

# The Hop Industry in the Salem District Is Still Basic and Large; a Four Million Dollar Industry for Oregon, and May Persist Here

## OREGON IS UP TO ABOUT HALF FORMER ACREAGE IN HOPS

### Mr. Livesley Says the Production This Year Will Be Approximately Fifty Thousand Bales in This State—Danger of Over Production

T. A. Livesley, head of T. A. Livesley & Co., one of the oldest and most extensive hop dealing and hop growing firms in the Oregon field, says of the present hop situation: "The crop outlook for this year is very good and with the total acreage of between 13 and 14 thousand the yield in Oregon will be approximately fifty thousand bales. I think there will be a good demand. England has a surplus and has contracted to cover her needs for five years ahead, so there is little to be expected in the way of anxious buying from that quarter. "We would not encourage new hop planting in this country. Europe is fast recuperating and getting back into the hop industry stimulated, too, by present high prices, so that the supply is apt to increase from now on faster than the demand, indicating by the time new yards would come into bearing the market might be against us. With the European continent wet and this continent dry, the tendency would be for the consumption of hops raised there and our hops would find a market only when there would be a failure of a crop or other scarcity. "Of course, if the interpretation of the courts or a modification of the laws in this country should permit of the manufacture of light beers, hop growing would be again encouraged and would soon take its former place of importance. Since the slump came the acreage of hops in Oregon has been reduced one half. There was for a time a much heavier reduction than that but during the past two years the high prices has caused several to set out new yards and there is quite an acrea of baby hops this year."

war, the government took over control of the hop fields, plowed up a great many of them and had food-stuffs planted between the rows of the remaining fields, so that very little hops were raised. In Germany the crop was decreased by the lack of help to cultivate them, while in France, Alsace-Lorraine and Belgium the hop fields were destroyed, hence the stocks all over Europe were very low when the war closed and it was the effort of English buyers to stock up until they could get home production back to normal that stimulated the buying and contracting of the past season and forced the high prices that have prevailed, when some hops brought \$1.25 a pound in the east and growers obtained as high as \$1.05. The hop stock is pretty well sold out now, as I don't believe there are more than 1500 bales in this vicinity and having found them in the soil on several parts of the farm here, I am convinced that this is a trouble that is going to cause lots of disappointing seed germinations before some manner is figured out to control the injury. The main work of the symphylid, as it appears from the injury in the garden here, is the eating of the young embryo plant very soon after it has come out from the seed. The stem of the plant is bored into and eaten and also the fine feeding roots that are just starting out are eaten. Beans have been one of the worst sufferers, also corn, radishes and a few others including cucumbers, squash, etc. I know of several parties that have planted quite an area of beans who failed to get only the poorest kind of a stand of plants and it is conceded by several gardeners of years' standing that they are at a loss to know how they can get a stand of some of these vegetables. The situation is serious and inasmuch as the insect is like other underground insects, the maggots for example, the control measure will probably not be forthcoming at the very earliest date. Folks who have this trouble however, can rest assured that those who have charge of the insect control work at Corvallis, will be active in following up anything that looks like the best manner of counteracting the work of the springtails or vegetables. I would be glad to learn through the many readers of these columns whether in your case you have had trouble with these small, active but very destructive insects. They may be generally distributed, at least there seems to be no reason why they should not be so, and hence there are probably other instances besides those in this vicinity where injury has been done.

the hands of Oregon growers and dealers; everything, no matter how old, being cleared up. "There is one feature a little encouraging to the Oregon grower. The Oregon hops are a preferred article in England and they were brought or English in the making when England was growing a heavy crop, so it is probable that for some years at least the product of the present acreage may find a market without loss, but I would not advise new planting. The cost of production at present is about 20 cents a pound and this is not counting the investment in land or improvements. "New York state is practically out of the hop industry and in the state of Washington the acreage has been vastly reduced. The crop there this year will probably not exceed 20,000 bales."

Si Lowell, who has about 26 acres of new hops on the Cartwright ranch, says he has poled fifteen acres and if he had been able to secure help he would have poled more. This yard was set out this spring without the expectation of securing a crop and potatoes were planted between rows. Ot Elliott is helping him and reports that Si sure will have some crop of spuds."

## "BABY" HOPS IN LINN FROM THIS YEAR'S PLANTINGS

The following is from the Harrisburg Bulletin of last Thursday, showing that Linn county is getting into the hop game again: "Hop yards in this section that were set early this spring are to bring a crop this year. Leon Rogers says he never, in all his years of hop growing, saw new hops grow better, and he has poled the entire acreage."

will make a rapid growth during the warm summer weather. These plants will stand through the winter and make a good growth next spring, and while it is true that they will go to seed some time in late May or June, yet there will be a lot of leaves that can be used even while the plant is throwing out its seed stalk. Chard is one of the best, if not the best, crop for summer greens, and when the fall rains come it is also fine. It requires so much less space than spinach that it often appeals to those folk who do not have a great deal of room for crops for "greens."

## Garden Department

(The matter under the following four headings is very important current matter by Professor A. G. B. Bouquet, of the Oregon Agricultural college, for the Garden Department of the Pacific Homestead, of which Professor Bouquet is the editor.)

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### Care of the Strawberry Plantation in Summer.

Many strawberry areas are bearing light crops of fruit this year because of the growing conditions that were experienced. Last summer when it was so dry and warm that the plants did not make very much of a growth. As a consequence there was not much food stored up for the crop of this year and a number of people have been complaining to me that their berry plants are not nearly as fruitful as they ought to be. A considerable part of the crop of berries that will be borne next year is influenced by the growth of the plants in 1920, and hence the spring and summer care of a berry plantation is very important. The past rains, fine for gardeners but hard on some farming folk, will have a great effect on the growth of the berry plants this summer and there should be a bumper crop of strawberries next spring unless some unforeseen something happens. An application of complete fertilizer after the picking season will be beneficial to the plants in giving them a stimulant following the bearing of the fruit. This fertilizer will be washed into the soil at some future time, if not in the summer then it will be in the early fall. The present rains are very beneficial in helping to make available such fertilizer for all vegetables and berries. This fertilizer should be either a high grade one, composed of nitrate of soda, superphosphate or bone, in the proportion of 100 pounds to 300 or 400 pounds, or one could use a complete fertilizer already mixed up as sold by the various dealers in Portland, putting the fertilizer around the plants at the rate of about 400 pounds per acre. If the first formula consisting of nitrate is used, care must be taken lest the fertilizer come in contact with or lie on the leaves of the plants.

Make Preparation for Fall Lettuce. While it seems rather early to be talking about fall, yet one has to remember that it is necessary to look ahead quite a long time in the growing of vegetables, for it is often many weeks from the time of seeding to harvesting. Good head lettuce can be grown in ten weeks and if it is desired to have some nice lettuce for early September it will be necessary to have the seed in the ground by the first part of July. The best variety by all odds is the New York, one of the most satisfactory varieties of lettuce for all purposes that anyone can grow. There are two other names for this variety, one of them being the New York, and the other the Los Angeles. The latter name is given by the growers who produce this variety down south; up here either of the two first named sorts is offered and grown.

The seed for the fall crop should be sown in good soil, preferably where the plants are not exposed to a very hot sun. The seed should be made fine and the seed dropped in single rows rather than in rows that it will only be necessary to transplant once to the field or garden. If the plants come up too thickly, prick them out to another small bed two inches apart each way and leave them there under good care until the leaves touch and cover the ground, when they should go into the garden standing ten inches apart in the row and the rows should be at least 12 or 14 inches apart. The plants in the seed bed will need water and in the transplanted bed, too, and the time for putting them into the garden will be just before or after a rain, if by any manner of means such a thing is possible rich in the heart of the summer. If not, wait until the first fall rains, and then the crop will come along in October, which is one of the very best months in the year to grow fine New York lettuce.

I have just finished cutting the first outdoor crop grown from plants that were transplanted in April. Before that we had a really fine crop that was cut directly from the cold frame, beginning early in May. The plants were as hard as cabbage and in many cases as large. The second outdoor crop is just about ready to cut, and the plants for the third one are about ready to be field set. And so it goes with lettuce. Only a few need be grown at a time, but those times must be frequent or otherwise the supply will run out. Is it not so?

Symphylids Are Bothersome Benton Vegetable Gardens. Have you got them in your garden? If you haven't you're lucky, for lots of other people have and they are at their wits' end to know what to do for them. The name of this active underground insect is sometimes called spring-tails or the correct name for the insect is symphylid. They are white, have many short legs and a twisting tail, and travel very quickly through the soil. Being underground they are not to be found unless the soil is spaded up and a portion rather carefully examined. The insect is about one-eighth of an inch long and seems to die immediately it comes in contact with strong light such as the bright daylight. I was digging some up today and they collapsed immediately I exposed them to the light. In any event, they are doing untold damage to many gardens in

that crop, as practically all of the upland yards have been plowed up and the land is used for other crops. "Of the 60,000 bales of the 1920 crop, probably 40,000 are contracted to English buyers and the contracts with those growers run for varying periods, some expiring in 1921, some in 1922 and many in 1924. After this year the 12,000 acres now in hops will yield considerably better than 60,000, for the reason already mentioned. "The contracts now in force and expiring in 1921 are on an average about 25 cents a pound, and those expiring in 1922 and 1924 will average to the grower about 34 cents. We do not look for a decline in prices this year for the reason that stocks are short, but after that I don't see a thing in the world to cheer up prices. The decision against 2.75 beer leaves no cheering prospect for the hop grower in the United States. "In England under the stress of

Chard for Chickens. Chickens are very fond of greens and they are good for them. Just now there is rather a scarcity of green feed for the fowls and it will help to fill in the gap at this particular time. With plenty of moisture in the ground at this time, chard seeds which are very similar to beet seeds readily germinate and

## CONDITIONS PREVAILING IN THE HOP WORLD ABROAD

### England Raised Last Year Nearly a Third of the Hops Consumed in That Country—No Old Hops Left Anywhere

The conditions prevailing in the hop world abroad are revealed in a letter written to T. A. Livesley & Co. of this city on June 17th by C. C. Donovan, of Santa Rosa, Calif., on his return from Europe. Mr. Donovan, who is an important factor and keen observer in the hop game, says: "My dear Mr. Livesley: "Your letters of May 25th and June 4th, received. We are back again in Santa Rosa and getting back to business. If you want to know a few things I have learned while abroad, a few are as follows. "Last year England raised close on to 200,000 cwt.; they imported 500,000 cwt.; they consumed 650,000 cwt. and they have 50,000 cwt. to spare. There are practically no old hops left anywhere. If Germany is permitted to have malt, which I am almost sure will be the case, she can

brew beer; in which event she will consume a good deal of her yield and cannot export much for, as I understand it, they have sold out most of their old stock and only have a little over one-half of their pre-war acreage. "On my return home, I understand that the California crop, especially in the Sacramento section, is not looking very well. I think the crop in California will be about the size of last year's crop, maybe a little less. "There is nothing doing at the present time either in spots or contracts but they tell me in England that hops are bound to be high this year. Later on, if the Volstead act is to be amended, hop business ought to be put on a good paying basis. The Supreme Court deciding the prohibition question I don't look for anyone to go into the hop raising business next year."

## OREGON WILL PRODUCE 60,000 BALES OF HOPS THIS YEAR

### This Is the Opinion of Henry D. Cornoyer, Who Is Well Posted on the Industry—But He Advises Against an Increased Acreage in This State, and Gives His Reasons

Few men in the west are better informed on the hop situation than Henry D. Cornoyer, partner with Frank W. Durbin in the growing of hops and the handling of them as commission men. He has been connected with the industry for several years and knows every turn of it very intimately. In the course of a general conversation on the subject, Mr. Cornoyer said: "The hop acreage in Oregon was reduced from about 27,000 acres in the height of hop cultivation, to about 9,000 acres in 1919, but the high prices of the past season encouraged replanting to the extent of about 3,000 acres of new hops, making an acreage now of 12,000 or better. These will produce the present year an average of a thousand pounds to the acre or 60,000 bales. Of course, the new hops will not yield 1000 pounds per acre, but the old ones will do better than that. Only the best of the hop land is now in

that crop, as practically all of the upland yards have been plowed up and the land is used for other crops. "Of the 60,000 bales of the 1920 crop, probably 40,000 are contracted to English buyers and the contracts with those growers run for varying periods, some expiring in 1921, some in 1922 and many in 1924. After this year the 12,000 acres now in hops will yield considerably better than 60,000, for the reason already mentioned. "The contracts now in force and expiring in 1921 are on an average about 25 cents a pound, and those expiring in 1922 and 1924 will average to the grower about 34 cents. We do not look for a decline in prices this year for the reason that stocks are short, but after that I don't see a thing in the world to cheer up prices. The decision against 2.75 beer leaves no cheering prospect for the hop grower in the United States. "In England under the stress of

## DATES OF SLOGANS IN DAILY STATESMAN

- (In Twice-a-Week Statesman Following Day)
- Loganberries, Oct. 9.
- Prunes, Oct. 16.
- Dairying October 23.
- Flax, October 30.
- Filberts, Nov. 6.
- Walnuts, Nov. 13.
- Strawberries, Nov. 20.
- Apples, November 27.
- Raspberries, December 4.
- Mint, December 11.
- Great Cows, December 18.
- Blackberries, December 25.
- Cherries, January 1, 1920.
- Peas, January 8, 1920.
- Gooseberries, January 15, 1920.
- Corn, January 22, 1920.
- Celery, January 29.
- Spinach, February 5, 1920.
- Onions, February 12, 1920.
- Potatoes, February 19, 1920.
- Bees, February 26, 1920.
- Mining, March 4, 1920.
- Goats, March 11, 1920.
- Beans, March 18, 1920.
- Paved highways, March 25, 1920.
- Broccoli, April 1, 1920.
- Silos, April 8.
- Legumes, April 15.
- Asparagus, April 22.
- Grapes, April 29.
- Drug Garden, May 6.
- Sugar beets, May 13.
- Sorghum, May 20.
- Cabbages, May 27.
- Poultry and Pet Stock, June 3.
- Land, June 10.
- Dehydration, June 17.
- Hops, June 24.
- Wholesaling and Jobbing, July 1.
- Cucumbers, July 8.
- Hogs, July 15.
- Paper Mill, July 22.
- Wood Working, July 29.
- National Advertising, August 5.
- Flowers, Bulbs and the City Beautiful, August 12.
- Seeds, August 19.
- Sheep, August 26.
- Live Stock, September 2.
- Schools, September 9.
- Manufacturing, September 16.

(It will interest some people to know that these back copies are selling fast—that, nearly every day, orders are received from near and distant points for the whole series. They will be sold out before the fifty-two Slogans are completed, without doubt.—Ed.)

**HONEY PERSONALS.**  
Mr. and Mrs. E. Cook and children of Lebanon are visiting their aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Gray. T. Wallace has been raising grain to Salem.  
Mr. and Mrs. T. DeSantis have been entertaining Portland relatives. Mr. and Mrs. L. Dickman motored to Portland to attend the Rose show. Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Whitney of Sa-

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**SILVERTON PERSONALS.**  
SILVERTON, Or., June 23.—(Special to The Statesman)—Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Satern have returned from their wedding trip and have taken rooms at the Terry home for the summer.  
Miss Josephine Johnson is now employed at the Silvertown hospital.  
A number of Silvertownians spent Sunday at Willott. Among them were Mr. and Mrs. J. Grindie and children, Miss Una Henjum, Mr. and Mrs. H. Meyer and children, Mr. Arthur Madsen, Miss Lillie Madsen, Victor Madsen, Alvin Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Gustav Rasmussen and son William Rasmussen.  
Mr. and Mrs. Gustav Rasmussen of Seattle who have been guests at the M. J. Madsen home for some time left Tuesday for California. The trip is being made by automobile.  
Quincy Davis was a Portland visitor Sunday.  
Mrs. J. H. Lincoln is home after several weeks visit with her sister in Idaho.  
Mrs. M. A. Booth left this week for Parkdale where she will visit for some time with her son John.  
The Gem theater is erecting a billboard on the empty corner lot at Water and Oak streets.  
Dan Dybbest was elected clerk for the Brush Creek school district recently.  
Mrs. W. M. Golden of Oakland, Or., is visiting her mother, Mrs. C. J. Rusheim.  
Mr. and Mrs. Earl Ellis have returned from California.

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