## The Valley Agriculturist and His Work

Markets -- Crops -- Farm Home -- Livestock

The Diversified Interests of Willamette Valley Farmers

Editor's Note

of The Oregon Statesman, is also in choof the market news of this paper. It sunday she writes concerning the agricult news of interest to valley farmers. Contributes of merit are invited

Horses Were "Boarders" so He Turned to Machines, Reported

By BEULAH HESSE CRAVEN J. B. Lorence, one of the successful young farmers of Polk, has-for the past three yearsaccomplished every task on a 300 acre farm entirely with ma-chinery. Asked to state the chief benefit accruing from his elimination of farm horses, he replied: "Reduction of drudgery. My horses were 'boarders' many months each year, I didn't realize on them as an investment, and their care took time that I now can employ much more prof-

The Lorence farm-one mile north of Monmouth—may be described as a practical laboratory for the demonstration of machine efficiency. Every sort of modern farm implement participates in the equipment, including a large tractor of the caterpillar type; a combine and a flax puller. A motor truck replaces the wagon-and-team form of transfer. Electrical appliances expedite labor both within and without the farmhouse.

Lorence does grain, flax and sheep farming, principally keeping registered Cotswolds. Cows are kept only for family use; and a flock of Plymouth Rock chickens supply the table and furnish some commercial profit. Studies Flax

He has been experimenting with flax for a number of years; and for about two and one-half years has served as assistant supervisor of flax production in Polk, Benson and Yamhill coun-He is of the opinion that flax culture is of definite value in a number of ways, and is likely to be increased in Oregon. It should be continued for its humanitarian value in providing legitimate and interesting work for inmates of the state penitentiary, if for no other reason, he

In connection with this point of view, Lorence said he recalled a time when Oregon convicts were alloted the job of carrying cordwood, stick by stick, from one side of the prison woodyard to another, and back again to its first position to provide them one of the most attractive in the with physical exercise. Contrast- list of "greens" as they have no ing this hopeless effort with the sharp flavor or acridity such as work now provided in the flax dandelions, mustard and turnip plant, he remarked that convicts, greens and which is liked by busily occupied in this new atmosphere, display generally, a wholesome activity interest, and, while attending to their duties with zest, are being rehabilitated into self-respecting workers like are as fine quality as the entire the employes of any other similar manufactory.

A second important considerafavorable season it brings an income appreciably greater than any other agricultural source at the present time. Citing his personal experience, he said that his first venture in flax brought him a bumper crop; but the next year he reaped a dismal failure.

Discouraged, he dropped its production for a time. "Then I decided not to be licked while I was down," he explained, humorously, "so I began planting it again, and my 1980 crop brought me an average of \$80 per acre." Flax Soil Prepared

This return, is of course, phenomenal, and dependent on rath- tially shaded spots and give a fine ideal conditions. Lorence thinks that preparation for flax er poor soil. The better the soil culture should be begun at least two years before the actual planting, by clovering and summer fallowing to exterminate weed growths.

second consecutive flax erep; and part of it was a third consecutive crop. The land bearing the third annual planting produced the best returns.

He does not, however, advocate this procedure as advisable on all grades and conditions of soil. His land was new ground, cleared of timber in recent years, and has been used extensively as has been used extensively as leaved types so they have no well-sheep pasture. It also possessed established garden position except a natural sub-irrigation, which, as curlosities but the green-combined with the other advan-leaved kales and some of the purtageous features, rendered it ple-leaved types are valuable winideal for flax culture.

numerically, to take care of all flax crops seasonably; and this year there will be puller service for approximately every 50 acres

Lorence thinks, but naturally, in a clean, high quality seed of this a season like the present, that is variety. With painstaking disimpossible. Last year, owing to weather conditions, he couldn't start planting flax until April 2, wheat, containing well filled kercontinuing until April 10. And, nels, and planted a small plot. obviously, he harvested a splen- For four years he handpicked the

did crop. He believes that flax is espeeially valuable, also, as a rota-tion crop, as 40 to 60 bushel per acre wheat has been grown in re-tation on flax fields in this com-

Lorence was born on this place known as Poplar Row Farm, and has been actively farming all his lifetime. He is an Oregon State sollege graduate, who is an interesting exponent of progressive methods which are judied from practical experience. His father, C. Lorence, active op-

## J. B. LORENCE 'Greens,' Other Vegetables Important in Home Garden

A garden authority has declared, ter vegetables which have at-the beet the ideal vegetable, tained a distinct place in vege-there is no waste. You can eat table stores during the winter months. They are as easily grown all of it, roots and tops. Grow



plenty of beets. Plan in succession from ten days to two weeks apart for greens and young beets. The half-grown beet root is now a table delicacy and much more highly esteemed than the mature roop which not so long ago was attractive vegetable the year the only form in which the beet was served, and then usually as

Young beets, hot and dressed with melted butter, are one of the finest of vegetables. A variety of methods of preparing them is now found in most cookbooks, One of the most popular is the sweet and sour dressing, the base of which is melted butter and cornstarch or flour, the former making a smoother sauce, thinned with the water in which the beets were boiled, to which is added sugar and vinegar of the desired tartness. The beets are sliced small and stirred into the sauce and heated through.

Bortsch, or beet soup, a Russian dish, is now becoming fairly well known and is served in kosher restaurants as a regular article on the bill of fare.

The leaves of the beet provide many and disliked by others. The beet green has a mild characteristic flavor that is universally liked.

While the leaves of beets which are also grown for their roots beet family offers for greens, the Swiss chard offers a better quantity of greens material in much tion concerning flax, is that in a smaller space. This is a beet of blond complexion that does not run to root but devoted all its energies to producing huge crinkled, ruffled, yellow-green leaves with heavy midribs and stems. which are also edible. The Swiss chard is the ideal material for

summer greens. A row of Swiss chards will keep the table supplied all summer if the plants are given opportunity to develop by being spaced 8 inches apart. The leaves should be cut and allowed to grow again for a continuous supply. It is not necessary to pull the entire plant up as with the beet supply of "greens" even in rath-

the better the leaf growth. In old-time gardens and occasionally seen nowadays, although almost out of commerce, are the colored kales, which show pinks, Part of his \$80 per acre crop reds, yellows, and purples, and was grown on land sown to the hold their color in the garden all winter. They are, however, in their original state, a vegetable of the cabbage tribe and one of the few vegetables that may be gathered from the garden all winter as freezing doesn't harm them. The ornamental leaved kales are a litle too coarse for the

flower garden and not of as good eating quality as the green-

During the past two years flax ducing in 1919, a "handpicked" pullers have been distributed, strain of hard white winter seed wheat.

Needed Fine Seed The idea of doing this was conceived when he was unable to obtain from many available source Flax should be sown in March, including Oregon State college. crimination he selected large, uniform heads of white winter returns from consecutive plantings, working toward a high standard of quality with all the weeds eliminated.

Three years is said to be the accepted time limit for perfecing such a project, but the elder Mr. Lorence thought the additional year well spent. This seed proved so outstandingly superior that it was rated by Hoffman, an Independence warehouse deal-er, and by Fisher of Corvallis, as the best seed wheat of this vaclously tempered by the sturdy, be largely used in this section. riety in Oregon. It continues to Mr. and Mrs. C. Lorence occupy their spacious farmhouse, which in earlier years housed a erator of this farm for many family of six children; and across years and now enjoying the the highway from them is the elsure of retirement—has long home of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Lorbeen identified with farming ence and two sturdy young sons achievement in Polk. He confarmers of this region by pro- program.

as cabbages in the home garden. They should be treated in the same manner as late cabbages and a packet of seed should be ordered for trial. They are ornamental with their huge leaves curled and frilled like parsley and of ferny texture. Handsomest of the garden sorts is the tall green Scotch curled, which makes a three-foot stock crowned with a palm-like effect of light green densely curled leaves. The dwarf green curled has much the same type of leaves but deper in color and lacking the stature of the tall sorts. The Jersey or thousand headed kale is valuable for poultry raisers as it offers a supply of green for fowls during the cold months. This grows from six to eight feet tall with smooth leaves

and is not of kitchen quality.

A few plants of the curied varieties will do much for the decoration of the vegetable garden during the summer and continue a bright spot during the winter months. They require exactly the same conditions of soil as the cabbage and cauliflower for success. They are cooked in the same manner as cabbage and have a delicate flavor of the cabbage 1928 type. They do not become as del- California cate in flavor as desired until Oregon .... after they have had a good frost Washington and in the market they are usu- Calif. Old Odds .... ally found frozen solid, which does no harm. Try a few heads of curled kale for ornament and food value this year. It will be an around.



The Tall Green Scotch Curled Kale Is a Decorative and Ornamental Vegetable

OREGON STATE COLLEGE, Corvallis, April 4-Perfection of a maraschino process which may provide profitable outlet for the growing surplus of Royal Ann and other white cherries in Oregon is announced by the horticultural products division of the Oregon experiment station. The process is the result of two years and have not bought to cover reof research by H. E. Wiegand. head of the division, and D. E. Bullis, assistant chemist,

Most of the American supply of maraschino cherries in the past has been imported under formulae held as trade secrets. In recent years some demand has arisen for brined cherries, which is the first step in the maraschino process. The experiments here have resulted in perfecting improved formulae which will soon be published for the general use of the fruit canning and preserving do so must be united and market trade. Hundreds of tests were to determine the best bleach, the if this course is pursued, price

an attractive product. Already The Dailes Cooperative Growers' plant and two canneries in Salem have put the new method into commercial practice on a limited scale with entire success. It has been found that the waterhouse cherries and other small sized sorts that have heretofore been severely discounted, are equally suitable for pro-

cessing for maraschino purposes. The experiment station men are carrying the tests a step farther and attempting to complete the entire process of bleaching, hardening, dyeing and flavoring in the original barrels, thus avoiding less from damage in handling. Indications are that this plan wil prove successful.

### Firebugs Seek Death Penalty Not Life Term

COLUMBUS, O., April 4-(AP) Death in the electric chair rather than life in the Ohio penitentlary, where the fire they set caused 320 deaths, was the choice Friday of two convicts who confessed they caused the disastrous blaze of a year ago.

The convicts, Clinton Grate and Hugh Gobson, today told authorities and newspaper men that if the judge they will face Monday promises to sentence them to the chair, they will enter pelas of guil-

MINERS NEED HELP WASHINGTON, April 3. (AP)—The American Red Cross today considered requests for aid by pro- program, this noteworthy farm Virginia, Kentucky and Tennes-

ened if Sales are not Forced

Growers who are still holding hops are being urged by local dealers not to part with them at too low a figure. A marked rise in the hop market is expected within the next 96 days if growers will heed the warning issued. The following statement of conditions and holdings serves to re-

veal the present situation: Hop Situation on the Pacific Coast April 1, 1981 In growers hands: 1930 California ... 6.030 bales Oregon .... 6,260 Washington .... .... 2,626 Total ..... .14,916 bales 1929 California ... Oregon ..... 5,943 Washington .... 2,511 Total .11.864 930 499 959

In California 13 Sonoma growers own ... 12 Sacramento growers own 2 Mendocino growers own ..... 1930 Crop 4 growers own ..... 3,399 bales 9 growers own \_\_\_\_ 671 "

12 growers own ..... 1,849 11 growers own ..... 341 1930 crop In Washington 9 growers own ..... 1,857 bales the infection starts at some point Bal. all small lots 769 " on the flower, on the green calyx,

.14,916 bales Average annual consumption of hops in the United States, plus exports from the United States for the past three years amounted to approximately 156,000 stalk to the spur and may spread bales annually, or at the rate of to the base of other blossom 13,000 bales per month. With a stalks darkening and finally kilvisible supply of only 31,902 ling the blossoms. The flowers bales of all ages, and between five and six months before the new crop is ready for market, it is self-evident that a material shortage of hops exists. There is no good reason for 1930 hops selling today at 13c to 14s to the grower and 8c to 10c for

It is reliably reported that many eastern dealers have sold

arrange to secure additional credit or secure an extension on your present obligations. We can almost dictate the price on our remaining hops, but in order to our hops in an orderly way, and, best hardening solution and other will advance to 20c for 1930 reatment to cut down the loss crop, 15c for 1929 crop and 10c from cracking, and otherwise give for 1923 crop, within 60 or 90

# Red Cross Promotes Home Gardens Thousands of packages of garden seeds are being distributed in the drought-smitten sections of the country by the American Red Oross. In each collection of seeds is included the following discussion of the value of home-grown vegetables: "These packages of garden seeds are presented to you with the compliments of the American Red Oross. They are intended to make your spring garden. If they are carefully planted and the garden properly cared for, these seeds will provide an abundance of very nourishing food for your family. "It has been learned, through many years of experience, that garden produce constitutes one of the most valuable sources of food known from a health point of view. Flour, meal and meat are excellent, but they are not sufficient to maintain good health. Families, and especially children, need vegetables and green foods. They also need milk and fruits. Gardening not only helps to overcome the food shortage, but also provides healthful foods for your family.

Market may be Strength-

.. 8,122 " Visible sup. in growers hands . 1930 Crop

... 2,680 bales In Oregon

hops at low prices for April, May and June deliveries and consumers are now calling for their hops which accounts for the improved demand, and the only reason why prices have not advanced is anxious to sell; perhaps from financial necessity, or just want to is brown rot or due to weather sell out. Hops in dealers hands are very small and in order to fill orders, they must go to the grow- year. ers. Dealers who have sold short quirements are naturally anxious to depress prices and will undertake to tell you that there are plenty of hope available, but they cannot produce any figures to support their statements.

We suggest that you show these figures to your bankers and

The future of the market for the unsold hops on hand today rests entirely with the growers. The market for the last few years has ruled under the cost of production. Here's a chance to make a profit. Why not get it? Will appreciate an acknowledgement of this letter, with an expression of your views. Address your reply to F. A. Cornoyer, Salem, Oregon.

The following banks and dealhop growers.

"If you are used to making gardens, you will know how and when to plant these seeds. If not, we suggest that you consult someone who does know. Farm agents and others will be glad to advise you. Planters generally are willing to allow sufficient garden space for their tenants. Once you have learned to garden, you will want to have a garden every year.
"Make gardens for food and health."

grown corn sold by farmers.

past two years.

state are incomplete, nearly 1,-

also found in price statistics. The

farm price received by corn grow-

the average for the whole country.

The general corn outlook for

the United States indicates a five

per cent increase in acreage, says

the college report. Production is

likely to be above average al-

PERRYDALE, April 4-Mr.

They are visiting at the Frank

to spend some time in both Mc-

Minnville and Independence with

and Mrs. Carl Morrison and chil-

be less than average.

ers in this state has been from 20

First National Bank, Indepen- producing area will expand their dence; Ladd and Bush bankers, acreage this year and that other Salem, Oregon; United States Na-growers will try popcorn because Salem Oregon; First Na- prices were good for the 1930 Bank, Salem, Oregon; crop." Durbin & Cornoyer, T. A. Livesley & Co., J. J. Roberts & Co. J. R. Linn and Louis Lachmund. Oregon Needs

foods for your family.

Condition may Result From Brown rot Survey Shows

DALLAS, April 4-Blossom blight to both prune and cherries is quite common in the Willamette valley and is often attributed to cold rainy weather or lack of insect pollenization, whereas the condition may be the result of brown rot, according to H. P. Barss, plant pathologist of state college. It is estimated that one-third of the blossom crop is due to blight, and in cherries has been found to run from 45 to 80

In brown rot, says Mr. Barss, on the flower, on the green calyx, the petals and often on the tip of the pistil where the pollen is received. The infected tissue turns brown and gradually spreads over the flower until it is entirely brown, it then passes down the may shrivel up and stick to the

The appearance is quite different when the blossoms fail to set due to the weather. The petals drop and the fruit may start to form, but usually remains undersized and the young fruit and stems will turn a sickly yellowish all over and finally drop off. Growers are advised to examine the blossoms occasionally during

the blooming period and to make actual counts to learn if the poor set of fruit is due to brown rot or other conditions. J. R. Beck, county agent, will be glad to examine any branches that growers have become too of bloom brought in that show discolorations to determine if it conditions and to advise on a

control program for the next In this same connection with care of orchards some interesting facts on moisture has been obtained by representatives of the state college. Records indicate that the ground moisture supply in orchards of the Willamette valley is extremely limited, and in some locations the soil is ale most dry at a depth of three feet. To conserve this supply plowing and discing should be done as early as possible and cover crops turned under, since they remove moisture very rapidly. It is said to require 600 pounds of water to produce one pound of dry matter, which indicates the importance of water to a growing fruit crop.

### Popcorn May Be Over Planted

OREGON STATE COLLEGE, Corvallis, April 4-A warning that acreage of popcorn may be over expanded this year, was isued today by the state college extension service.

"Prices were good for the 1930 popcorn crop because of low yields," says L. R. Breithaupt, extension economist. "The acreage er growers are co-operating to in 1930 was considered adequate, bring about better prices for the but there is evidence that many growers in the principal popcorn

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Fenton Home Displays Latest in Modern Equip-

By MRS. J. R. CARUTHERS BETHEL, April 4—Mrs. Nellie B. Fenton and her husband, C. A. Fenton of Los Angeles, last May purchased the ten acre ranch on the Pen road, known as the Chaf-fee place. Mrs. Fenton and her son and daughter, Donald and Margaret, live on the ranch, Mr. Fenton is remaining for the present with his business in California and will join his family here later.

Mrs. Fenton is making many fine improvements on the ranch. A well built three-car garage, 24 by 30 feet, with sleeping quarters and store rooms above has been built. Also a strictly modern hen house, 20 by 50 feet. Incubators are running with 800 hen eggs, and are to be refilled soon with More Corn and are to turkey eggs.

A kennel has been built and a OREGON STATE COLLEGE, park fenced for two registered collie dogs and considerable fine Corvallis, April 4-Oregon's acreage of corn grown for grain could be increased 100 per cent or more without overproducing for done, all of the buildings, old and the present state demand, says a new, are being wired and four report issued by the Oregon State college extension service. Corn shipments into the state total several times the amount of home evening. Most of the ranch was reset to Royal Ann cherry trees a Sales of corn for cash from few years ago, and the old prune Oregon farms have not exceeded trees are now being taken out. 200 carloads a year, according to The lawns are being set with the best available information at many choice shrubs and threes,

the college. Although data on the and a pool and rockery are to be total amount shipped into the added. The Bethel neighbors are very 400 carloads have been received glad to welcome the Fenton famat Portland alone in each of the ily to the community and also

their many improvements are a Evidence of the shortage of valuable property addition to the home grown supplies of corn is district.

# to 30 cents a bushel more than the average for the whole country.

though it is too early to estimate yields. The carryover of corn Corvallis, April 4—Sixteen counties of this state will be visited The lime remaining on the fruit from the 1930 crop is expected to by a weed control demonstration aids the cleaning process and ruck during the last week March and first two weeks in some of the arsenic injury from April, according to a schedule arranged by E. R. Jackman, farm dren Vivian and Bob are here crops extension specialist, with ever in controlling perennial from North Bend for spring vathe Chipman Chemical Engineer- canker on anthracnoss rots on th truck.

Morrison home now and intend strate most effective means of The tour is designed to demon-

have conducted demonstrations of killing perennial weeds with chemicals, will be present at each meeting to discuss local weed problems and identify specimens

of weeds brought in. The tour commenced at Baker March 27 and continued west to Portland, where the truck will leave Oregon for a tour of western Washington, returning to Portland later to continue south to Medford and across the mountains back through eastern Oregon Washington and Idaho gon. Washington and Idaho, closing with a meeting at Ontar-io Mary 1. The schedule for Ore-

gon follows: March 27—Baker, 10 o'clock; LaGrande, 2 o'clock.

April 4—Portland, 1:35; poison oak demonstration for Boy Scouts.

April 5—Portland, for farmers.

April 6—Forest Grove, 10:10;

McMinnville, 1:35. April 7-Dallas, 9:15; Salem, 1:35; (for highway commission). April 8—Corvallis, 9:15; Eu-

gene, 2:10.

April 10—Medford, 1:10.

April 11—Klamath Falls, 1:15.

April 13—The Dalles, 9:35,

(orchardists), 1:40, (grain grow-April 14-Moro, 9:40. April 15-Pendleton, 1:35. May 1-Ontario, 1:40.

OREGON STATE COLLEGE, Corvallis, April 4-Hydrated lime has no virtue as a fungicide for controlling fruit rots, according to a warning just issued by S. M. Zeller, plant pathologist with the experiment station here. That a spray chemical manufacturing company operating in Oregon has put out printed literature advising use of lime in this connection is reported to the station by a county agent in a leading fruit district.

The statement reported made is that "The use of hydrated lime with lead arsenate practically eliminates decay from perennial canker and anthrachose, also tends to prevent blue mold and the so-called calyz rot."

The only manner in which lime is even remotely connected with rot control, Dr. Zeller ex-plains; is in its use to facilitate the washing of fruit for spray residue. Many orchardists are ap-OREGON STATE COLLEGE, plying a bordeaux spray with an of thus indirectly helps eliminate the calyx end.

So far as having any use whatcation. Mr. Morrison, teacher in ing company, of Boise, owners of fruits, hydrated lime is not to be considered at all, says Dr. Zeller.

> Boot Hill cemetery, oldest buryapplying chlorate weed killers ing ground in the Texas Panhanand showing available equipment. | handle, will be fenced for protec-County agents, most of whom tion against souvenir hunters.



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