The Beet Sugar Industry In Salem Has a Very Bright Future

IS RECALLED A

Interview On Need Of Valley Grown Beef Cattle Good Today

On Wednesday, August 18, 1926, Fred W. Steusloff was 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 Illihee club course. The next forenoon, by the time . the ink printng the article on the Slogan ages 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 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 efore, 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 know from large experience whereof he spoke. The alfalfa boom continues and grows. But we have so far secured no beet agree to grow and to persist in boyhood fight. the growing of beets. The beet sugar factory will come; many of They will dot this valley. The following is the interview:

Interview Reprinted F. W. Steusloff, who with his

brother, W. H. Steusloff, and Curtis B. Cross, is in direct charge of the business of the Valley Packing company, Salem's packing house, told a Statesman reporter must do one of two things, in

higher class-

Alfalfa As Feed

and from eastern Oregon alfalfa ry counties the encroachment of being fully utilized, and second districts, and from Idaho, where fern an dbrush is a little less rap- and most important, to lessen the broadcasting station in Oregon, grader to New Brunswick. The inally estimated. The drying of lump, If a horse develops an exboth beet pulp and alfalfa have id, but more particularly because fire hazard. Newly logged off will be back on the air again the graders of their patent and man- the tops makes this feed available tremely sore neck, it is always adfalfa district 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 that demands the choicest meats.

Until that time comes, most of the first class beef stock , which ly Douglas fir wis some spruce, around the utilization of freshly and preliminary steps have ala packing house with a reputation to maintain must supply, will have to be brought in from the points named, obtained largely from the deal of rainfall. setock yards in Portland and shipped to Salem in car lots.

WALNUT BLIGHT NOT SERIOUS IN OREGON

The Oregon Agricultural col-

causing nearly as much damage operations of some kind. this year, according to reports to the experiment station. With a

not in such quantities. Its cause is sown in the ashes following of the park was compléted. The and real nature is yet undeter-the burning of the debris a most mined." excellent stand of grass is obtain-

Hoover and Boyhood Chum



sugar factory, which may be had place, gets first hand information as to the farm problem. He is for the asking-for the signing shown here with "Newt" Butler, a boyhood chum, in an Iowa cornup of enough farmers who will field. Butler has the distinction of having "licked" Mr. Hoover in a

Raising Cattle on Logged Lands Declared Possible tons last year. This makes

Lessens Fire Hazard

Brush Land Also

City Auto Camp

During the past week the work

of dredging the creek on two sides

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

Yesterday the first load of lum-

ber for the new cabins arrived on

the grounds, and construction will be started in a few days.

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banks in the flood seasons.

Since most of this logged off,ed. land is in the Coast mountains In fact, there are few pastures where the winters are quite mild, in western Oregon equal to those what our consumption will be the United States as a whole is deresterday that the Salem district the grazing season is long, although the season of the best grass is rather short. On most of these ner. The large amount of debris order to produce an ample supply areas it is possible to run cat- left after logging of our heavy of beeves of the highest quality. the for around 10 months of the stands of western Oregon timber Raise more alfaifa for feeding year and in some cases for the makes, when burned, a thick bed the Willamette valley should not year at 57,521,000. These ashes form a won-have been sugar factories turnfactories, in order to have the range in the winter be supplement- of ashes. These ashes form a wonbeet pulp in helping to finish off ed with linseed oil cake, cotton-the beeves; these two things, and seed cake, or some feed of a sim-the producing of pure head beet the beeves; these two things, and seed cake, or some feed of a sim-seeding is done in the fall so the filar nature. Hay may also be used to get the benefit of the winter ette valley the greatest dairying eattle of the approved breeds and as a winter feed, but for the most rains. It is also quite possible that and livestock district of equal Mr. Stusioff said the markets amount of hay land near or ad- ing value and thus stimulate an time is coming. It is our duty to part there is only a very small the asnes of this section are now largely jacent to these logged off areas. unusually rank and vigorous usher it in at the earliest possible supplied with local lambs and This practically compels the stock- growth, mutton, veal, and second class men to depend upon the range for the larger portion of the season.
The United States forest service has asked the O. A. C. extension service to cooperate with them in beef, and a few beeves of the the larger portion of the season. Curry counties, offer greater pos-But most of the high class sibilities for livestock production national forest logged off lands beeves come from southern Ore-than the logged off areas farther that are not now being grazed. gon, where alfalfa is raised on a north as, for example, in Colum-The object of the forest service in considerable scale, especially in bia and Clatsop counties. This is this movement is, first, to make Josephine and Jackson counties, partially because in Coos and Cur- use of a resource which is not now

By E. L. Potter

Professor of Animal Industry help more in giving us a large sup- stock on the logged off lands of starting among the weeds and tainment available at the Oregon help more in giving us a large sup-ply of beeves that are necessary to western Oregon are attracting standing timber nearby. supply the best cuts that are de- much attention, especially in view manded by the high class trade of the large area that is being logged each year. The commercial timber of western Oregon is large-cussion so far has centered years, was reached this summer hemloek and cedar. The topo-logged land. graphy of these timbered areas is said about land logged several tion and for erection of 80-foot for the most part quite rough, years ago and allowed to grow up towers on the new physics build-The climate is mild, with a good in brush. So far as is known, land ing where the studios and techni-

deal of rainfall.

Logged off lands of this type are to be found in nearly all parts of western Oregon. Both large gon is burned over at the earliest is capable of modulating 80 per his line of mechanical appliances and small logging operations are practical date after logging in or- cent of the power instead of 40 for handling fruits, on May 8 reand small logging operations are der to clean up the rubbish and per cent, which was the maxical of a patent on a pear peeler of an acre of beet tops obtained from two-thirds of an acre of beets the oat acreern slopes of the Cascades, particular and of grass is imme. This will not be compared to the power instead of the power instead of the power instead of the handling fruits, on May 8 rebeet tops obtained from two-thirds of an acre of beets the oat acreof his invention. ularly through Marion, Linn, to get a stand of grass is immediately following this burn. By station equivalent in strength to get a stand of grass is immediately, I mean before weeds wise, in the Coast mountains, logging operations are in progress on and other growth have made a start. If the weeds and grass do from the Columbia river to the California line. Logging is going cult to get a stand of grass. the following walnut and filbert news:

California line, Logging is going to going the following walnut and filbert Columbia counties, but it is hard to go very many miles in any of the going to go very many miles in any of the go very many the western Oregon timber belt ious the last two years, is not without meeting up with logging

Little Used Now At the present time, these logheavy set of nuts and absence of ged off lands are supporting very disease, an unusually heavy crop few livestock. In this timbered is in prospect, reports indicate. state they are practically devoid "Little likelihood exists that of grass of any kind. When log- of August. For the third week The per capita cost the present serious inroads on the ged off and the debris burned, of July there were 278. The difffilbert crop by a mysterious di- the ground is soon covered with ference is accounted for by the sease will recur next year in as a growth of weeds and brush, a fact that there are practically no severe form, believe specialists of growth of little value to livestock, camping parties at this season, they want to live a Bohemian life stain exuded from the immature or nothing. There is no grass, camping on the grounds. nuts, causing blanks or deformi- since there is no grass seed. On ties, has been seen before but the other hand, if good grass seed

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, Figs, Etc., Nov. 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 28 Onions, Etc., February 13 Potatoes, Etc., February 19 Bees, February 26 Poultry and Pet Stock, Mar. 4 City Beautiful, Etc., March 11 Great Cows, March 18 Paved Highways, March 25 Head Lettuce, April I Silos, Etc., April 8 Legumes, April 15 Asparagus, Etc., April 23

Grapes, to , April 29 Drug Garden, May 6 Sugar Industry, May 13 Water Powers, May 28 Irrigation, May 27 Mining, June 3 Land, Irrigation, Etc., June 1v Floriculture, June 17 Hops, Cabbage, Rtc., 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 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 Ore-

gon Statesman are on hand. They are for sale at 10 cents each, mailed to any address. Current topics 5 cents.

Of Amount Consumed. Say Experts

The condition of the sugar beet crop on August 1, according to the repor of the United States department of agriculture, was 89.6 per cent of a normal, comparing with a condition of 89.1 per cent on July 1, 1928; 87.5 per cent Augist 1, 1927; 85.3 per cent August 1, 1926; and with 85.7 per cent the ten-year average of condition

The average yield per acre is indicated at 10.6 tons. This com-1926: 11.4 tons in 1925; and with 10.3 tons the five-year average yield per acre (1922-1926.)

forecast at 6,689,000 short tons of gon, too. The horseless age is far not be obliged to import any. eets. Production in 1927 was 7,- in the future, if it ever comes, 753,000 short tons; in 1926, 7.- The best judges say the raising 1926) is 7,360,000 short tons.

tons (776,785 long tons), compar-crease in interest in breeding ing with a production of 1,093,000 them. short tons in 1927; 897,000 short tons in 1926; and 913,000 short mal husbandry of the Oregon Agtons in 1925. For Cane Sugar

This makes up an estimated total of sugar produced in conti-cheap and answered the purpose nental United States of 1,043,038 of real horses. tons for the present year, which is only a little over a seventh of that can be obtained in this man-next 12 month period. There is no good reason why

we should not produce all we con-

have a certain fertilis- area in the whole world. That

KOAC, the only publicly owned land rapidly grown up in weeds latter part of September with ufacture are now pretty well the year through. The tops are visable to have a veterinarian exand other small growth in dry four times its former power, and scattered. One has gone to Eng- also very generally used in in amine the horse. weather becomes almost a tinder stronger series of programs of land, several have been installed silos in many districts box. The fire in such areas des-educational material interspersed at different points in Canada, in But the Germans find the dried the horse; 2. That the hames are The possibilities of raising live-troys the small trees that are with distinctive types of enterMichigan, and in California. A tops valuable for feeding other properly adjusted; 3. That the brush as well as endangering the Agricultural college.

modern 1000 watt set, to replace gives a pear shaped fruit. It will be noted that the disthe one in use here for several

for the care of the insane, feeble void of their peelings. This is of water. It is best to wash the sominded, prisoners and other the first mechanical device of its lution from the plants about two During the Week wards, the population on July 31, kind. was 4964 as against 4747 on the C. J. Pugh & company, have same date in 1927. The most manufactured many things since There were 236 registrations at pronounceed increase was at the they commenced business in Sathe city auto camp the third week state hospitals and penitentiary. lem. They made a line of cider of August. For the third week The per capita cost of all institu- presses last year and the year be-

When men and women declare the experiment station. This di- Sheep would get some good out The cabins and ten houses are in order to get back to nature they seases, which appears as a brown of the weed growth—cattle little filled every night, but there is no are just making a poor excuse for nasty behavior.-Forest Grove

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Urged in Salem District HORSE GOLLAR **Breeding of Draft Horses**

America Produces Seventh of good breeding. They think the A big decrease, due in large per large prices of good horses are sure to to the decrease in number of beef be higher—that mere draft horses cattle on the ranges; but there will be needed, especially on the is now going on at least a stren

shows 18,000 mules in Oregon in 1925, 19,000 in 1926, and 20,000 last year. This authority shows for 1910, United States in 1900 sheep to

on the farms of the United States the number of 61,504,000. There 19.883.000 horses and mules, 15.- was a gradual falling off in num-840,000 in 1926 and 15,279,000 bers till 1922, when the census in 1927. The average value of figures showed only 36.327.000. these animals in 1910 was \$120.- Since that year there has been a pares with an average yield of 20 in 1926 it was \$81.46, and last steady growth until last year the 10.8 tons in 1927; 10.7 tons in year it was given at \$73.32. The showing was 41,909,000 sheep in value went up to \$149.86 in 1920. the United States. This growth is Uses for Horses

There will continue to be uses climbing towards the 50,000,000

23.000 short tons; and in 1925, of good colts, in the Salem dis-7,366,000 short tons. The five-trict, is a good bet right now. 1928 is indicated at 870,000 short are coming, due to the general de-

E. L. Potter, professor of aniricultural college is good authority. He told a Statesman represen-The condition statement of the tative in a former interview that ouisiana cane crop issued by the the drawback with horse breeding United States department of agri- in the United States is that there culture on August 13 reports a have been too many mall horses tentative forecast of 173.038 and horses of poor type. These short tons of cane sugar for the horses have been used where good present year against 70,792 short draft horses should have been em-Farmers and horsemen ployed. have used them because they ewre

Cattle Figures Down The number of cattle in the creasing, 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 There is no good reason why 59,148,000, and for the present

For Oregon the same authority

South 21st street, have been doing a good business this year in canning machinery lines which they manufacture. They have placed several fruit washers in Wishington canneries.

This Salem factory makes a pounds of oats and 8 pounds to collars and pads are kept free regular line of wheelbarrows and Nothing has been ready been taken for its installa
canning trucks, for which there is replace 15 pounds of shelled oats. from dirt and lumps; 6. That

constant and growing demand to the Wester factors in Commons are properly cleaned and a constant and growing demand. At the Zeitz factory in Germany treated; 7. That some treatment The canning trucks, especially, heavy work horses have been have been called for persistently kept year in and year out on a there is no rough surface on any

Patent Pear Peeler C. J. Pugh, who is a genius in

the device is with acids heated to 170 degrees Fahrenheit. The State Crowded passed into an ice tank, with the laundry soap, says the entomolo-

> fore, for one of the big mail order houses. They made up a lot of crutches and a long list of other

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Veterinary Remedies

Good authorities say the Salem gives the number of cattle for district farmers ought to raise 1925 at 796.000, for 1926 at 716,more horses; mostly heavy horses 000, and for last year at 687,000

increase. There is certainly The Yearbook of the United good excuse for any decrease in States department of agriculture number of dairy cattle, especially shows that Oregon had 225.000 in the Salem district. In fact, the horses on her farms in 1925, and number ought to be increased ten 14,000 in 1926, and only 201,- fold and there is no doubt that 000 in 1927. The same authority the number is increasing slowly here-very much too slowly. Increase in Sheep

There were on the farms of the

report. The number is gradually The production for 1928, based for horses on the farms of the mark. This country imports more on the August 1 condition, is United States, and those of Ore-than half of its wool and it-should The census showing for last year in Oregon is 2,226,000 sheep. It is no doubt higher now. Not

The production of sugar in cash in on the better prices that this state sells 18,000,00 pounds of the neck. This pressure later In the Salem district, the number is rapidly increasing. Especial-Linn and Polk counties, where there is a slogan of "sheep over clover and clover under sheep." and where rape and other crops are

used in increased sheep breeding. The growth in sheep breeding in this country is likely to come from now on largely from the farms instead of the ranges. should come much faster.

Many readers of The Statesman know the indirect benefits of the be worked with a half sweeney sugar beet industry-Know they make up a long list-

benefits to the Salem district and the whole Willamette valley. They know the beet pulp and molasses at the factories are used for stock feed, and especially for feeding dairy cows, and the drying feeding dairy cows, and the drying less the upper part of the neck is ually consists in replacing rotted of the pulp is now common, so extremely thick. long distances. Now the Germans, who first

dried pulp, are drying the tops on standing it may develop into a a large scale. The tops fed green hard lump, or a sitfast, when it in the Bellingham district in heals up. If such a condition de-Washington are worth twice as velops, it is best to call a veterin-They have shipped a fruit much for cow feed as was orig- arian and have him remove the for Clatsop county's high schools

number were specially made for stock besides dairy cows. They the Kadota figs of California, a feed the dried tops to work hors-starting spring work are harden-Decision to install a strictly new and popular variety that merous tests, finds that in feeding to relieve pressure on sore spots—

ordern 1000 watt set, to replace gives a near shaped fruit. work horses a ration of 7 to 8 not to fill up the collar; 5. That 10 pounds of dried beet tops will from dirt and lumps; 6. That ration of 5 pounds winter barley, part of the harness to irritate the and 5 pounds dry beet tops. It is horse; 9. When severe injury ocacres on which to grow oats for each work horse; by feeding dry age can be cut in half, and the This pear peeler is working at psace thus saved devoted to more

Scale insects which attack pears remain in the acid bath only house ferns are controlled by freabout 30 seconds. Then they are quent applications of common water held at 15 degrees above gist of the Oregon Agricultural zero. From the ice water bath College experiment station. Four At the nine state institutations machine, and they come out de- ounces of soap is used to a gallon hours after application.

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dition to insure its comfort and groves will be studied. maximum efficiently is not receiving as much attention as former- the second day at the same hour ly. In years past every farm boy and go to the C. D. Ott place to learned these methods of care as a matter of course, but now such walnut budding and grafting unis not always the case.

so. Good care for these is just as farms to be visited include those essential as ever. This is especial-of R. B. Clarkson and R. Forbis. continuing, according to a recent ly true of a horse's shoulders, H. P. Barss, plant pathologist of from where all power is applied. Collar Important

The collar is the most important part of the horse's harness. If the on disease and general managecollar is too small the horse often 'chokes down" when he is pulling. A small collar will cause the rear average of production (1922- More farmers ought to be taking far from 3,000,000 counting an line of draft to be raised and will advantage of the opportunity to average fleece of six pounds, for cause pressure on the upper part causes sores. If a collar is too long for a horse, it throws the pressure too low and hurts the points of ly is this true in the north end of his shoulders. If the collar is too Marion county, and in several oth- wide, it slips back and forth on er sections of this county, and in 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 viewed at the observance of the 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; al college, has been asked to second, the full sweeney; and third, the half sweeney collar. The straight side collar is suitable for the ordinary type of a shoulder that we find in most draft which Rev. E. P. Leipzig of Corhorses. The full sweeney and the half sweeney collar are collars that are made for horses with a thick upper portion of the neck. If the upper part of a horse's

neck is thick and the collar seat is not very pronounced, he should of the afternoon session. collar or a full sweeney collar. It is seldom advisable to use the full is kept free from moisture, so-call Know there is no other one incollar does not furnish the horse in it, says the plant pathology deupper part of the neck and the full ture College in answer to inquiries They know the beet pulp and sweeney collars are made to elimas to its control. The rot is caused

Nine Good Rules If a sore shoulder is of long

Careful farmers when working horses see: 1. That the collar fits curs, call a veterinarian.

Oregon Nut Men Plan Outing For Two Day Session

The annual two-day tour of the Western Nut Growers association has been announced for Wednes-Animal's Shoulders Must Be day and Thursday, August 29-30. by Prof. C. E. Schuster, secretary. treasurer of the association and professor of pomology at the Oregon Agricultural college. The tour will begin Wednesday morning at 9:30 at Hillsboro and will in-With the steady advance in use clude on the first day the orof tractors and other power ma- chards of Ferd Groner, J. Thornchinery on the farm, the old art burgh and Thomas Goodin. Young of care of a horse's physical con- and mature walnut and filber

The group will meet at Gaston see topworked sleepers and to see der way. The H. Collins place is Horse power is still "standard to be visited followed by the R equipment" on many farms, how- E. Kopplin place where filberts ever, and will doubtless continue are being top worked. Other the experiment station, and C. L. Long, extension horticulturalist will be along to lead discussions

One hundred years of Oregon agriculture will be commemorated and its development will be recentenary of agriculture to be held at Champoeg park Labor day, September 3. Paul V. Maris, director of

tension at the Oregon Agricultur trace the development of the in dustry through the years. The celebration of the anniversary is under the auspices of the Oregon Catholic Rural Life conference, of vallis is director.

The morning will be devoted to religious services, after which an afternoon program of a general nature will be held. Governor 1 L. Patterson will act as chairman

If wood or lumber in a building the partment of the Oregon Agricu wood with sound timbers or boards and making sure there is no contact with the ground or leaks in the roofs. Even escaping steam sometimes causes trouble

> High school graduates last year numbered 172 and graduate from grade schools was 312, according to O. H. Byland, county superintendent.

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