



Real Life Characterizes Literature of Today

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IT must be said that literature has gained in many respects in this hurrying, economic age. It has GAINED IN POINT AND PRECISION WHAT IT HAS LOST IN POWER.

We are more impatient of the sham, the make believe, the dilatory, the merely rhetorical and oratorical. We are more impatient of the obscure, the tedious, the impotent, the superfluous, the far fetched.

We have a new and a sharpened sense for the REAL, the VITAL, the LOGICAL. The dilatory and meandering methods of even such a writer as Hawthorne tire us a little now, and the make believe of a Dickens is well nigh intolerable.

WE WANT A STORY TO MOVE RAPIDLY; WE WANT THE ESSAY FULL OF POINT AND SUGGESTION. WE FIND IT MORE AND MORE DIFFICULT TO READ BOOKS ABOUT BOOKS, AND ALL WRITING "ABOUT AND ABOUT" WE ARE IMPATIENT OF. WE WANT THE THING ITSELF; WE WANT CURRENTS AND COUNTERCURRENTS—MOVEMENTS AND RAPIDITY AT ALL HAZARDS.

We are used to seeing the wheels go round; we feel the tremendous push of our civilization all about us; we see the straight paths, despite obstacles, that the controlled physical forces make over the earth's surface; we are MASTERS OF THE SCIENCE OF SHORT CUTS in all departments of life, and both literature and philosophy respond to these conditions. Pragmatism has come in, dogmatism has gone out; the formal, the perfunctory, the rhetorical, count for less and less; the direct, the MANLY, the ESSENTIAL, count for more and more. Science has cured us of many delusions, and it has made up the poorer by dispelling certain illusions, but it has surely MADE THE EARTH A MUCH MORE HABITABLE PLACE than it was in the prescientific ages.

PARCELS POST KEEPS FOLKS A'HUSTLING

"Did my horse feed come this morning," was one of the first questions which greeted Postmaster Lucas when he opened the parcels post window for first time Thursday morning. This was the first and only one of the many facetious remarks prompted by the installation of the new service with its many possibilities.

As a matter of fact the first day's business for the parcels post at the local postoffice was very good. Many parcels were posted by residents in the city and not a few of the merchants took this their first opportunity to mail packages of goods to patrons living on the R. D. routes.

Among the first to post parcels was a local drygoods merchant who appeared with his arms full of packages—the aftermath of Christmas. These he dumped into the parcels post window. They were all stamped with the common stamps. When Postmaster Lucas informed the patron that he had violated one of the "11 commandments" by not using the parcels post stamps the merchant took back the packages with the exclamation that he would have to "lick those stamps all off again now."

Most of the patrons showed familiarity with the rules governing the new service. A few, however, failed to put a return card on the packages and these must be held. This presents a difficult problem, as the office cannot easily learn from whom they came in order to notify them. Evidently there will be numerous "Postage due" notices received by postoffice patrons at the receiving end until the rules are thoroughly learned.

That local merchants are going to take advantage of the new service in order to get delivery into the valley was shown by a package mailed one of the first days. This contained a roll of butter, a cut of meat and a loaf of bread—almost a complete meal—which articles were sent by a local merchant to a country consumer. Numerous small packages containing apples have been sent out from here.

Each of the R. D. men are now equipped with a pair of scales and a tape for measuring and weighing the articles. They also carry maps showing the eight zones into which the country has been divided.

Broken—some good resolutions.

LOCAL TRANSFERS OF REAL ESTATE

Hood River Terminal Company to City of Hood River, right of way deed for sewer north of railroad track, \$500.

Roland Oliver to George Perkins, 30 acres in Upper Valley.

George Perkins to Ziba Dimmick, tract in Upper Valley and another west of Dee.

E. T. Folts and wife to T. M. Mitchell, lots 21 to 27, Folts Subdivision of Odell.

E. E. Kreisler to H. K. Wilder, lot 6, block 1, Waucoma Park, \$750.

Homer A. Rogers to Elizabeth S. Rogers, his wife, 90 acres in Upper Valley.

August Niehans to Theo L. Harley, 15 acres on East Side.

U. S. to William C. Smullin, patent to 160 acres in the Upper Valley.

Oregon Lumber Company to E. J. Miller, tract No. 13, Section 13 (River-side Park).

John M. Parry to John C. Laurer, 10 acres at Oak Grove, \$7500.

Hood River Orchard Land Company to Harry LeVain, 5 acres at Oak Grove.

Louis P. Bruce and G. A. Hoffman to A. Niehans, tract in Dukes Valley.

WILL LECTURE ON BIRDS

U. of O. Professor to Interest Children of State in Nature Study

At the request of State Game Warden Finley, Professor John F. Bovard, of the department of zoology at the University at Eugene, will give illustrated lectures on birds and bird studies before the public schools of Oregon. In this manner an effort will be made to interest the children in birds so that they will be able to distinguish between the harmful and beneficial birds. The lectures will be given both in the country and city schools of the state.

A course in bird study and in a study of the more common insects for the older persons interested in nature study has been prepared by Professor Bovard as part of the extension, or correspondence study, department of the university. This is conducted by mail and is open to any resident of Oregon.

Don't snore in church. It's mean to keep others awake.

LOCAL APPLE TALK

WENATCHEE SHIPS 4,248 CARLOADS

According to a comprehensive report made by P. S. Darlington, horticultural inspector, the Wenatchee district, comprised of Chelan, Douglas, Grant and Okanogan counties, produced this season 4,248 cars of marketable fruit. Of this quantity, Chelan county led with more than 4,500 cars; Douglas was second with 280 cars; Okanogan third with 60 cars, and Grant fourth with 24 cars.

Apples, of course, constituted the major part of the orchard yield. They totalled 3,990 cars, Chelan producing 3,779 cars; Douglas 140; Okanogan, 60, and Grant, 21.

The apple shipments from the Wenatchee station are figured at 4,031 cars and from the Cashmere station, 891 cars. Of the entire apple production in the whole district of four counties, there are 419 cars held in local storage, namely, 200 at Wenatchee; 150 at Cashmere; 17 at Monitor; 22 at Dryden; 34 at Pebastin; 12 at Malaga; 2 at Coulee City, and 4 at Wheeler.

A fact of great consequence is that, according to the inspector, probably not more than 1 per cent, and certainly not to exceed 2 per cent, of the apples in the entire district were of cull or unmarketable nature.

The report gives the number of fruit trees of all kinds and ages in the four counties of the district. Chelan has 731,351 bearing apple trees; Douglas, 75,823; Grant, 15,335, and Okanogan, 76,658.

The official figures of the inspector treat in detailed fashion not only of apples, but also of peaches, pears, plums, apricots and cherries, and likewise give complete statistics on spray materials and nursery stock.

BULK APPLES HURT TRADE

Demand for Box Goods Lessened by Cheap Grades

Apple peddlers in cities throughout the Middle West and East are reaping a rich harvest this year in bulk apples. Considerable quantities of Colorado bulk fruit have changed hands at less than 65 cents per bushel delivered at the car. The quality and condition of the fruit graded choice and the hucksters promptly sold it to consumers at \$1 per bushel.

"There is no doubt whatever," said a prominent Chicago operator, "but that the sale of Chicago bulk apples has hurt the demand for box goods to a considerable extent this season. Certain dealers are always glad to purchase this stuff and often pack it so that it presents a fairly good appearance, and they make a lot of money at it while the real fruit goes begging."

"This bulk stuff has been offered in hundreds of small towns in the West and East anywhere from 50 to 75 cents a bushel delivered, and doled out to peddlers in any quantity desired. Some box apples have sold in Denver as low as 75 cents delivered, and the fruit stands in the large cities which heretofore have loaded up with fancy apples seem satisfied with the cheaper grades.

"Even the jobbing trade in some instances showed a preference for the cheap apples and this deters the wholesale houses from buying as liberally as usual."

MOSIER GROWERS RECEIVE \$1

Shipping Association Gets Fairly Satisfactory Prices

Mosier—Hundreds of acres of apple trees will come into bearing in this section this year. The orchards are located on the slopes of the hills surrounding this station and are well kept and non-irrigated.

R. D. Chatfield, manager of the Mosier Fruit Growers' Association, states that the past season has been a satisfactory one and that the prices they received for their apples were unusually good considering the prices prevailing on the various markets of the country. Mr. Chatfield states that the average received by his association on the three grades will be a little more than \$1 f. o. b. this station. The principal varieties are Spitzenbergs and Newtowns.

Various interests here contemplate erecting a storage plant at this station to handle the crop. Mr. Hagers built a plant here this fall and manufactured about 75 barrels of vinegar and 4,000 bottles of pasteurized cider. He expects to enlarge his plant for next season.

The building of the Tower of Babel was progressing nicely when suddenly some one asked: "How are we going to solve the trust question?"

Thence arose such a confusion of tongues that no one has been able to understand any one else since.

The News for fine printing.

LOOMIS TELLS OF DEALERS' VIEW

Edward N. Loomis of New York, president of the International Apple Shippers' Association, thinks the grower of apples esteems his orchard product to the point of idolatry.

"The middleman," he declares, "may be either a dealer in apples, or he may be a commission merchant. As a dealer, he generally is held in but slight regard by the growers, because in the opinion of the grower he generally tries to steal the apples. His supreme disgrace comes, however, when he dares to act as commission merchant.

"It is time that the horticultural societies appreciated the exact function that the commission man performs in distributing a crop of apples.

"Growers have done marvelous work in building orchards which can produce large outputs. They have done marvelous work in the development of those orchards, capable of producing splendid quality. They have devoted years of time and study to the diseases of apples, and how to prevent them. They have become chemists in apple culture.

Compliment Paid Growers

"The growth of apples has become one of the chief industrial businesses of the country; it has attracted to its support many of the best minds of the young men of our country. College men have gone freely into this industry, and today all over the land, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, there are centers of production where the men who have taken up the culture of apples are among the representative citizens of our country.

"While the apple grower has shown so much wisdom in the development and the growth of apples, he has shown very little intelligence in the marketing of the apples. He has bowed down to worship the apple. The apple has become his god. As the Israelites who bowed down to worship the golden calf in the wilderness, so the grower has bowed down to worship, as a center of all things, the apple which he has spent so much time to produce. He has lost his balance, in the sense of proportion, and in so doing, he has committed two great errors.

"He has forgotten that great economic truth, that any crop at the place it is produced is worthless. You cannot eat the apples that you produce on your farm. They are not produced for that purpose. They are produced for the purpose of turning them into money, so that money may provide the support and happiness of your family. I say again, any crop at the point of production is worthless. It must be moved from that point to the various centers of consumption before it can reach the people who are willing to pay any value for the crop. Consequently when a grower has produced his wonderful crop of apples, his work and his purpose is but half accomplished.

"From now on the attention of the grower of apples must be turned in a businesslike way toward the marketing of apples. Growers' organizations must be formed at each producing center to study the best standard of packing and grading the fruit, the best methods to distribute the apples and obtain the largest amount of money possible."

Regarding the threatened bugbear of overproduction, Mr. Loomis said that "there is bound to be an overproduction of apples if the present methods of packing, particularly in the East, continue. In fact, that period of overproduction has already been reached, and prices are becoming lower and lower, because of the quality packed is not equal to the amount shipped to our markets. There is one way and only one way in which we can prevent and remedy this overproduction. That is to raise the standards of packing and permit no poor apples to be packed whatsoever."

STRAWBERRIES ARE GROWN IN ALASKA

More than 100 varieties of strawberries now grow in Alaska, according to the annual report of Alaska agricultural experimental stations of the department of agriculture.

Because of the climatic conditions in Alaska it was a hard problem at first to get strawberries to thrive, but by hybridizing cultivated varieties with pollen from the wild native Alaska strawberry of the coast region, splendid results were obtained. The most remarkable feature about these hybrid plants is that they were much more vigorous than either parent, yielding more, growing larger and seemingly suited to almost any climate in the territory.

In connection with the growing of apples, the experts in Alaska wrote

that only trees with crabapple blood to hybridize the crabapple with the ordinary eating apple in hopes of getting a fruit that will stand the climate and be acceptable to good table use.

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