

# 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.

### MORE HOPS WILL BE PRODUCED THIS YEAR IN SALEM DISTRICT THAN IN 1925

The Fuggles Variety Will Have a Shorter Crop, But the Outlook Is for a Larger Yield of the Cluster Variety, and There Has Been a Slight Increase of Acreage for the Coming Crop—The Prices Range a Good Deal Higher Now.

The Slogan man each year is given valuable information on the industry for the annual hop Slogan number, by Henry Cornoyer, who is one of the best posted men in this field on this coast. He works at it all the time.

Durbin & Cornoyer are extensive hop dealers. F. W. Durbin is the other member of the firm. Their offices are in the Durbin building in Salem. They represent some of the leading firms in both the foreign and American trade. They also raise hops. They grow them right and turn out quality hops. They have the Curtis ranch with a 30 acre yard at Talbot, the Durbin yard on the Silverton road, on Howell prairie, with 15 acres, and the 120 acre Mitoma ranch five miles north of Independence. They have a model ranch in the Mitoma. They have fine buildings and use thorough methods. They have irrigated all their yards; did last year. Are prepared to do so whenever necessary. Find it a great help, some seasons.

Their Mitoma ranch was used the past two years as a sort of headquarters for the migrant workers' activities. That is, the organization looking out for the welfare of the families among the pickers in the hop yards of the valley. They had a great loss on the Mitoma ranch and carried on a steady work, especially with the children.

What Will Be Price? Mr. Cornoyer has no prediction as to the probable price that will be received for the hop crop of this year. If one wished to contract now, he would be offered 23 to 25 cents a pound.

There may or may not be a good market in England for part of our hops. The hop control that lasted for five years in that country expired Aug. 15, 1925. During the time of the control American hops were admitted only as needed by the brewing industry. The thing to take the place of the control is a tariff, and that amounts to about 18 cents a pound in American money. It has cost about 6 cents a pound for freight, commission and marine insurance to get hops from Oregon to England. Add 15 cents, the cost of growing, to the tariff and shipping costs, and you have 39 cents. In 1924 the contract set the English price at 38 cents. It ranged last year at about 47 1/2 cents a pound.

Depends on Home Production. The English demand for Oregon hops depends largely on the home production. If they have a short crop, they all want a considerable tonnage of Oregon hops.

But the high class English brewers want some Oregon hops any way, to help the weak English hop. Oregon grows a better hop for the purpose than California does. Better than Washington, too. Add

the same brewers will take a larger tonnage if they can get the highest quality. They want clean picking. They want a first class pack. The price, to say nothing of any demand at all above bare necessities, in England for Oregon hops in the future will depend largely on pick and pack.

American Demand Increases. Mr. Cornoyer says there has been a very large growth of late in the American demand for hops, and the same may be said of the Canadian demand. Both of these demands have grown in the past year. If this thing keeps up, the hop industry of Oregon will soon be on a solid footing again. Part of the increase is due to a larger consumption of the brews with less than half of one per cent of alcohol. Likely there is a good deal of the old fashioned beer being made; and the increase of the real beer manufacturing in Canada has lately been rapid.

There are only about 1200 bales of hops of the 1925 crop left in the hands of the growers, and the crops of former years are now negligible, probably 500 bales in the hands of growers.

Picked by Pound Now. Hops in Oregon were picked by the pound last year, will be hereafter. The price will be around 1 cent a pound, though no action has been taken.

There will be need for over 25,000 pickers. It takes about 40 pickers for every 15 acres of hops. The big thing, cautions Mr. Cornoyer, is to pick clean; to pack properly; to give the market a hop of the highest quality. The future of the industry in Oregon depends largely upon this.

What It Costs. It costs the grower 15 cents a pound to produce hops here, if he hires all his work done. This allows nothing for use or rent of land or interest on money needed. If the grower does not count his

### Dates of Slogans in Daily Statesman (In Weekly Statesman)

(With a few possible changes)	Sugar Beets, Sorghum, Etc., May 6, 1926
Loganberries, October 1, 1925	Water Powers, May 13
Prunes, October 8	Irrigation, May 20
Dairying, October 15	Mining, May 27
Flax, October 22	Land, Irrigation, Etc., June 3
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
Hint, 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
Pears, December 31	Seeds, Etc., August 12
Gooseberries, January 7, 1926	Livestock, August 19
Corn, January 14	Grain and Grain Products, August 26
Spinach, Etc., January 21	Manufacturing, September 2
Beans, Etc., March 25	Automotive Industries, Sept. 9
Onions, Etc., February 4	Woodworking, Etc., Sept. 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	
Forest Highways, March 18	
Sioux, Etc., April 1	
Legumes, Etc., April 8	
Apparatus, Etc., April 15	
Grapes, Etc., April 22	
Drug Garden, April 29	

### THIS WEEK'S SLOGAN

DID YOU KNOW That for many years Salem has been the greatest hop buying center from first hands in the world; that Oregon is the greatest hop growing state in the Union; that the industry will persist permanently in the Willamette valley, owing to the fact that there is grown here a superior, strong hop, for which there is a demand from foreign as well as domestic buyers; that at the prices that generally prevail few things that can be grown on the land are as profitable, and that the acreage of hops in the Salem district is now increasing and will likely grow slowly from year to year?

Telephone 165 Capital City Laundry. The laundry of pure materials. We give special attention to all home laundry work. Telephone and we will call. (\*)

### FOUR AND A HALF MILLION DOLLARS HOP MONEY ANNUALLY GOES TO LABOR

About \$300 an Acre Each Year Must Go to Labor in Cultivating and Training and Picking and Drying This Product—That is, About 15 Cents a Pound Must Go to Labor Before the Grower of the Hops Gets Anything for the Use of His Land; Money or Work in Putting His Product Onto the Market.

Last year H. W. Ord, who was then in charge of the E. Clemens Horst Co. hop yard, the largest in the world, and who is now in charge of the yard of the Lively interests being put out near Chilwack, B. C., which is to be the largest yard in the world, wrote an article for the annual hop Slogan number of The Statesman, of which the following is a review of its outstanding ideas:

He proposed this slogan: "In growing and harvesting the hop the grower gets most of the crop." Verification: Growing, harvesting and curing an acre of hops, the grower gets 2,000 pounds; 2,000 times 15c is \$300. This \$300 is the workers' part of the crop. We do not know of any other crop in the world that is grown on a large scale where the worker gets \$300 out of every acre of that crop that is grown. The best future contract that can be obtained at present is 16c per pound for a term of three years. If the grower can possibly reduce his expense of growing, say to 13c a pound, his share of the crop profit is \$60 per acre against \$300 that the worker gets. These figures were true for 1924 and are holding their own for 1925. The growers' worthwhile profit only comes from one of those rare years where in all

other countries hop crops fail and ours does not. This is what the grower is holding on for.

"The proportion of the grower's earnings, compared to the worker's earnings, on an acre of hops, is one to five, in favor of the worker. No matter where the price of hops is, the worker's \$300 per acre always is assured. We need the hop industry in our state.

"This \$300 that the worker gets as his part of the profit from each acre of hops grown in our state is in payment for his labor and commences to be paid to him in January and February when all work is scarce. March, April and May are the peak months of the field work, with June, July and August. (When berries, lumbering and other Oregon industries have a demand for the worker's time) only requires a small number of workers. September is the harvest month when the worker and his entire family are paid more for their labor than in almost any other time of work, excepting perhaps cherry picking, and it is then that thousands of families provide a winter nest egg.

"There are about 12,000 acres of hops in Oregon; \$300 from each acre of these hops, or three million and six hundred thousand dollars, annually, go to the workers

of our state from the various hop fields of the state. Let's keep the hop industry."

Progress of Year. If Mr. Ord were writing now, he might take 15,000 acres as the basis, including the new yards coming into bearing this year and next, and that would give him \$4,500,000 for the share of the workers. Also, he would say that the market outlook has improved. He would be offered now for three year contracts, perhaps, one 23 and 20's. That is, he would be offered 23 cents a pound for this year's crop, and 20 cents for the crops of next year and 1925.

The Dixie Bakery leads on high class breads, pies, cookies and fancy baked supplies of every kind. Best by test. Ask old customers, 459 Court St. (\*)

Have you tried Better Yet Bread? Sure, you'll like it. It makes your children healthy and sturdy. Ask your grocer. (\*)

### WETS RAPPED AGAIN

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The wet bloc group of proposals for modifying the dry law were assured today of a place on the senate calendar but they will go there accompanied by an adverse report from the judiciary committee. After nearly two hours of debate in committee today, the measures were adversely reported with an accompanying recommendation that action on them be definitely postponed.

Parker & Co., 444 S. Com'l. Don't fail to see Parker about repairing your car. Expert mechanics at your service. All work guaranteed.

How long since you have had a good slice of bread. You will find the Better Yet Bread very appetizing and healthful. For sale by all grocers. (\*)

## Lime Is Necessary on All Willamette Valley and Coast County Soils

### BASIC AND EVERLASTING FACTS ON THE BENEFICIAL USES OF AGRICULTURAL LIME IN WILLAMETTE VALLEY AND COAST COUNTIES OF OREGON PLAINLY, BRIEFLY TOLD

Soil is Decomposed Rock; Inert Mineral Matter—When by Nature Enough Decaying Organic Matter is Added to This Inert Mineral Matter to Make an Active Medium or Home for Soil Bacteria to Live and Thrive Within and Upon, We Have a Fertile Soil—But There is No Way to Correct Soil Acidity, Preventing the Living and Thriving of Soil Bacteria, Excepting With Lime.

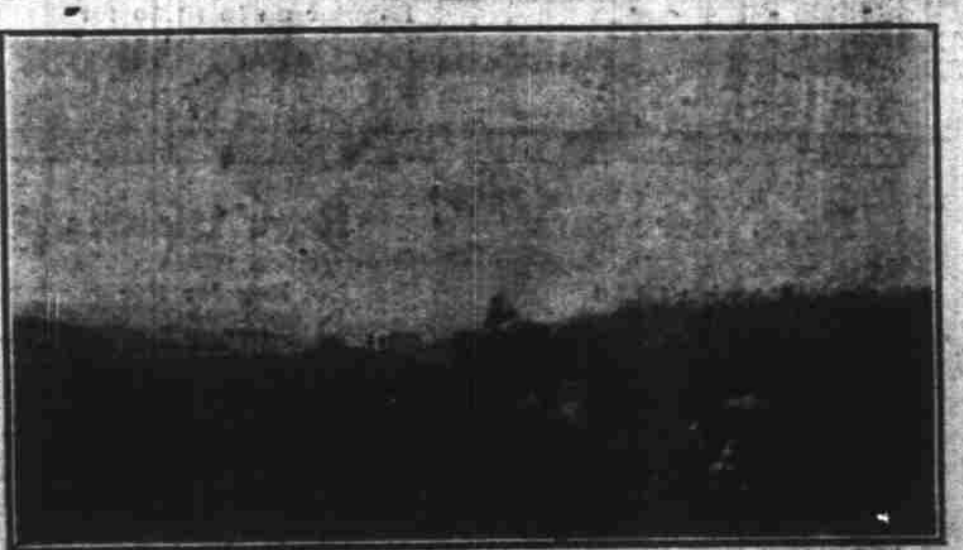
Editor Statesman: The state of Oregon has enlisted to aid the farmer in applying lime to the western Oregon lands requiring it. The indiscriminate use of lime, however, will inevitably result in many disappointments. The question which confronts every farmer is whether his soil is in need of lime, and if so, in what quantities.

Soil is decomposed rock; we call it inert mineral matter. When by nature enough decaying organic matter is added to this inert mineral matter to make an active medium or home for soil bacteria to live and thrive within and upon, we have what we call a fertile soil. Hence, we keep in mind this fact: A fertile soil is inert mineral matter incorporated with decaying organic matter. Every tiller of the soil should keep this simple but truthful statement foremost in his mind.

Now let us add a few more of the necessary adjuncts to the above, i. e.: a fertile soil is inert mineral matter incorporated with decaying organic matter, in a reasonably neutral condition. This is to say, should the soil be too strongly alkaline, or too strongly acid, the condition will have to be remedied, or the soil remains unproductive of desirable crops the farmer wishes to raise. It is the tendency for soils in arid regions to become alkaline, and in humid regions to become acid. We have a typical illustration of this in Oregon: eastern Oregon has the tendency to become alkaline, while in western Oregon the tendency is for the soil to become sour or acid. Fortunately, however, only portions of western Oregon have reached this stage.

In western Oregon, with our heavy winter rainfall, which has been going on for centuries, the tendency is to leach or wash away

from the soil the basic materials. The more the soil is farmed with our modern methods of tillage and marketing, the more the tendency is to reduce the organic matter of our soil; the result being to deprive soil bacteria or soil organisms of their home and their food, and to allow the rainfall to pass



Plowing under early fall sowed vetch and rye to add decaying organic matter to the soil, preparatory to planting potatoes on irrigated land of Bruce Bowne at Turner, Oregon. Picture taken May 18th, 1926. This crop turned under is equivalent to about 25 tons of manure per acre; when lime is used to neutralize the soil acidity; by adding the needed elements of the soil and crop requirements in fertilizer. By proper tillage operations and by intelligent seed selection and treatments, who may say what the limits will be with our unexcelled climatic conditions for crop production?

every tiller of the soil, or perhaps we would better call it for every one who grows crops or plants, is the fact that all forms of atmospheric, organic, and mineral plant foods are made into available forms so that the plant can assimilate them through the activities and work of bacteria or soil organisms. And it is this most important phase of farming—soil fertility and plant foods—that the importance of the basic materials of the soil becomes paramount in its necessity. Without the bacteria there would be no available plant food; without the available plant food there would be no plants; without the vegetation on earth there would be no other life. Calcium or lime being the most practical basic material for the farmer to obtain and use upon his soils, brings us to the importance of our supply of calcium, lime, or agricultural lime, as we may desire to call it. And we are indeed fortunate that well meaning citizens have had the state of Oregon supply our needs.

Let the Bacteria Live. Remember, the plant derives its requirements of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen (mostly combined), from air and water, and the energy from the sun; and its mineral—calcium, iron, magnesium, phosphorus, potassium, sulfur, chlorine, manganese, silicon, and sodium—from the soil. But also remember, all these atmospheric, organic and mineral plant foods are broken down or manufactured into forms for plant use by desirable forms or species of bacteria or soil organisms, and where the soil is too strongly acid these bacteria cannot live or do not thrive, and we have the condition present of an unproductive or infertile soil.

And Let Them Thrive. Some soils are by nature deficient, others become deficient, in their content or their available forms of nitrogen, calcium, phosphorus, potassium, and sulphur, and then the soil fails to raise a full crop until the missing element or its missing portion is supplied. And again, some plants, or most plants, desire an abundant supply of one or more of these mentioned elements. Hence the reason for the existence of the commercial fertilizer industry. Having had close touch with the situation, we have observed in cases in which very liberal and proper applications of manure to the soil have failed to produce the desired and expected results—even though the necessary decaying organic matter was supplied, and in addition quantities of plant foods were supplied in the manure—the extremely acid soil condition prevented the existence and the well being of the soil bacteria. To break these down into forms that the plant could use, we have a check up on. However, fortunately, when agricultural lime was

used and given time to accomplish its work, wonders have been performed. The plants or trees have come to a healthy and productive stage and have continued to keep so for the past three or four years, and in some cases longer—and we have every reason to believe and to know that as long as the proper balance is kept, as indicated in the early part of this article, these results will continue.

Lime the Prerequisite. We have in western Oregon soils that are seriously in need of more decaying organic matter. The practical way to secure this is to raise cover crops and plow them under. However, some soils are so sour and impoverished, that without lime and fertilizer, the soil is unable to produce a desirable cover crop at all, because the acid or sour soil condition retards or prevents the work of the pro-bacteria. Even where a preponderance of iron or aluminum compounds exists in the soils, or

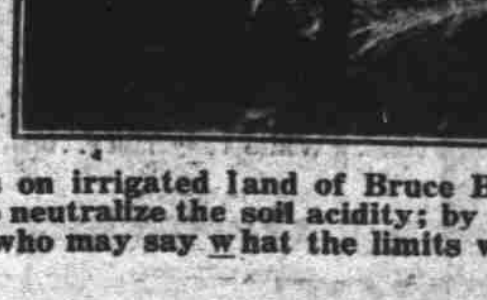


Plowing under early fall sowed vetch and rye to add decaying organic matter to the soil, preparatory to planting potatoes on irrigated land of Bruce Bowne at Turner, Oregon. Picture taken May 18th, 1926. This crop turned under is equivalent to about 25 tons of manure per acre; when lime is used to neutralize the soil acidity; by adding the needed elements of the soil and crop requirements in fertilizer. By proper tillage operations and by intelligent seed selection and treatments, who may say what the limits will be with our unexcelled climatic conditions for crop production?

where toxic soil conditions exist, the liberal use of lime will correct the wrongs. Many regions of Oregon have reached the condition where intelligent thought and effort will have to be made to effect a favorable cycle. Lime has the tendency to render stiff, heavy soils more mellow and friable, so that more perfect seed may be made, and to cause light, loose, and sandy soils to become more compact. Both of these are decidedly beneficial to the tiller of the soil in his efforts toward successful crop production.

Crop Needing It Most. Experienced in western Oregon, with the use of the state agricultural lime, shows conclusively that special consideration may profitably be given to the lime between the crops of high lime requirements and those crops known to be of medium and low lime requirement. Some crops in western Oregon known to be of high lime requirement are hops, beets, sweet clover, alfalfa, peas, red clover, vetch, barley, cauliflower, rape, kale, cabbage, asparagus, broccoli, muskmelon, celery, lettuce, onions and spinach, while crops known to be of low lime requirement are: white clover, rye, oats, hairy vetch, buckwheat watermelons, strawberries, pumpkins, rhubarb, cucumbers, beans, flax, corn and potatoes and buck corn or plantain and sheep sorrel as weeds.

May Be Applied Any Time. Agricultural lime may be applied at any time the land is in condition to work upon. However it is preferably applied upon plowed soil, early in the fall, so that the lime may be incorporated with the upper layer of the soil—this being the ideal condition to exist. About two tons per acre are ordinarily used. However, crops on that portion of the field across which double this quantity has been occasionally put, makes the farmer wish his whole farm could be thus treated, especially for leguminous crops. The benefit of liming ordinarily shows up within a year. Sometimes, however, it takes two years to show. Results then are plainly visible for from six to 10 years and sometimes longer. The farmer should have his soil tested by the Oregon Agricultural college at Corvallis, his county agent, or some one capable of doing it, and where the lime requirement is below 1 1/2 tons per acre, the profitable use of lime is questionable, except for the legumes and other high lime



Plowing under early fall sowed vetch and rye to add decaying organic matter to the soil, preparatory to planting potatoes on irrigated land of Bruce Bowne at Turner, Oregon. Picture taken May 18th, 1926. This crop turned under is equivalent to about 25 tons of manure per acre; when lime is used to neutralize the soil acidity; by adding the needed elements of the soil and crop requirements in fertilizer. By proper tillage operations and by intelligent seed selection and treatments, who may say what the limits will be with our unexcelled climatic conditions for crop production?

where toxic soil conditions exist, the liberal use of lime will correct the wrongs. Many regions of Oregon have reached the condition where intelligent thought and effort will have to be made to effect a favorable cycle. Lime has the tendency to render stiff, heavy soils more mellow and friable, so that more perfect seed may be made, and to cause light, loose, and sandy soils to become more compact. Both of these are decidedly beneficial to the tiller of the soil in his efforts toward successful crop production.

Crop Needing It Most. Experienced in western Oregon, with the use of the state agricultural lime, shows conclusively that special consideration may profitably be given to the lime between the crops of high lime requirements and those crops known to be of medium and low lime requirement. Some crops in western Oregon known to be of high lime requirement are hops, beets, sweet clover, alfalfa, peas, red clover, vetch, barley, cauliflower, rape, kale, cabbage, asparagus, broccoli, muskmelon, celery, lettuce, onions and spinach, while crops known to be of low lime requirement are: white clover, rye, oats, hairy vetch, buckwheat watermelons, strawberries, pumpkins, rhubarb, cucumbers, beans, flax, corn and potatoes and buck corn or plantain and sheep sorrel as weeds.

May Be Applied Any Time. Agricultural lime may be applied at any time the land is in condition to work upon. However it is preferably applied upon plowed soil, early in the fall, so that the lime may be incorporated with the upper layer of the soil—this being the ideal condition to exist. About two tons per acre are ordinarily used. However, crops on that portion of the field across which double this quantity has been occasionally put, makes the farmer wish his whole farm could be thus treated, especially for leguminous crops. The benefit of liming ordinarily shows up within a year. Sometimes, however, it takes two years to show. Results then are plainly visible for from six to 10 years and sometimes longer. The farmer should have his soil tested by the Oregon Agricultural college at Corvallis, his county agent, or some one capable of doing it, and where the lime requirement is below 1 1/2 tons per acre, the profitable use of lime is questionable, except for the legumes and other high lime

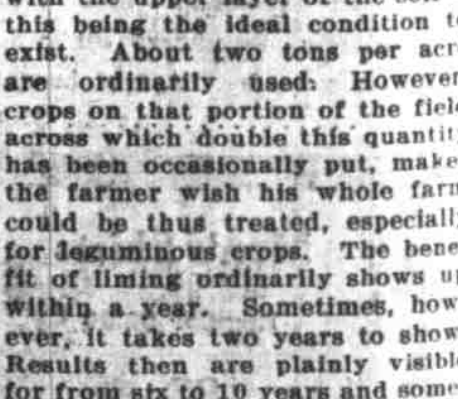


Plowing under early fall sowed vetch and rye to add decaying organic matter to the soil, preparatory to planting potatoes on irrigated land of Bruce Bowne at Turner, Oregon. Picture taken May 18th, 1926. This crop turned under is equivalent to about 25 tons of manure per acre; when lime is used to neutralize the soil acidity; by adding the needed elements of the soil and crop requirements in fertilizer. By proper tillage operations and by intelligent seed selection and treatments, who may say what the limits will be with our unexcelled climatic conditions for crop production?

where toxic soil conditions exist, the liberal use of lime will correct the wrongs. Many regions of Oregon have reached the condition where intelligent thought and effort will have to be made to effect a favorable cycle. Lime has the tendency to render stiff, heavy soils more mellow and friable, so that more perfect seed may be made, and to cause light, loose, and sandy soils to become more compact. Both of these are decidedly beneficial to the tiller of the soil in his efforts toward successful crop production.

Crop Needing It Most. Experienced in western Oregon, with the use of the state agricultural lime, shows conclusively that special consideration may profitably be given to the lime between the crops of high lime requirements and those crops known to be of medium and low lime requirement. Some crops in western Oregon known to be of high lime requirement are hops, beets, sweet clover, alfalfa, peas, red clover, vetch, barley, cauliflower, rape, kale, cabbage, asparagus, broccoli, muskmelon, celery, lettuce, onions and spinach, while crops known to be of low lime requirement are: white clover, rye, oats, hairy vetch, buckwheat watermelons, strawberries, pumpkins, rhubarb, cucumbers, beans, flax, corn and potatoes and buck corn or plantain and sheep sorrel as weeds.

May Be Applied Any Time. Agricultural lime may be applied at any time the land is in condition to work upon. However it is preferably applied upon plowed soil, early in the fall, so that the lime may be incorporated with the upper layer of the soil—this being the ideal condition to exist. About two tons per acre are ordinarily used. However, crops on that portion of the field across which double this quantity has been occasionally put, makes the farmer wish his whole farm could be thus treated, especially for leguminous crops. The benefit of liming ordinarily shows up within a year. Sometimes, however, it takes two years to show. Results then are plainly visible for from six to 10 years and sometimes longer. The farmer should have his soil tested by the Oregon Agricultural college at Corvallis, his county agent, or some one capable of doing it, and where the lime requirement is below 1 1/2 tons per acre, the profitable use of lime is questionable, except for the legumes and other high lime



Plowing under early fall sowed vetch and rye to add decaying organic matter to the soil, preparatory to planting potatoes on irrigated land of Bruce Bowne at Turner, Oregon. Picture taken May 18th, 1926. This crop turned under is equivalent to about 25 tons of manure per acre; when lime is used to neutralize the soil acidity; by adding the needed elements of the soil and crop requirements in fertilizer. By proper tillage operations and by intelligent seed selection and treatments, who may say what the limits will be with our unexcelled climatic conditions for crop production?

(Continued on page 11.)