

SALEM DISTRICT INDUSTRIES

SIXTH CONSECUTIVE YEAR

THE DAILY STATESMAN dedicates two or more pages each week in the interests of one of the fifty-two to a hundred basic industries of the Salem district. Letters and articles from people with vision are solicited. This is your page. Help make Salem grow.

THE FIRST BOYS' AND GIRLS' BEE CLUB ORGANIZED IN POLK COUNTY

It is Made Up of Enthusiastic Young Bee Keepers in the Eola Section—Has a Leader Who is Experienced in the Industry and Takes a Great Interest in the Work of the Members

The Eola Bee Club No. 1, the first in Polk county, was organized February 1, 1926, by H. C. Seymour, state club leader, Oregon Agricultural college, with B. L. Ferguson as local leader. The Eola



THE EOLA BEE CLUB, NO. 1

boys' and girls' bee club was the third to be organized in the state. The members of this club are enthusiastic in their work, and they have a sympathetic and able local leader in Mr. Ferguson, who is one of the leading men in the industry in this section. The boys and girls are learning to perform the actual work of attending to their apiaries, and there is no doubt but they will give good accounts of themselves in future competitions, and in their earning capacity. In the accompanying picture, reading from left to right, are: first, Dorothy Mead; second, Maxine Ferguson, secretary and treasurer; third, Edward Antrican; fourth, Lewis Hatterson, president; fifth, Roy Hatterson, vice president; sixth, Curtis Ferguson, and seventh B. L. Ferguson, club leader. Chas Wilson, a member, was not present when the picture was taken.

THE USES OF AGRICULTURAL LIME IN THE VALLEY AND COAST COUNTIES

Lime Has Been Used in Crop Production Since Early Agricultural History—The Chief Reason for Use Is That of Correcting Soil Acidity—Practically All the Soils of the Willamette Valley and Coast Counties Are Acid

(Most readers of The Statesman know that recently the state lime plant was removed from Gold Hill to Salem, where it was installed at the Oregon state penitentiary. It is now being operated there, and it is turning out more agricultural lime than it was first expected. The capacity of the plant was supposed to be about 30 tons a day. The machinery was gone over and put in thorough order, with the result that its capacity has been increased to about 40 tons a day; practically a car of lime a day. The prices of the lime at the penitentiary have been fixed, for the time being, at \$4.75 a ton in bulk and \$5.50 in sacks, the sacks to be returned. This makes the cost much less to the valley farmers, especially where they call with their trucks and haul away their supplies. The cost to them, including freight, was \$8 to \$7 a ton when the plant was at Gold Hill, and they were obliged to buy in car lots, in order to secure even such costs. The state buys the lime rock at the quarry near Gold Hill at \$1.25 a ton. It pays \$2.05 a ton freight to the penitentiary; the rate having been reduced from \$2.50 a ton, under an understanding with the state lime board when negotiations were on with Governor Pierce for the removal of the plant to the penitentiary and its operation there as one of the prison industries. The response of the farmers has been gratifying. They have been taking the lime as fast as it has been turned out, and there are many orders ahead. There is another phase of the matter that cheapens the supply further. The lime at Gold Hill was 80 per cent pure. That turned out at the penitentiary is 98 per cent pure, making a gain of nearly a fifth in its potential value. Facts are being assembled for an up to date and authoritative circular for general distribution, on the uses of agricultural lime, with directions for applying it. In the mean time, the following excerpts from the circular of the state lime board that was used while the plant at Gold Hill will be of interest to the proposed new circular.)

duction since early agricultural history. The chief reason for its use is now recognized to be that of correcting soil acidity. As soils mature and age under humid climates, the degree of acidity tends to increase. Soil drainage bins at the Oregon experiment station have lost at the rate of from 50 to 100 pounds of lime per acre a year. Good crops of legumes such as clover and alfalfa remove 200 to 300 pounds of lime per acre. The decay of organic matter and the aging of mineral soil material also tends to develop acids which require lime for their neutralization. (W. L. Powers).

Acid Western Oregon Soils Practically all of the soils of the Willamette valley and the coast counties are acid. The soils in southern Oregon are also found to be acid to some extent, while the soils east of the Cascades, except in limited areas, marsh areas, are not acid. Excess soil acidity will be corrected with approximately one ton of ground limestone an acre applied to the naturally drained lands of the Willamette valley floor or the river bottoms. Wet soil types that require drainage, like our white lands, may need 1 1/2 to 2 tons of ground limestone as an initial application. Red foothill soils may require 2 tons of lime as an initial application to correct excess acidity, though subsequent applications may be lighter. The soils department of the experiment station or the county agent can test representative samples of soil taken according to directions, to determine the approximate lime requirement, upon request. A rough test can be made with litmus paper or by other methods in the field. (W. L. Powers).

Results From Liming Soils Unfortunately recent statements circulated in an eastern agricultural journal gave the misleading impression that western Oregon soils are abnormal in that they do not respond to liming. All the exact experimental evidence of the Oregon station has shown that liming is fundamentally important for acid soils in Oregon and that they respond to this treatment. Lime is found to be helpful on acid soils of poor fertility, particularly where legumes are to be grown. At the home station on "hit land" lime has caused an

increase of one-half ton Alsike clover at one cutting and lime and manure have increased the yield by nearly a ton per acre at one cutting. In the coast hills vetch has failed without lime and has made a vigorous growth on the same kind of land when lime was applied. The lime at the Astoria branch experiment station gave a gain in vetch hay of 1.15 tons an acre. Lime has paid in a 12-year trial on naturally drained soil at the home station. In liming trials the percentage of clover surviving has greatly increased. Moderate increases have been noted on the other crops grown in rotation as a result of liming, probably due to improved tilth and fertility. Tests show that liming has corrected acidity on these plots, improved the soil structure and added nitrification. (W. L. Powers).

Kind, Rate and Method Lime can be applied at any convenient time when the surface is fairly dry. Where clover is seeded on winter grain, lime will need to be applied ahead of the grain seeding. Lime can be hauled directly from the car to the field and applied with a ground limestone spreader, or with a manure spreader, which is partly filled with dry manure then coated with lime, or with a shovel. Better returns are realized from lime, and from manure, where these are used together than when used alone. From one to two tons an acre can be used, depending on the degree of acidity of the soil. One year is not long enough to demonstrate the value of liming as the fullest benefit may not develop until the second year and will be distributed over many years. Lime will not take the place of drainage, manure, fertilizers, or the proper preparation of the seed bed, nor can these factors take the place of lime. Liming is one of the necessary steps in keeping up fertility in our fertile humid soils and in building up our "run down" acid soils. (W. L. Powers).

State Lime Board To enable Oregon farmers to obtain agricultural lime at the lowest possible cost, the legislature of 1917 created a state lime board, the members of which are appointed by the governor. The legislature also made appropriations for the construction of a plant for producing the agricultural lime which has been constructed at Gold Hill, Oregon. The state lime board consists at present of the following members: Sam H. Moore, chairman, Corvallis; A. B. Cordley, secretary, Corvallis; John Shimanek, Seco; M. D. Bowers, Gold Hill; C. T. Gilbert, Shaw.

From Lime Users I base my experience of the use of lime on prune and cherry trees on tests made for a period of five years, applying a mixture of ground limerock and hydrated lime. I consider lime a good investment for trees, especially cherry trees. The thirty-ton car referred to I had spread over twenty acres of my forty acre nine-year old prune orchard with a land plaster spreader. I expect to use another car next year. Gideon Stolz, Salem, Ore.

The car of limerock was certainly very beneficial to the land; it has increased the production at least one-third to one-half, and I believe it a very profitable investment. John Benedict, Aumsville, Ore.

I bought two carloads of lime from the state lime board last year and have secured better results with lime than from any of the commercial fertilizers. Lime is the only fertilizer I have ever used from which I have seen any real benefit. Homer Gouley, Shaw, Ore.

The cars of lime that we bought were for our own use as a fertilizer and we applied them all on our own ground. We paid \$4.00 a ton f. o. b. cars, Gold Hill. Our production was increased twenty-five per cent by the use of this lime and we consider it a most profitable investment because lime is the best fertilizer for our soil. E. Clemons, Horst Co., Independence, Ore.

We have used between 500 and 600 tons of lime bought from the Oregon state lime board. This has been used on our farm one mile west of Shaw, red hill soil. The price for several years has been \$4.00 per ton f. o. b. car at

THIS WEEK'S SLOGAN

DID YOU KNOW that the lands in the Salem district are well adapted to the growing of sugar beets with a high sugar content as the best beet sugar lands of Germany; that the great Salem fruit district, using and due to use vast quantities of sugar annually, can raise its own sugar beets and establish and maintain its own sugar beet factories, and can do it at a profit; that, in the service of a self-contained prosperity and growth, this ought by all means to be done, and done as soon as possible; that there is ample capital here now, if assembled cooperatively under the right sort of auspices and leadership, to accomplish this very desirable end, and that it would not be a difficult matter to secure sufficient sugar beet acreage in the Salem district to supply a sugar beet factory, properly financed and managed?

Dates of Slogans in Daily Statesman

(In Price-a-Week Statesman Following Day)

(With a few possible changes)	Sugar Beets, Sorgham, Etc., May 6, 1926
Loganberries, October 1, 1925	Water Powers, May 18
Prunes, October 8	Irrigation, May 30
Dairying, October 15	Mining, May 27
Flax, October 22	Land, Irrigation, Etc., June 5
Filberts, October 29	Floriculture, June 10
Walnuts, November 5	Hops, Cabbage, Etc., June 17
Strawberries, November 12	Wholesaling and Jobbing, June 24
Apples, November 19	Cucumbers, Etc., July 1
Raspberries, November 26	Hogs, July 8
Mint, December 3	Goats, July 15
Beans, Etc., December 10	Schools, Etc., July 22
Blackberries, December 17	Sheep, July 29
Cherries, December 24	National Advertising, August 5
Fears, December 31	Seeds, Etc., August 12
Gooseberries, January 7, 1926	Livestock, August 19
Corn, January 14	Grain and Grain Products, August 26
Celery, January 21	Manufacturing, September 2
Spinach, Etc., January 28	Automotive Industries, September 9
Onions, Etc., February 4	Woodworking, Etc., September 16
Potatoes, Etc., February 11	Paper Mills, Sept. 23, 1926
Bees, February 18	
Poultry and Pet Stock, Feb. 25	
City Beautiful, Etc., March 4	
Great Cows, March 11	
Paved Highways, March 18	
Head Lettuce, March 25	
Silos, Etc., April 1	
Legumes, April 8	
Asparagus, Etc., April 15	
Grapes, Etc., April 22	
Drug Garden, April 29	

plant, freight \$2.00—\$6.00 delivered at Shaw. We have secured good results from the use of two tons per acre and consider the money paid for the limestone a good investment. Clover with us on land not limed is not very successful, but on limed land we grow good vigorous clover and a marked increase in grain yields follows the clover. C. T. Gilbert, Shaw, Ore.

I have used 75 tons of the limerock during a period of four years. Production, especially on the legume crops, was increased on our hill type soil, which is very acid, from almost total failure to very good crops. Even the small grain crops after the first year of application, were increased from 25 to 100 per cent. I certainly consider limerock on acid soils one of the very best investments on returns the Willamette valley farmer can make. The rock was of good quality, and crushed to re-quirement considered desirable for land distribution. J. J. Doerfler, Silverton, Ore.

ANY SOIL CAN BE MADE PRODUCTIVE

This Can Be Done by Adding the Chemical Properties Which It Lacks

(Fred Lockley, the well known staff writer of the Portland Journal, who knows everybody, and whom everybody knows, and who formerly worked for The Statesman and The Pacific Homestead, has been interviewing J. C. Kaupisch, of Canby, Oregon, who is a sort of Oregon Luther Burbank, who breeds Chinese pheasants and does high class gardening, mostly for the love of the work. The work of Mr. Kaupisch is an inspiration to any farmer of this section. Following is one of the interviews of Mr. Lockley with Mr. Kaupisch, published in the Portland Journal of last Saturday):

Recently I visited the home of J. C. Kaupisch at Canby. Some men work because they have to. Mr. Kaupisch works because he loves to.

also about creameries. "I served in the Franco-Prussian war—but that is a long story, and has nothing to do with my work here in the United States. Yes, my face is somewhat scarred. The scars under my eye, on my cheek, on my chin and on my neck were caused by thrusts from swords. In those days in Germany it was the custom to fight duels and I have fought a good many. When an army officer was challenged to a duel he could not refuse without losing caste among his fellow officers. I do not like to think back to those days.

"I installed the first DeLaval separator used in the United States. This separator was invented in Sweden, and this particular one was purchased at Hamburg. I installed it at Elgin, Ill., for the Elgin Butter company, owned by Billy Hindie and John Newman. I was manager of their creamery. We also made butter and cheese. Because of my knowledge of creamery methods Gall Borden men in condensing milk. I started employed me to conduct experience of the condensed milk industry at Elgin. That was the first condenser in the United States. In 1887 I went to California and started a creamery there. Later I owned and operated one in Nevada. In 1892 I came to Oregon. I ran a creamery at Vancouver, Wash., for some time and later I operated one at Portland. I started the first pasteurization milk plant in the United States. If you will read the dairy and creamery journals you will see I am looked upon as a pioneer along these various lines. I ran a creamery at Corvallis for some time. Later I gave it to my son, who is now with a creamery at Portland. When I came to Canby, 14 years ago, I bought a creamery here and operated it for some years.

"With my pheasants, my chickens, my garden, my cow and my other outdoor enterprises I keep busy the year round. I can hardly wait for daylight to come, to get out into my garden, for gardening is never drudgery to me; it is a keen delight. The alchemy of nature is fascinating. Two of the things that you must mix with the other ingredients in gardening, to make a real success, are love for the work and pride in producing the very best product possible."

ROBERTS BUILDS MODEL HEN RUN

It is time well spent to visit the fine new poultry plant that John J. Roberts is just having completed on his farm. First of all is the poultry house with a capacity for 400 hens. It is a modern OAC laying house.

Mr. Roberts and Will Pettyjohn, who is the principal carpenter, went to Corvallis before constructing the building and got the plans from the new laying house just recently put up there. The one on Mt. Roberts farm is the only one in Oregon outside of Corvallis. The house measures 20 by 74 feet and is built entirely of first class flooring. There are three divisions. The first is a room for feed and all poultry supplies, including a desk to keep accurate accounts. The other two rooms have each complete equipment for 200 hens. Many new devices are used for food hoppers, roosts, nests and green feed holders. A track carrier which is suspended to the height of the dropping boards makes disposal of all cleanings an easy matter. An acre of ground around the poultry house will be divided into three sections and planted with green stuff to provide runs that can be used alternately.

In addition to this equipment for laying stock Mr. Roberts has also had built modern houses for young chicks, built after plans from OAC. A brooder house with warm pipes and hovers takes care of 500 little chicks. Connected with this is a run for the chicks which is 50 by 120 feet. When the chicks are partly grown they are transferred to movable range houses which have a capacity for 100 chicks. Three of these are already built. Each one measures about 8 by 10 feet. The roof is made of flooring and shingled. The sides are entirely of wire netting. The houses are built on runners so a good clean range can be provided easily. All the buildings are painted white and very neat in appearance.

TWO YEARS OF SUGAR BEET GROWING TESTS MADE IN THE SALEM DISTRICT

They Show That This District Can Produce the Beets With the Right Sugar Content and the Proper Test of Purity, Also That Our Lands Will Grow Acreage Tonnage High Enough to Make the Industry a Success for the Farmers

Tests in sugar beet growing in the Willamette valley have been made over a period of nearly twenty years. They have shown that we can produce the beets with the proper sugar content and percentage of maturity to make the industry successful here, and with high enough tonnage per acre to make the growing of sugar beets profitable to our farmers, aside from the cultural advantages in rotation crops, and the value of sugar beets to dairying and general stock breeding, with the tops and molasses for feeding—

Indeed, there were tests some fifteen years ago that showed beets with a sugar content as high as 25 per cent, which is a remarkable showing. The past two crop years made good showings on several of the tracts tested; and 1924 was a very poor year for beet growing owing to a long dry spell in the growing season. Last year a better showing was made, on the average, one tract producing beets with an 18 per cent sugar content, 89 per cent pure.

Railroads Fell Down There was a project to grow this year 500 acres or more of sugar beets in the Salem district, to be shipped to the factory at Bellingham, Wash., belonging to the Utah-Idaho Sugar company. The proposition was for the growers to stand 50 cents a ton of the freight rate, the company and the railroads to absorb the rest, the contract to be the same as offered to the growers around Bellingham. But, after a lot of promotion work was done, the railroads fell down on their part of the understanding. They would not absorb their share

of the rate. Our farmers were ready. They would have taken the 500 acres, and more; likely 2000 acres. The following are the records for the tests made here in 1924 and last year:

The 1924 Results

Name and Address	Sugar	Purity
L. O. Herrold, Salem	15.3	87.1
Bird Rickard, Junction City	15.3	87.4
H. L. Beck, Springfield	14.7	87.2
Paul Myers, Springfield	15.4	89.7
Delong & Sons, Broadmead	14.2	85.3
G. G. Hirschberger, Hubbard	14.5	85.8
C. A. Bear, Turner	15.5	88.6
S. H. Brown, Gervais	15.3	84.4
G. P. Hyslop, Gervais	16.6	90.9

There were records of tonnage per acre made last year as high as 24, by C. J. Stupfel, Salem; M. F. Bliven, Salem, and Sam Inguen Jefferson, Royce Allen, on a beaverdam land, made 16 tons to the acre. The tests were made by Prof. G. P. Hyslop, of the Oregon Agricultural College, after the tests of the 1924 season, he was ready to contract for 500 acres or more (as much as the growers wanted), as stated above. Another effort will be made for next year, either to grow beets for the Bellingham factory, if the railroads will absorb their share of the freight rate, or for one to be erected in Salem).

OF COURSE THE FIRST OREGON SUGAR FACTORY SHOULD BE BUILT AT SALEM

Prof. Hyslop of the Oregon Agricultural College Says It Should Be in the Western Oregon Farming District Where There is a Large Farm Area and a Large Total Population of Farmers—And There Are Other Reasons, Too

From a statement given out recently by G. R. Hyslop, agronomist at the Oregon Agricultural college, the following excerpts are taken: Prof. Hyslop being perhaps the best Oregon authority in this field:

"Sugar beets were a very important topic in agricultural discussions in the middle 90's in Oregon. The experiment stations at that time conducted a great many trials on the feasibility of sugar beets in different sections of eastern Oregon, in southern Oregon, and in the Willamette valley. A very few tests were made in the lower Columbia and in the coast district.

Beets Practicable These tests were principally small plantings of the best sugar beet seed available. In some instances yields were secured, but principally beets were gathered and tested as to their sugar content. A great many of these tests showed that the various sections of Oregon were capable of producing beets of a good enough sugar content for successful manufacture. The sugar content was somewhat higher in the eastern Oregon district than in most of the western Oregon district, but in practically every section the sugar content was high enough to make manufacture commercially feasible.

"These trials were carried out through a considerable number of years. After that time a factory was located at La Grande. This factory was situated in the heart of a big farm country, where grain, hay, and livestock were the principal features. Practically no farmers had had experience in intensive crop cultivation. It did not prove to be a satisfactory location because at no time did the

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