

Hop culture is a business, like many others, in which much depends upon the individual. Some succeed better than others, and their success is due to their better management, rather than the fact of their having any advantages of location or circumstances their neighbors do not possess. With the exception of setting out the



HOP DRYER AND STORE HOUSE.

roots, there is hardly a stage in the process of culture, picking, curing and marketing, where the ideas and methods of the grower do not have a direct effect upon the result. As in most other lines of business, where experience and observation are largely relied upon, many theories considerably at variance with each other

are entertained, and each grower is prepared to demonstrate, to his own satisfaction at least, that his ideas and methods are correct and produce the best results. They differ as to the condition hops should be in when picked, the quantity that should be spread in one flooring, the degree of heat, method of applying it, and the length of time the hops should be in a kiln, the handling of hops after drying, the baling of them, the selection of samples and the best methods of marketing. The use of sulphur is one of the points always at issue. Some use a large quantity, some medium and some

small, and a few are opposed to its use at all. It is not maintained that sulphur adds any virtue to the hops except to tint them to the regulation hue and render them marketable. Were it not for the use of this article, many really first class hops would not be saleable because of being "off color." The first hop yard was set out in 1866, and those roots would still be producing as prolifically as ever were it not for the fact that they were recently plowed up and the land sold for town

lots. Growers express the opinion that hop fields on the alluvial bottom lands will never require renewing, as there is no subsoil and the roots penetrate to a marvelous depth into the rich, black alluvium in search of moisture and sustenance. It would seem as though this region were destined to supply the world with hops ere many years have rolled round.

Although the Siwash is taciturn and industrious in the field, he seeks enjoyment and relaxation when his day's work is done. He wins or loses a few dollars in seductive games of cards or in betting upon the exciting horse races the Indians indulge in. The scenes along the river and wherever numerous camp fires glow is a most picturesque and interesting one. The Indian's love for finery and gaudy colors is proverbial, and has been the foundation of trade with him from the time the first Caucasians landed on the shores of America. In early days the fur traders, both by land and sea, reaped rich harvests by exchanging gaudy trinkets for valuable furs; but that time has passed, and the Indians have learned to demand more for their goods and to understand the use and value of money. When "togged out" in her holiday apparel, the young Indian girl is a gorgeous sight. Marvelous head-dresses, such as that worn by the "princess of the blood" in the figure forming part of the heading to this article,