. Farmers and horsemen have used them because they were cheap and answered the purpose of real horses.

Cattle Figures Down
The number of cattle in the United States as a whole is decreasing, as well as the number of horses and mules. The Yearbook quotes 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.

PEAR PEELER INVENTED HERE
C. J. Pugh & company, 550 South 21st street, have been doing a good business this year in the canning machinery lines which they manufacture. They have placed several fruit washers in Washington canneries.

They have shipped a fruit grader to New Brunswick. The graders of their patent and manufacture are now pretty well scattered. One has gone to England, several have been installed at different points in Canada, in Michigan, and in California. A number were especially made for the Kadota figs of California, that gives a pear shaped fruit.

This Salem factory makes a regular line of wheelbarrows and canning trucks, for which there is a constant and growing demand. The canning trucks, especially, have been called for persistently during the present season.

Patent Pear Peeler
C. J. Pugh, who is a genius in his line of mechanical appliances for handling fruit, on May 5 received a patent on a pear peeler of his invention.

This pear peeler is working at Eugene. The first operation of the device is with acid heated to 170 degrees Fahrenheit. The pears remain in the acid bath only about 30 seconds. Then they are passed into an ice tank, with the water held at 15 degrees above zero. From the ice water bath machine, and they come out devoid of their peellings. This is the first mechanical device of its kind.

C. J. Pugh & company, have manufactured many things since they commenced business in Salem. They made a line of cider presses last year and the year before, for one of the big mill order houses. They made up a lot of crutches and a long list of other things.

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HORSE COLLAR NEEDS STUDY

Animal's Shoulders Must Be Carefully Looked After At All Times

With the steady advance in use of tractors and other power machinery on the farm, the old art of care of a horse's physical condition to insure its comfort and maximum efficiency is not receiving as much attention as formerly. In years past every farm boy learned these methods of care as a matter of course, but now such is not always the case. Horse power is still "standard equipment" on many farms, however, and will doubtless continue so. Good care for these is just as essential as ever. This is especially true of a horse's shoulders, from where all power is applied.

Collar Important
The collar is the most important part of the horse's harness. If the collar is too small the horse often "chokes down" when he is pulling. A small collar will cause the line of draft to be raised and will cause pressure on the upper part of the neck. This pressure later causes sores. If a collar is too long for a horse, it throws the pressure too low and hurts the points of his shoulders. If the collar is too wide, it slips back and forth on the shoulder and will soon gall the shoulder. If a collar is too narrow, it will cause sores deep in the collar seat because pressure is thrown too close to the neck.

The Right Styles
There are three general styles of collars. First, the straight side or the ordinary type of collar; second, the full sweency collar; and third, the half sweency collar. The straight side collar is suitable for the ordinary type of a shoul-der that we find in most draft horses. The full sweency and the half sweency collar are collars that are made for horses with a thick upper portion of the neck.

If the upper part of the horse's neck is thick and the collar seat is not very pronounced, he should be worked with a half sweency collar or a full sweency collar. It is seldom advisable to use the full sweency collar because such a collar does not furnish the horse with sufficient padding for the upper part of the neck and the full sweency collars are made to eliminate pressure on the upper half of the neck. The full sweency is not generally used for horses unless the upper part of the neck is extremely thick.

Nine Good Rules
If a sore shoulder is of long standing it may develop into a hard lump, or a sitfast, when it heals up. If such a condition develops, it is best to call a veterinarian and have him remove the lump. If a horse develops an extremely sore neck, it is always advisable to have a veterinarian examine the horse.

Careful farmers when working horses see: 1. That the collar fits the horse; 2. That the hames are properly adjusted; 3. That the shoulders of a colt or a horse starting spring work are hardened to work; 4. That pads are used to relieve pressure on sore spots—not to fill up the collar; 5. That collars and pads are kept free from dirt and lumps; 6. That sores are properly cleaned and treated; 7. That some treatment is used to dry up the sore; 8. That there is no rough surface on any part of the harness to irritate the horse; 9. When severe injury occurs, call a veterinarian.

High school graduates last year for Clatsop county's high schools numbered 172 and graduates from grade schools was 312, according to O. H. Byland, county superintendent.

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Dates of Slogans in Oregon Statesman
(With a few possible changes)
Loganberries, October 6, 1927
Prunes, October 13
Dairying, October 20
Flax, October 27
Filberts, November 3
Walnuts, November 10
Strawberries, November 17
Apples, Filz, November 24
Raspberries, December 1
Mint, December 8
Beans, etc., December 15
Blackberries, December 22
Cherries, December 29
Pears, January 5, 1928
Gooseberries, January 12
Corn, January 19
Celery, January 26
Spinach, etc., February 5
Onions, etc., February 12
Potatoes, etc., February 19
Beets, February 26
Poultry, and Pet Stock, Mar. 4
City Beautiful, etc., March 11
Great Cows, March 18
Paved Highways, March 25
Head Lettuce, April 1
Silos, etc., April 8
Legumes, April 15
Asparagus, etc., April 22

Grapes, Apr. 29
Drug Garden, May 6
Sugar Industry, May 13
Water Powers, May 20
Irrigation, May 27
Mining, June 3
Land, Irrigation, etc., June 10
Floriculture, June 17
Hops, Cabbage, etc., June 24
Wholesaling, Jobbing, July 1
Cucumbers, etc., July 8
Hogs, July 15
Goats, July 22
Schools, July 29
Sheep, August 5
Seeds, August 12
National Advertising, Aug. 19
Livestock, August 26
Grain & Grain Products, Sept. 2
Manufacturing, Sept. 9
Woodworking, etc., Sept. 16
Automotive Industries, Sept. 23
Paper Mills, Sept. 30

(Back copies of the Thursday edition of The Daily Oregon Statesman are on hand. They are for sale at 10 cents each, mailed to any address. Current topics 5 cents.