

This Week's Slogan:

We Have a Potentially Great Dairying Country and Should Make It So.

The Largest Single Shipment Of Peppermint Oil That Ever Left the Coast Went Friday

There Were 61 Drums of It, and Its Value Was Nearly \$75,000; Product of the District This Year Worth Nearly Half Million

The largest single shipment of peppermint oil that ever left the Pacific coast was started from Salem on Friday. The consignment consisted of 61 drums containing 400 pounds each of the product, and the value was close to \$75,000 the price that will be realized being around \$3 a pound.

The shipment was made by L. O. Herrold, of Salem, consigned to his own order in New York, going through the Panama canal. It will be placed in the hands of this broker there, and dealt out on orders already in hand or to be secured. Some of it will be refined before being delivered. Some of it will go as most of it is being forwarded, the natural state. And some of it has been refined here, for Mr. Herrold has a refinery of his own, and employs it principally in recovering in a refined state dirty oil, or that filled with weeds or otherwise foul.

The peppermint oil being forwarded by Mr. Herrold will have a wide distribution. Some will go to London. There is an order from Holland for six drums of it. Most of it goes to the chewing gum and candy trade, but about 30 per cent of it goes to the drug trade, from which it reaches the makers of medicines, soaps, disinfectants, toilet articles, etc.

The total crop for Oregon this year, which means principally the Salem district, is somewhat smaller than last year, but not much. It will reach about 400 drums, or 160,000 pounds, valued at around a half million dollars, and grown from about 4000 acres of land. Some small growers have gone out of the raising of mint for peppermint oil, but a few have increased their acreage.

Mr. Herrold has a little over 300 acres in mint, mostly in the Labish and St. Paul districts. He will increase his plantings by about 100 acres for 1930. The mint plant brings a crop the first season, though not generally as large as in after years, when well tended. Mr. Herrold this year secured four drums of oil from 33 acres of this year's planting; and it was set out late, and we had an unfavorable, late, cold spring.

There were growers this year who got 112 pounds of peppermint oil to the acre of mint, while there were a few, in the Santiam section, who recovered only 15 pounds to the acre.

It depends partly on the growers; partly on the land. Mr. Her-

rold is constantly experimenting. He tried out five kinds of fertilizer this year. He will try more next year, with a combination of some. Grant W. Shaffner, who is the chemist for Mr. Herrold, is carrying on numerous experiments. There is some work being done in other essential oils. There are perhaps 50 ones possible of being grown commercially here—more than in any other section. Mr. Shaffner is experimenting with celery, too, which also Mr. Herrold is growing on his Lake Labish tracts, and he is besides acting as a selling and shipping agent for the Lake Labish celery, at the head of which is Roy K. Fukuda.

A. E. Hutchinson, 1710 North Capitol street, is the refiner for Mr. Herrold, and it was from his premises that the big shipment of peppermint oil was made.

C. A. Effler has charge of the farming operations of Mr. Herrold, and he has plenty to keep him busy, and will be still more busy after this year.

His 400 acres of mint will make Mr. Herrold the king of the industry for this coast. The Hayes interests, on their Lake Labish holdings, did have 400 acres, but they have been substituting other crops, like onions, and it is understood that they will have reduced their mint acreage to 300 for the 1930 season.

It is likely that there will be a slight increase of acreage for the whole district for 1930; but it will not be large, for some who have succeeded with it will plow up their small plantings.

Peppermint oil at \$3 a pound is a profitable crop, if you have the right land and know how to grow it. It should be produced at \$1.50 a pound, and is some cases \$1. And there is a by-product of good hay when the oil is extracted.

Time was, a few years ago, when the price went up to \$30 a pound. One may imagine some big fortunes if that kind of a bulge comes again—and there is such a possibility; though hardly a probability.

However, the Salem district is bound to be the best peppermint oil district in the world, because we grow the most of it to the acre, and of the best quality—more menthol and esters content to the pound of oil than any other section can. So, one day, we will have a crop that will run to millions annually, even at \$3 a pound on the average.

Dairy Growth Requires Summer Feed

THE Salem district is the most encouraging if not the best dairying district in the United States. Note what Frank C. Deckerbach, dean of the industry here, says about this.

Its great advancement and prosperity depends on summer feed or pasture. This can be had by irrigation, giving big crops of alfalfa and Ladino or similar clovers—

And the water may be applied economically now through pumping, where it may not be had through other means.

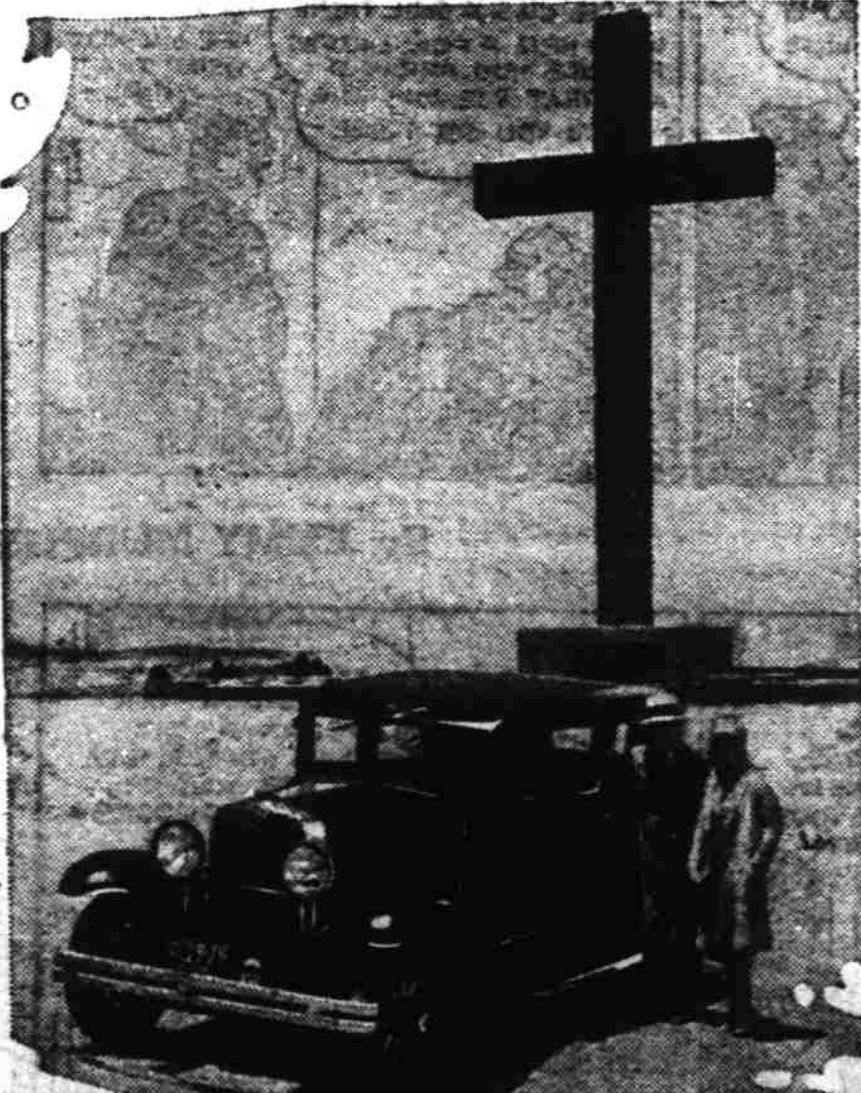
Note the result of an experiment recently tried on land at the Oregon Agricultural college at Corvallis that had been a liability and became in one season through dairying worth over \$200 an acre; was potentially worth that all the time, but was worse than worthless because it was not put to its proper use, through knowing how and doing it.

We should have more and better cows, and we will get them by having more and better summer feed, and thus rendering the dairying industry a paying one—for large or small capital investments.

It is the duty of our people to give great attention to this industry. It will furnish the basis of vast development in every worth while line.

There is something in the Slogan columns today about our mint industry, written around the news of the largest peppermint oil shipment that ever left the coast; forwarded from Salem on Friday. This industry is a gift of nature here, and is a good one, and will some day be a great one; when the half million annual income of the present will look small.

Viking Visits Serra Cross



Memories of ancient explorers of the Atlantic and the Pacific mingled recently when a new Viking Eight Sedan drove to the famous Serra Cross, the Plymouth Rock of the west, in the old town district of San Diego, Calif. The Serra Cross marks the spot where Fisher Jorgensen Serra, Franciscan missionary, founded July 16, 1769 the first mission and settlement on the Pacific Coast within the present borders of the United States. The Viking automobile, recently introduced as a competitor to the Oldsmobile Six, was named in honor of the Vikings, the hardy explorers who conquered the Atlantic 1,000 years ago.

\$75,000 Shipment



Largest peppermint oil consignment that ever left the coast, forwarded from Salem Friday; partial view of 61 drums being marked for shipment.

The Most Important Thing In Making Dairying a Good Business Is a Summer Flow

This Can Be Secured Through Irrigation For the Purpose of Raising Alfalfa or Ladino or Similar Clover; Great Dairy District

"What is the most important thing to further develop the dairying industry of the Salem district?" That question was put by the Slogan reporter to Frank C. Deckerbach, outstanding figure as an individual in this field here.

He is manager of the Marion Creamery and Produce company, makers of butter and cheese and manufacturers of milk powder from the skim milk, the main factory being in Salem and a branch with the cheese factory at Amity. Mr. Deckerbach has been making milk powder for three years; longer than any one else in this section and has been successful with this important by-product from the beginning, with a thoroughly up to date plant. The Deckerbach operations in the other lines are old and well established. So much for the high authority being quoted.

Replied Mr. Deckerbach, as nearly as the reporter could get the reply in long hand: "The most important thing for doing a flourishing and growing dairying business here is to provide summer feed or pasture."

"How?" was the next question. The answer: "This may be done by a process of irrigation for the purpose of raising alfalfa and Ladino or similar clovers."

"The first and second crops may be taken off for hay, and the third crop used for pasture," said Mr. Deckerbach, "and by fencing small fields off in lots the number of cows furnished good pasture may be surprisingly increased."

Great Dairy Country "The Willamette valley is the most encouraging if not the best dairying district in the United States," added Mr. Deckerbach.

He said that every effort ought to be made to encourage bona fide, actual dairymen on some magnitude; 50 to 100 cows or more, like one may find in California and in southwestern Washington—not merely with two to five or six cows. He said the average in the Salem district is about four cows, and that, in the main, this tends to make dairying a minor side line, in which situation it is liable to be neglected and not given the attention which its importance deserves.

"How are we to get irrigation?" was the next question. Mr. Deckerbach pointed to the fact that our leading hay growers are getting it. If they cannot secure it by gravitation, they pump the water. There are many cheap methods.

"Then there is the West Station district," pointed out Mr. Deckerbach, "where 20,000 acres may be placed under irrigation and a wonderful dairying section developed, producing a comparatively immense milk supply, and rendering that one of the most prosperous sections of the state."

Cheap Juice Now Mr. Deckerbach called attention to the fact that the price of electric energy has been materially lowered, so that power for pumping water for irrigation may now be secured at rates that will make its use economical in applying the water that is needed by dairymen. Mr. Deckerbach believes a concerted and persistent effort in this field would bring great benefit; for dairying will help all other agricultural lines, and it will aid the business and growth of our cities and towns.

Mr. Deckerbach took from his files a clipping about a meeting of a group of dairymen at the Oregon Agricultural college on August 28 last at which Prof. F. M. Brandt, dean of the dairy department of that institution, said that providing green summer pasture by means of irrigated Ladino clover is a sane and conservative business proposition, and he based part of his contention on this: "The dairy husbandry department made experiments with a 12 acre plot of land that had been previously produced a crop for several years, and from being a liability this land was made to produce a gross return of \$133.60

an acre in 12 weeks. And with all costs, interest and upkeep taken out, the returns are equivalent to 12.3 per cent interest on a \$200 an acre investment."

"With irrigated pasture, milk production can be maintained at a fairly constant level during the late summer months at a lower cost than it can be produced in winter," said Prof. Brandt.

"Seven Willamette valley creameries show a very marked decline from the peak of milk flow in May extending down to the lowest point in production point in August; the production decline from cows on the Ladino clover pasture was about half that reported by the creameries," said Prof. Brandt.

The annual summer decline, Prof. Brandt showed, could be overcome by irrigation.

KOSHER PRUNES ARE PACKED WITH CARE

SAN JOSE, Cal.—(AP)—So that orthodox Jews throughout the world may eat prunes during the Passover next April, Rabbiner Ch. Biegeleisen has come here from Vienna, to personally supervise the handling of the fruit.

Under his direction of picking and packing the fruit it will be kosher, which, literally interpreted means "clean."

The fruits, according to the Jewish law as explained by Biegeleisen, an authority on kosher foods is "clean" while on the trees or fallen to the ground. In compliance of Jewish law only selected groups of prune pickers may handle the fruit.

Scrupulous care is taken so the food is kept clean. Prunes are selected because of their high quality and placed in shiny new buckets. Only new boxes are used. In the packing houses they are locked in specially built bins and the machinery through which they pass is immaculate.

During the picking and packing Rabbiner Biegeleisen watches carefully and into each box goes his signed certificate that the prunes are kosher.

The rabbi rigidly adheres to Jewish law. He is as careful of his person as he is with his fruit. He will not eat with persons who are not kosher and while in California is the guest of his sister in San Francisco. His food is specially prepared in new cooking utensils, served on new dishes and eaten with new silverware. While inspecting the work he does not touch food.

Many Oregon fruit growers make some extra money on the side this time of the year by making and selling unfermented apple cider from off grade apples. A blend of apple varieties gives the best quality of cider, as the flavor is improved by a mixing of tastes. This good quality can be retained all through the winter, by the way, by pasteurizing the juice after it is filtered and sealed in bottles or jugs.

Better and Cheaper Hay and Better Pasture Prime Needs Of Dairy Thrift and Growth

Increase in Salem District in Number of Cows Slowed Down From 60 to 11 Per Cent; the Remedies Are at Hand

The following is furnished for this annual dairy Slogan issue of The Statesman by John C. Burrer, associate director of the college news service of the Oregon State Agricultural college, giving some fundamental truths and conclusions that furnish facts for thought and action by all our people who are interested directly or indirectly in the dairying industry (and who is not?), and calling for persistent and concerted efforts to secure more alfalfa growing and increased irrigation:

While the cows in the Willamette valley will compare favorably with the best anywhere, the future increase of dairying in this section is dependent almost entirely on the production of a better and cheaper hay, and better pasture—meaning, usually, irrigated pasture.

This conclusion has been arrived at by Oregon State Agricultural college extension specialists in both dairying and farm crops, after extensive studies of the existing situation and experiments to determine possibilities in improved cropping practices.

"While the dairy industry in western Oregon increased sharply during the period from 1910 to 1920—the period of the building of milk condenseries, the establishments of cooperative creameries, the widespread introduction of pasteurization plants and similar expansion—the growth during the period since 1920 has been small," says H. R. Jackman, extension specialist in farm crops, in a report on the dairying situation in western Oregon.

Too Small an Increase Taking Polk, Washington and Clackamas as three representative Willamette valley counties, Mr. Jackman found that between 1910 and 1920 the number of cows in these counties grew from 29,987 to 47,593, an increase of 60 per cent, while from 1920 to 1928, the increase amounted to only 11 per cent.

Mr. Jackman then contrasts this with the situation in three typical irrigated counties in eastern Oregon, Malheur, Klamath and Baker—in which the percentage of increase during the 1910-1920 interval was 60 per cent, the same as that in western Oregon, but that the increase during the next eight years was 54 per cent in eastern Oregon as compared with 11 per cent in the western section. And the difference is even more marked, says Mr. Jackman, when one considers the relatively small population of eastern as compared with western Oregon. The small increase in dairy cows in western Oregon is only enough to care for the increasing population, while the increase in eastern Oregon will go largely into surplus to be shipped out.

Statistics—it is true—but the comparison shows conclusively, Mr. Jackman believes, that irrigation, giving cheaper feed for both winter and summer is the prime prerequisite to further expansion in the dairy industry of the Willamette valley.

Must Have Home Hay "Dairying cannot be expected to succeed on shipped in hay," says Mr. Jackman. "Eastern Oregon irrigated alfalfa usually sells for about \$10 in the stack. After adding the cost of hauling, country buyers' profit, railroad haul, Portland wholesaler's profit, warehouse and insurance charges, local dealer's profit and then the haul to the farm, this hay costs the western Oregon farmer \$20 to \$25 per ton. The eastern Oregon farmer can feed this \$10 hay and make a living from his cows. The western Oregon dairyman can feed the same hay at \$20 per ton and go broke."

The cheapest way to increase

the hay tonnage in the Willamette valley is by substituting alfalfa for lower yielding hays, believes Mr. Jackman, and for several years this has been one of the main projects of the college extension service. Through the efforts of O. T. McWhorter, county agent, cooperating with the dairymen, Washington county is now the leading alfalfa raising county of the valley, growing approximately 6000 acres.

Introduction of alfalfa to replace cheaper hays has also been one of the major phases of extension work in Polk county, where, through the efforts of J. R. Beck, county agent, the acreage has been increased from about 40 or 50 acres in 1926 to more than 2000 acres.

More Alfalfa, More Cows In many instances increased production of alfalfa has allowed dairymen to increase their herds, finds Mr. Jackman. He cites the case of one man who had been keeping 20 cows for many years, unable to keep more without buying hay, which was unprofitable. Finally he got a good field of alfalfa started, and now keeps 28 cows, on the same acreage.

Mr. Jackman also points out that the tonnage of hay may also be increased in many instances by use of lime on acid soils, or by drainage, or both on some of the low yielding land.

Another factor in the present increase of dairying in irrigated counties is the cheap summer feed, finds Mr. Jackman. An irrigation farmer turns his cows out on lush green grass for five or six months out of the 12, while the average western Oregon dairyman is handicapped by not having such feed. His pastures dry up about the first of July and production falls off rapidly. The shrinking cream check during July and August is one of his chief worries.

"So far as known," says Mr. Jackman, "there is no instance of long continued community dairy success without cheap grass pasture. Individual dairymen sometimes achieve it through special methods, but communities never. Can Have Irrigation "Every real dairy section in the world has plentiful grass. It can almost be put down as a proved fact that in the long run hay and grain fed to cows is not going to make any more money than the same hay and grain sold for on the market—that is, considering the extra human labor and the investment at risk. It is also an established fact that while cows are on green grass they are making money for their owners."

But there is no real reason why many Willamette valley dairymen should not have irrigated pastures, believes Mr. Jackman. The valley is full of streams, and many thousands of dairymen live along these streams. By the installation

of a small pumping plant, many of them could have from 10 to 20 acres of irrigated grass or Ladino clover pasture.

"It is safe to say that many dairymen could increase their herds 50 per cent by getting this cheap summer feed," says Mr. Jackman. Irrigated clover will carry from two to four cows per acre all season, while the same land in hay or grain without irrigation will carry less than one cow per acre. And the irrigated pasture does away with all the work and expense each year of plowing, harrowing, packing, drilling, harvesting, and threshing. In fact, it seems folly to attempt to carry more cows in western Oregon until alfalfa and irrigated pasture prepare the way by furnishing cheap feed.

So-called "sweet apples" do not have a higher sugar content than standard varieties, and are thus no better for vinegar making than others, says the O. A. C. horticultural products department. The sweet taste comes from an absence of acid, rather than a surplus of sugar. Winter varieties of apples are higher in sugar content than summer sorts and are thus preferable for vinegar making.

Where a lye spray is used to clean moss and lichens from fruit shade trees, a coating of vasoline will protect the faces of the operators, says the O. A. C. The usual strength used in Oregon is one pound of lye to 8 gallons of water. The lye solution gives the quickest results, but a Bordeaux spray is more lasting and will be effective for several years.

Dairymen of Oregon are again confronted with a feed problem resulting from the protracted drought. The temptation is to save on feed and permit the animals to fall off in milk and in flesh, intending to regain these when the pasture starts. Observation shows, however, that when this is done, the pasture goes into rebuilding the cow's body and leaves the milk production lower, says the college dairy extension specialist.

While in Washington Director Jardine will also confer with the several divisions of the department of agriculture cooperating with the state in carrying on research work here. Much of the investigations are made possible through this cooperation and it is hoped to obtain additional federal aid for pressing problems.

Selling cows in order to market hay at high current prices, as is being reported from some sections of eastern Oregon, is a short sighted policy, believes the O. A. C. extension specialist. While there is a 16 per cent shortage of hay reported in Oregon over last year and a 9 per cent shortage from the five year average, a herd once built up is profitable to keep over this unusual period.

O. A. C. MAN CALLED TO BIG CONFERENCE

Signal recognition of this state has come with the "drafting" of James T. Jardine, director of the Oregon State Agricultural college experiment station, by the United States bureau of education to go to Washington, D. C., and spend several months as specialist in charge of compiling results of the experiment station and agricultural research sections of the present land grant college survey authorized by congress.

One specialist in each field is called to represent the entire country in the compilation of the final report.

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