

Salem Is the Center of a Good Corn Country, and It Is Very Important That the Production Should Grow Rapidly

ARTICLES FROM AND INTERVIEWS WITH SOME OF THE ACTUAL GROWERS

Seventy-Five Bushels to Acre.
William Blake Jr. of Willow Lake farm had 40 acres of Yellow Dent corn last season.

His highest yield per acre was 75 bushels; his average yield per acre was 50 bushels.

He has raised corn for five years and has always taken away all blue ribbons.

The land on the Blake farm is sandy loam, which he thinks is best for raising corn.

He thinks Oregon Yellow Dent is the best for the Willamette valley, because it matures earlier and does not require the heat and longer season that other varieties do. Also, there is the largest demand for the Oregon Yellow Dent.

Mr. Blake gave the reporter the experience of his aunt in Saskatchewan, Canada, who tried all other varieties and could not get them to mature. She tried some of the Oregon Yellow Dent seed which was raised on Willow Lake farm and got a good crop. Mr. Blake thinks that getting crops in Canada is a good test.

He is never in a hurry about planting the corn, but waits until the ground is good and warm. Last season was rather dry for an excellent crop, he says.

There is plenty of good corn land in the Willamette valley; if people would they could raise excellent corn all over this section, he believes.

Willow Lake farm is about five miles north of Salem, and is owned by William Blake Sr., this young man's father.

M. F. Bliven Raises Good Corn.
M. F. Bliven, four miles north of Salem, on Route 8, Box 87, close to the Kaiser school house, is a successful corn grower. He took prizes at the 1919 corn show, and at former ones.

He raises Yellow Dent. He feeds some corn to hogs and sells some to the Salem dealers. He has been getting \$70 a ton for his feed corn. He also sells some seed corn, for which he gets \$120 to \$160 a ton.

He raises about 500 bushels a year; his average production to the acre last year was about 35 bushels. (As frequently mentioned in this issue, last year was a poor corn year for this section.)

The above prices mean \$1.96 a bushel for feed corn and \$3.36 to \$4.48 a bushel for seed corn.

Mr. Fulkerson markets his corn through hogs when the conditions are favorable; when prices are right for some profit; and he sells his corn when he thinks he can do better in that way.

He says there has been too much shoddy work in corn growing hereabouts; that with the right kind of soil and the right attention, this is a good corn country.

Put in early and cultivate early, says Mr. Bliven. As early as the 15th of April. Plow good and deep and cultivate as often as possible before planting. Mr. Bliven has a sandy soil.

Howell Prairie Good for Corn.
J. C. Schneider, a Howell Prairie farmer, on Salem Route No. 7, about nine miles from the city, has been growing corn successfully for four years.

He was born in Iowa and lived in Missouri before coming to Oregon, and he was almost literally "raised in a corn field." He knows corn.

He says the Howell Prairie corn he has been growing will compare very favorably with the best Minnesota corn.

He sells only the finished product, in butterfat and hogs. He has a silo and he finishes off his hogs with corn.

He recently sold a bunch of hogs 7 months old that averaged 251 pounds each; and the Stouffs, who

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A rich, creamy center, with an inimitable wild cherry flavor, dipped in milk chocolate

Individual boxes.....5c

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Wear—Ladies' Shoes

KAFOURY BROS.

466-474 State Street

WHY CORN

The corn plant will produce the largest amount of feed per acre of any plant grown.

Corn and corn only will supply the necessary carbohydrates to make an economically balanced ration with clover, alfalfa mixed hay, vetch or mill feed.

Corn silage is the best, most economical milk making stimulant known to the dairy industry.

It is one of the best crops to grow in rotation with grain, grass and root crops.

It will profitably utilize a larger measure of stable manure than any other crop.

When the ground is properly prepared and the crop cultivated as it should be, it is more profitable and satisfactory in cleaning a field from weeds than summer fallow.

It is the best, most economical and satisfactory crop to grow for a green feed to supplement dry pastures in July, August and September.

An acre of corn will produce more and better silage than any other crop.

Good, well grown, properly cured corn silage, to the amount of one-half the daily ration, is one of the best known feeds for dairy cows, young growing stock or fattening steers.

It has been successfully and practically demonstrated that corn can be grown in every county in the Pacific Northwest.

(The above is from the "Corn Primer," published by C. L. Smith, agriculturist of the Oregon-Washington R. R. & Navigation Co.—Ed.)

he produced 50 bushels to the acre. Mr. Southwick markets most of his corn through his hogs; but he has sold seed corn as high as 10 cents a pound, or \$5.00 a bushel. With 60 bushels to the acre, that looks attractive; but it is not all seed corn.

Mr. Southwick has fattened his hogs on corn for several years.

He says corn is as good a crop as a man can raise in this district; though it requires a little more work and cultivation than in some sections.

Do the work before you plant the corn, he says. Fall plowing is good. After raising corn, you can raise anything the next year. It is much better than summer fallowing. Use fertilizer in worn out land.

Profitable Corn Crops

Henry Zorn, in the northern end of Marion county, is a successful corn grower. His corn has netted him the past year between \$65 and \$70 an acre.

S. A. McCall and son have a farm six miles north of Salem on which they raise about 32 acres of corn for feed for their stock. They grow Oregon Yellow Dent. They get about 30 bushels to the acre. They dry it in their hop dryer and think it is the best feed there is for all around purposes. For ensilage the Yellow Dent has not enough fodder, and if they were going to use it for ensilage they would raise another variety.

Mr. Southwick took first prize at the 1919 corn show in Salem for the best general exhibit.

His place is in Polk county, three miles above the city on Salem Route 2.

He has red hill land.

He raised last year three kinds of corn: Early Minnesota, common white, and Bloody Bushel (red), and

JESSE HUBER HAS RAISED CORN IN OHIO AND OREGON

He Says a Yield as High as the Average Crop of Eastern Corn Can Be Raised Here, With Proper Soil and Selection

By JESSE HUBER.
Success in growing corn in Oregon depends largely on the selection of the right variety.

If the crop is to be worked into silage then the tall, leaning corn should be planted. The ear on the leaning stalk is scarcely medium in size, but the maximum quantity of fodder is produced.

For corn that will mature on the ear there is nothing better than the flint varieties. The yield is not so great as the dent corn, but as flint corn ripens in about 90 days from planting, it can be gathered before the fall rains start. It is the cool, moist air following the opening of the rainy season that seriously hinders the dent varieties of corn from curing.

Of course, the most desirable corn is either the white or yellow dent.

The White Dent corn is slow in coming to full maturity. It does not do well under the climatic conditions in the Pacific Northwest and can be relied on only in favored places.

An early maturing variety of Yellow Dent is the most desirable kind to plant if thoroughly acclimated. Careful selection of seed for a number of years should not only supply the grower with a dent corn that is a good yielder but also fairly certain to mature early enough to be gathered and stored.

I have grown corn in Ohio; also in the Willamette valley. My experience leads me to believe that, if acclimated corn is planted early in May on good soil and given proper cultivation, a yield as high as the average crop of eastern corn can be matured here in Oregon.

OREGON IS A CORN STATE

(Editorial from Portland Oregonian, Jan. 24, 1916.)

If some Rip Van Winkle who had gone to sleep in Oregon 30 years ago were now to wake up and see the strides we have made toward making corn the king of agricultural crops in Oregon, he would no doubt think our statistics were but the romances of a disordered brain. For the corn crop in Oregon 30 years ago was about as great as the peanut crop just an experimental patch of a few rods or maybe an acre or so here and there. Perhaps now and then a real enthusiast, say from that greatest of all corn states, Illinois, might have had as much as a 20-acre patch.

Where do we stand now? As to total production our crop of last year amounted to 1,155,000 bushels, valued rather small by the side of the Illinois crop of 376,164,000 bushels, or the Iowa crop of 303,000,000 bushels. But those state long since reached their maximum yield, while we are but beginners. Look back only three years and it will be found Oregon has practically doubled the yield, while the area has increased only about 50 per cent. In 1913 our area of corn was 21,000 acres, and in 1914 it was 22,000 acres and last year 23,000 acres.

We are just learning how to grow corn.

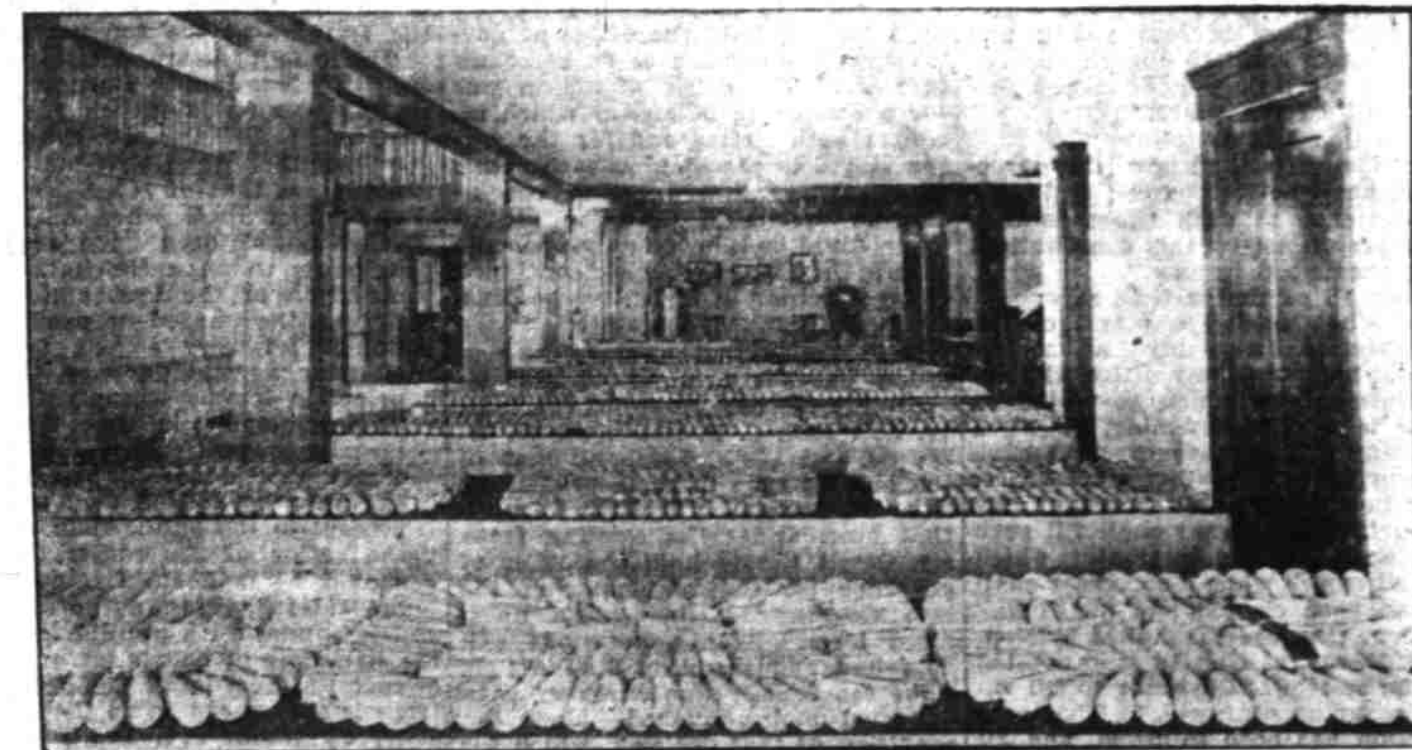
But the figures that ought to open the eyes of every land owner who has land which he thinks will produce corn are those relating to the value of the corn crop per acre. Fig-

ures just made public by the agricultural department show that the Oregon yield of last year had a value per acre of \$28.70. That looks small by the side of promises held out that certain fruits would net the orchard owners anywhere up to—well, say a thousand dollars or so per acre. But let us get down to solid ground and show what the "trifling" sum of \$28.70 per acre means. To begin with, it is \$10.05 per acre more than we got per acre for wheat last year, more by \$12.95 per acre than we got in 1913—more than any wheat land in the United States yielded save in Nevada, where but little wheat is grown and that little sold to the miners at fabulous prices. In the greatest of all wheat states, North Dakota, the yield was only \$15.83 per acre, which is about the average.

In 1913 the so-called corn states ran along in yield value per acre about the same as Oregon—around \$20 per acre. In 1914 it was much lower in the corn states, reaching \$11.66 in Kansas, Oregon being \$24.60. In 1915 the values were but a trifle better throughout the Mississippi valley while Oregon was increased to \$28.70.

To look at it in another way there were 29 states which got bigger returns per acre than Oregon in 1915. Oregon outstripped the corn states by an average of about \$12.50 per acre. The prices in New York and the New England states are not a criterion, for there is but little corn

VIEWS OF MARION COUNTY CORN SHOWS OF PAST YEARS



L. J. Chapin, Father of Marion County Corn Shows



The sixth annual Marion county corn show, held under the auspices of L. J. Chapin, is now on the corner of State and Front streets in Salem, in the show room of the Valley motor company.

No doubt thousands of people will see the displays of corn there before Saturday night.

Every farmer in this territory ought to see them, and to be inspired with enthusiasm to go to work and beat the best exhibits there.

This is potentially a great corn country, and there must be more and more corn raised in this district, in order to aid in building up a symmetrical prosperity that will last and grow greater from year to year.

It is as soon as it is well dented, while the fodder is still green. As soon as it is well cured it should be taken in and put where it will keep dry. It should be dry when taken from the field or the fodder will mold. I like to stand it upright just as it stood in the field, then on rainy days I husk it and throw the ears in the loft. The floor of the loft is made of six inch boards laid one-half inch apart and the whole loft has a free circulation of air. Any soft or immature ears go into the feed box and the pigs and chickens keep them from spoiling. I use no dryer and my corn keeps from one year to the next.

No annual crop will bring me more than my corn.

I get several tons of green feed; several tons of cured fodder, besides an average of 40 bushels of grain to the acre. I hit the H. C. L. by keeping a little hand mill and grinding my own corn meal, and it is better than I can buy on the market, as it never gets strong.

For my late green feed I generally plant a small patch about the first of June. The ears will get hard

enough to make good feed and the stalks give me green feed after the earlier corn is in the shock.

—A. N. Fulkerson.
Salem, Or., Rt. No. 4.

THE CORN SHOW AND ITS PURPOSE

By L. J. Chapin.

The corn show should serve two purposes. First, it should afford an opportunity to study the best types of the different varieties and learn which varieties are best adapted to local conditions; second, it should afford an opportunity to secure the best local grown seed for next year's crop.

The first of these purposes is educative, pointing out the desirable characteristics of good seed in order that everyone may have a standard for seed selection.

This is, indeed, the most important purpose of the show. Every farmer should save his own seed, and in order that he may do this most intelligently, he must have the best type well in mind.

The writer has found several farmers who were carefully selecting the flinty, glazed ears from Dent varieties, instead of the rougher, down-grained ears. Such a mistake would not occur after examining the prize exhibits at a corn show.

For various reasons many farmers will purchase their seed corn every spring. It will be necessary for them to buy their seed from some neighbor; at least, seed that is known to be acclimated.

For the next year or two, local grown seed corn will be in great demand, as many farmers will be growing corn for the first time. The show will afford these farmers, as well as others who have failed to save their own seed, an opportunity to secure seed from the best in the county.

In selecting samples of corn for show, bear in mind that the best seed ear is also the best show ear; in fact, the principal purpose of all agricultural shows is to raise the standard of the product exhibited. This can be accomplished, first, by securing good seed, and second, by following the methods of the most successful growers.

The ears should be allowed to ripen on the stalk. Then they should be suspended singly, either by wire or string hangers, in a dry, well-ventilated place and thoroughly aired. This will require several weeks unless heat is applied. The ears should be firm and solid so that an attempt to twist them will produce a cracking sound. Seed corn should be dried out as quickly as possible and then kept dry until planting time.

As a definite guide in selecting samples, the following score card is given: A perfect ear of corn should be cylindrical or nearly so, in shape. The circumference should be three-fourths of its length. The rows should be straight and not less than 16 nor more than 22, in number. The kernels should be well formed (about 5-16 of an inch wide by 1/4 of an inch long), uniform in size and shape, and six to the inch in the row.

(The above article was written at the time of the holding of a former Marion county corn show; but it is as applicable to the corn show now being held in Salem. This is the sixth annual corn show held in Marion county under the auspices of Mr. Chapin.—L. J.)

CORN GROWERS OFFER ADVICE

Gilbert & Patterson Make Comment Based on Successful Experience Over the Willamette River in Polk County

Among the most successful farmers of the Willamette valley are Gilbert & Patterson of Eola. This firm has been particularly successful in the growing of corn, and doubtless Mr. Gilbert and Mr. Patterson have done as much as any one to prove that Oregon is a corn producing state.

From them comes the following statement with regard to successful corn growing:

"The varieties most grown and best for this country are the yellow and white dent. We are inclined to think that for ensilage purpose the white dent furnishes the most ensilage to the acre and yellow dent more shelled corn.

"As for the character of the land on which we grow corn, we think that fall plowing is the best for growing corn and splendid results are obtained if it follows a clover crop. Corn in this country, we think, is planted a little too late. The usual planting is around May 10. If the ground can be gotten in condition we think the latter part of April will bring better results and early maturity in the fall.

"It has been our practice with regard to cultivation that when the corn gets up two or three inches high we harrow it with an ordinary harrow. After that we cultivate it two or three times. After the first cultivation we try to cultivate as shallow as possible so as to not disturb the roots."

HERE IS A MAN WHO HITS

OLD H. C. L. WITH CORN

How Mr. Fulkerson Grows Corn Successfully by The One Horse Plan

EDITOR STATESMAN: This is the way I grow corn by the one horse plan:

I plow early, generally in January or February if the soil is right; and the soil must be right, not too wet. I let the ground alone until it warms up and weeds start; then, I work the surface down with the drag harrow to kill the first crop of weeds and smooth the surface. When it is about time to plant I take my garden cultivator and work the ground thoroughly, then harrow it and go over it with the clodmasher to firm the soil and pulverize the clods so they will not interfere with the first cultivation.

I plant so that I can cultivate both ways.

The time of planting depends on the soil and the weather, but is about the first of May.

If the ground crusts or the weeds start before the corn comes up I go over it with the harrow. After

the corn comes up I use the harrow again if the ground is clear of trash and clods. Otherwise I use the harrow tooth cultivator that will work right up to the row and not cover the corn. The next cultivation is made with the common garden cultivator and is made deep. I like to cultivate about every two weeks, but the last work should be shallow so as to not disturb the corn roots.

I commence thinning in July, leaving two good stalks in the hill. I take out each day enough for my two cows; and generally manage to have green corn to feed until the first of November. As soon as the stalks become woody I cut them with the feed cutter.

When the ears begin to dent I commence feeding to the pigs; taking out the ripest first and feeding the stalks to the horse and the cows. Corn planted the first of May should be ready to put in the shock by the last of September. I like to

UNCLE SAM ON SWEET CORN IN THE CITY HOME GARDEN

Farmers' Palletia 1914, by the United States Department of Agriculture, on "The City Home Garden," remains, under the heading of "Sweet Corn," the following:

"Sweet corn requires plenty of space in order to produce enough ears to supply an average family and for that reason finds its proper place in large city and suburban gardens.

The rows should be spaced at least 3 feet apart, and the individual plants should stand 15 to 18 inches apart in the rows. If the corn is planted in hills containing three stalks each the hills must be at least 5 feet apart in the row for the early dwarf-growing varieties and 3 feet apart for the later or larger growing sorts.

"Corn requires a rich soil and should not be planted until the ground has warmed considerably. A pint of seed will plant 400 to 500 feet of row in either drills or in hills. Cover the seed 1 1/2 to 2 inches deep

and thin to three stalks in a hill or to single stalks 45 or 18 inches apart in drills. If a large number of offshoots or suckers appear at the base of the plants at the ground, these should be removed, as they draw the strength of the plant. Note that these shoots that appear very near the ground should be removed, as some of the varieties have their ears quite low on the stalks and the sucker ear looks very much like a young ear until the silk appears.

"The Golden Bantam is the leading early variety. The Country Gentleman, Stowell's Evergreen, Mammoth Evergreen, and Ohio Sugar are also among the leading medium and late varieties. For a continuous supply, plant Golden Bantam as early as possible, then follow in a few days with a planting of Country Gentleman. Two weeks later plant Stowell's Evergreen, and follow with additional plantings of some good late variety every three weeks until mid-summer."

DATES OF SLOGANS IN DAILY STATESMAN (In Twice-a-Week Statesman Following Day)

Loganberries, Oct. 9.	Celery, January 29.
Prunes, Oct. 16.	Sheep, February 5, 1920.
Dairyming October 23.	Angora Goats, February 12, 1920.
Flax, October 30.	Hops, February 19, 1920.
Pilberts, Nov. 6.	Currants, February 26, 1920.
Walnuts, Nov. 13.	Paper Mill, March 4, 1920.
Strawberries, Nov. 20.	Dehydration, March 11, 1920.
Apples, November 27.	Mining, March 18, 1920.
Raspberries, December 4.	Hogs, March 25, 1920.
Mint, December 11.	Land, April 1, 1920.
Great Cows, December 18.	National Advertising, April 8.
Blackberries, December 25.	(Back copies of Salem Slogans editions of the Daily Oregon Statesman are on hand. They are for sale at 5c each, mailed to any address.)
Cherries, January 1, 1920.	
Pears, January 8, 1920.	
Gooseberries, January 15, 1920.	
Corn, January 22, 1920.	

(It will interest some people to know that these back copies are selling fast—that, nearly every day, orders are received from near and distant points for the whole series. They will be sold out before the fifty-two Slogans are completed, without doubt.—Ed.)