INSPECTOR SHOWS 'EM HOW

Deputy Fruit Inspector Ray Wilson of Imbler is at work this week in the orchards in Fruitdale and fine progress is being made in the removal of blight, which is the main object at this time. The work is being handled on a plan very different from that heretofore. Mr. Wilson goes into each orchard personally and assists not only with instruction in the proper methods but also helps with the actual work, carrying with him the necessary implements and disinfectants.

To those who have been "bumping" up against the discouraging processes of commercial fruit production, there has not always been cheerful compliance with an autocratic demand in the way of a printed notice to get rid of fruit infection "within fifteen days from this date." In fact, in many instances there was positive resentment.

It is different now, and Mr. Wilson is doing good work in all the districts he has visited and this is being done with the co-operation and good will of the orchard owners.

APPLES ARE PLENTIFUL

Figures Show that the Storage on April 1 Held More than a Peck for Every One

Washington D. C. April 27.—The condition of the apple market is a matter of grave concern to both growers and dealers all over the country. The report of cold storage holdings of apples on April 1, recently issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, gives some figures which probably will cause all dealers interested in the crop to speed up the movement of this fruit in a most vigorous way. This report, which was compelled in the Office of Markets and Rural Organization, shows that on the first of the present month there were approximately 44 per cent more apples in cold storage than at the same date one year ago, and the season of 1914-15 was one of unusually heavy production. Figures from 427 storages indicate that nearly 33 per cent of the apples which were placed in cold storage by December 1, 1915, were still there on April 1 waiting to be consumed.

Hope that this will be a backward spring is general among apple dealers for as long as cold days continue a free movement of the fruit is more certain. However, let warm weather come to stay and judging by experiences of the past, apple sales are very likely to decrease rapidly.

Doubtless there are several reasons for the present conditions. The fact that the past season's commercial crop was considerably smaller than that of a year ago led to expectation on the part of growers and dealers alike, last fall, that the prospective market would be much stronger than has actually proven the case. As a result, much stock changed hands at values in excess of those which marketing conditions since show were warranted. This caused higher opening prices than in 1914 and naturally slowed up the movement. Neither growers nor dealers who held the fruit seemed inclined to push sales with the vigor that was displayed the previous year, when they had an enormous crop to market, and the result was that large quantities of apples were put into cold storage with the hope that the winter and spring markets would strengthen sufficiently to allow a margin of profit. In spite of the fact that last fall's commercial crop was estimated around ten million barrels short of the previous one, the amount placed in cold storage exceeded that stored in 1914 by about 12.5 per cent.

A second explanation is found in the fact that exports of apples from the ports of the United States alone up to March 1, 1916, were 669,566 barrels less than for a similar period last season, and April reports are expected to show a much larger difference. Had the normal export traffic in apples prevailed, the amount of stock on hand in this country would be considerably smaller.

In a recent brief survey of apple prices in several large markets the following facts were evidenced: Present wholesale prices on barreled stock are very reasonable. In fact, in many places wholesale dealers are selling below cost when storage charges are considered. Investigations made on the same day in New York, Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, and Buffalo showed that No. 1 cold storage Baldwins and Greenings were ranging from $2.50 to $3.00 per barrel, while Ben Davis were bringing from $1.75 to $2.50 in practically every market. Last fall buyers in New York State paid the growers on an average of $3.00 for No. 1 Baldwins and Greenings, and $2.25 for Ben Davis, f.o.b. shipping point. Adding to these prices a fair average seasonal storage charge of 45 cents per barrel, and from 25 to 50 cents a barrel for freight and handling, one can see readily that dealers apparently are not profiting at present on many of their apple sales.

The inquiry into retail prices on apples which was made at the same time covering the same grades and varieties, indicates that while they are not unduly high except in a few instances, still they do not seem to have decreased proportionately with wholesale quotations.

Since the wholesale apple dealers are in daily touch, as a rule, with the retailers to whom they sell, they appear to be the logical factors to initiate an apple campaign and stimulate the interest of the grocers, fruit stand dealers, hucksters, and other retail agencies. The wholesalers in two large markets have organized already and raised a fund to secure desirable publicity. If the dealers in other markets would follow their example and carry out an adequate advertising campaign in the press and in all stores handling apples, the results should be very helpful to all concerned—grower, dealer and consumer.

IRRIGATION EXPLAINED

Idaho Taken As a Sample of Correct Water Usage

Washington, D. C. April 29.—Under conditions such as prevail in Idaho on a normal project with medium clay loam, irrigated land should be supplied with sufficient water during the season to enable each irrigated acre to retain 2 feet, according to a recent investigation of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This applies, it is said, to at least 75 per cent of the irrigation projects in Idaho and probably to as large a per cent of the projects in other States. In order that the land may retain the needed 2 feet of water per acre, the former should receive about 2 1-4 feet on medium clay and sandy loam soils. Where the soil is porous or has a porous subsoil lying closer to the surface than 6 feet, more than this quantity of water should be delivered to the consumer, the exact quantity depending of course, upon the porosity of the soil. Where an Idaho project is devoted one-half to grain and the other half to alfalfa or other crops, the total volume of water should be distributed something as follows: 18.7 per cent during May, 28, per cent during June, 32.8 per cent during July, 17.2 per cent during August, and 2 per cent during the first half of September. After this time the only demand for water is for live stock and domestic purposes.

These conclusions, which are based upon cooperative experiments conducted by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the State Land Board of Idaho, are reported in a new Professional Paper, No. 339, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, entitled "Experiments on the Economic Use of Irrigation Water in Idaho," by Don H. Bark. During the course of this investigation the water was measured upon 529 individual tracts covering a total area of slightly over 3,600 acres. The land was used for staple crops, alfalfa, clover pasture, spring and winter grains, potatoes and orchards.

Experiments show that the yield of grain on the heavier soils such as clay loam, sandy loam, and fine sand, will normally increase with the supply of water until an amount varying between 1.4 and 1.8 acre feet has been applied. After this the application of more water will decrease the yield of grain and in many cases the yield of straw as well. Alfalfa requires larger quantities of water and the experiments did not reach a point at which an increased supply began to lessen the yield. If the yield alone is considered it is difficult, it is said, to apply too much water to alfalfa, provided no more is applied at one time than the soil will promptly absorb. With both grain and alfalfa, however, the amount of water that it is profitable, from a business point of view, to use demands upon the relative cost of land and of water and other local economic conditions.

With potatoes, it is found that there is a stong tendency for the yield to increase with the supply of water. The rate of increase, however, grew smaller as the quantity of water was increased, and on clay loam soils it probably will not be advisable to apply more than 2 or 2 1-2 feet per acre to the crop.

The report also deals with the question of the proper quantity of water to supply at each irrigation. An unavoidable loss from evaporation invariably occurs during and immediately after irrigation and it is, therefore, desirable to have no more applications during the season than are required to maintain the needed moisture content in the soil. Investigators found that from 3 to 6 acre-inches at one application is the correct quantity. Impervious soils should be so manipulated that they will absorb the smaller amount at least, while on the porous soils large irrigation heads should be used. On these porous soils very little can be accomplished with small heads of water because the water is absorbed so rapidly that is can not be forced over the field. The average size of the irrigation head over the greater part of Idaho seldom exceeds 1 to 2 second-feet. On the porous soils, the use of heads three or four times this size, it is said, will give a much higher efficiency.

In conclusion, the report points out that the determination of the proper supply of water for an irrigation project is a very serious problem. If too little water is allotted, the yields will be small and the lands never will reach their highest possible value. On the other hand, if too much is alloted, the excess supply is almost invariably used and the irrigated lands may deteriorate rapidly through water logging. Moreover, the water is diverted from use elsewhere and the ultimate area of irrigated land thus reduced. In determining the amount of water to be used, other factors than the maxium yield must also be taken into consideration.

NO 13 HAS NO TERROR FOR DAN

Daniel Boyd, Republican Delegate aspirant

Dan Boyd of Enterprise, who seeks the Republican nomination at large in Oregon to be delegate to the Republican convention at Chicago, has no terrors for the commonly acceped hoodoo, No. 13.

Fortune has decreed that his number on the Republican ballot at the primary election shall be 13. Now, as a matter of fact, most seekers after the slippery vote would consider this a serious handicap. Not so the Enterprise attorney. He figures that NO 13 on the ballot is good for a slather of votes, for it is a psychological fact that most people like to do something out of the ordinary. Therefore when they see a candidate name after that unsually accepted harbinger of evil, No 13, they cast that vote, not because of wanting to harm the subject to which the number is attached, but for reasons psychological.

"No 13 doesn't worry me in the least—I rather fancy it in fact" Mr. Boyd is quoted as saying when informed what his ballot number was to be.

THE FORUM

THE GREAT SALT LAKE

La Grande Man Tersely Explains Remarkable Salt Refinery

La Grande April 29.—(To the Editor.)

Who has not heard of the Great Salt Lake in Utah, its brine said to be among the most concentrated and therefore the densest of natural waters; indeed, it is surpassed in point of density by but one large water body—the Dead Sea.

A visit to Salt Lake City is not complete without a trip to this Dead Sea of the New World where you float like a cork on the salt-laden waters of the Great Salt Lake. Sink? You can't! The waters of the Lake contain 22 p. c. salt creating a buoyancy that keeps you on top of the waves without effort on your part.

While visiting in Salt Lake City early this month I took a trip to the Lake, about 18 miles West of the City, It being too early in the season for bathing I decided to visit the Salt refinery (Inland Crystal Salt Company) located on the shores of the Lake and learn more about the process whereby the water of the Lake is made to contribute to the salt supply of the West.

While the factory or refinery is located comparatively close to the lake shore the salt ponds are two and a half miles inland. A flume about 15 feet above the water extends out into the lake several hundred yards. Water from the lake is raised to this flume by an electric pump and from there it runs by gravity inland to the shallow salt ponds. The reason for having the ponds so far inland is to overcome the loss by seepage that was met with when the ponds were originally near the water. There are seven hundred acres of ponds here. The water from the lake first enters the "settles pond" where any small particles of dirt or vegetable matter "settles," then it enteres the 300 acre "stock pond" where it is allowed to stay until the sun's rays have evaporated off the water until it will just move, when it is directed through "laterals" into the "gardens". When the water reaches a density of 26 per cent it begins to deposit salt which forms a hard bottom in the pond, when another filling is run in and this is continued throughout the Summer season until the sun's rays cease to assist the work of evaporation. In a good season from 2 1-2 to 3 inches of salt will be deposited in this manner. During the winter months the salt is harvested and put into uniform piles ready for transportation to the refinery by rail. Sixty two thousand tons were harvested in this manner last year. When the salt reaches the refinery being damp and wet it is conveyed by elevator to the top of the mill by gravity and allowed to enter the drying cylinders to remove the moisture. These cylinders are 10 ft. in diameter by thirty feet long. By the use of hot air and fans the salt continually being lifted and dropped the moisture is quickly extracted, when the further process followed is very similar to that of a flour mill. As the salt passing through the different rolls reaches the desired fineness it is carried by conveyor to bins ready for sacking. While the mill has a capacity of 100 tons daily of different grades, the mining (for smelter use in fluxing) and stock salt is not refined but shipped as it comes from the ponds. About 20 thousand tons of these grades were shipped last year. There is very fine salt secured in milling that resembles flour in its fineness that some years ago was considered as useless but now by the addition of form 1 1-2 to 2 per cent of sulphur this fine salt is placed in a hydraulic press and under pressure made into large square cakes used by ranchers and cattlemen for "salt-licks" for their cattle. Fifteen thousand of these brick were made last year weighing 50 pounds each.

Adjacent to the salt ponds a new industrty was started last September by the Southern Cotton Seed Oil company that bids fair to become a big industry. On account of the shortage of potash caused by the unpleasantness abroad the above company decided to experiment with the waters of the Great Salt Lake as a source for potash, they began with the "mother" water off the salt ponds after the salt had been deposited in the "gardens" for the salt company and it was found that this water after depositing the salt still contained the desired potash but a half season's water from the salt ponds was used up in three weeks by the Southern company so a vacuum system will now be installed to evaporate the water more quickly than the suns rays will do it. To date over one hundred thousand dollars have been expended but the process is a proven success as three cars of potash have been shipped already from this plant. The Diamond Match company has recentyl incorporated for the same purpose and has begun work to erect a potash plant on the lake shore, probably towards the south end of the lake.

Time did not permit me to visit the plant of the potash company hence I am unable to explain the process.

JACOB H. TRAYNER.

A submarine may be out of sight and yet not out of mind.—Washington Post.

Maybe one reason why Colonel House says nothing is that that is all he has to say.—Boston Transcript.

NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to all concerned, that by virtue of an Attachment Execution issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Union, bearing date the 21st day of April, 1916, in that certain suit therein pending wherein W. A. Bull is plaintiff and John Temple, Jr., is defendant, commanding me to make sale of the hereinafter described property and make therefrom the sum of $115.00 with interest thereon at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from the 14th day of March, 1916, together with his costs and disbursements herein incurred, taxed at $10.20, and for accruing costs.

THEREFORE, on Monday, the 22nd day of May, 1916, at 2:30 P. M. at the front door of the Court House at La Grande, Union County, Oregon, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the following described lands, described in said decree, to-wit:

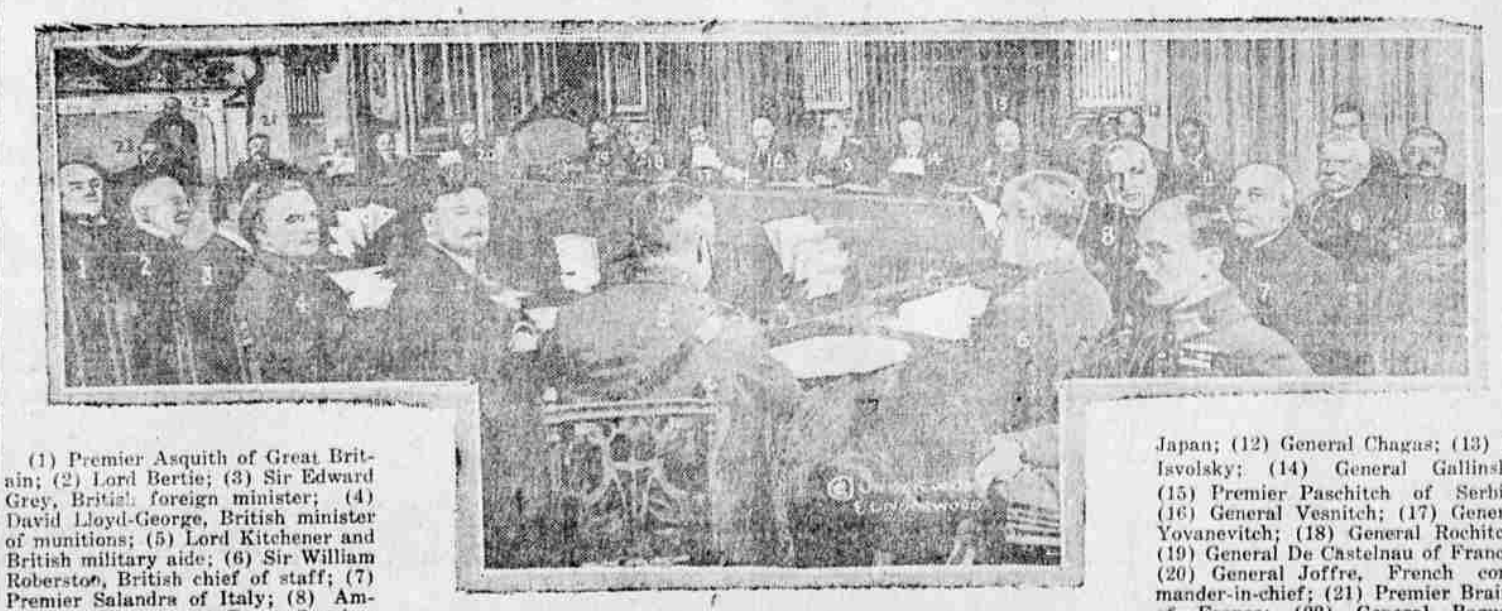
Beginning at the Northwest corner of Lot 6-a, of Riverside Orchard Tracts, according to the plat thereof of record in the office of the Recorder of Conveyances of Union County, Oregon, running thence due North 48½ feet, more or less, to the South line of the roadway now in use, thence Southeasterly 1000 feet, more or less, along the South line of said roadway to a point which is 27 2-3 feet due North of the Northeast corner of Lot 8-a of said Riverside Orchard Tracts; thence South 27 2-3 feet to the Northeast corner of said Lot 8-a Riverside Orchard Tracts, thence due West 1000 feet to place of beginning. The intention being to convey unto the grantee all of that certain strip of ground purchased from the Howell Estate that lies North of Lots 6-a, 7-a and 8-a of said Riverside Orchard Tracts, excepting therefrom 30 feet off from the North side thereof reserved for road purposes;

Also the following described lands levied upon by virtue of said attachment Execution, to-wit: All that part of Tract No. 5 of Riverside Orchard Tracts according to the plat thereof, recorded in the office of the Recorder of Conveyances of Union County, Oregon, lying East of the Grande Ronde River, between the following lines, viz.: commencing at a point 806 feet directly South of the NE corner of said Tract No. 5 of Riverside Orchard Tracts, running thence due West to the East bank of the Grande Ronde River, thence in a Southeasterly direction, following the line of the East bank of the Grande Ronde River to a point due South of the place of beginning, thence North to place of beginning, all in Union County, Oregon, together with all right, title and interest the defendant, John Temple, Jr., had in and to said premises on the 27th day of March, 1916, or thereafter acquired therein, or so much thereof as is necessary to satisfy the above amounts.

Dated at La Grande, Oregon, this 21st day of April, 1916.

AUGUST HUG,
Sheriff of Union County, Ore.
Daily April 22-29 May 6-13-20.

GREAT WAR COUNCIL OF THE LEADERS OF THE ALLIES IN PARIS



(1) Premier Asquith of Great Britain; (2) Lord Bertie; (3) Sir Edward Grey, British foreign minister; (4) David Lloyd-George, British minister of munitions; (5) Lord Kitchener and British military aide; (6) Sir William Roberston, British chief of staff; (7) Premier Salandra of Italy; (8) Ambassador Tittoni; (9) Baron Sonnino, foreign minister of Italy; (10) General Cadorna, Italian commander-in-chief; (11) Mr. Matsui, representing Japan; (12) General Chagas; (13) M. Isvolsky; (14) General Gallinski; (15) Premier Paschitch of Serbia; (16) General Vesnitch; (17) General Yovanevitch; (18) General Rochitch; (19) General De Castelnau of France; (20) General Joffre, French commander-in-chief; (21) Premier Braind of France; (22) General Roques, French war minister (23) Bourgeois