

One Year \$1.50
Six Months .75
Three Months .50

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MOSIER BULLETIN

VOL. VIII

MOSIER, WASCO COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1916.

No. 9

ADVERTISING RATES

Professional Cards per month \$.50
One square " " 1.00
One-quarter Column " " 2.00
One-half Column " " 3.50
One Column " " 5.00
Business locals will be charged at 5 cents per line for each insertion.
Legal advertisements will in all cases be charged to the party ordering them, at legal rates, and paid for before affidavits are furnished.

"Tum-A-Lumber" Prices Still Low
('Tum-A-Lumber' A Buy Word for Good Lumber)

You never had a better chance in your life to close up deals that have been hanging fire. If there ever was a time to build—ITS THIS SPRING.

It is very unlikely that lumber will ever be as cheap again as it has been the past two or three years. With the Panama Canal open to get western lumber to the hungry eastern market—with Europe clamoring for lumber the minute the war is over—in addition to the great business awakening taking place all over the country, due to the fact that conditions are RIGHT and that America IS prosperous—well our best advice is to

Hurry Along Your Building

Many of our customers are using the complete blue printed plans with our correct estimates on material costs prepared and furnished by our architects and engineers—on Homes, Barns, Silos, Hogsheds, Granaries, Elevators and all other buildings.

SEE J. S. ANDERSON AT

The Lumber Yard

STRAW HATS

May first is the official date for Summer headgear to appear. Straw hats are not common in Mosier, but other signs of Summer weather are here. Let's make hay while the sun shines and save some of it for the rainy day that is sure to come

MOSIER VALLEY BANK
Mosier - Oregon

Base Ball Goods and Fishing Tackle
A good line of each at prices you can't beat

The Mosier Book Store

The Dalles Sanatorium
THE DALLES, OREGON
Doctors Wood and Bevis

Rented

Prepare for the renting season during "Wire Your Home" month, March 15th to April 15th.

Electrically equipped houses are seldom vacant.

Insure your property against undesirable tenants or no tenants at all by having it wired for Electric Service. The investment will not be great and the income will be increased.

We have unusual inducements to offer if you arrange for the work now.

Pacific Power & Light Co.

Mosier Scouts Win, 11-6

It was a defeated team of Scouts that returned to their home in Hood River Saturday afternoon, the Mosier Scouts winning the baseball game played here by the score of 11-6. The boys have been practicing faithfully and are endeavoring to secure a game with the Pine Grove eighth grade team for this coming Sunday at Pine Grove. A return game will be played with the Hood River lads at the latter place a week from Sunday.

Following is the local line-up: Guy Duvalil, c; Carroll Cole, p, capt; Roland Depee, 1st, mgr; Bill Carroll, 2nd; Frank Procter, 3rd; Ullman Welser, ss; Jim Depee, rf; Paul Bailey, cf; Orvall Bailey, lf.

BERRY MARKET OUTLOOK GOOD

(From Hood River Glacier)

With an unprecedented prosperity prevailing in commercial centers of the Montana mining sections and the agricultural communities of the Dakotas, the outlook for Hood River and Underwood and White Salmon Clark Seedling strawberries was never better, according to Wilmer Sieg, who returned Sunday from a visit to the berry marketing centers.

"I don't think," says Mr. Sieg, "that any states of America are any more prosperous just now than Montana. The prosperous conditions in mining circles have extended to lines of agriculture. Labor demands have never been bringing such values. Copper from the big mines has been contracted up to next March at 25 cents per pound. The present market is 30 cents, and every available prospect is being worked for this high price. The Dakotas are in splendid shape. Not only should these financial conditions prove a boon to the local berry growers, but a large quantity of berries of the northwest should be absorbed there next winter."

"With the Hood River district berries coming in the first of June the distribution this year should be the largest and most satisfactory ever made from the northwest. From what I have seen on my trip I would advise a further extension of this local industry. Only one thing can prevent us from securing a most excellent profit, and that is an unreasonable competition at home."

"Hundreds of carloads of strawberries have been shipped from Los Angeles. I have learned that this fruit is being sold at shipping point for from 50 to 55 cents per case of 15 full pint boxes; from 3 to 3 1/2 cents per pint. Hood River can thank her lucky stars that the strength of her organization will not permit of such values."

"Florin berries, which are controlled by the California Fruit Distributors, will be at their peak next week. Because of the organization that prevails at Florin, the growers of that district, from present appearance, will realize profitable values for their fruit."

With good music furnished by Chandler's three-piece orchestra at Hood River, twenty couples enjoyed a dance in Chown's hall on Saturday night.

L. J. Merrill motored to Hood River yesterday afternoon on business.

LIVE STOCK RAISING IN THE ORCHARD

By Gordon G. Brown, Horticulturist, Hood River Experiment Station.

The question of the practicability of allowing hogs or sheep in the orchard for pasture is an old and mooted one, yet one on which additional light is being thrown each year. Data is being collected by the local Experiment Station which should enable the orchardist to judge for himself approximately the desirability or undesirability of such a plan under his own particular conditions. The fact that the 1915 report of this station is not yet in the hands of the growers causes the writer to feel that a few remarks on the subject will be in order here and at this particular time.

Undoubtedly here, as elsewhere many orchardists will throw up their hands in horror at the suggestion of allowing hogs and especially sheep the privilege of unrestricted roaming in the sacred and respected domains inhabited by the fruit tree. This view is especially taken because of the well known tendency of the former to root up the ground badly and of the latter to eat the bark of the trees. However, experimental data collected locally indicates that there is much merit in the plan of hog or sheep pasturing of the orchard.

What are some of the advantages of such a plan? What are some of the economic factors as well as scientific factors involved because upon these points the desirability or undesirability of the whole scheme rests. In other words increasing the output of marketable products from a given area of land and increasing the capital without unduly increasing the expense involved are the features to be emphasized. Under certain conditions which the writer will attempt to enumerate the pasturing plan appears feasible and desirable under Hood River Valley conditions.

Briefly, the advantages of pasturing the orchard may be summarized in the following manner: (1) All of the land is fully utilized. In other words it is being fully employed for the production of readily marketable crops. (2) Leguminous crops are usually grown which when eaten are returned to the soil in a quickly available form. (3) Unless pastured too closely there is sufficient crop to turn under for green manure after the season is over or the crops begin to run out. (4) Where legumes are grown their nitrogen fixing abilities are to be recognized and appreciated. (5) Where crop is pastured labor is saved in cutting, curing and handling. (6) Where good animals and good pasture crops are provided, cheap and economical gains are made. (7) Green succulent pasture when thus utilized is worth more than its market value after the expensive labor has been used in putting it up in the form of hay. (8) More products are secured from a given area without greatly increasing the cost. Hence increased net returns.

There are few conditions which usually obtain in the orchard itself that do not make such a plan feasible. Other factors such as housing, breeding, killing, marketing, etc. are not touched upon here. Of course in very young orchards where an abundance of succulent foliage and small limbs are directly exposed it is doubtful if it is advisable to turn other than very small hogs in for pasture. Also the whole subject must be viewed in the light of shade or cover crops and their manurial action, which is a big subject in itself and will not be discussed here. Usually where a cover or shade crop is sown primarily for green manurial purposes it is practical to pasture as the manurial action is quickened. The subject of the availability of water for use both for pasture and fruit crop at the critical periods must also be viewed in the light of practical results. Just how such a plan will fit in with a permanent rotation in the orchard, labor distribution, etc. must also be considered.

The writer wishes to call attention to the observations made by the Hood River Experiment Station during the season of 1915 in the lower valley on sheep pasturing. R. W. Allan of the Umatilla Experiment Station was then in charge of the work. It will be well to observe that this is a class of animals which can be maintained without the use of grain and fattened for market solely on grain forage. Such being the case it was thought desirable to note the gains made on the leguminous crops such as clover or alfalfa and to study such other factors that indicate the desirability or undesirability of sheep pasturing in the orchard. It is important to note that owing to the shortage of sheep within reach of the district individuals were taken for the test that were considerably below normal in standard. The ewes wintered poorly and the lambs were small. On June 18, eight ewes and as many lambs were put on an acre of clover in a bearing apple orchard. At this time the ewes averaged 51 pounds each and the lambs 25 pounds each. At the end of twelve days the ewes showed an average of four and one-half pounds gain each, and the lambs fourteen and three-quarters pounds each. On August 9th, when the experiment terminated the ewes had made a gain of three pounds each while the lambs showed an average gain each of 63.7 pounds for the fifty-two day period. This shows a daily gain of 1.2 pounds each during the entire period.

Sixteen head of animals were kept for the first three weeks on one acre of clover. At the end of this time they were transferred to an area of equal extent for one week. During this time the clover was eaten approximately half off. Owing to the fact that the fence became broken no further data was collected and the animals given a wide range. The experiment indicates that during the early season before the lambs are feeding extensively eight ewes and as

many lambs may be kept on two acres of clover pasture; later three acres will be required. These are results of preliminary work here and it is hoped more trials may be made this year and further observations. Owing to the fact that they can be pastured in the spring not far from Hood River valley it appears feasible for them to be bought at this time, kept in the orchard pasture during the summer and sold in the fall.

These tests, with hogs were even more favorable from an economic standpoint. In one experiment near Oak Grove, 13 hogs were kept on a three acre patch of clover until such time as an adjoining tract of field grass became ripe enough to be fed off. Both crops were in an orchard near bearing age. The 13 hogs placed in this experiment weighed on an average of 73.5 pounds. They were pastured on clover, without supplementary feed, for 32 days. During this time they made an individual average gain of 18.5 pounds or .57 pounds per day. In the succeeding 30 days they were fed rolled barley at the rate of one half pound per hog daily. During this period the average gain was .44 pounds per hog. Owing to the fact that the animals made smaller gains during this period than the former period the relation of greater seasonality during the early season's growth to quick and economical gains is obvious. This is important. In the 58 succeeding days the animals ran on clover and pastured off the peas in the adjoining field. During this period they made an individual gain of .77 pounds per day. Thus the total gain per animal over a period of 127 days was 77.2 pounds, or .64 pounds per day. It is also worthy of note that 20 head of very small pigs also pastured with them during the entire time on clover. The exact amount of feed consumed was not determined. However, the gains of .64 pounds daily per hog was very good considering the amount of grain fed and indicates that there is profit in hogs in a normal season.

In closing it is to be emphasized that if quick and economical gains are to be made pastures must be selected. This means getting the animals on the pasture early while this condition still obtains. This condition may be maintained for a long period if sufficient moisture is available and the field of pasture given alternate periods of rest. This may be conveniently arranged by having two or three enclosures. These fields are then used alternately, the hogs remaining in each about a week or 10 days. In the case of clover or alfalfa the growth is allowed to become three or four inches high before the hogs are turned in to eat quickly. When the pasture consists of such crops as rape, kale and vetch which will stand such close grazing the growth is permitted to reach a height of eight to ten inches before the animals are turned in.

Changing the hogs from field to field gives the pasture a period of rest, during which the plants recuperate and grow rapidly. When the stock is returned to the field the forage is clean, tender and palatable, and large quantities are consumed. Owing to the rapid growth made while at rest, a pasture which is subdivided and grazed alternately is capable of carrying a much larger number of hogs per acre, other conditions being equal, than one that is continuously pastured. Hogs are inclined to root when the surface of the ground is wet or damp. For this reason the pasture, if under irrigation, is irrigated just after the hogs are changed from one pasture to another. This gives the surface of the ground time to dry before the forage is large enough to be grazed.

When conditions permit a grain crop may be desirable. This is especially true where there is a superabundance of moisture and the trees are making too much growth. Such pasture is very desirable when the hogs are nearing the limit of growing period and the fattening period is begun. Such crops as wheat, soft, club type, field peas and barley are especially desirable. These recommendations with reference to grain must be accepted cautiously as conditions usually are not adapted in the orchard for crops of this kind. With legumes, however, the limitations are much less.

An objection to the use of these animals usually is that they damage the trees and root up the ground. One method of avoiding this has already been suggested. Again, in such cases it is well to note that the use of animals, consequently poor feeders, or having a poor crop on which to feed. In either case, and especially where combined chances for success are small, a high grade of animal must be used and sufficient feed provided if results are to be secured. After the fruit crop is beginning to mature it is advisable to remove the animals to another field, as it is at such times their rooting habits are especially tendencies receive the greatest stimulus. This is especially so with low headed varieties, such as the Jonathan.

In closing the writer wishes to remind that observations in the valley are still in the preliminary state and that tests will have to be made over a wide field and under varying conditions before even general recommendations may be made. The attempt at this writing has been to discuss principles involved and the results that may reasonably be expected.

Miss Cowgill Lectures

Miss Helen Cowgill, leader of the boys' and girls' club work in this state, was present at the city school Monday. Her illustrated talks on canning and the varied applied arts were a source of instruction and interest. A number of the school patrons were in attendance. Miss Cowgill also lectured at the Rosedale, Rowena and Marsh schoolhouses. County Superintendent Bonney accompanied her on her trips.

Notice to Holders of Warrants

Notice is hereby given to holders of warrants against the City of Mosier that all warrants from 111 to 172 inclusive except No. 77, will be paid upon being presented to the City Treasurer. Interest to cease from the date of this notice. Jas. E. Cole, City Treasurer.

For Butter Labels printed in accordance with Dairy and Food Laws, call at this office.

LAST CLAUSE OF UNIFORM CONTRACT

The last clause of the "uniform contract," as provided in the Fruit Growers Agency, Incorporated, providing that "advancements shall in no case be made such as to pass title to the fruit," has been the stumbling block that has prevented the Apple Growers Association from an affiliation with the movement.

The clause included, it is said, in the contract to prevent a violation of the Sherman anti-trust law. Associations formed in the nature of the Apple Growers Association have hesitated to join the organization without the most minute consideration of the effects of the contract from all angles. It has been feared that the clause would not allow the sales organization desiring to make loans for financing its members would not be able to pledge fruit under its control as security.

In a telegram to George E. Hardy, secretary of the Portland Chamber of Commerce, Chas. J. Brand, chief of the Office of Markets of the United States department of agriculture, covers this point as follows:

"Uniform contract does not leave ultimate accounting with grower. Under uniform contract any grower's contract with his association such as used by Apple Growers Association of Hood River, Oregon, may be amended in such manner as to make all the fruit grown by such member liable for the payment of any indebtedness which the association is authorized to contract in order to make advancements to its members. The grower's agreement that a lien shall exist upon his fruit to secure the association indebtedness fully accomplishes this purpose. The distinction is found in the fact that the grower creates a lien on his product rather than makes a sale of same. A sale thereof strips him of all control over the product. A lien thereon leaves some control over it in the grower. The lien theory, however, furnishes the lender fully as much security as does the sale theory. There are legal and economic reasons of a vital character which make it necessary to insist upon the lien theory rather than the absolute sale theory. Any Oregon lawyer will be able to explain the difference and no doubt will convince you that the bank security is just as good under the lien theory as under the absolute sale theory."

ALL FRUIT PROSPECTS VERY GOOD

Prospects for record yields of all varieties of fruits were never better in the Hood River valley. Growers during the past week expressed some fear that the cold nights, when frosts prevailed in parts of the district, might have killed some of the earlier soft fruits, such as cherries, peaches and apricots, and caused injury to strawberries.

"I examined cherries, peaches and apricots Saturday," says H. Shepard, "and so far as I could discover not the least damage has been caused by the frost or cold rains. When apricots have not been injured you may be sure that no other fruit has been hurt." The frost from the recent strawberry crop, now estimated at about 175 car loads, should set a high water mark. The 1916 apple crop is estimated at from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 boxes, the largest in the community's history. Money spent for spray materials and power spraying machines has doubled that of any former season. Growers have followed scientific recommendations that have proven effective by past thorough experiments, and the apple crop is expected to run to a very high percentage of extra fancy and fancy grades.

Rosedale School Notes

The following pupils were neither absent nor tardy during the eight months of school at District No. 8:

Ora, Florence, Flora and Lenard Evans, Bessie Jones, Roscoe Davidhizar, Pearl McClure, Thelma Winan, Rheus, Burritte and Robert Isom, Bessie and Uncas Marsh, and Victoria Burton.

The following pupils ranked highest in their grades the last month: Seventh, Ora Evans, 98 8-9. Sixth, Florence Evans, 95. Fifth, Burritte Isom, 98 7-8. Third A, Roscoe Davidhizar, 97 3-5. Third B, Lenard Evans, 97. First, Uncas Marsh, 98. Primary, Bessie Gilliam, 96.

On May 1 a basket dinner was given by the patrons of Dist. No. 8 in honor of Miss Helen Cowgill, the leader of the boys' and girls' club work in the state of Oregon. At 2 p. m. she gave a very interesting stereoscopic lecture, using slides made from photographs which she had taken herself. She also gave a demonstration of canning which was intensely interesting. The following visitors were present: Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Burton, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Davidhizar, Mrs. C. C. Isom, Mrs. Wm. Marsh, Mrs. E. C. Rhodes, Mrs. Warren, Mrs. McClure, Mrs. Geo. Evans, Mrs. Gilliam, Mrs. E. S. Erntson, Miss Estella B. Parker, Mr. Mathews, Lyle and Sarah Parsley; also the pupils and teacher of District No. 8. Lillian F. Marvel, Teacher.

Court Allows Minor Improvements

The county court at their meeting on Wednesday, the first day of the May term of court, granted to Chas. T. Bennett, road supervisor, the sum of \$300 with which to grade and repair the McCargar road. This money was promised last year. Two fills will be repaired near the places of J. P. Carroll and one near the McCargar place. Mr. Bennett was also ordered to straighten the curves and build a new road on a better grade just below the present grade between the places of E. W. Davidhizar and C. L. McKenna.

Nichol & Company

—DEALERS IN—

General Merchandise

MOSIER - OREGON

Auto and Spray Time Demand Goggles

We carry a large assortment in both amber and smoked lenses. Tortoise Shell still holds the popular fancy and we are showing a number of styles in these mountings. We invite your inspection while our stock is complete.

W. F. Laraway, Jeweler and Optician

EXPERT SWISS WATCH REPAIRING
HOOD RIVER - OREGON

Suits to be cleaned, pressed and repaired may be left at Mosier Book Store. Will be taken to Hood River Monday returned Thursday. Special club offer—four suits per month, sponge and pressed, for \$1.50.

The Bee Hive
Cleaning and Pressing Parlors
Hood River, Oregon

Personal Service Dentistry

Why go to Portland for dental work? Do you stop to consider the service you receive from the hands of the dentist who is hired by the week to operate for you? Have your work done at home by the dentist who does the work from start to finish.

22k Gold Crowns - - 85 Porcelain Fillings - - \$1.50
Bridge Work, per tooth 85 Silver Fillings - - \$1.81.50
Gold Fillings - - 85 to 90 Plates - - 89 to \$1.12
Porcelain Crowns - - 86.50 Extracting - - - - 50c

Dr. Wm. M. Post

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A Full Value cigar affords and you'll say it is the best smoke for the money to be had on earth. The Full Value is not just an ordinary good 5c cigar. It is a smoke that you cannot match for the price the world over.

S. E. Francisco
Proprietor "THE OARS"

STEAMER TAHOMA

PEOPLE'S NAVIGATION COMPANY

CHARLES NELSON, MANAGER.

Leaves The Dalles 7:00 A. M., Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays. Arrives at Mosier at 8:15. A. M.

Leaves Portland on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays from Oak Street Dock. Passengers and freight.

Mosier Dock in charge of J. W. Huskey, who will meet all boats and attend to transfer. Phone No. 85.

Fruit Growers Attention

Will sell direct to planters, less agents commission, choice lot of cherry, pear, apple and prune trees in one year old 3-4 and 4-6 ft. grades budded and grafted on best whole roots and guaranteed true-to-name. Please write or phone

TRUE-TO-NAME NURSERY, Hood River