Hurrled dressing is the result and by

the smudges under way.

Had it not been for the liberal use of these smudges in the Columbia river sections this season, peaches and cherries would have been so high that the ordinary person could scarcely look at a box of fruit, not alone being in a position to purchase area.

Where Growers Lose Money.

Last season nature was allowed to have its own sweet will by fruit producers and few of them went out of their way to improve conditions. There-

their way to improve conditions. Therefore there was a very small crop of peaches to show for their labor and expense. Many growers made the scrious mistake of allowing their peach tress to go unpruned. The result is that this season there is a far greater amount of small sized peaches than ever before. This not only means that consumers must suffer for the neglect of producers, but the latter receive far less money for their production and are punished that way.

"You can't slight the pruning any season," said a prominent grower, "without feeling the effects later on. Because of the small crop last season I failed to prune my peach trees and while I pruned much more this season, the desired effect was lost and I have more small peaches than large ones. As a usual thing, I have a larger per cent

a usual thing, I have a larger per cent of big sizes. Clean boxes as well as good packing

sition to purchase one.

FINANCE

CHANCE THING OF PAST FOR FRUIT MEN

Ding, ding, dong, goes the elecbell. It's the warning that thermometer stationed a quarter of a mile away, sends to the fruit grower when there is danger that frosts will injure his crop. No longer is chance given the slightest show in the best fruit districts of the state of

By Hyman H. Cohen, in these days of inventions, when everything is at the beck and call of

there is not the slight-

the producer there is not the slightest reason for a short crop in any variety of fruit.

With smudge pots that raise the temperature to a height where it can do no harm to the growing fruits, the prospects for bigger and better crops in the future are most bright.

Up in the Hood River and in The Dalles fruit districts the production of full has been put upon a basis wherein change is given little consideration these days.

in chance is given little consideration these days.

Most fruits produced in the upper Columbia districts invariably command a premium over those grown in other sections, exception being few and far between, although the Rogue River country is one of these.

Down in the Willamette valley they produce cherries that cannot be beaten in any other section of the world and these cherries are of such size that they command the admiration of people from the east. Many are inclined to call them plums instead of cherries. This year the Willamette valley produced only a scattering crop of cherries, owing to adverse weather conditions. In former years it would have been a condition that could not be remedied, but not so at this time.

Liberal use of smudge pots and like nventions would have saved in its en-tirety the cherry crop of the Willamette

Ding, dong, it's the alarm that uligrowers set to tell them it's getng to a point where weather condions might hurt the fruit crop. An
itomatic alarm is attached to the therometer and at a certain degree an arm

berta, 14c; w \$1.50@1.75, BERRIES

ions might hurt the fruit crop. An automatic alarm is attached to the thermometer and at a certain degree an arm of the instrument connects a circuit and an electrical alarm gives warning.

FRONT STREET QUOTATIONS

FRONT STREET QUOTATIONS

Mopg. Wool and Mides.

HOPS — 1809. prime to choice, 12c; prime, 11c; medium, \$610c; 1910 contracts 12c.
WOOL—Nominal, 1910. Williamette walley 166 19c; eastern Oregon, 15016c.
SHEEP-NKINS — Shearing, 100 25c.
Each; short wool, 150-50c; medium wool, 50c@31 ezeh; long wool, 75c@ 11.55 each.
TALLOW—Prime, per 1b., 5c; No. and crease, 262 24c.
CHITTIM BARK — 1909 — Nominal 5c; 1914 4/3c.
HIDES—Dry hides, 15½-616½-6 lb.; green, 8½-67½-6; ballek, green, 8½-67½-6; callek, green, 8½-

Butter, Eggs and Fourtry.

Butter, Eggs and Fourtry.

Butter—Extra creamery box lots,
35@354c for 2-ib squares, 34c for
cubs; store 224@244c.

BUTTER FAT—F. o. b. Portland, per
pound: Sweet cream, 324c; sour, 30c,
POULTRY—Mixed chickens 17c; hens,
17.2174c; stark, 15c; broilers, 17%c; fryers, 174c; goese, old, 11c; young, 13@14c; for live ducks, young, 14@15c; old, 15c; turkeys, alive, 20@21c; dressed, (-); pigeons, squabs, \$2.50 dozen; dressed chickens, 1@2c a pound higher

than alive

EGGS—Local No. 1, 27% @28c; No. 2,
284c; at mark, 20@25c; eastern, 25c.

CHEESE—New Oregon tancy full
cream, 17% @18c; triplets and daisies,
17% @18c; Young Americas, 18% @19c.

Grain, Flour and Hay. WHEAT—Nominal, club, 86@87c: bluestem, 94@95; Willamette valley, 90c, BARLEY — Producers price—1910— Feed, 524; rolled, \$25.50@26.80; brew-IN CHICAGO PIT S-Spot delivery, new, producers Track-No. 1 white, \$28; gray

price—Track—No. 1 \$27.627.50.

FLOUR — Old crop, patents, \$5.35.

Willamette, \$6.40 per barrel; local straight, \$5.20; bakers, \$5.20@5.35; export grades, \$4.00; graham, ½ sack, \$4.80; rye, \$5.75; bales, \$3.15.

Pruits and Vogetables. Staple Stuff Opens Up Strong, but Soon Weakens; Slight FRESH FRUITS—Oranges — Valencias, \$4.00 @ 4.50 box; bananas, 5 % o lb.; lemons, \$5.00 @ 8.00 box; grape fruit, \$5.50; pincappies, \$2.50 @ 4.00 dox; cantaloupes, California and Oregon, \$1.50 @ 2.25; Payette, \$3.50 @ 4; peaches, 15.90 gr. plums, 60 @ 750; cherries, 12 % c; Lamberts, 14c; watermelons, \$1.00; grapes, \$1.50 @ 1.75. Trade in Oats.

(United Press Leased Wire.)
Chicago, Aug. 6.—The markets after a brief glimpse at the higher prices \$1.50 @1.75.

BERRIES — Loganberries, \$1.25;
blackcaps, \$1.35@1.50; raspberries,
\$1.75@2 per crate of 24 boxes; blackberries, \$1.40@1.50,

POTATOES—New, \$1.15@1.25,
ONIONS—Californic, \$2.50; garlie, 7 soon after the opening became extram-ly weak with most of the local brokers taking profits. Long wheat went back into the pit in large chunks that had been taken out the day before. At the close prices wer from 1%c to 1%c lower. Provisions also were heavy and at ONIONS—Californie. \$2.50; garlie, 7
Olde per lb.
VEGETABLES—New turnips, \$1.00@
1.25; beets. \$1.00@1.25; carrots, \$1.00
@1.25 sack; cabbage, \$2.25@2.75 per
cwt. tomatoes, 2 tier, 75c; 3 tier, 85c
@1; beans. 4c per lb: horseradish,
12½c; green ontons, 15@20c per dozen;
heppers, bell. 10@12½c per lb.; head
lattues. 15@20c per dozen; hotbouse,
75c box; radishes, 10@12¾c dozen;
bunches; celery, \$1.00 @0.zen; egg
plant (—) lb.; cucumbers, local, 50c
box; peas. 4c.
APPLES—New, \$1.00@1.75.
Groceries, Buts, Btc. the close materially lower,

The wheat market at the opening was very strong at from %c to %c higher. Additional strength was caused by the big advance at European and continental market centers. The local receipts of wheat wer 610 cars, against 300 last year, and the total for the week was 3485, compared with 1977 cars the simi-

lar week last year.

APPLES—New, \$1.00 @ 1.75.

Groceries, Rutz. Etc.

**SUGAR—Cube, \$6.65; powdered, \$6.25; fruit of berry, \$6.25; dry granulated \$6.255 conf. A, \$6.05; extra \$7.85.55; olden G \$5.55; best; \$6.05; barrels, \$16.0; half barrels, 30c; boxes, \$65c advance on sack basis. (Above quotations are 30 days net cash quotations.)

RICE—Imperial Japan No. 1. 44c; No. 2, \$4c; New Orleans read, \$4.270; Creale, \$1.6.

**SALT—Corrse — Half pround 100a. \$16.00 per ton; 50s, \$9.00; table dairy \$1.00 per t

DURING THE WEEK

Hurried dressing is the result and by lighting the amudge pots, the temperature in the orchard is warmed and the danger of a short crop is passed.

The arrangement is so simple that it's a great wonder that the idea was never before thought of. By setting the alarm signal at a point several degrees below the danger mark, plenty of time is allowed producers and hired help to get the smudges under way. Demand Is Good in All Lines but Cows Advance 10c; **Quality Is Anxiously Awaited** by Buyers.

Week in Livestock. Hogs-Steady tone maintained. Cattle-Cows advance 10c for quality; steers firm. Calves-Excellent demand; top

Sheep-Values firm and stationary.

Lambs—Continued good prices and call.

Cattle, 1461 1489 1209 786 753

Clean boxes as well as good packing are essential that growers obtain top values for their fruits. A large shipping concern in California annually sends huge supplies of peaches to this market that gives a lesson to others. The concern packs its peaches so full that no matter how the package lays the fruit holds up and there are no hollow places. Not only is this done, but instead of the regulation cleat at the top and bottom of each package, the company has put instead cleats of a different color. While this is a very small thing, it is sufficient to attract attention and in most instances not only does this fruit sell first, but it gener-

rels. 62c per gallon.

Paints, Coal Gil, Etc.

LINSEED OIL—Raw, bbls., \$1.01; cases, \$1.06; boiled, bbls., \$1.01; cases, \$1.06; boiled, bbls., \$1.02; cases, \$1.08; per gallon lots of 250 gallons, 1c less; oil cake med (none in market).

BENZINE—86 degrees, cases, 19c per gal.; iron bbls., 1½c per gal.; white there have been rather liberal supplies of steers in the market, cows have been gallon; escene, 21c gallon; elaine, 25c gallon; beadlight, 19½c gallon; extra star, 71c gallon; water white, bulk, 11½ \$015½c per "allon; special water white, 15c gallon.

GASOLINE—Red crown and motor, 156 25c gallon; 30 gasoline, 30 \$27½c gallon; V. M. & P. naphtha, 15½ \$22½c gallon. plies of steers in the market, cows have not been coming forward nearly so freely as demand warrants. Therefore when some really good stuff was shown in the yards buyers readily stretched their former offers by a dime.

While the cow market was the only one to show an advance in the cattle yards during the week there continues very good request for steers and, considering the quality offering, these were unusually high sellers during the week just ended. Sales of steers were made up to \$5.75, this being the usual differential between cows and steers—but an additional sum could have been obtained had quality been offering.

The market for calves came in for some attention from buyers and the price of selected animals was sent up to \$7 and several sales were made at this high point. There were few calves offering in the yards during the week and this probably accounted for the anxiety of buyers to take hold even at the lifted values.

Along with the strength displayed in the other lines of livestock during the past six days, the sheep and lamb markets were not to be neglected and in both of these lines prices ruled at the high limits for restrictive qualities. There were few first class lambs offering in the yards during the week and this in a measure accounted for the general lack of advanced prices. Best east of mountain lambs were firmly held at \$6 during the week, but for the average Willamette stock this price was generally cut a quarter. There was a very good run of both sheep and lambs in the yards during the six days, but despite this all arrivals were quickly cleared up. The improved situation in the east was somewhat of a help and buyers here seemed to realize that unless they bid high quotations the movement

buyers here seemed to realize that unless they bid high quotations the movement would be away instead of in the direction of this market. Past week's run of livestock com-

at Chicago was 102,000 head, compared with 54,000 the similar week last year. Range of Chicago prices furnished by

Gverbeck &		HEAT	3X4 - P 3	(AKEN)
Sept Dec May	Open 108% 106%	High 104 107 110%	Low 1924 1854 109	Close 1024 A 1054 1094
Sept Dec May	63 60% 62	63 14 60 % 62 %	6256 5956 8172	62 % A 59 % A 61 %
Sept Dec May	37 1/4 38 5/6 41 1/4	37 % 38 % 41 %	36 % 38 % 40 %	36 % 38 % E 40 %
Oct	2135 1820	PORK. 2135 1820	2110 išiô	2110 E 2060 1810 A
Sept Oct Jan	1157 1142	1157 1142	1147 1137	1147 1137 1082
Sept Oct Jan		RIBS. 1135 1092 940	1127 1085 935	1132 1090 937
			Tage of	

CROPS OF WHEAT IN UMATILLA ARE HOLDING UP WELL

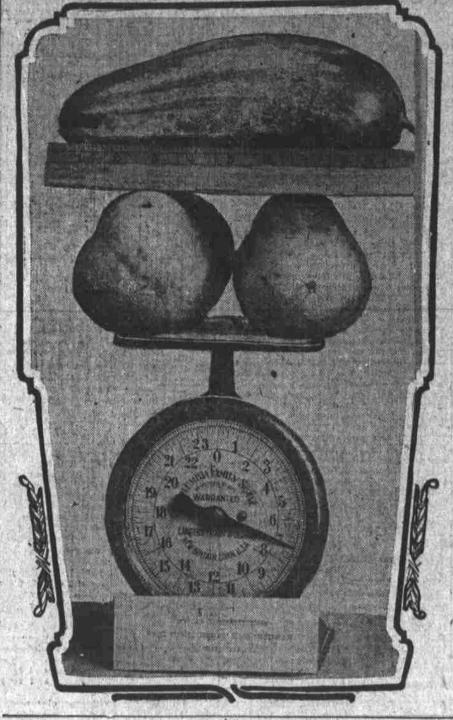
200 cars against 190 last year. After the very short lived spell of firmness, soon after the start, the market for this cereal became heavy and a material drop i: prices resulted.

Trade in oats was moderate and bullish feeling in sympathy with the opening strength in other grains was suppressed by the heaviness of the oats receipts at the number of tars here for the day being 350 compared with 243 a year ago. The oats market was heavy, local receipts being considerably larger than last year for the day and about 2,000,000 bushets more this week than on the like week last year.

The provision market had a weak turn, the hog situation being as usual the chief point in that connection was that prices at the vards wer down feron that the chief point in that connection was that prices at the vards wer down feron the local market than expected, but the chief point in that connection was that prices at the vards wer down feron the local market than expected, but the chief point in that connection was the price at the vards wer down feron the local market than expected, but the chief point in that connection was the prices at the vards wer down feron the local market than expected, but the chief point in that connection was the prices at the vards wer down feron the local market than expected, but the chief point in that connection was vicilizing 55 bushels to the acre, which the chief point in that connection was vicilizing 55 bushels to the acre, which the chief point in that connection was vicilizing 55 bushels to the acre, which the chief point in that connection was vicilized by a 50 acre field for the sack. Reports the market that prices at the price of the week last year.

The Bislely farm, near Adams, which the price is the market than expected, but the chief point in that connection was vicilized by a 50 acre field for the sack. Reports the farmer of the price is some than regular weighing.

The Bislely farm, near Adams, which the price of the mountains, the price of the mountains, the price of the mountains,



pares with this same week in recent A year ago for this same week cat-tle and sheep were firm but hogs were slightly weaker with a fractional de-cline in price. The Latest Livestock Sales.

Following are representative transactions. They show demand, quality and supplies offering:
STEERS.

COWS AND HEIFERS.

COWS 828
COWS 961
COWS 965
helfer 1020
COW 1220
COW 988
COWS 986
COWS 986 cows 977 speyed heifer 940 CALVES.

*********** HOGS.

 27 sheep
 111

 55 lambs
 67

 906 wethers
 92

 P25 lambs
 72

 54 sheep
 93

House Banks, Good Crops the state.

That the amount of butter being until February—perhaps later—the outchurned in this territory was smaller in establishing relief to the controlling factor Prospects and Improvement in Drygoods Market.

Liberal Arrival of Gold.

The liberal arrivals of Gold.

The liberal arrivals of gold from Europe and the continued inflow of currency from the interior on an enormous scale have added greatly to the cash resources of the banks at the very season of the year when it is essential that they should be in a strong position to meet demands that are close at hand. Simply because call money rates have fallen to a low basis, the present position of the New York city banks has not received the proper consideration, nor has its importance been recognized. This will become patent later on when the autumn strain sets in. Not before in many years has there been such a thorough speculative liquidation as that which has taken place in the local market for weeks past. If the same drastic liquidation had occurred in cotton, grain and farm mortgages, the banking condition of the whole country would be stronger than before.

Copp Outleok Good.

Copious rains and cooler weather over a wide area of the corn and cotton belts have done an immense amount of good to the crops generally and have led up to the very optimistic sentiments now prevailing in regard to the forthcoming statement of the government as to the forthcoming statement of the government as to the statement of the government as to the forthcoming statement of the gover

stronger than before.

Orop Outlook Good.

Copious rains and cooler weather over a wide area of the corn and cotton belts have done an immense amount of good to the crops generally and have led up to the very optimistic sentiments now prevailing in regard to the forthcoming statement of the government as to the corn crop. The beneficial results known to have accrued from these rains have caused a general revision of the crop estimates which prevailed before the precipitation.

Dry Goods Improvement.

The improvement in dry goods is the brightest feature in mercantile circles. Heretofore business has moved by fits and starts, but this week it has shown a steady and sustained demand for

TEXAS

Norway-Mexico Gulf Line, Ltd.

Touching at New Port News, Va., (also Morfelk), New Oxleans, La.; Calveston, Toxas; Havana, Ouba; Vers Orus and Puerto Mozico, Mozico,

For Eates and Further Particulars Apply to

LANGE & BULLOCK, Agents,

DOUGLAS COUNTY CUCUMBERS FRENCH DEMAND MAY FORCE WHEAT HIGHER

> Harvesting of wheat showed excellent progress during the Weather conditions in every section of the Pacific northwest has been ideal-in fact could be no better. The yields are meeting every expectation, and in some districts have been surprising. It still develops that the oats and barley crops are

the best obtainable and is willing to pay for it.

We have a very short crop of wheat in the Pacific northwest this season and even with the carryover that every one has believed to be so heavy, the amount of wheat available for market both new and old crop, is scarcely more than the normal output.

This taken together with the short crop in the great wheat belts east of the Rockies, gives the United States the promise of a total wheat crop—spring and winter—of 641,000,000 bushels compared with 737,000,000 bushels last season.

means high wheat price of your and elseeven able to guess.

Present price of wheat here and elsewhere is abnormally high but so flighty have been wheat values in recent years, producers and milling interests alike have lost sight of what is considered have lost sight of what is considered have lost sight of what is considered to the considered have lost sight of what is considered to the considered have lost sight of what is considered to the considered

The total imports of wheat into France during the last season amounted to 26,238,000 bushels besides 87,787 sacks of flour. In 1908 wheat imports were 30.268,000 bushels and flour 160, the oats and barley crops are short.

Short.

By Hyman H. Cohen.

France will need 200,000,000 bushels of wheat and 173,350 sacks of flour and in 1905 they were 33,485,000 bushels of wheat and 173,350 sacks of flour and in 1906 they were 33,485,000 bushels of wheat and 170,550 sacks of flour and in 1906 they were 33,485,000 bushels of wheat and 170,650 sacks flour. The wheat trade here has not lost sight of the fact that all of the big sacks flour. The wheat trade here has not lost sight of the fact that all of the big sacks flour. The wheat trade here has not lost sight of the fact that all of the big sacks of flour and in 1906 they were 33,485,000 bushels of wheat and 17,350 sacks of flour and in 1906 they were 32,485,000 bushels of wheat and 17,350 sacks of flour and in 1906 they were 32,485,000 bushels of wheat and 17,350 sacks of flour and in 1906 they were 32,485,000 bushels of wheat and 17,350 sacks of flour and in 1906 they were 32,485,000 bushels of wheat and 17,350 sacks of flour and in 1906 they were 32,485,000 bushels of wheat and 17,350 sacks of flour and in 1906 they were 32,485,000 bushels of wheat and 17,350 sacks of flour and in 1906 they were 32,485,000 bushels of wheat and 17,350 sacks of flour and in 1906 they were 32,485,000 bushels of wheat and 17,350 sacks of flour and in 1906 they were 32,485,000 bushels of wheat and 17,350 sacks of flour and in 1906 they were 32,485,000 bushels of wheat and 17,350 sacks of flour and in 1906 they were 32,485,000 bushels of wheat and 17,350 sacks of flour and in 1906 they were 32,485,000 bushels of wheat and 17,350 sacks of flour and in 1906 they were 32,485,000 bushels of wheat and 17,350 sacks of flour and in 1906 they were 32,485,000 bushels of wheat and 167,650 sacks of flour and in 1906 they were 32,485,000 bushels of wheat and 167,650 sacks of flour and in 1906 they were 32,485,000 bushels of wheat and 167,650 sacks of flour and in 1906 they were 32,485,000 bushels of wheat and 167,650 sacks of flour and in 1906 they were 32,485,000 bushels of wheat

75 PER CENT BUTTER IMPORTED FROM EAST

By Hyman H. Cohen.

More and better dairy cows are imperative needs of the state of Oregon and in fact the entire Pacific northwest. More dairy cows were owned in this territory five years ago than today. More butter was made in Oregon Strengthening of Clearing butter makers and milk dealers all over the season has entered the local mar-

than the wants of the demand justified has been well known to all for several years. However, not even the creamery men themselves, up to this time, had the slightest idea that the total make of the state was steadily decreasing. All were coavinced that they were making less butter than a few years ago and while a greater number of creamerles are in operation, the decrease shown by most old ones is more than sufficient to make up for the production of the newer institutions.

Butter Scarcer and Righer.

Once upon a time it was quite possible

Sutter Scarcer and Righer.

Once upon a time it was quite possible for Pacific northwest butter makers to secure a sufficient amount of butter during the flush of the season, for storage purposes. This butter was generally of sufficient volume to tide the trade over, together with the fresh make, until supplies had again become plentiful.

Durchase sufficient to spread in bread.

For a number of years there was considerable fear among dairy interests that the spread of the oleomargarine industry would cause a general weakening of butter values but this has been found an error—the price of oleo climbs with the value of butter for the former product depends upon butter fat for its creation.

Charge of 50c to 75c a pint more for

trade over, together with the fresh make, until supplies had again become plentiful.

During thep ast three seasons this has not been the case — an extreme shortage of butter even during the novement of the season has been shown and when the time of former of the butter consumed in the Pacific northwest was brought in from the middle west and east.

Such a condition is not natural and therefore the remedy is most simple. Just secure more dairy cows. It costs to see the industry was started—is now practically assured.

Consumption, which has resulted in large shipments of merchandise to the readily verified by the increase in freight offerings to the railroads and the coast-wise steamer lines. With this improved demand for textile fabric estable proved to the fabric

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Aug. 6.—Bar silver, 52%c; Mexican dollars, 44c.

London, Aug. 6 .- Silver, 24 3-16d.

Liverpool Wheat Market.
Liverpool, Aug. 6.—Wheat closed:
Oct., 7s 756d; Dec., 7s 856d.

DR'G OLGA

Cooke Co.

Commission Merchants Stocks, Bonds Cotton, Grain, Etc.

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Members Chicago Board of Trade Correspondents of Logan & Bryan, Chicago, New York, Sceten.

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SMITH WILL PAY YOU

10e for Dressed Veal.
12 e for Dressed Pork.
16e for Live Hens.
16e for Live Spring Chickens
25e per dos. for Fresh Eggs

ALL your money when you ship Smith. You don't divide with the idleman. Address all shipments PRANK L. SMITH MEAT CO.,

Fighting the Boot Trust POETLAND, OREGON.