

GREAT YEAR IN HOPS

Growers Receive Over \$3,000,000 for Their 1902 Product—Small Increase in Acreage.

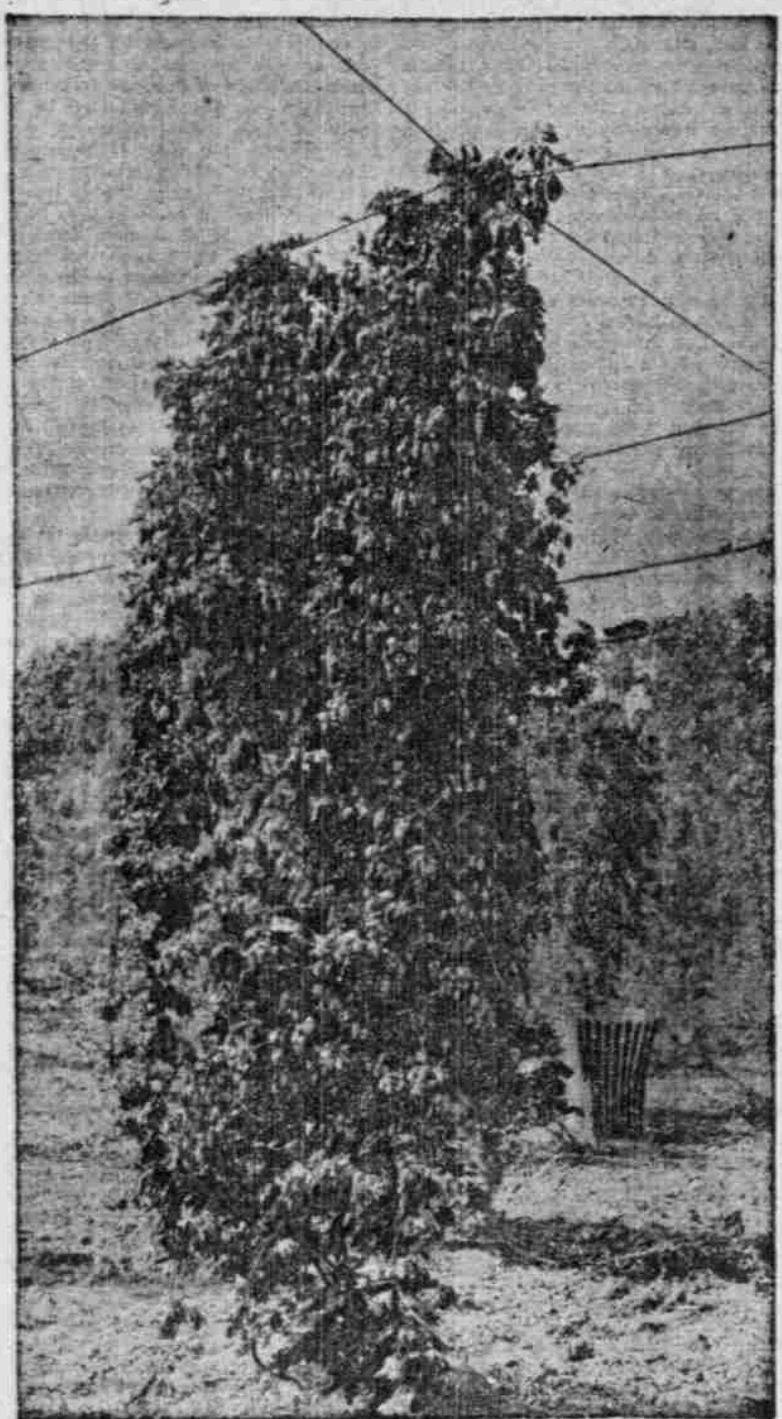
THE success of hop-growing in Oregon has been due to perfect conditions of climate and soil. Relying upon the favors of Nature, a large majority of the growers have given but comparatively little attention to cultivation, spraying and curing. In the last year or two, however, there has been an improvement in this regard and growers are beginning to exercise that care and attention which have long been essential to success in less favored localities.

The importance of the industry is shown by the financial results of the crop of 1902. The total yield, as estimated while the hops are yet on the way to market, was 5,600 bales, of an average weight of 158 pounds, making the total product 15,980,000 pounds. A portion of this crop was sold by contract before picking time at from 10 to 12 cents a pound, and the remainder was disposed of after picking at prices ranging from 15 to 25 cents a pound. The total value of the crop was \$4,000,000, of which sum the growers, by reason of selling at less than the top price, received about \$3,500,000. The crop looked considerable of being a full yield and averaged about 900 pounds per acre. The cost of production was about 8 cents a pound, so that at an average selling price of 20 cents a pound there was a net profit to the grower of 12 cents a pound, or \$108 an acre. In many instances this year the net profit on a hop crop was enough to pay for the land upon which the hops were grown. Many a grower who last year bought a yard on time was enabled in one season's work to pay off his indebtedness, leaving him the owner of a comfortable, unencumbered home.

The increase in acreage in hop-growing in this state during the last year has not been great and is worthy of attention principally because of the decrease that has taken place in other hop-producing sections of the world. For a number of years the acreage in hops in England has been steadily decreasing, and the latest advices from that country show that the hop crop of 1902 was a net profit to the grower of 12 cents a pound, or \$108 an acre. In many instances this year the net profit on a hop crop was enough to pay for the land upon which the hops were grown. Many a grower who last year bought a yard on time was enabled in one season's work to pay off his indebtedness, leaving him the owner of a comfortable, unencumbered home.

The development of the industry in this state has been due to no other causes than the relatively low cost of production. The rich soils of the river bottoms are the most fertile in the world, and the crops are raised without the use of a pound of fertilizer. Irrigation in the hop-growing section of the state is made unnecessary by the abundance of rain during the winter and spring, which fills the ground with moisture to supply the needs of the plants during the warm dry growing season. Fuel for curing is cheap, as also is the timber needed for the construction of the kilns. There is no other place in the United States can so large a crop be grown at so small a relative cost. Taken one year with another the quality of the Oregon product has compared favorably with that of other states and in several years the quality has been superior.

It is this low cost of production that has led the growers in years past to rely too much upon Nature, while they neglect some of the means which might be employed to insure a yield of good quality, at a cost but slightly increased.



AN OREGON HOP VINE.

—Photo by George M. Welster.

The last two seasons, and particularly the season of 1902, has witnessed a great improvement in this particular. Instead of using a pole for each hill, as was formerly the almost universal custom, the growers are adopting the permanent system of an overhead wire from which strings are suspended for the support of the vines. More thorough and frequent cultivation has become general and there are fewer yards that are allowed to become weedy. It is in spraying, however, that the greatest advance has been made, for, in the present view of hop-growing, spraying is necessary to insure a crop of unimpaired quality. In a year of early and continued Fall rains, hops are almost certain to be infested with the hop louse, which, getting into the hop burr, causes mold to form. Moldy hops are not choice in quality and if the quantity of mold be very great the crop may be almost a total loss. All the leading growers have made it their custom to spray their vines with a solution of quassa chips and whale oil soap as a preventative of the multiplication of vermin. In this way the

hops are protected from the possibility of damaging mold and a good crop practically insured. As there are no heavy winds in summer in the hop-growing section of Oregon to damage the vines, growers who pursue the most up-to-date methods of caring for their crops are certain of a satisfactory yield every year. Great progress has also been made in the methods pursued in curing hops. Having learned by several years of experience how to operate a kiln so as to preserve in the hops the greatest proportion of the essential constituents, the growers are turning out a better cured product than they ever have before. Instead of baling the hops as soon as they are cured, it is becoming the practice to let them lay in the bin for two weeks or more while they are going through a "sweat." In this manner also the quality of the Oregon hop is being improved. The history of the development of the hop industry in this state covers a period of a little over 20 years. During that time there have been adverse periods

when the growers sold their hops for less than the cost of production and there have been times when they sold for prices which yielded fabulous profits. These growers who were not satisfied with extravagances by the success of one year or driven out of the business by the failure of another, but who have followed a conservative course in trying to raise a good crop of hops every year, have been abundantly successful. The awakening to the fact that the skill of the grower must be brought to the aid of the ideal conditions of climate and soil is one of the most reassuring features of the industry at present. The time has not yet arrived when the use of artificial fertilizers is necessary in the hopyards of Oregon. That it will come sooner or later to the growers on the less fertile lands is probable, but the yard located on the rich alluvial soil of the river bottoms will continue yielding enormous crops with no other aid than cultivation.

Substantial recognition of the future of hop-growing in Oregon is shown in the purchase of hopyards by hoppers. This is a change that has taken place in the last two or three years and in the past year some of the best-known buyers on the Coast have invested in hop land. This is a movement which is particularly pleasing to the growers for the reason that the interests of the buyers are becoming more identified with those of the growers and the latter may reasonably hope to fare better in securing a market for their hops. The advantage to the industry in general will be that the dealers have a better appreciation of the value of quality than has the average grower and they may be expected to raise the standard of the quality of hops in this state. That there has been an advance in this respect in the past year is indicated by the fact that Oregon hops properly picked and cured this year are the equal of any in the country so far as quality is concerned.

The great value of the hop-growing industry to the state lies in the large amount of money which it distributes each year to those who need it most. The hop harvest requires the employment of an army of 25,000 to 30,000 persons. Men, women and children engage in hopping. Families move from the city to the country in the harvest time and live in tents while working in the yards. Employment is thus given to practically all who want it and particularly to those who are not strong enough to engage in heavier work. Of the \$3,000,000 which it cost to produce the hop crop of 1902, practically all of it went into the hands of those who worked in the cultivation of the yards or the harvesting of the crop. After all expenses are paid, the growers have a large profit left, and the dealers, by purchasing judiciously, have also made good margins and everyone who has been connected with the industry in any way has made money. It is because of this fact that a considerable increase in the acreage of hops will take place next season. Oregon cannot hold out to the residents of Eastern states the inducement of a splendid opportunity to engage in the hop industry here. The market for hops is a limited one and a surplus in the production means a drop in prices. The hop production of the world is about equal to the demand for the manufacture of beer, yeast, medicines, etc. It is, therefore, apparent that it will not be wise to increase the acreage in Oregon any faster than the acreage can be diminished in other parts of the world. A man who can make a success of hop-growing in a state where fertilization is necessary, can make a greater success here and he may well be encouraged to come here and engage in that industry, but it would be folly to encourage those not familiar with the occupation to come here and engage in growing hops. As a source of permanent wealth, the industry adds much to the state as a place attractive to homeseekers, for it gives assurance of contributing to the prosperity of every community in which it is established. The industry has always been a great money-maker, and as its magnitude increases, as it is certain to do, it will become more and more valuable to the state in this respect.

LANDS FOR ALL COMERS

Great Area of Unoccupied Territory in Oregon—25,000 New Settlers During the Past Year.

OREGON'S superficial land area is 51,477,400 acres, nearly half of which still belongs to the public domain. That is, after deduction of all the railroad and wagon road grants, all the forest and Indian reserves and all the land taken by private entry, there still remains fully 25,000,000 acres belonging to the Government. Two or three provisional withdrawals of considerable tracts which are expected to be made in the forest reserves in Eastern Oregon leave some uncertainty as to just the area still subject to entry in the land offices. If it is not to be said, of course, that all the remaining land is suitable for settlement. As a matter of fact, most of this remaining area is not desirable for homes until unusual improvements have been made upon it. It must be reclaimed by the introduction of water and the practice of irrigation. And a part of the land is too rough and rocky ever to be tilled. Good homesteads may yet be obtained in localities rather remote from transportation lines, but they are not as plentiful as would be inferred from the bald statement that nearly half the area of the state is still public domain.

There is water for all the arid land, but to get this water upon the land usually involves the construction of works requiring more or less capital. When this land is once reclaimed to cultivation it will maintain a denser population than the average country that does not require artificial watering. But Oregon is a state of great extent, and has many varieties of climate, soil and productions, and in every section of the state there are opportunities for the home-builder and the man of capital and business talents. Vest tracts not now occupied will become the seat of prosperous industries and a numerous population. If all of Oregon were as densely settled as is the anthracite coal region of Pennsylvania, it would contain 40 per cent more inhabitants than are now in all the United States. Large areas of the state will never be thus occupied, but more land than is in all of Pennsylvania may be cultivated in Oregon. Pennsylvania has about 5,000,000 people; Oregon, 500,000.

It is estimated that 25,000 people have come to Oregon and established themselves as residents of the state within the past year—the state has gained that many citizens from outside. But the immigration propaganda organized by the Harriman lines of railroad has only gotten its forces fairly in the field, and the results from that work are yet to come. Immigration Agent G. M. McKinney, with a corps of assistants, spends a few weeks in Oregon last summer, getting acquainted

with the country and the people, and nearly every county on the Southern Pacific lines became so interested in the new immigration movement that large numbers of descriptive pamphlets were compiled and sent for distribution in the East. Care has been taken to tell a story that will be truly and reliably informing, and good results are assured. The tendency is more notable than ever before for each citizen to constitute himself an immigration agent, and the result of the combined effort along these lines cannot fail to be of advantage to

OATS AND BARLEY.

Shipments of the Former Were Heaviest on Record.

Shipments of oats from Portland were the heaviest that have ever been made from Portland in a single year, reaching a total of 82,391 bushels, valued at \$463,938. In detail the shipments for the year were as follows:

Table with columns: Vessel, For, Bushels, Value. Includes entries for Adato-Merila, Yaito-Hong Kong, Polihahall-U. K., etc.

The shipments of barley for the year were 724,239 bushels, valued at \$389,562. In detail the barley shipments were as follows:

Table with columns: Vessel, For, Bushels, Value. Includes entries for Polihahall-U. K., Cambridge-U. K., etc.

became dissatisfied with their condition and desired a change, but owing to the impossibility of disposing of real or personal property for anything like a fair valuation they found themselves unable to move. With the resumption of good times, the history of previous immigration movements is repeating itself. The extreme West is settled more largely from the Middle West than from the extreme East. People in the Atlantic Coast States, and as far west as Ohio, who find themselves prepared to make a change, go to Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska and other states in the Middle West, where they find lands cheaper and better than those they had owned, and find there people who moved years before who are ready to sell their holdings and move still farther west. The tendency seems always to be westward, probably because of cheaper lands in the West than in the East. The best field, therefore, for securing immigration to the Pacific Northwest is Michigan, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee and states west and including North and South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas. For this reason the Harriman Lines Immigration Bureau is confining its efforts very largely to that section. General Immigration Agent McKinney, whose headquarters is in Chicago, has in the field traveling immigration agents located at Detroit, Indianapolis, Des Moines, Kansas City and Chicago, and from these central points the sections most productive of immigration are well covered.

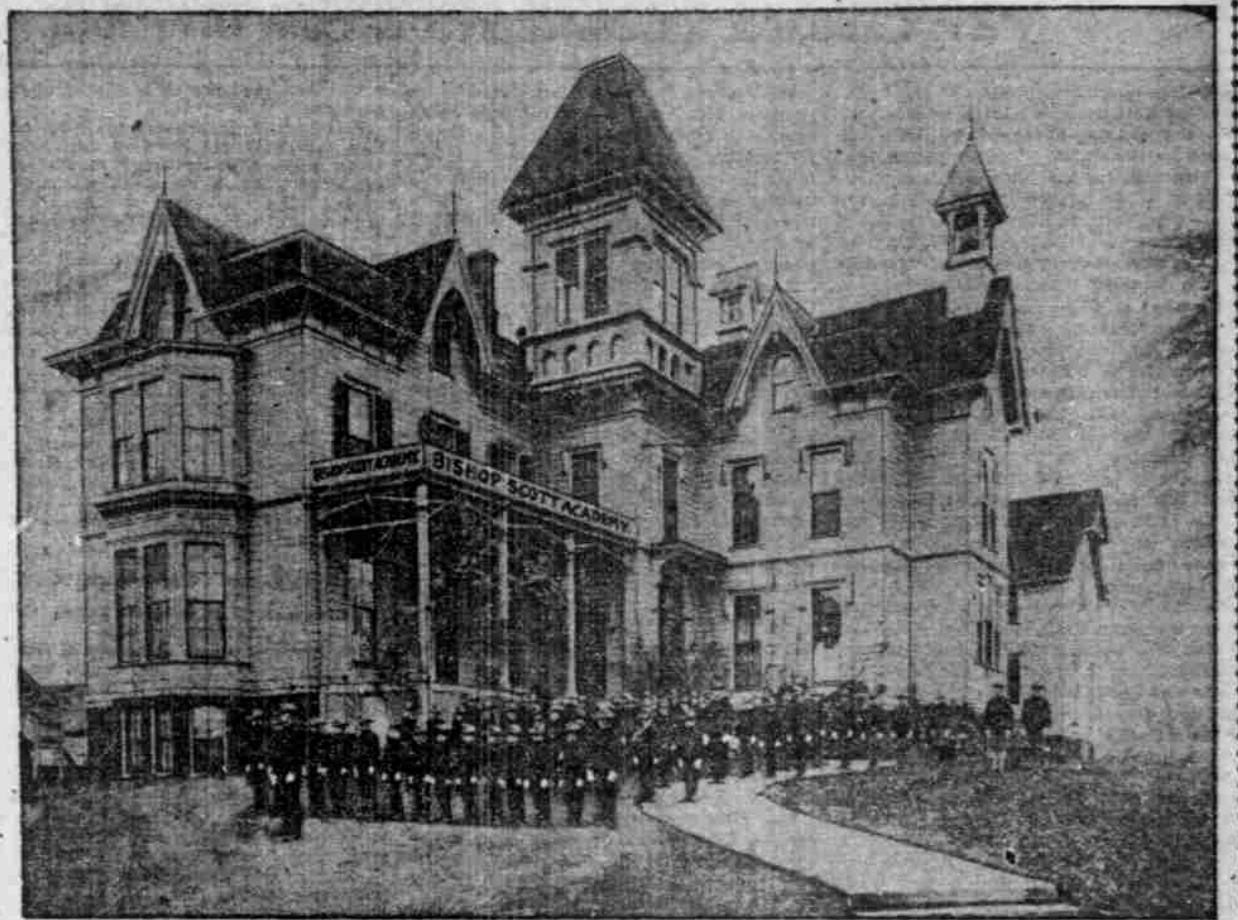
In working for immigration, as a preliminary, printed matter of Oregon is sent to a very large mailing list, composed almost entirely of the names of farmers. This gives rise to correspondence, which is followed up by personal visits, and where the interest manifested is sufficient public lectures, illustrated by stereopticon views, are given. Where people do not find it convenient to visit the country in search of a location, an effort is made to determine what kind of land they wish to buy and at what price, and the people are placed in correspondence with reliable real estate agents. The work is really a campaign of education, carried on in the country districts where comparatively little is heard of it. The effort being almost entirely along the lines of getting people to come to the state who will cultivate the land, and consequently produce something to ship. Of course, in working among such people, contact is had with others who desire to establish themselves in commercial or manufacturing business, and an effort is made to locate such people or give them such information as will

enable them to choose a location for themselves; but the main effort is to secure producers on the theory that there will be no difficulty in getting people to start stores, banks, etc., as the opportunity presents itself. In connection with the immigration work there is a considerable force of clerks in Mr. McKinney's office constantly busy in answering letters and sending out printed matter, and occasionally when the opportunity presents itself a feature is made of exhibits at county fairs, etc. This work is more systematically prosecuted than it ever was before, and a large volume of the use of the recreational life of the people is assured for the coming year.

What Can Be Done With Pork. There is no better opportunity for money-making in Oregon than in the production of pork. Oregon imports a carload of pork a day from the East, notwithstanding the fact that pork can be produced as cheaply here as anywhere. Wheat has been selling at 60 cents a bushel, and even less, when it has been demonstrated that it is worth 75 cents a bushel for hog feed.

Good for the Producers. Every dollar expended in improving the Columbia River has returned five dollars to the producers of the Columbia River basin, who are dependent largely upon the market they secure through Portland. The river improvement is to continue and Portland will continue to be a great shipping point.

A SCHOOL AS PROMINENT AS IT IS POPULAR



BISHOP SCOTT ACADEMY, PORTLAND, OREGON.

The commercial and social atmosphere of Portland is especially adapted to the fostering of education, and its institutions of learning are among its most prominent features. The oldest school of its kind in Portland is the Bishop Scott Academy. The school was founded in 1870, by the Rev. B. Wistar Morris, D. D., and named in honor of Bishop Scott, the revered and beloved churchman whose devoted and self-sacrificing work as the first Bishop of Oregon and Washington will ever be remembered with gratitude by the people of the Northwest. The rector and founder, our present bishop, has, by his long years of unswerving, unselfish labor for the church in Oregon, created in its memory many noble monuments—none more enduring than the love and veneration he has inspired in the hearts of his loyal followers—but chief among those visible to the world must be placed the schools, where hundreds of young hearts and minds have been molded. The buildings of the academy are large, and have been thoroughly cleaned and repaired according to sanitary principles. It is the aim of the principal and his corps of assistants to communicate the resident pupils with an atmosphere of refinement and homeliness, and their environment will conform to such requirements as nearly as possible. Besides the main building, there is an infirmary, where cases of contagious diseases may be isolated from the school. An education that is not many-sided and all-inclusive, that does not send out its impetus into every convolution of brain and intricacy of temperament, to every fiber of the body and every motive of the spirit, is not worthy of the name. The educator who develops the mind at the expense of the body is a disservice to the student. A church school with military training and discipline, and a thoroughly competent and scholarly corps of instructors, presents the highest type of educational structure, for in such an institution, properly conducted, each component of the student's threefold nature receives the culture that is essential to the formation of a rounded personality, and of a cultivated and conscientious member of the body politic. The principal of the Bishop Scott Academy last year assumed the management of the school with the firm intention of raising no effort until he had reached the goal in view—that of extending to his patrons all of the advantages that a perfectly appointed institution of learning can offer. The ideals of the principal are high, but long experience has proven to his satisfaction that unostentatious efforts and untrifling zeal are the factors by which such ideals may be approximated, and his endeavor during the past year have all been focused upon that end, with results that are most encouraging. Although the difficulties encountered have been many, he would earnestly urge prospective patrons and those ever remotely interested in the school, to investigate thoroughly the advancement made by the academy during the year 1902-'03, and the advantages offered for the future. He can with confidence assert that, inasmuch as every influence toward a higher, broader, purer plane of life will constantly surround the students, each boy cannot fail to be affected, in so far as his nature will respond. The educational methods employed will ever keep pace with the onward movement of the age, so that each year may mark a stepping-stone in the progress of the Bishop Scott Academy. The school library, with a large amount of the current literature of the highest order, is at the disposal of the student, who receives every inducement and encouragement toward the cultivation of a pure literary taste. By means of conversations, lectures and readings, an attempt will be made to arouse the interest of the student and to keep him in touch with the masterpieces of literature. Every possible advantage in the way of social life is given to cadets, not only for recreation and pleasure, but also for the sake of polite training. The eye may be perfect in transmitting its impressions, and the brain may be faultless in its conception of them, but if the hand is not skillful in giving outward expression to these images, the individual, as well as the world, has been deprived of a large share of his rightful due. The training of the hands is not only useful as a means of acquiring an appreciation of the absolute necessity for neat and exact work, but it is also invaluable as a means of inspiring an appreciation of the absolute necessity for neat and exact work. Manual training is not placed in the curriculum with the idea of turning out finished artisans from the academy—although whatever work is done must be worthy of consideration—but rather of assisting the pupil and teachers in ascertaining the natural bent of the pupil's mind. This department is in charge of a competent and discriminating instructor. Obedience, implicit and unquestioning, is the great moral lesson to be learned from military discipline, and the self-control engendered by such training is one of the most important and far-reaching results obtained in school life. The opportunity of gaining advancement and recognition as a result of merit and hard work creates an ambition that is most helpful to the cadet. The trend of education is toward the useful, rather than toward the ornamental. Years of experience have created a conviction that no education is complete unless the graduate can give utterance articulately, intelligently and logically to the knowledge he has acquired. Thousands of business men regret today that they were allowed to neglect this side of their mental training. For this reason every boy in our school, if called upon, will not hesitate to express, in public if necessary, his views on subjects of importance. This very essential feature of the school correlates, in a measure, with the military department, as the drill provides a large degree of the physical exercise that good health demands. In addition, however, to the drill, all manly sports are encouraged, under the careful guidance of the members of the faculty. The academy has had the good fortune, owing to the local interest manifested in the school, and to the excellent moral reputation that it has gained during the year just past, to obtain for cadets, from the Board of Trustees of the Multnomah Athletic Club, the most coveted opportunity of junior membership in this famous club. This agreement accords the cadets the privilege of the use of the gymnasium, swimming pool and baths, as well as the field, perhaps the most important and advantageous feature of the arrangement is the class instruction given, without extra charge to all junior members, by Professor R. Krohn, the authorized physical instructor for the club.

PORTLAND'S FAMOUS SCHOOL FOR BOYS

In Charge of DR. J. W. HILL

A Graduate of Yale College, and one of the ablest and best-known educators of the West.

Advertisement for Hill Military Academy, Portland, Oregon. Includes an illustration of a soldier and text describing the school's offerings, including boarding and day school for boys and young men.

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