

## THE LARGEST PRUNE ORCHARD IN LANE COUNTY RUN LIKE A BUSINESS

### Dr. L. D. Scarborough Has 147 Acres in Bearing, and He Gives Close Attention to the Industry and Keeps Up With Improvements and Maintains the Fertility of the Soil

(Following is a very interesting article copied from the August issue of the Oregon Grower, the official magazine of the Oregon Growers Cooperative association.)

One of the pioneer prune growers of the state is Dr. L. D. Scarborough of Creswell. He has added to his holdings until his orchard is now the largest in Lane county. When a prune grower boasts of 108 tunnels in his four driers used entirely to handle his own crop, the writer maintains



DR. L. D. SCARBROUGH

that he is "some" prune grower.

Dr. Scarborough is perhaps the only grower in Oregon who operates his own packing plant in addition to his driers. In fact, as president of the Creswell Fruit Bank—his bank—he probably finances his own growing, drying and packing operations. We venture the opinion that there are several hundred other growers in the state just now who wish that they owned a bank.

The Scarborough orchard lies in the bottom a mile south of Creswell. This town is in the extreme south end of the Willamette valley. The soil is somewhat gravelly, but on the whole is adapted to prune culture. There are now 147 acres in bearing. The original planting of 25 acres was made 25 years ago. One hundred twenty-two acres more were set out in 1900 and 1901.

"I can say that I have netted fully 1c a pound more on an average by selling through cooperative organizations," the veteran prune man said to the writer, "than by selling through private channels." Dr. Scarborough's experience in selling his own crop through the packers long ago convinced him of the need of a packing plant of his own. This was before the advent of a state wide marketing organization. He packed his first crop in 1916 with some improvised machinery in the old cannery building. He obtained the packing profit of 1/2c a pound on 590,000 pounds of prunes that year. The next year he built a modern prune

condition of the cover crop is of prime value." He started his fertilizer experiments in 1916 by using 6000 lbs. of nitrate in four blocks. The result was startling and one half of the orchard was fertilized the next year. In 1920 and each year since a full car of nitrate has been used on the orchard, worth a thousand dollars a car. In 1919 he added six tons of acid phosphate to the nitrate and feels that the operation paid.

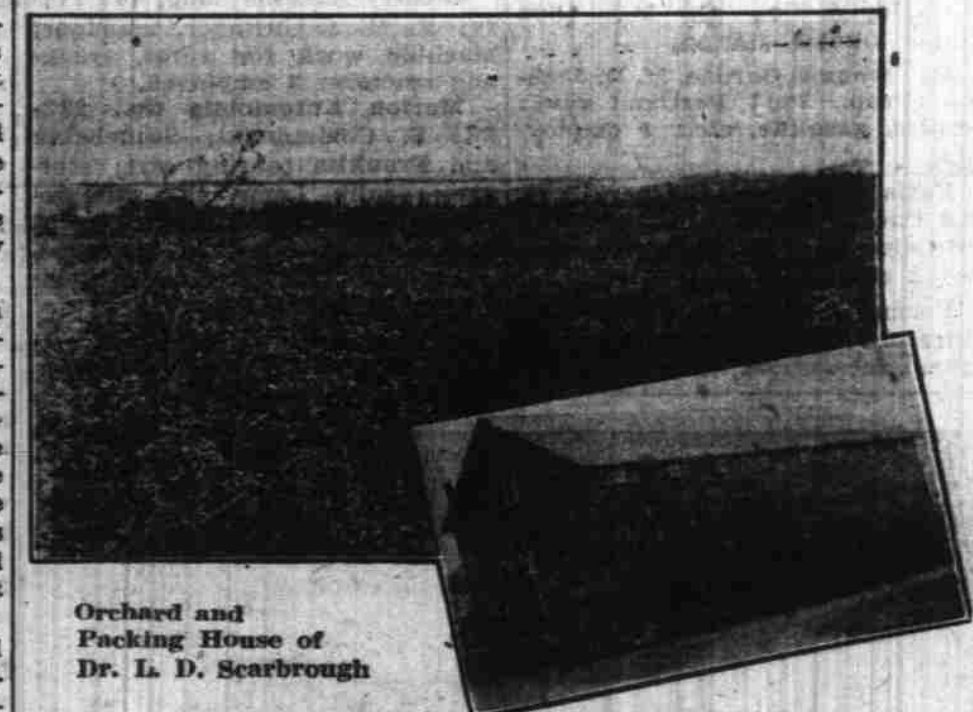
In 1920 the Oregon Growers' Cooperative association leased his packing plant and engaged him to operate it. Last year over a million pounds of prunes were packed in his plant.

The Salem Fruit Union handled his crop of half a million lbs. or more up to the formation of the Oregon Growers' Cooperative association in 1920. Dr. L. D. Scarborough was one of the first to join and has remained one of the staunchest members. He claims to have made at least \$4000 a year by selling collectively. There are few of the tricks or schemes used by private buyers which Scarborough is not familiar with.

"It was burned as often as any," he said, "until I had sense enough to join an organization working for the good of the growers themselves and not a few private owners."

He has 108 tunnels in his four large driers. Last year he added a battery of four No. 9 Multivane fans. He spent \$3500 in installing a recirculation system advocated by the Oregon Experiment Station. One 30 h. p. motor operates the four fans. He claims the innovation was a complete success. Fifty per cent less wood was consumed to the ton of dried fruit. He has \$15,000 invested in prune driers.

Dr. Scarborough is an advocate of good horticulture, maintaining a system of cover cropping, early plowing, intensive cultivation and



Orchard and Packing House of Dr. L. D. Scarborough

nitrate fertilization. He plows every other row each year, this disturbing only half of the feeder roots annually. Whether this is actually of value is probably not yet proven scientifically, but coupled with an annual cover crop of vetch and oats in the plowed strip with an annual application of nitrate it certainly has been giving results.

Plowing close to bloom time is apt to cause one-third of the prunes to fall off," he says. "Early plowing regardless of the

## THE CULLING OF FLOCK COMES NOW

### Some Timely Suggestions From a California Authority, Applying Here

The following is by Henry W. Kruckeberg, the poultry writer in the Los Angeles Times of last Sunday:

In culling the flock for productive and profitable specimens, mere physical measurements are not the only thing to use as a safe guide. To our way of thinking activity and good chicken yard habits are of equal importance. If physical measurements were the only points, one might just as well say that tall men are good workers, and short men are lazy. As bearing on this particular phase of culling, Roy White of Tulare declared in a recent interview, that hens as well as humans must be judged by the character that underlies outward indications. Any poultry man with the interests of his business at heart can tell more about productiveness by watching his hens in the yard than he can by the measurement of pelvic

measurements indicate the next important things—digestive powers, general health and capacity. Both are vital, but without the industry and maternity indicated in the head and eye, the body is like so much obsolete machinery—good only for wrecking purposes. Anyone may learn to cull poultry properly by carefully studying them during the entire day. Those first to leave the roost in the mornings are generally the greatest producers. Assuming that the flock is not overfed, those that are still hungry after the morning feed and remain keenly searching for grubs, bits of shell or green feeds after the other fowls have sought the shade are all producers and the best producers in the flock. Having picked the best type of layer, use her for a sample to grade and cull the others by. Sometimes it is difficult to tell which is the better of two or even ten fowls, hence where one has a large flock, it may be advisable to market 20, 30 or 50 per cent, and there will be little difficulty in picking out the best. Always eliminate culls first, and if in doubt, cull two or three times in as many weeks, watching the individual members in the meantime.

The head and the eye of the hen tells more about her annual productiveness than the remainder of her body and we would not think of culling without knowing something of individuality indicated by her industry and character as denoted by head and neck. The head reveals vital factors that body measurements do not. Among them are vigor, vitality and that nervous, high-bred temperament peculiar to all animals and fowls of superior quality. Body mea-

## AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRIES ACCOUNT FOR SOME 200 STATE EMPLOYEES

### Large and Permanent Payrolls and Growing Numbers of People Here in Salem Due to Commonwealth Supervision and Activities Connected With the Running and Repairing of Cars and Trucks and Tractors, Etc.

There were in the month of July 75 people employed in the shops of the state of Oregon, connected with the state highway department, at the end of State street, near the penitentiary. The state shops are complete in equipment and personnel for the rebuilding auto repairing of automobiles and trucks and machinery of all kinds used by the state highway department. They are permanent. They will be here as long as Oregon builds or repairs state highways—and this means forever.

In the state highway department offices in the capitol 42 people were employed in July. In the testing laboratory, 6 people. That makes a total of 123. In the automobile offices of the secretary of state, having supervision over the collection of licenses and taxes paid by auto owners and machinery run with

gas, an average of 50 people is employed.

The secretary of state appoints 7 traffic officers; the highway department 6, the public service commission 2, and these 15 men work out of the traffic department of the office of the secretary of state. There are 3 people doing the office work of the traffic department.

Around Two Hundred The footing of the above figures is 191. The number is often above that. Counting the men reporting from various parts of the state, 200 is not high enough for the average.

Up to June 30th, 8748 passenger cars had been registered and paid licenses for Marion county; and 881 trucks and 194 motorcycles. The figures for the same in Polk county were at that date 2406, and 184, and 27. For both counties, the numbers are growing day by day.

## EXPERIENCE OF A BACK LOT BREEDER

### A Pasadena Man Who Is a Success in Poultry Tells of His Methods

Christine Emery, writing in the Los Angeles Times of last Sunday, tells of an interview that will interest Salem district back lot breeders of poultry:

"There's money in the poultry business, if there wasn't I wouldn't stay with it!" So declared William Corcoran, of 220 Stanton avenue, Pasadena, as he surveyed his flock of 600 White Leghorns and Rhode Island Reds. Mr. Corcoran spoke from an experience of a great many years. In Oklahoma, where space was cheap, he kept 5000 hens. Here in Pasadena on a lot 50x169 feet, he has kept as many as 2500. At present the lot is occupied by a house and lawn, a few fine walnut trees and the 600 chickens, without being overcrowded. Mr. Corcoran inclines to the opinion that most poultry keepers give their hens too much liberty. A profitable medium between too much space and too little is that which he himself follows.

Most people, he went on to say, spend too much time on fancy fixings and too little time in studying the needs of their birds. His housing arrangement consists simply of rows of shelters and laying boxes built in the pens. The sunny side is screened with strips of gunny sacks, affording for that location all the protection needed. His most conspicuous improvement is a lighting system, by which light can be switched on at night in case of disturbance by visiting varmints.

He believes more in vigorous birds kept out in the open than in mediocre fowls safeguarded from roup and kindred troubles by too much protection. He creates vigor by feeding his chickens well, keeping them clean and giving them plenty of grit and fresh water. That, with the raising of his own chicks, so that he is sure of the stock he is getting, is Mr. Corcoran's idea of poultry raising.

Having local customers to whom he can retail both eggs and fowl, he finds it profitable to keep the two breeds, White Leghorns and Rhode Island Reds. He classes the Reds as fine general purpose chickens for small family flocks. According to him, three strong points in their favor are precocious laying at the age of seven months, good winter-laying habit owing to their being warm-feathered, and splendid dressing as fowl.

He expressed a preference for Anconas for strictly laying purposes, saying that he would keep them instead of White Leghorns if they were not so expensive. A few years ago to determine which strain was superior, he says that he filled his incubator with White Leghorn and Ancona eggs, securing an equally good hatch of each. After letting them run together for awhile, he selected 25 pullets of each breed and penned them up separately. The same care and treatment were given to both. Then these results developed: the Anconas began laying two weeks before the Leghorns; at the end of three months they had 16 more eggs to their credit, and had consumed less feed by \$1.40; their

eggs were larger, and as time went on they continued to hold up their record, while the Leghorns began to slow down in the second year. The Anconas held up their output in size and quantity well into the third year.

Mr. Corcoran is therefore enthusiastic about Anconas. While the margin of superiority may be small, he says it will count up in a large flock and increase profits considerably. Doubtless he will again go in for this breed. But in the meantime the Leghorns are proving profitable producers of eggs, and the Reds supply the demand for fowl, making a most satisfactory combination.

## THE DAIRY COW AND THE BUSINESS HEN

### A Nebraska Competition That Gave Biddy Edge on the Milking Machine

Figures are sometimes quite interesting, especially when those of two lines of activity are pitted against each other. For instance, in Thayer county, Nebraska, the dairy and poultry interests had a contest, not long since as to which had the largest earning capacity on a basis of value in performance and performances. The dairymen were represented by 107 cows and the poultry fraternity by 34 flocks comprising 4167 birds. The returns, represented in dollars, covering April production were \$1130.34 for the cows and \$2373.94 for the hens. The feed expense for the cows was \$706.09 and for the hens, \$877.84. The returns above feed from the cows was \$423.25 and from the hens \$1896.10. It would have taken 504 cows to have brought as much net returns as was produced by the hens. The cows brought a return of \$1.48 and the hens \$5.73 for each dollar's worth of feed. The ten best cows brought a return of \$2.25 and each 100 hens in the ten best flocks brought \$4.83 for each dollar invested in feed. One "A" class cow was equal in net returns to 25 hens, one "B" class cow to 13 hens and one "C" class cow to four hens, while the average cow was equal to nine hens. April is the month when the hens have their innings and show greatest egg production, while the cow is at a great disadvantage as this is just the end of the dry-feeding season. We are of the opinion that contests of this kind reveal little or nothing of real value or service to either the dairy or poultry industry; but it is conceivable that a year's record would add something to the interest, but hardly anything that might change a dairymen into a chicken man, or a poultry fancier into a cow man. And yet, which is the most profitable?—Los Angeles Times.

(In the Salem district, each is the most profitable when both are kept and have proper attention and care; and when hogs also are kept and accorded the same treatment; along with sheep and goats and other live stock, and bees, and fruits and nuts that come in succession throughout the season, and a number of other crops that give seed time and harvest every month in the year—and pay checks in a regular stream from January to December.—Ed.)

## IMPORTANT FARM REMINDERS GIVEN

### Timely Information for Dairy Men, Prune Growers and Producers of Oats

(The following items come in a current bulletin from the department of industrial journalism of the Oregon Agricultural College:)

The law providing that only purebred registered dairy bulls may be sold, bought, or offered for public use until licensed by the dairy bull registration board was amended by the last legislature to place the penalty for violations on the receiver as well as the purveyor. The purpose of the law is to raise the standard of dairy cattle in Oregon. The dairy staff of the Oregon Agricultural college constitutes the registration board.

Cover crops for prunes are best drilled in at good depth in the latter part of August or the first

## MARION COUNTY HAS SHOPS HERE

### They Are Maintained Permanently in Connection With Storage Barns

Marion county is in the automotive industry permanently. The storage barns and repair shops of the county are on the east end of Center street, near the state hospital.

There are 5 men regularly employed in the repair department, and 7 truck drivers are now working out from that point. Altogether, there are just now about 200 men working for Marion county, building paved market roads.

Five Years in Four The Marion county paved road forces, under W. J. Culver, road master, started out last spring to finish about 30 miles of paved market highways this year. By Saturday night, they will have finished that much road, and they will still be working on five or five to six miles more. They started on a five year program for 100 miles of paved market highways in Marion county four years ago. They will have completed that program, in total mileage, at the end of the present season; and more, besides doing much road work for cities and towns like Salem, Woodburn, Jefferson, Sublimity, etc. They will go ahead next year extending the program, with 10 to 12 more miles of paved highways to be added, mostly connecting link in various directions.

Then the work will go right on, year after year, both repairing and new paving—and Marion county will be permanently in the automotive industry, with her shops always busy.

## PAPER MILL WILL HAVE NEW OFFICE

### Construction to Go Forward on New Addition; Another One to Soon Follow

There is something doing all the time at the Salem paper mill. Life there for the managers of the Oregon Pulp & Paper company is just one improvement after another. It was a new building for a giant new paper making machine a short time ago. It was the building of new digesters to take care of the pulp wood a little later.

Now it is an addition fronting on South Commercial street, to be constructed according to the original plans, and only deferred for the important work of getting the plant ready for quantity production of fine papers, the finest produced on the western side of the United States.

Workmen are starting to tear down the old office building to make room for the extension of the main concrete and steel mill structure.

The addition will be extended east 50 feet, and will be 90 feet north and south, the size and construction to be the same as the present building. It will bring the main mill building flush with South Commercial and Trade streets.

The paper mill people are moving their offices into the Flans property next door to the Marion creamery, for temporary quarters. They will have more office room here than they had before.

The old one-story brick office building is more than 50 years old. It was built by the old Salem flouring mills, and then was used for years by the Salem Water company.

The paper mill people plan a new addition, extending south on Commercial street, 130 by 170 feet, next spring; the same concrete and steel construction as the present main building.

## BEAUTIFUL DAUGHTER OF VENEZUELA.



Lucilla Mendez, stage name of charming actress who is a daughter of the once famous President Castro of the South American republic. She plays in a Broadway musical farce.

## GREAT POWERS DEPOSIT RATIFICATIONS FOR PEACE ON HIGH SEAS.



Scene at the Diplomatic Room of the State Department in Washington when five men, representing the great Powers of the world, recorded the final approval of the Powers for the treaties drafted by the arms conference to end naval competition, terminated the Anglo-Japanese alliance and swept away the war clouds that have hovered for decades over the Pacific. Scrapping of the ships, which is to affect the United States, England and Japan, is to begin at once and be completed before six months. Italy and France are not affected in the scrapping program. Photo shows, left to right, Signor Augusto Rosso for Italy, Mr. H. G. Clifton for Great Britain, Mr. Charles Evan Hughes for the United States, M. Andre de la Boulaye for France and Mr. Masanao Hanabara for Japan.

## COCKERELS MUST BE DISPOSED OF

A well known poultry authority, speaking for conditions applying to the Salem district, says that it will soon be time to dispose of the surplus cockerels and force the pullets along so that they will become productive early. If it has not already been done, it is high time to separate the sexes, for either will do better alone. It is still a trifle early in the season to commence preparing the surplus birds for market, nevertheless they should be fed liberally to develop size and frame. When within two or three weeks of the time of marketing which usually is in November and December, the birds should be confined to limited quarters and "fed up" on a fattening ration, which should have cornmeal, flour middlings and ground oats, as a base and be moistened with skimmed milk. If available, into a crumbly (not sloppy) consistency. This should be fed for about two weeks before the fowls are marketed. For the local market, many regular rations "feed up" on the regular rations and market their product "on the hoof." The final fattening is done by the city dealers in poultry products.

Rocky Mountain National Park, Colorado, has 200 mountain lakes.