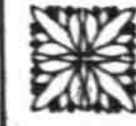


Pep and Progress Pages



Valley Motor Co

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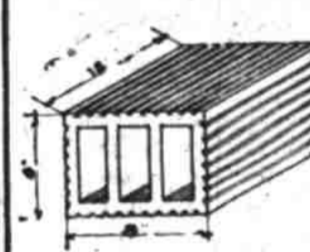
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A call today may save needless pain and suffering in the future.

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Perfectly Pasteurized MILK AND CREAM
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OUR TREES
Carefully Grown Carefully Selected Carefully Packed
Will Give Satisfaction to the Planter
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Additional Salesmen Wanted.

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"SIBLOCO" Pipeless Furnaces \$79.50
And Up
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Try Our Doughnuts
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Capital City Cooperative Creamery
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Our Idea: The Best Only
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W. T. Rigdon & Son
Progressive Funeral Directors
SALEM

Webb & Clough Co.
Leading Funeral Directors
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Dried Fruit Packers
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Always in the market for dried fruits of all kinds

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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 Thielen & Rahn

THE HOME GARDEN

What is Home without a Garden?
(The following matter is furnished by the National Garden Bureau, headquarters 431 S. Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.)

Tomatoes Smooth and Rough
In selecting seeds or plants of tomatoes, the gardener now must decide whether he wants to grow them for slicing or for canning and choose accordingly. The development of the tomato of late has been in the way of regular, smooth fruits, where formerly the big wrinkled and irregular tomatoes were the vogue. These

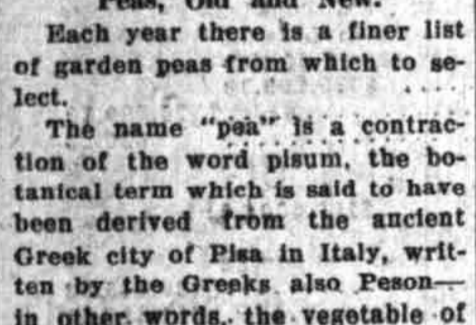


ROUGH AND SMOOTH TOMATOES.

big fellows are still fine for the home canner, such types as the ever faithful Ponderosa. We owe to South America the garden boon of the tomato, probably to Peru, where it is believed to have been native originally and where it was known by the Aztec term of "Xitomate" from which the modern name originated. The English were introduced to the plant in 1586 when it was grown for ornament under the common name of "Love Apple". Italy in the seventeenth century, grew it as a vegetable and from there it moved through France to England to the table, although it was not generally accepted. America's horticultural records show that the tomato came back to the Americas in 1781, but only as an ornament of curiosity. It was not until a quarter of a century later that it came into anything like general use as a vegetable and its spread has been the most remarkable of any vegetable in history, more than half a million acres being devoted to its cultivation annually, and no table is without it in some form or other.

The tomato is one plant that does not need too rich soil. In fact, many gardeners are careful to see that it doesn't get too much fertility in the belief that it makes a luxuriant leaf and vine growth at the expense of fruiting. Many gardeners who do not care to go to the trouble of staking, prefer the dwarf or tree type of tomato of which the Dwarf Stone, Dwarf Champion and Dwarf Aristocrat are good types. They need little support compared to the tall or longer growing vines such as Ponderosa.

Peas, Old and New.
Each year there is a finer list of garden peas from which to select. The name "pea" is a contraction of the word pism, the botanical term which is said to have been derived from the ancient Greek city of Pisa in Italy, written by the Greeks also Pison—in other words, the vegetable of



GRADUS-FALL, LAXTONIAN SEMI-DWARF, LITTLE MARVEL DWARF. COMPARATIVE HEIGHT OF PEAS.

Pisa. Piny, in his natural history, says that peas were known 2000 years before Christ, and that the Argives were responsible for their introduction into Europe. Antony and Cleopatra, on the advice of their physician, ate peas for medicinal purposes and so this may be considered the greatest antiquity in the vegetable garden.

The smooth seeded peas are the ones to put in for the earliest of all crops for they will defy the weather and germinate under conditions of wet and cold which rot the wrinkled varieties. The smooth seeded varieties of which Alaska and Maud S. are typical, lack the sweetness of the wrinkled kinds, but are prolific and fine if gathered when young. If allowed to approach maturity they lose their flavor. Select the richest, mellowest and most moisture retaining section of your garden, although soggy soil should be avoided for the pea patch, and let it have all the sun there is. The foliage

of the pea will stand quite a frost without damage, but the blossoms will not. It has been found that peas do not take kindly to too fresh stable manure, so it is best to give them well-rotted fertilizer. The nitrogen inoculation, the culture for which is sold cheaply by nearly all dealers, helps to give them the speedy, tender growth essential to the production of a bountiful crop.

Most gardeners make the mistake of planting peas too thickly—the old-fashioned way. An inch apart will give lusher vines with a correspondingly heavier yield. The depth to plant should be regulated by the quality of the soil and the size of the seed. The lighter the soil, the deeper the peas should be planted, while an inch is the limit in heavy clay soil. Two to three inches ordinarily is a good depth, although in lighter soils some gardeners plant as deeply as five inches, believing that the deeper planting giving a cooler root run prolongs the season of being.

A race of half dwarf peas growing to a height of about three feet contains some of the finest quality peas yet developed. These have been grown without supports in much the same manner as the true dwarfs, but varieties that grow two feet or more in height do much better and give a finer yield when given support upon which to climb, the narrow width chicken wire being ideal for the purpose.

Plant in double rows and allow from 18 inches to three feet between the rows, depending upon the height of the pea and whether it is given brush or wire upon which to climb. The half dwarfs, if allowed to grow prostrate, will need the widest rows. It is really economy of space to give them support.

Little Marvel and American Wonder are popular and very fine types of the true dwarf peas growing a foot to 18 inches, while Laxtonian, as fine a quality pea as can be grown, and several of the newer English peas, are the half-dwarf type and make about three feet of growth and really need support as much as the tall varieties of which Telephone and Champion of England are standard types.

Eat a Carrot a Day
The development of vegetable diet in urban communities has been remarkable since the close of the war, its growth dating from the widespread propaganda and the necessity of raising home food during the stressful days of the great combat. A number of vegetables, fresh grown, young, have become articles of every-day consumption in the markets of all towns of 10,000 or more. One of the newcomers is the young carrot with its green, ferny leaves, decorating the show windows temptingly.

Five years ago young carrots were a rarity in the winter months—in fact, there was hardly a market for them. Head lettuce and tomatoes have joined the every-day-in-the-year class in the markets, where only a few years ago they were unknown during the midwinter months. All this is to the great benefit of the national health.

The carrot has become indispensable, both as a fine vegetable itself and in its tinctured form as a flavoring for soups, stews and kindred dishes. The carrot in its wild state is a native of Europe, Asia and the British Isles. It was developed as a vegetable, originally in Holland, when the Virginia colony was being planted in the United States the carrot moved across from Holland to take its place in



English culinary affairs and Queen Elizabeth sampled it. However, the French were the expert gardeners to develop all the fine varieties of carrots, and theirs remain the models of the tribe. It is a vegetable to be put in as soon as the ground can be worked, and planted at intervals for a continuous crop of young carrots. It needs to grow to perfection, a light, friable soil, but isn't very particular, being a most accommodating vegetable, which will do its duty almost anywhere.

The carrot seed germinates much more slowly than other early vegetables, taking from three weeks to almost four in some cases. It is best to plant lettuce or radishes with the carrot seed, and these will be ready to pull and harvest by the time the carrot seed is breaking through. They are useful, also, to mark the row for purposes of cultivation.

They should be sown about half an inch deep and thinned to three inches apart in the row. Pulling the radishes and lettuce planted with them usually automatically performs this task. Carrots may be planted in rows nine inches apart in the home garden; where space is limited,

Get Ready for the Bugs
Look over the weapons for warfare on bugs and fungus pests and have them ready for use as soon as the plants get well into growth. Some of the pests are ready to work as soon as the weather warms up. The cutworm, the meaneast of all garden pests and the hardest to fight because he works like a submarine, is curled up in the ground, hibernating, ready to be thawed out by the first early, warm rains and springs sunshine and cut off the tender plants just below the surface. In spading or hoeing early in the season look out for a dirty colored "worm" rolled up tight. Kill all such as they will in all probability be cut worms waiting to get into action.

The plant lice appear about as soon as the currant bushes get well leaved out and will attack the lettuce. The currant worm also starts early. Have such arsenical poison ready to spray for biting or chewing insects, such as the currant worm and nicotine preparations for the sucking insects such as the plant lice.

Insecticides are on the market which combine the arsenical poisons and fungicides. These are the best to use and the easiest to prepare. The nicotine extracts may be mixed with them and the whole range of insects and fungus outbreaks controlled with one spraying. It will do no harm to use such a combined spray even when only one class of pest is ordinarily expected. It will check any chance of others getting in their work.

The Flowering Tobacco
Three varieties of flowering tobacco furnish one of the most easily grown subjects for a striking and picturesque planting either in the annual border, among shrubbery or in beds by themselves. Most stately of the group is Nicotiana sylvestris which grows five feet high, with huge ornamental velvety leaves and great clusters of white starchy flowers on long tubes which surround the foliage. Of less robust growth, but good for from two to three feet, according to location, are the sweet scented Nicotiana Affinis and Sander's hybrid tobacco, Nicotiana Sanderae. The last two come in a variety of colors ranging through various shades of red, rose, pink, and lavender.

Nicotiana Affinis is an evening bloomer, opening its flowers late in the afternoon. **Fertilizer Practice**
In selecting your brands of commercial fertilizer this year it is a good idea to have at least two varieties, alternating them. A pulverized sheep manure or shredded cow manure with some of the balanced fertilizer makes an excellent combination. Application of the same fertilizer, gardeners say, seems to have the tendency to turn the soil sour and the plants get "fed up" on it. They need a variety of food much as does an animal.

The continued use of commercial fertilizer is balanced by the occasional use of limes, especially if the soil shows a tendency to turn sour. This is indicated by thick growths of the common sorrel or sour dock as it is sometimes known and by the formation of moss in shady, moist spots. The fertilizers usually bear a series of numbers that sound like a football signal. These may be readily interpreted when it is known that they usually represent the proportion of elements in the fertilizer and in this order—available nitrogen, phosphoric acid, potash. For instance, 3-11-9 would indicate three parts of nitrogen, eleven parts phosphoric

TEETH ESSAYS PRIZE WINNERS

Cash Awards Won by Oregon Students—Salem Lad Among Four Best

Emmajean Stevens, a fifth grade pupil of Sherman county; Maud Church, eighth grade, Wallowa county; Edward Tillinghast, 8th grade, Salem, Marion county, and Ennos Drews, fifth grade, zone 2, Portland, each is winner of a \$25 cash prize for writing the best essay in a state contest on the care of teeth.

The winners were announced yesterday by J. A. Churchill, state superintendent of schools, together with the winners of the county prizes at \$10 each. **Two Groups Compete**
The pupils in the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth grades in each county outside districts of the first class constituted one group of contestants, while those in the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth grades in first class districts constituted another group.

The contests were financed by the state board of dental examiners. A prize of \$10 in each county for the best essay by a pupil of the fifth or sixth grade was given and the same amount for the best essay from the 7th and 8th grades.

Judged in Salem
The winning essays in the county contest were sent to the state department of education and the four winning essays for the state were selected by a committee consisting of Miss Elizabeth Macleay and Miss Ola L. Clark of the department of English and Miss Marie Churchill of the department of Latin in Salem high school.

Much interest was shown in the contests. In Lane county alone there were 500 contestants.

County Prize Winners
Those winning the county prizes were: Baker—Mary McCullom, fifth grade; Helen Miller, seventh grade; Ross Zackary, sixth grade; Baker; Norman T. Stoddard, eighth grade, Baker. Benton—Zelma Minton, sixth grade; Dorothy Finley, eighth grade; Margaret Atwood, sixth grade; Corvallis; Marjorie Jean Dagie, eighth grade, Corvallis.

Clackamas—James Becker, sixth grade; Alice Zoek, seventh grade. Clatsop—Henry Raassina, sixth grade; Florence Bough, eighth grade; Artie Estelle Appleton, sixth grade, Astoria; Katherine Kalley, eighth grade, Astoria.

Columbia—Marjory Allen, sixth grade; Mary Caniproll, eighth grade. Coos—Evelyn I. Barker, eighth grade; Hilda Wittick, sixth grade, North Bend; Evelyn Carey, eighth grade, North Bend.

Curry—Tita Owens, 6th grade; Mildred Tolman, eighth grade. Crook—Elizabeth Lanus, sixth grade; Violet Cassot, eighth grade. Deschutes—Arthur Graffenberger, sixth grade; Martin Pavick, eighth grade; George Ingemann, fifth grade, Bend.

Grant—Ruby Paine, sixth grade; H. Donovan Kubl, eighth grade. Gilliam—Beth Marshall, sixth grade; Bertha McConnell, eighth grade. Douglas—Joyce Raess, sixth grade; Bernice Huntington, 8th grade; Gwendolyn Johnston sixth grade, Roseburg; Gladys White, eighth grade, Roseburg.

Harney—Delcie Foster, sixth grade; Cecil Raycraft, seventh grade. Hood River—Eleanor Whitely, sixth grade; Roland Buford, 8th grade; Eleanor Derby, sixth grade, Hood River; Florence Gehring, eighth grade, Hood River. Jackson—Helen Simerville, 6th grade; Frances M. Abbott seventh grade; Helen Laura Leach, sixth grade, Medford; Emily Frazer Brown, eighth grade, Medford. Jefferson—Lola Mendenhall,

fifth grade; Alice E. Clink, eighth grade. Josephine—Ethel Agley, sixth grade; Winnie Hammer, seventh grade; Vernon Trimble, sixth grade, Grants Pass. Klamath—Claudine M. Miller, sixth grade; Vesta Buesing, 8th grade; Estella Hilton, sixth grade, Klamath Falls; Ruth Klingsberg, seventh grade, Klamath Falls.

Lane—Gladys May, sixth grade; Lorene Blakely, seventh grade; Grace J. Burnett, sixth grade; Eugene; Kathleen Powell, eighth grade, Eugene. Lake—Viola L. Pickett, sixth grade; Harvey Drinkwater, 7th grade.

Lincoln—Harriet Clark, fifth grade; Irene M. Clark, eighth grade. Linn—Eva Mayer, sixth grade; Cecile Mayberry, eighth grade; Charlotte Jordan, sixth grade, Albany; Charlotte McCrossan, seventh grade, Albany. Malheur—Flossie Madalynne Woods, sixth grade; Edith Johnson, eighth grade.

Marion—Inga Goplerud, sixth grade; Marie B. Westhoff, eighth grade; Martha Chase, sixth grade, Salem; Eunice Thornley, sixth grade, Silverton; Stella Dybevik, eighth grade, Silverton. Morrow—Robert McCabe, fifth grade; Roy Lindstrom, eighth grade.

Multnomah—Mary Huserit, sixth grade; Wilma Davies, eighth grade; Magdalene Mann, fifth grade, zone 1, Portland; Libby Willier, eighth grade, zone 1, Portland; Thelma F. Butler, sixth grade, zone 2, Portland; Pattie Womack, seventh grade, zone 2, Portland; Ida Benson, eighth grade, zone 3, Portland.

Polk—Roberta Peterson, sixth grade; Ruth Parker, seventh grade; Dallas; Lloyd Forreth, eighth grade, Dallas. Sherman—Essay No. 100, 8th grade. Tillamook—Koenia Nektin, sixth grade; essay No. 2, seventh grade.

Umatilla—Lillian Allen, sixth grade; Margaret Loughary, eighth grade; Thomas Downs, sixth grade, Pendleton; Jennie Healy, eighth grade, Pendleton. Union—Dorothy Mills sixth grade; Ruth Daniels, eighth grade; Kenneth Owens, sixth grade, La Grande; Inez Hughes, eighth grade, La Grande. Wallowa—Laura Gregory, sixth grade.

Wasco—Ada McIntyre, sixth grade; Truman Huskey, seventh grade; Mary Saunders, sixth grade, The Dalles; Morrie Gumbert, eighth grade, The Dalles. Washington—Clare Seidmore, fifth grade; Mary E. Mason, 8th grade.

Yamhill—Wilbur Osborne, 6th grade; Mary Driver, eighth grade; Geraldine Watkins, fifth grade, McMinnville; Leona Randall, 6th grade, Newberg; Florence Elliott, eighth grade, Newberg; Phyllis L. Hall, eighth grade, McMinnville.

LARGE EGGS ARE NOT BEST EGGS
(Continued from page 2)
time she laid the three eggs all the others were setting. She would have been a year old the sixth of the following month. She was large, and differed from any other hen in having very long ear lobes. She rested two days after laying three eggs; forty-one eggs in forty-one days! This is just a trifle better than the Massachusetts Light Brahma hen of 1887 that produced 287 eggs in a little over 10 months. At that time she was hailed as a wonder in the poultry and newspaper press, though never attaining to the prefix of "Lady" to a name suggesting the poultry nobility. Now are we to infer that if these two specimens had been mated and bred to our utility practices of today we would now be in the possession of a lightly fecund race of Cochins and Brahmas?

For beginners in poultry culture the unusual is always the wonderful, hence the three-legged chick, the Siamese twins of fur and feather, the malformed are always a subject of comment, while to the experienced commercial breeder they are invariably an article doomed to destruction.

SPAULDING SERVICE
Means a great deal to the builder. The fact that we furnish EVERYTHING but the hardware for building is a big factor in the satisfaction of our customers.
Spaulding Logging Company

Indeed, deformities and weaklings have no place in the paying poultry ranch. Culling these out when born is not only a good business practice, but good economy. It hardly pays to waste time with any but vigorous, healthy chicks.

From an exposition point of view, the ninety-five point bird is certainly the unusual, and in one sense might be said to be abnormal; the same is true of the high record performance hen. In either case it individualizes for the good an abnormal bird, which may by careful mating be made an asset in perpetuating good qualities in the way of utility values as well as in type and color markings. Nature does not produce duplicates, hence a race of prize winning fowls is not in the scheme of things as they are; neither are we to have whole flocks of superlayers that can be called "Lady-Lay-Every-day-in-the-year;" we can, however, by careful operations in the breeding pen accomplish much in both directions.

"What a beautiful ring!" "Yes," said the girl. "It was an engagement ring, but the engagement is broken?" "Aren't you going to send it back?" "Of course. But I want to keep it long enough to let the next gentleman see what he is expected to live up to."—Boston Transcript.