

Salem Is the Center of a Good Corn Country, for the Right Varieties, with Selected Seed, on the Right Kind of Land, and with Proper Methods of Cultivation

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN SEED IN 15 YEARS

A. R. Southwick, Across the Willamette in Polk County, Gets 50 to 60 Bushels of Corn to the Acre, and He Is a Corn Enthusiast—Look Out for Him at the Next Corn Show

Editor Statesman:— I have had about 15 years experience in corn growing in Oregon. Recently I found some corn that I had raised the first year, and compared it with some of this year's seed. The improvement was almost unbelievable. This was made possible mostly by acclimation and careful selection of seed. Corn in Oregon requires more cultivation than in the states comprising the corn belt, on account of dryer summers. It is important to have the ground in good shape before planting. On the hilly ground, I find the best time to plant is from April 15 to about May 5, depending on the weather at this time of the year. In planting, the rows should be 3 1/2 to 4 feet apart and the seeds planted singly about 18 inches apart, or two or three seeds about twice that distance apart. More than that number is a waste and are apt to be small, inferior ears at maturity.

After planting, the ground should be kept cultivated often enough to keep plenty of moisture around the roots and care should be taken not to get close to the roots after they begin to grow and spread. The corn planted at the time we plant is generally about 2 feet high by the 4th of July, and it is not advisable to work it after this. The corn matures about the first of October, and good ground will yield 50 or 60 bushels to the acre. When the corn is being gathered, is the time to make your selection of seed and prize ears. Much care should be taken in keeping your seed dry and fertile.

I could write much more, as I am very enthusiastic over corn prospects for Oregon and the Willamette valley, and I wish to say that the corn at some of the shows rivals that of the middle western states. —A. R. SOUTHWICK, Rt. 2, Box 168, Polk County, Salem, Ore., Jan. 17, 1921.

WHY CORN

The corn plant will produce the largest amount of feed per acre of any plant grown. Corn and corn oil 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.)

HERE IS A MAN WHO HITS OLD H. C. L. WITH CORN

How Mr. Fulkerson Grows Corn Successfully by the One Horse Plan, and the Different Useful Purposes to Which He Puts His Product.

(The following communication is a year old; it was printed in the Salem slogan issue of last year; but the new reader will be interested in the way it presents different angles of the advantages of corn growing—and the old reader may receive real benefit by looking it over again.) 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, 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 so 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 cut it 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 drier 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, Ore., Rt. No. 4.

THE SALEM SECTION IS A CORN COUNTRY; PROOF

State Senator I. L. Patterson of Polk County Makes the Above Statement, and He Offers Proof From His Own Experience in the Eola District Across the Willamette River

Editor Statesman:— You ask for my ideas of the Salem section as a corn growing country.

We have grown corn in Polk county very successfully for several years and have found it profitable. It is not to be expected that as good results will be obtained as in a climate where the nights are warm. However, we have grown over 48 bushels to the acre on a field containing 18 acres; this not guessed at, but shelled and weighed, and this corn was grown on upland. In fact, we have been as successful with corn on this character of land as on river bottom soils.

Of first importance is seed. If selected and artificially dried and kept dry until planting time, the germination will be better and the growth more vigorous than if left in a place where it will be subject to dampness in the winter. Many growers of corn seem to think it should be planted about the tenth of May, but our experience is that better results are obtained in this district by planting, if possible, between April 25 and May 1. Some will say it is better to plant later in order to avoid frost, but we have had heavy frosts after the corn was up without any perceptible damage. Our theory is that even if the weather is cold, the root growth continues and when growing weather comes the growth is

rapid and the results much better than from late planting. Of equal importance is the preparation or cultivation of the land before planting. We like deep fall plowing. When asked how we succeed in growing corn successfully, we frequently say to prepare your ground in first class condition for planting, then continue and do as much work on it as you have already done, before planting; in other words, do much of your cultivation before planting and then you will have a seed bed that will hold moisture with reasonable cultivation during the dry growing season. In cultivation we like to harrow the corn with a common field harrow after it is three or four inches high, then sometimes roll it with a smooth roller, following this with a good deep cultivation and after this shallow cultivation, so as not to disturb the roots. We have never used a cultivator more than three times and sometimes only twice, results being entirely satisfactory, and we believe that failures in this district, if there are any, are due to lack of care and attention.

We have found after growing corn, if the field is sown to grain, we always have a larger yield than on other lands, another and important fact which justifies us in making the statement that the Salem section is a corn country. —I. L. PATTERSON, Rt. 2, Salem, Ore., Jan. 15, 1921.

UNCLE SAM ON SWEET CORN IN HOME GARDEN

Farmers' bulletin 1044, by the United States department of agriculture, on "The City Home Garden," contains, 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 three 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 2 1/2 feet apart in the row for the early dwarfing growing varieties and three 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 15 or 18 inches apart in drills. If a large number of cobs or suckers appear at the base of the plants at the ground, these should be removed, as they draw the strength of the plant. None but 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 young cobs look very much like a sucker 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."

STAYTON WILL NOT DEBATE

Cancel Contest With Salem Negative Team for January 28

Word was yesterday received from the principal of the Stayton high school that they would be unable to take part in the state debating league and would be forced to cancel their debate with the Salem negative team which was to have been held in Stayton on Jan. 28. This withdrawal will necessitate a change in the triangular schedule for this district and it may be possible that Salem will be unable to secure another opponent for this first triangular contest, and will be forced to hold a dual with Oregon City. Mr. Nelson of the local school, sent a letter to A. E. Youel, in whose hands is the responsibility for the schedules, requesting that an effort be made to secure another opponent. This will in no way interfere with the debate to be held here Jan. 28, between the Oregon City negative and the Salem affirmative.

questing that no change be made in the present teacher's tenure in Portland. The petition was signed by Mrs. Jennie Richardson as representative of the council. Only 163 of the Portland teachers were not parties to the petition.

SILVERTON NEWS

SILVERTON, Ore., Jan. 18. — (Special to The Statesman)—Mrs. Alma Tarvend who has been ill at the hospital for sometime, was removed to her home Saturday. Mr. and Mrs. Martin Hattberg motored to Jefferson to spend the week-end as guests of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Tingstad. Alfred Jensen and Willie Byvik motored down Sunday morning and all returned to Silverton Sunday evening. Mrs. S. Lorenzon is ill at the sanitarium at Portland. Mrs. Alvin Williams went to Portland Tuesday morning to

spend a few days at the home of her brother, Arthur Olsea. Ludwig and Althea Meyers are on the sick list. Miss Alma Hansen has been spending a few days at Silverton as the guest of her parents. Miss Hansen is employed at Woodburn. Alvin Williams, who has been on his farm at Hubbard for some time, returned to Silverton Saturday. Word has been received that Arthur Ransford who has been at the Hazbrook studio at Seattle for several months has returned to Portland. Mr. Ransford is well known at Silverton, having been at the Drake studio for several years.

IT'S GOOD FOR CHILDREN.

Mrs. C. E. Schwab, 1007 14th St., Canton, Ohio, writes: "We use Foley's Honey and Tar for coughs and find it one of the best remedies on the market, especially for children's coughs, as it does not contain any drug that is harmful." Serious sickness often follows lingering colds. Hard coughing racks a child's body and disturbs strength giving sleep, and the poisons weaken the system so that disease cannot be warded off. Take Foley's in time. Sold everywhere.

HULLT PERSONALS

HULLT, Or., Jan. 18. — (Special to The Statesman)—Another six inches of snow fell Saturday but it was nearly gone Tuesday. Grandma Hullt is visiting at Charles King's in the Silverton hills. H. J. Winter, newly appointed patrolman for road district No. 14, was in Salem Saturday transacting road business. W. D. Smith lost valuable horse last week. This is the second horse they have lost this winter. Miss Emily Loose spent the week-end with her parents near Stayton. I. A. Bachler and family spent Sunday at the C. F. Brown home. A. Souther was a Silverton visitor Monday. H. J. Winter and family spent Sunday at the John Reichardt home. Mrs. Alfred Hullt received the sad news last week of the death of her father, T. E. Blakley, in California. Mr. Blakley was a former resident of Silverton but had lived at Willows, Cal., for the past 8 or 10 years.

Unimpeachable—If you were to see the unequalled volume of unimpeachable testimony in favor of Food's Sarsaparilla, you would undoubtedly yourself for so long deploring to take this effective medicine for that blood disease from which you are suffering.

STAYTON NOTES

Mrs. Henry Jungwirth and little daughter, of Jordan, were here the first of the week visiting the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Brown. Mrs. H. Longman and some lady friends were here from Sublimity Tuesday. W. L. Harris and wife returned to Corvallis Sunday, after attending the funeral rites of Sam Patton who died last week at North Santiam. Mrs. Harris and Mr. Patton were brother and sister. Mrs. Kate Holder and daughter, Marion will leave soon for Juneau, Alaska, where they will join the husband and father who has a position there. Mrs. Holder and her daughter have made many friends here who regret to see them leave Stayton. G. B. Thomas has leased the Gardner building on Water street and is preparing to open up an automobile painting establishment in the near future. While tearing out a cross walk in the down town section yesterday, workmen found \$25 in gold imbedded in the dirt under the walk. P. P. Crabtree, a farmer who resides near Stayton, had the misfortune to receive a broken arm this morning while attempting to crank his Ford. Mr. and Mrs. John Kimsey of Macleay were visiting at the home of C. C. Nott and wife the first of the week.

Property Escaping Taxation May Be Cut

Vacant property belonging to churches, hospitals and other similar institutions, will not escape taxation as freely as at present if a bill that has been introduced by Senators Hume, Strayer and Jones becomes law. Property belonging to these institutions on which no buildings are located is now subject to taxation, but assessors are in the habit of leaving it off the tax rolls. The bill provides that assessors must put it on the rolls when requested to do so by any taxpayer. The property on which buildings of church, hospital and other similar organ-

izations are located is exempt from taxation. Senator Ellis today introduced a measure which would make the annual appropriation for the Harney county experiment station \$8000 instead of \$4000, beginning January 1, 1921.

Harness Returned to Serve Unexpired Term

Rev. Chester Harness, who escaped from the penitentiary wood camp at Aumsville, was returned to that institution Tuesday to fill out 22 months of his unexpired three year sentence for larceny of \$1500. When that term is completed he will serve three years in the federal penitentiary at McNeil's island and pay a fine of \$300 for perjury in connection with two homestead entry contest cases. Harness was traced by operatives of the department of justice from the ranch of a friend near Vale over the trail that leads into the waste places of Nevada.

Bill on Prison Equipment Goes to House

The governor is given authority to direct the choice of equipment at the penitentiary and the expenditure of the appropriation under a bill introduced in the house yesterday which carries an appropriation of \$30,000 to be used for the purchase of equipment and the installation of machinery and authorizing the employment of convicts. Representative Gordon of Multnomah introduced the bill.

\$40,000 Appropriated for Expenses of Session

The state legislature is now financially fortified for the entire session. House bill No. 52, appropriating \$40,000 for the expenses of the session, with emergency clause attached, was passed by the senate yesterday.

Car Badly Wrecked in Accident at Dallas

DAYTON, Ore., Jan. 19. — (Special to The Statesman)—A second automobile accident within one week occurred on the bridge on Main street in Dayton last night when a Chevrolet car, under a driver's license in the name of

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, Methods and Selection—Advice Is a Year Old, but Still Good

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 stock 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 hastens the dent varieties of corn from grain.

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.

Of course, the most desirable corn is either the white or yellow dent. Otto Unow of Dinton, Ore., ran into the railing of the bridge and was badly wrecked. Although there were three persons in the car, no one was hurt beyond a few scratches owing to the fact that the car did not leave the bridge.

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Take no chances. Keep this standard remedy handy for the first season.
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A Knockout Comedy
Latest News Weekly
Lillian McElroy Hunt on our New Hope-Jones Organ
GRAND THEATRE

DATES OF SLOGANS IN DAILY STATESMAN

- (In Twice-a-Week Statesman Following Day)
 - Dogberries, Oct. 7.
 - Fruit, Oct. 14.
 - Dairy, Oct. 21.
 - Fly, Oct. 28.
 - Pilberis, Nov. 4.
 - Walnuts, Nov. 11.
 - Strawberries, Nov. 18.
 - Apples, Nov. 25.
 - Raspberries, Dec. 2.
 - Mint, Dec. 9.
 - Great cows, Dec. 16.
 - Blackberries, Dec. 23.
 - Cherries, Dec. 30.
 - Pears, Jan. 6, 1921.
 - Gooseberries and Currants, Jan. 13.
 - Corn, Jan. 20.
 - Celery, Jan. 27.
 - Spinach, Feb. 3.
 - Onions, Feb. 10.
 - Potatoes, Feb. 17.
 - Mines, Feb. 24.
 - Goats, March 2.
 - Beans, March 9.
 - Paved highways, March 16.
 - Broccoli, March 23.
 - Silos, April 6.
 - Legumes, April 13.
 - Asparagus, April 20.
 - Grapes, April 27.
 - Drug garden, May 4.
 - Sugar beets, May 11.
 - Sorghum, May 18.
 - Cabbage, May 25.
 - Poultry and Pot Stock, June 1.
 - Land, June 8.
 - Dehydration, June 15.
 - Hops, June 22.
 - Wholesale and Jobbing, June 29.
 - Cucumbers, July 6.
 - Hogs, July 13.
 - City beautiful, flowers and bulbs, July 20.
 - Schools, July 27.
 - Sheep, Aug. 3.
 - National Advertising, Aug. 10.
 - Seeds, Aug. 17.
 - Livestock, Aug. 24.
 - Automotive industry, Aug. 31.
 - Grain and Grain Products, Sept. 7.
 - Manufacturing, Sept. 14.
 - Woodworking and other things, Sept. 21.
 - Paper Mill, Sept. 28.
- (Back copies of Salem Slogan editions of The Daily Oregon Statesman are on hand. They are for sale at 10c each, mailed to any address.)

Teachers Request No Change in Tenure Law

A petition from the Federated Teachers' council of Portland, containing 1191 names was presented to the senate yesterday re-

Ouch! Lame Back
Rub backache, Lumbago, Soreness and stiffness away—Try this!



Back hurt you? Can't straighten up without sudden pains, sharp aches and twinges? Now listen! That's lumbago, sciatica or maybe from a strain, and you'll get blessed relief the moment you rub your back with soothing, penetrating "St. Jacobs Oil." Nothing else takes out soreness, lameness and stiffness so quickly. You simply rub it on and out comes the pain. It is perfectly harmless and doesn't burn or discolor the skin. Lumber up! Don't suffer! Get a small trial bottle from any drug store, and after using it just once, you'll forget that you ever had backache, lumbago or sciatica, because your back will never hurt or cause any more misery. It never disappoints and has been recommended for 60 years.