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# Valley Motor Co

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**Statesman Classified Ads. Cost Little But Pay Big**

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**W. W. ROSEBRAUGH CO.**  
Foundry and Machine Shop  
17th and Oak Sts., Salem, Or.  
Phone 886



Big crowds will gather round about to see flames take your home. But when your loss is figured out you stand it all alone. The Journal of Commerce statistics show the following fire losses in America for July 1919, \$20,259,000; for July, 1920, \$25,136,825. Build of Hollow Tile and help prevent this waste.

**SALEM TILE & MERCANTILE CO.**  
Brick building tile, drawn tile  
Phone 917  
Salem, Ore.

## BONUS WILL BRING BETTER CONDITION

(Continued from page 1)  
payment, the same as other claims against the state. "With a view to promptly paying all claims approved by the commission up to this time, they have been audited and warrants drawn in advance so that immediately upon the money from the sale of the bonds becoming available today, no delay may occur in the payment of any approved claims for the bonus. It will be the practice of the department to continue this policy, so that when a claim is approved by the bonus commission and transmitted to the secretary of state for payment prompt action can always be taken and a warrant for the amount immediately issued and forwarded to the claimant. Within the next few days there will be another group of substantially \$500,000 worth of warrants going out from the department covering the second installment of bonus claims approved by the commission and turned over to the secretary of state for payment."

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A call today may save needless pain and suffering in the future.

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Manufacturers of High Grade Wrapping Papers and Paper Specialties

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SALEM, OREGON  
"Where The Crowds Always Shop"

**OUR TREES**  
Carefully Grown Carefully Selected Carefully Packed  
Will Give Satisfaction to the Planter  
**SALEM NURSERY COMPANY**  
428 Oregon Building Phone 1763  
Additional Salesmen Wanted.

**SQUARE DEAL HARDWARE AND FURNITURE CO.**  
220 N. Commercial Street Phone 1690

**"SIBLOCO" Pipeless Furnaces \$79.60**  
And Up  
Send for circular  
**Silverton Blow Pipe Co.**  
SILVERTON, OREGON

**Peerless Bakery**  
Makers of Peerless Bread  
9c-13c  
Try Our Doughnuts 20c  
170 North Commercial St.

**BUTTER CUP BUTTER**  
Capital City  
Cooperative Creamery  
137 S. Com'l St. Phone 399  
Our Idea: The Best Only  
Our Method: Co-operation

**W. T. Rigdon & Son**  
Progressive Funeral Directors  
SALEM

**Webb & Clough Co.**  
Leading Funeral Directors  
Expert Embalmer  
Cor. Court and High Sts.  
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**DRAGER FRUIT CO.**  
Dried Fruit Packers  
221 S. High St., Salem, Or.  
Always in the market for dried fruits of all kinds

**Statesman Advertisers Have PEP**  
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**Silverton Foundry Co.**  
Iron and Brass Castings  
Sawmill and Logging Repairs, Hop and Fruit Stoves, Castings of all kinds  
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**THE CAPITAL BARGAIN HOUSE**  
Buys and Sells Anything  
Associated with CAPITAL JUNK COMPANY  
215 Center St. Phone 393

**THE BOY SCOUTS**  
deserve the support of everyone who wishes to inculcate high principles of manhood into the youth of our land.  
This space paid for by Thielsen & Rahn

## OREGON MINT GROWERS EXHIBIT A SPIRIT OF COMMENDABLE OPTIMISM

The Prices of Their Product Are Low, But They Are Ten Per Cent Higher Than Last Year, and Most of the Producers Intend to Stay With the Industry, in a Test of the "Survival of the Fittest"—Annual Meeting and Banquet of the Association.

The mint growers of the Salem district are not down hearted. They know this is the best mint country on this continent and they propose to stay with the game. The following report of the annual meeting and banquet of their association is furnished by Prof. A. G. B. Bonquet, of the Oregon Agricultural college, to this week's issue of the Pacific Homestead of this city:

The Oregon Mint Growers Co-operative association held its second annual meeting in the Corvallis Commercial club rooms, Saturday, February 18. Fifty growers were in attendance. The members who attended the meeting enjoyed a banquet in the evening.

Officers of the association are E. B. Wallace of Albany, president; T. J. Green of Corvallis, vice president; and G. J. Moran of Corvallis, secretary. These men together with H. R. Riddard of Junction City and Adolph Ziefle, dean of the O.A.C. school of pharmacy, constitute the board of directors.

**Yield Last Year**  
Mr. Moisan reported that 8500 pounds of oil of peppermint were produced by the association members in the last year from its 285 acres of mint. The oil is being disposed of through the W. J. Bush Citrus company of National City, California, which guarantees to sell all of the oil by July 15. Their price is \$1.48 a pound, 10 per cent higher than the association was able to obtain on the New York market. The price last year was \$1.34 a pound. The cause of the present low prices are that the foreign market has been considerably reduced, the yield of oil in other producing states, such as in Michigan and Indiana was high and people are not buying so largely products in which peppermint oil is used.

**Make Fair Profit**  
Statistics were shown that the

profit per acre from mint is as good as, if not better than, the value of the average farm crop.

There was a general spirit of optimism at the meeting, despite the comparatively low price prevailing. The history of mint growing and mint prices has always fluctuated considerably and there is no reason to believe that there will not be an improved market price in 1922-23.

One thing is certain, Oregon peppermint oil, under analysis, has shown that it has the goods. Dean Adolph Ziefle of the pharmacy department, related how tests at Corvallis as well as New York and elsewhere had justified the previous assertions that the quality of the Oregon oil is high in essential characters for the trade.

The yields of oil per acre have greatly varied due to soil conditions. Some fields of rather inferior fertility and moisture holding capacity have produced about 25 pounds of oil, while others such as some of the lake lands around Brooks have produced from 60 to 70 pounds of oil per acre.

**Survival of Fittest**  
Some previous mint growers, apparently dissatisfied with market conditions, signified their intention to plant another crop than mint in 1922. Possibly these same parties will be ready to plant more mint again if the current year's prices are good. Like almost every other farm crop, it is a question of survival of the fittest, with some staying with the game continuously being permanent mint growers, while others are temporarily mint growers, "in again and out again." The industry lies in the hands of capable officials who are satisfied that Oregon has the real climatic and soil conditions to produce mint oil equal to the best.

the cropping of different peas too close together at maturity if planted at the same time.

The planting of peas in double rows, six inches apart, these double rows to be three feet apart, is about right for the more dwarf varieties, but if the more vigorous growing dwarfs are to be planted they will need at least four feet between the rows unless they are given brush or wire.

The round seeded peas can go into the ground as soon as it can be dug, but it is best to wait a week or two for the wrinkled varieties to be on the safe side.

The peas should not be planted this year in the same position they occupied last year. Neither should they be placed in ground occupied the previous season by beans for the best results. A gardener should study his garden plan each year with an eye to moving the peas and beans across the garden, so that they will not occupy the same space in succeeding years. Of course, heavy fertilizing partly makes up for the exhaustion of the soil, but it can not wholly do so. These two vegetables take more out of the soil than the others and it is more necessary to see that they rotate.

**A Handy Garden Incubator**  
Perhaps for a majority of home gardeners the cigar box or "flat" in a south window answers the purpose of a hotbed or cold frame. It is a thoroughly tried and tested device of century-long use. If boxes have not been stored in advance with a supply of earth, it will be necessary to acquire them now and to go out with a pickaxe or mattock and pry loose some frozen clods of earth to place in the cellar to thaw.

Plenty of pebbles, broken flower pots, crockery or rough fi-



SIFT THE EARTH TO BE USED IN STARTING SEEDS IN POTS OR FLATS. IT IS EASILY DONE AND WELL WORTH THE EFFORT.

brous earth should be at hand to provide drainage, for a good draining is one of the secrets of success in indoor boxes. Bore holes in the bottom of the box. Over these scatter the pebbles or pot shreds and upon this place the coarser soil. The surface soil must be sifted carefully through a sieve, levelled down and firmed. The soil used here must be leaf mould or its equivalent in texture. Plant the seeds in rows, crosswise of the box. Broadcast sowing in window boxes is wasteful. A large portion of the plants are destroyed in watering and transplanting and often they are so thick they never have a fair chance to develop.

A cloth over the surface of the soil, or better still, a pane of glass, will help to keep a moist atmosphere and retard evaporation. The cloth must be removed with the first sign of germination and the glass should be lifted and the moisture which has condensed upon it, wiped off from time to time.

Care in watering should be exercised, as careless sprinkling will wash seeds out of the ground and start newly germinated little plants. A fine spray or sprinkling with a whisk broom or a similar article is the best way. The boxes should never be soaked after germination starts, but just keep moist.

**Science Shows Home Garden is Best**  
Among the profits of the home garden is one which is seldom counted, but which would alone be sufficient to justify the trouble and expense of growing one's own vegetables.

It lies in the huge advantage of serving things fresh, within a short time of being picked from the plants on which they grew. It has long been known that the exquisite flavor of fresh peas and sweet corn, to cite notable examples, began to deteriorate if they were not served within an hour after they were gathered. This opinion has now been fortified by science, through experiments conducted by Messrs. Straughn and Church and published by the bureau of chemistry of the department of agriculture. Professor Charles A. Appleman of the Mary experiment station has published a full report of chemical experiments of the same order.

The experiments establish that the sugar content of sweet corn will range in the neighborhood of 5 per cent. This in proportion of three spoons of sugar in a cup of coffee. In a normal summer temperature, even with the husks still on, the sugar content will begin to fall in an incredibly short time, perhaps in the first thirty minutes after picking. In scientific language the cause of this is the condensation of polysaccharides, chiefly starch. Respiration is, indirectly, also a factor.

In the first twenty-four hours after corn has been picked, thirty per cent of its sugar will have disappeared and in the next twenty-four hours, twenty-five per cent more. After thirty per cent of the sugar remains fixed in the corn but after ninety-six hours all evidence of the delicious corn flavor has disappeared.

Wrapping the corn in oiled paper does not help. The only thing which will prevent the loss of sugar is refrigeration. In a freezing temperature, only seven per cent loss occurred in twenty-four hours, and in a temperature of fifty, about fifteen per cent.

In general what is true about

sweet corn is true about all vegetables, especially all those which depend upon their sugar content for their flavor. The experiments explain why vegetables which are displayed for sale in the hot sun hours after they have left the garden, never possess the flavor of the home garden product. They teach a lesson for both the green grocer and the housewife. First, that if vegetables cannot be served immediately after picking, they should be placed in the refrigerator, and second, to enjoy the vegetables at their best they should be picked in the garden not more than half an hour before they are placed on the fire for cooking.

And one moral of this is that full enjoyment of that great American dish, "corn on the cob," is reserved for the fortunate families that "grow their own."

## TESTS ON ONION LANDS PROBABLE

The O. A. C. May Carry on Fertilizer Tests on Labish Meadow Lands

If satisfactory arrangements, now being made, are completed, a series of fertilizer tests or trials on onion lands in the vicinity of Lake Labish, Marion county, will be conducted to assist growers in determining what fertilizers are of value in increasing yields of onions or in assisting onions to have better keeping qualities. If the arrangements contemplated are completed, Prof. A. G. B. Bonquet of Oregon Agricultural college, will direct the general layout of the application and the details connected with the work. The problem is a big one and of immense importance to the varied vegetable growing interests of the lake lands.

The latest fertilizer trials conducted in a definite manner were those carried out several years ago in Washington county on the beaverdam soils. Information of considerable value was obtained as a result of the work. Any grower of onions or other crops should check up as closely as possible on the yield obtained from fertilized areas contrasted to those from unfertilized land. Land for fertilizer trial work should of course be as uniform in character as possible.

CHAPTER 309  
WHAT HAPPENED WHEN LELLA "TOOK CHARGE" AT THE DURKEES.

**MY HEART AND MY HUSBAND**  
Adele Garrison's New Phase of REVELATIONS OF A WIFE

"Lella, dear! How good of you to come!" This was little Mrs. Durkee's greeting to her son's fiancée, and no one could have told from her manner that she cherished any other feeling save joy at the presence of the girl at her bedside.

"It was good of you to think of me and want me," Lella returned shyly. "And now won't you please tell me what I can do for you?" "Absolutely nothing just now," Mrs. Durkee returned. "I have had my supper, and my ankle is very comfortable. You must have something to eat, and Midge will show you where you are to sleep in the room adjoining mine. I am ashamed to have you go into it. I haven't cleaned there this week, and it's a perfect hovel!"

"Yes, I am terribly sorry for you, Lella," Alfred Durkee said gravely, shaking his head dolefully. "Mother rented that room last week to a vaudeville artist with a troupe of performing pigs, and they naturally left it in a perfectly awful condition."

"Why! Alf!" "And wasn't it the week before," Dicky interrupted with a face as solemn as that of the traditional judge—why is it, I wonder, that no one ever imagines a jurist smiling—"that the snake charmer had it?"

"Dicky Graham!" "Yes, ma'am," meekly. "What will Lella think? You know I never rented that room to anybody."

Mrs. Durkee Understands.

cooking and all the other details of housekeeping in which she was so adept.

"Get along with the whole of you!" she said pettishly as the sound of our laughter brought the best home to her. "Lella, I'm glad you've come. These boys simply pester the life out of me, and they're too much for Midge to keep in order. I hope you'll be able to help her straighten them out. Now, run along, dear, and get settled in your room and have something to eat."

"I won't be long," Lella promised. "And when I come back" archly—"I'll talk over the best methods of discipline for these bad boys."

Alfred Is Tactless.  
To my great relief she had said nothing about having had her dinner before coming to Mrs. Durkee's bedside. I knew that my little neighbor was in that state of nervous invalidism when just such a small occurrence would annoy her, make her think her future daughter-in-law was wanting and disrespectfully showing her eagerness to see her. That Lella had seen this and had deftly avoided the pitfall augured well, I thought, for her success in the delicate task before her.

The first two weeks of Mrs. Durkee's confinement to her room confirmed me in my opinion that the gentle Virginia girl had rare tact and discretion, founded genuinely upon kindly feeling and delicate instincts. She managed her future mother-in-law beautifully with just the right note of deference in her manner, and if it had not been for Alfred's own short-sightedness there would have been no hint of discord.

I had wished to drop her a word of warning concerning Mrs. Durkee's jealous cherishing of her canning prerogatives, but feared to do so, for fear the girl's sensitive nature would read into the warning something of the truth of her undesired presence which had been so carefully kept from her. But I soon saw that she needed no such admonition, for she never obtruded her own views or recipes upon her prospective mother-in-law, and listened patiently to the showers of instructions the older woman gave her concerning the different varieties of "preserves" she wished made.

I knew, however, that besides following Mrs. Durkee's instructions, Lella had made a number of the southern dainties she loved for Alfred, and with a man's obtuseness and a sweetheart's fatuity, he one evening after supper put some especially delicious conserve into a dish and brought it to his mother's bedside, where Lella and I were sitting.

"Mother," he began, "you're an acknowledged authority on canning. I've never seen anybody like you, but here's something that I've never ever tasted before. What do you think of this for a little southern girl?" (To be continued)

**PERHAPS LITTLE MARY DIDN'T FIB ON STAND**  
(Continued from page 1)

"Wait a minute, dear," she said. That seemed to tickle the crowd just as though they had been wondering all along what Mary called her husband.

**EDITORIALS OF THE PEOPLE**  
He Heard Kuser  
Editor Statesman: We enjoyed hearing Mr. Kuser at the meeting informing us what a great man the three ambassadors sent out on a junketing trip by the board of control last summer to get "dope" on the boys' training school problem at the state's expense, found to take charge of this institution.

However, when it comes to the board of control or that part of the board that functions in this matter sending Mr. Kuser out

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## THE HOME GARDEN

(The following matter is furnished by the National Garden Bureau, headquarters 431 S. Dearborn street, Chicago, Ills.)

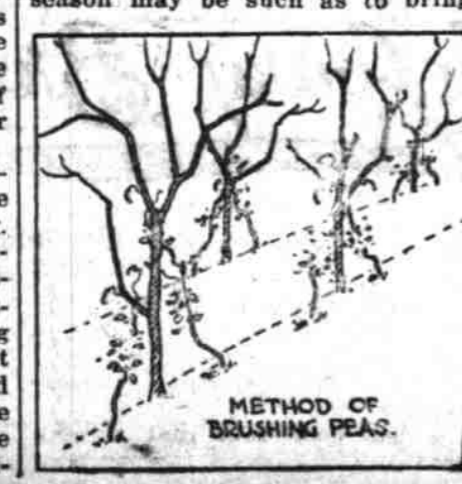
**The How and Why of Hotbeds**  
When a gardener installs a hotbed for the first time, he has made a joyful discovery, wonders why in the world he never had one before, and it is safe to say that unless he is badly cramped for garden room he will never be without one again.

A hotbed gives the gardener at least a month's lead on the season, a chance to get all his vegetables and flowers going in advance of the outdoor planting season, and when it is time to plant the seeds in the open ground he may set sturdy seedlings in the beds ready to go along and give him a crop from two weeks to a month earlier than usual.

There is nothing difficult about the management of a hotbed, and a little experimenting will soon render a gardener as expert as it is at all necessary to be, with the most that can be lost during the experimenting being a little seed, which can be replaced readily enough, or seedlings that have not advanced very far.

The principal trouble nowadays in making a hotbed is to secure a supply of fresh horse manure, which is the necessary material for furnishing the heat, the fermentation of the manure furnishing the bottom heat, which is the greatest spur to germination and growth. Oil stoves are sometimes used with success where manure is lacking.

A hotbed is merely a wooden frame, or if permanent, made of concrete, to carry glass sash. They may be made of any size to suit a gardener's convenience, but the standard size of frame and sash is the 3 by 6-foot unit. A hole is dug in the ground slightly larger than the frame. This is filled to a depth of from 15 to 18 inches with fresh horse manure, a straw manure being the best, which has been stacked up and turned from time to time for several days in order to distribute the fermentation more evenly. This is packed down by tramping it, the manure extending a few inches beyond the walls of the frame on all sides. The frame is then placed upon the manure and four to five inches of good garden soil are spread over the manure.



METHOD OF BUSHING PEAS.