Oregon Has Over Half the Hop Acreage in the United States, Nearly All in Salem District, and the World's Best Equipped Yards

PRODUCTION OF GRAIN ADVANCING ARGNTINA IN WORLD IMPORTANCE

With grain farming rapidly forging ahead, Argentina has laid claim to a place among the chief competitors in the world markets. Above is one of the huge, two-wheeled "freighters" used to transport grain across the pampas. Native cribs, like those below, made of sticks and wire, house the increasing yields of corn.

BUENOS AIRES, June 23.—(AP)—Vast pampas, realm of the gaucho and his thundering herds, no longer mock man's fight for grain and today the Argentine, with 43 million acres of wheat and corn, is one of the chief competitors in the markets of the world.

As in the years long past, cattle raising still is Argentina's foremost agricultural enterprise. Her beef industry dominates European markets, and her dairy products exercise an important influence on the relation of American and foreign butter prices.

But the trend toward grain production has been rapid. In 1927 Argentina's agricultural exports were half as much again in value as in 1923. Wheat has superseded corn as the most important cash crop of the country. Argentine corn competes in world markets with the exports of United States' feed grains, and enters the United States when the American corn crop is short. Among wheat-producing countries Argentina is seventh, but in wheat export is exceeded only by the United States and Canada. In the last six years production has ranged from 191,138,000 bushels in 1924-25 to 248,807,000 bushels in 1926-27.

How largely agriculture predominates among Argentina's industries is shown by the fact that in the last five years 96 percent of the country's total exports consisted of agricultural products. Yet, only a small part of the potential tillable land has been brought into cultivation. In a cereal region as large as the corn belt of the United States only 16.2 percent of the land is in crops. Only 8 percent of the country's total area is in cultivation.

Large estates are conspicuous features of Argentina's agricultural economy. A great proportion of the cultivated area is in the hands of a comparatively few holders, their property totalling 1,200 acres or more. Some reduction in the size of holdings is reported to have been brought about in recent years, with the government favoring that trend. Such a decrease is believed to be about the only means of increasing the number of farms in the wheat and corn areas, because practically no more farm land and very little cheap land is to be had. Much land in large estates is used either for livestock grazing or is held out of use altogether. Less favorable climatic conditions in other parts of the country make expansion of the cereal zone a slow process in spite of cheap land.

THE FARM WEEK IN WASHINGTON BY AP

By FRANK I. WELLER
Associated Press Farm Editor.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—(AP).—By reason of its controverted "pocket" veto the Norris-Morin resolution for disposal of Muscle Shoals stands out prominently among matters likely to come before the seventieth congress in December.

Generally all bills introduced during the recent session and not acted upon before adjournment will have at the opening of the short session in December the status to which they were entitled when congress adjourned on May 29. The Muscle Shoals measure, however, is saddled with complexities. Passed by the house and senate, it went to the president. There it lay without comment from Mr. Coolidge, and when the time in which the chief executive has to sign or veto bills expired, the Norris-Morin resolution had still no recognition. Its enemies proclaimed a "pocket" veto, but proponents will not have it so. They raise a point of constitutionality and demand specific action. It is understood they will take their fight to the United States supreme court when it is reconvened.

Some hold the short session will revive the issue, fought consistently by the power interests and fertilizer manufacturers. Broadly speaking, the government corporation created by the resolution would be given $10,000,000 and authorized to utilize the property at Muscle Shoals for experimental purposes in connection with the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen and for conducting other experiments in the manufacture of fertilizer. Too, it would be authorized to sell under terms more advantageous to the government surplus power generated at the plants.

At present the Alabama power company is the only concern having physical connection with the plant at Muscle Shoals, and it has been purchasing from the government all the power generated at the plant at a rate of two mills per kilowatt hour. This, congress was told, is about one-tenth of the rate at which power is sold on the wholesale basis throughout the United States, or about one-seventieth of the price at which power ordinarily is retailed.

What to do with Muscle Shoals, built during the war to manufacture nitrates, has been a perplexing question every congress has tried to answer since hostilities were closed. Proposals to enact legislation for leasing the property to private interests have failed thus far, as have the efforts of advocates of government operation to obtain authority for carrying out any of the various plans that have been proposed. The Norris-Morin resolution, attaining the nearest to enactment, was considered a compromise.

Other legislation of interest to agriculture and still pending is the bill for increased appropriations for vocational education passed by the senate but not reached in the house. The bill would authorize $3,000,000 additional for teaching agriculture and $3,000,000 additional for home demonstration work.

The Capper-Ketcham bill providing for agricultural attaches in the foreign service of the principal nations passed the house and will be up for action in the senate. The Capper-Garber resolution for establishment of "Agricultural Day" will be on the house calendar when congress reassembles. The Norbeck-Haugen bill, containing a revised definition of oleomargarine to include similar products, has a favorable report from the house committee on agriculture.

SALEM IS THE CENTER OF THE HOP GROWING

(Continued from page 16)

hops are replacing them with German hops, bought at low prices, so that they can afford to unload American hops and take the loss.

The English Crisis

The Kentish Observer is good authority on the English hop situation. The issue of that paper for May 24 has a lot to say about the crisis in the hop industry over there. After the end of the control, in 1925, came the imposition of the tariff (18 cents a pound in American money), and the organization of the English growers in a cooperative association, called the English Hop Growers, Limited. This association, called the "Society" over there, has cut down the acreage. It has dumped large old stocks of hops, for fertilizer. It has kept up English prices, behind the tariff wall, and through cooperation. But the hop duty expires by limitation next year, and the growers who are outside of the "Society" have been increasing in numbers. They have reaped all the benefits of the tariff and the cooperative efforts of the "Society," without bearing any of the costs or the losses of acreage curtailment and the dumping of old stocks, etc.

There is now a great effort being made to get the outside growers to join the "Society," but with little or no headway being made.

"This state of things," says the Kentish Observer, "threatens to ultimately wreck the Society unless the outside growers will abandon their attitude of isolation, and promote the necessary unity by joining the Society." That paper goes on to say that "unless they do so the hop industry will probably have to face the most severe crisis it has ever experienced."

Mr. Guinness, the great English brewer, minister of agriculture, has appealed to the outside growers, in terms as strong as the English language will permit, but to

Salem in Center of (continued)

little effect. So have members of parliament and other leaders.

Some of the leaders have reverted to the crisis of 1908, when 50,000 hop growers and pickers from Kent, Sussex, Hampshire, Worcestershire, London, Herefordshire, and Staffordshire marched in a procession three miles long to Trafalgar Square, in the city of London, and with the spectators, made up a meeting of 100,000 people, demanding a tariff on hops, in order to save the industry in that country.

These leaders say that a similar crisis, or worse, impends now. If the leaders cannot stem the tide, they insist, the hop industry of old England will be destroyed.

The Effect Here

What all this is going to do to the American hop prices, or at least to the British demand for a part of the American surplus of hops, no one can say.

The American protective tariff duty on hops is 24 cents a pound; hop extract, $2.40 a pound; lupulin, 75 cents a pound.

So it will be observed that we have a tariff wall for the defense of our growers that is fairly high. Our growers may not be hurt much by the English debacle of the hop industry, if it shall come, excepting in the curtailment of the English demand for American hops. And in the end, if it should be as bad as the leaders over there predict that it may be, there are possibilities of benefits to accrue to our growers. Our growers can produce hops at a lower cost than the English growers can furnish them. The English growers cannot go on unless they can get above 40 cents a pound for their hops. The conclusions under the last heading, "The Effect Here," are not those of Mr. Cornoyer. They are the conclusions of the editor.

Largest Primary Market

Salem has for many years been the largest primary market for hops in the world. This is true yet and is increasingly so with the upward trend in acreage here, and with the tendency of the larger and more forward looking growers to equip their yards on a basis to render the industry a permanent one here.

All the great hop buying concerns of England and the other world centers of hop buying are represented in Salem, and our larger concerns here in Salem are merchants on their own responsibility of hops. They buy from the growers on their own account and sell direct to South and Central American points and to Japan and other countries.

It will be seen from the above that Oregon's hop crop this year will bring in perhaps over four millions of dollars in new money, mostly from long distances. It may possibly run to five millions or over. It will be very widely distributed, in the hands of thousands of people, and enter largely into the trade of this city and section.

'FARMING' FARMER AN ANCIENT FRAUD

Wild Cat Company Is Now Reported Attempting to Operate in Oregon

Farmers who buy gilts at prices far above even pure-bred figures from a swine company now reported operating in Oregon with the promise of selling back all female progeny at a high price are doomed to eventual disappointment at loss, warns E. L. Potter, head of the animal husbandry department of the Oregon Agricultural college, who has investigated the scheme here and elsewhere.

In spite of all the contracts in the world, says Potter, the company cannot afford to buy back the gilts at premium prices any longer than they can resell them to farmers. Thus the business must grow in a geometric ratio, making it only a question of time until the company refuses further purchases.

This, in fact, is exactly what happened with a similar scheme used in Kansas some three years ago, Professor Potter finds. After the expansion had reached its limit the manager of the company wrote a polite letter telling his customers that "it is impossible to move the gilts that we had planned." A statement altogether true, says Potter.

"Such a company attempted to start operations here three years ago, but was discouraged when the college threatened to expose the scheme," Professor Potter explained. "Exchanging cash for promise is always dangerous, but especially so when these promises, in their very nature, must eventually be impossible to fulfill.

NEW HONORS HAVE COME TO HOFFER ROSE GARDENS IN THE CAPITAL CITY

First prize photograph of the rose covered pergola adorning the south and east fronts of the residence of Col. and Mrs. E. Hofer on South Commercial street Salem; photograph submitted by J. O. Brown

(By Beatrice Crawford-Newcomb)

It is June, and all over the world roses are blooming. Bright blooms and rare, but it is hard to imagine a spot where they could be more beautiful than here. Salem has many fine gardens and some lovely roses. It has more. It has what seems to me an example of near perfection in a rose covered pergola adorning the south and east fronts of the residence of Colonel and Mrs. E. Hofer on South Commercial street.

For years the mass of petaled pink against the canary yellow exterior of the true to type Swiss chalet on the main route of the Pacific highway, south, has attracted much local and tourist attention. It has been photographed by advertising agencies and widely used throughout the United States as an example of better homes in the west. It has been a constant source of pride and enjoyment to the owners and their neighbors, and now a new honor has come to the Hofer rose pergola.

It was selected by the Salem Association of Amateur Kodakers as the subject for a price contest, which has just been closed. Two cash prizes, of $10 and $5 each for first and second prizes were offered. Much interest was manifest among the snapshooters and a fine collection of pictures were entered.

First prize was awarded to J. O. Brown and second prize to Al Adolphson. Honorable mention was awarded Dorothy Bell and Miss Wells. These pictures, together with some other entries and some fine commercial subjects made by the Gunnell-Robb studio, have been made into an attractive window display by Mr. Adolphson, one of the prize winners, and a leading kodak developing and finishing expert, where they may be seen in the window of his shop in the Bligh building on State street.

Garden lovers should see this exhibit of pictures for inspiration in making pictures of their own gardens, and every person in Salem should see them for the sake of sheer beauty.

While the rose covered pergola in the Hofer garden is the most striking, and most seen, and most talked of, feature among their flowers, it is by no means the extent of their gardening. The grounds are spacious and filled with blossoms from early spring, when the first flowering quince and Japanese cherry trees burst their buds, through the tulip season, and on into the full bloom of the favorites of an old fashioned garden, at its height just now. Finally a riot of flame and yellow with the blooming of the fall salvia and zinnias and gladiolus, which in turn are followed by choice chrysanthemums. A variety of well chosen shrubs tie the house to its setting, and even in mid-winter there is nothing of that bleakness often found in a garden after the flowers are gone.

Below the house and under the rather abrupt bank at the rear of the flower garden, is a full acre in the more practical sort of planting perhaps, yet in their own way, quite as beautiful. Here are rows and rows of tender young beets and carrots, onions and cabbages—common vegetables and novelties, berries and grapes—cherries and English walnuts. An estate complete. Scattered through fruit trees and vineyard are masses of peonies, gladiolus, asters, marigolds, zennias and cinneraraas, and flowering shrubs.

OREGON JERSEY BREEDERS HAVE A NEW WORLD MILK RECORD TO SHOOT AT

Abigail of Hillside (above) yielded 1,197.51 pounds of butterfat and 23,677 pounds of milk in 365 days, and by doing so became the world's champion milk producer of the Jersey family. Her owner is John T. Carpenter (left) of Shelburne Falls, Mass.

The Oregon Jersey breeders have a new world milk and butterfat record to shoot at. The 1200 pound cow is in the offing. She has been expected, in the Salem district, ever since the performances of Vive La France. She will no doubt arrive soon, and when she does arrive she will undoubtedly be a Willamette valley cow.

The following Associated Press dispatch from Shelburne Falls, Mass., gives the news of the new mark that has been set up for the Jerseydom of the world to shoot at:

"A new champion among milk producers is announced to the dairy world by the American Jersey Cattle club.

"Here in the Hoosac mountains of northern Massachusetts, Abigail of Hillside has completed what the club acclaims as the greatest Jersey production record of all time. In 365 days Abigail produced 1,197.51 pounds of butterfat and 23,677 pounds of milk.

"That record, in which she averaged 5.06 per cent butterfat for the year, the club says, causes Abigail to supersede the former butterfat champion, Wagga Gladys, an Australian Jersey, and the milk champion, Postmistress, an English Jersey cow.

"Abigail is owned and was bred and tested by John T. Carpenter. She weighs about 1,050 pounds. During the test, her production was checked on 33 different occasions by 17 different official supervisors from eight states, the club reports."

BUYERS OF HONEY GET PURE ARTICLE

United States Laws Assure Delivery to Customers Under Clean Methods

With the widespread use of U. S. grades for honey, buyers can now be doubly assured of purchasing only strictly clean honey put up by modern sanitary methods, says the United States department of agriculture. Because of the habits of bees, honey is naturally an unusually clean product, and because of the high sugar content of honey, contaminating organisms injurious to human health will not multiply in it, say the honey specialists of the department. Furthermore, the small quantities of such foreign substances as normally occur in honey can not be considered injurious.

Not only are the bees themselves highly particular about the sanitary condition of their product, but modern agricultural methods now in use by all large commercial beekeepers of the United States insure that the honey will be maintained in a sanitary condition from the time it leaves the hive until it reaches the table of the consumer.

It used to be the practice to squeeze honey out of the comb and strain it. From this practice came the use of the term "strained honey," for honey, so removed from the comb, had to be strained to give it a saleable appearance. Probably no commercial beekeeper in the United States now employs this crude method, as it is too costly and slow. In a modern apiary today the thin wax coverings of the large slabs or frames of honey are removed by a steam or electrically heated knife. The uncapped frames are then placed in a machine which throws the honey out by centrifugal force without injuring the combs. From this the honey is run into settling tanks which permit the air bubbles and fine particles of beeswax to rise to the top, the honey being drawn from the bottom of the tanks directly into bottles or larger containers for the wholesale or export trade. Thus, honey entering into the commercial trade is not touched by human hands.

Not only is the great bulk of commercial honey in the United States produced and handled in a sanitary manner, but the U. S. grades and the provisions of the pure food act assure purchasers of a product that is just what it is represented to be.

STATE POULTRYMEN MEET AT CORVALLIS

Economic Production to Be General Theme at Sixth Annual Session

Economic production has been selected as the general theme of the sixth annual meeting of Oregon poultrymen at Corvallis July 18 and 19. Commercial egg and poultry producers as well as specialists of the Oregon Agricultural college and experident station staff are on the program arranged. A special tent for the sessions is being erected next to the new poultry building, while demonstrations of economic management, feeding, marketing and disease control are being prepared. Though the annual meeting of the Oregon State Poultrymen's association will be held at that time, every poultryman in the state is welcome at the two day educational meeting whether a member or not.

THE COCOANUT COW BUTTER PER CAPITA

People of the United States Eat Two Pounds a Year of the Stuff

WASHINGTON, June 23.—(AP)—Americans consumed approximately a quarter of a billion pounds of margarine last year, or more than two pounds apiece, according to figures made public by Dr. J. S. Abott, secretary of the Institute of Margarine Manufacturers.

"Production of colored margarine for the year amounted to 14,501,929 pounds, while 242,654,195 pounds of uncolored margarine were made by the 62 margarine factories," Dr. Abbott stated. "Margarine for the nation's bread necessitated the use of 72,662,310 pounds of milk, 20,592,622 pounds of salt, 47,418,248 pounds of oleo oil, 25,178,425 pounds of neutral lard and 98,107,340 pounds of cocoanut oil.

In applying sodium fluoride to hens with young chicks or turkeys care is taken to avoid applying so much that the young will be injured by it, says the Oregon experiment station. Many poultry raisers keep the hens away from the chicks for a short period to allow her to shake out some of the excess powder.

HOME MADE BUTTER OUGHT TO BE GOOD

Though about half the butter in the United States is made in the home, most of it is consumed there, large amounts of home churned butter sold is either remade or sold as grease. This is one reason for the low price of home made butter.

Good butter cannot be made from poor cream. Therefore several factors are observed in preparing the cream, says the specialist at the Oregon Agricultural college experiment station. The best results have been obtained from cream testing 30 to 40 per cent butterfat, which is cooled and kept below 50 degrees from the time it is separated. This keeps the bacterial growth to a minimum. Warm and cold cream are never mixed.

The cream is then ripened by allowing the temperature to rise gradually to 60 or 70 degrees over a period of 12 hours. As it reaches the churning point of acidity it becomes thick, glossy and slightly sour. If the cream is too sour the butter will taste sour and won't keep well.

Starters give the best result, and it is advisable to use them if much butter is made. They give a uniform and desirable flavor. There are two kinds of starters, commercial and natural. The commercial may be bought from any experiment station.

Churning is done at 58 to 68 degrees in winter and 52 to 60 degrees in summer. Too high a temperature causes a loss in the buttermilk and too low causes a prolonged churning period, resulting in granules too soft, thus making soft butter. Butter is churned enough when the granules are the size of a what grain. It is washed and drained thoroughly and mixed with three-quarters of an ounce of salt to the pound of butter.

SAFE AND SANE 4TH GOOD FOR POULTRY

WASHINGTON, June 23.—(AP)—The rural youngster has something else to worry about on the glorious "Fourth."

Patholoigsts have discovered that frolicsome, phosphorus fireworks, or broken parts thereof, have a fatal effect on poultry.

A dozen pullets on a Virginia farm, mysteriously dead after Independence Day celebration last year, were found to have suffered phosphorous poisoning, the result of swallowing remnant flakes of unexploded "devil chasers."

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