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ADVERTISING RATES

Table with advertising rates: Professional Cards per month \$1.50, One square 1.00, One-quarter Column 1.00, One-half Column 1.50, One Column 2.00

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The Dalles Sanatorium

THE DALLES, OREGON

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SPITZENBURGS SHOW HANDSOME PROFIT

(From Hood River Glacier)

The announcement of the average of prices received for the 1915 crop of Spitzenburg apples, as made Saturday by the Apple Growers Association, which has closed its pools on the variety, shows that the production of this variety is a profitable business for Hood River orchardists. The Association has made the following average returns per box on its Spitzenburg crop: Extra fancy, of sizes 250 and larger to the box, \$1.81. Fancy, \$1.47; C grade, \$1.10.

GOOD ROADS MASS MEETING WEDNESDAY

(From The Dalles Chronicle)

The Wasco County Good Roads association and The Dalles Chamber of Commerce have joined forces on the good roads issue and have called a meeting for next Wednesday night at 8 o'clock at the court house, for the purpose of launching a bond issue for building good roads.

At an informal meeting of the heads of the Chamber of Commerce and Good Roads association, which was held at the court house Wednesday afternoon, J. A. Elliott, of the state engineer's office made a report on the cost of building a road from Mosier to the Petersburg school house, which is four and a half miles east of The Dalles.

This survey was ordered by the county court which worked in conjunction with the state highway commission.

Mr. Elliott's estimates are based on the cost of building the road alone, and are as follows:

Mosier to the top of Seven Mile hill, via the present route, a distance of 7.3 miles, on a 7 per cent grade, \$29,000.

Mosier to the top of Seven Mile hill, via Dry creek, an entirely new road on a 5 per cent grade, distance 7.3 miles, \$61,000.

Top of Seven Mile hill to Chenoweth creek, 4.8 miles, on a 7 per cent grade, \$25,000.

Chenoweth creek to the city limits of The Dalles, 2.2 miles, \$3700.

East end of city limits to Petersburg school house, 4.5 miles, \$34,000.

The total estimated cost of building the new road, 18.8 miles, over the present route, from Mosier, to the Petersburg school house is \$91,700. The total cost via the Dry creek route is \$123,700.

The taxpayers of the Mosier district were represented at Wednesday's meeting by E. A. Race of Mosier. Mr. Race expressed the wish of the Mosier people to build a new road up Dry creek, stating that it would be a more permanent road and would accommodate more people who reside west of Seven Mile hill. Engineer Elliott also favors the Dry creek route, saying that his estimates on the old route left four and a half miles of the present road untouched, and that the Dry creek road would be more permanent and easily kept up.

The Chamber of Commerce favors the building of the road in the northern part of the county and it is hoped that a bond issue of at least \$300,000 will be passed by the voters of Wasco county. This would leave a large amount to be spent for road building in the southern part of the county, providing good roads on all main routes of the county.

The matter will be thoroughly presented at the meeting which is to be held next Wednesday night, and it is expected that petitions will be immediately circulated calling for a special election to vote on the proposed bond issue.

FROST DOES LITTLE DAMAGE IN MOSIER

While other districts have been hit hard by the frosts during the past week, the Mosier district has suffered little in this respect. A number of the orchardists a few miles south of the city in the higher altitudes report ice and frosts as well as snow which has caused some little damage to the various fruits. On the whole, however, the damage is slight. Manager Chatfield, of the local association, states that no serious results have been reported to him.

In many of the nearby districts, in the Dalles and contiguous fruit sections of the county severe frosts have wrought havoc with many of the crops, according to reports. Manager Chatfield estimates that the local cherry crop will be twenty per cent more than the yield of last year. Lack of pollenization will cause many of the cherries now formed on the trees to drop off. The apples are not hurt, with the exception of a very slight damage to a few orchards several miles south.

H. M. Seacore, who returned this week from a trip through the Yakima country, reports severe frosts, with the result that the apple crop is predicted at thirty per cent of normal. Other fruits suffered as well.

Mr. Ballou, representing Libby, McNeil & Libby, of the Dalles, was in the city this week conferring with the directors and manager of the Mosier Fruit Growers association relative to cherries. Mr. Smith, representing Denny & Company, of Chicago, was also seeking various fruits, and R. D. Fontana, manager of the Oregon Packing company in Portland, who for several years has purchased the local prune crop, was also here.

Mother's Day

In cooperation with the effort to foster the observance of Mother's Day, the Western Union Telegraph Company has provided special telegraph blanks, appropriately decorated with an artistic design of carnations and bearing the legend "Mother's Day," on which all messages of those who wish to send a word of greeting to their mothers on this occasion, by day letter or night letter, or in a short telegram, will be delivered.

GROWERS WARNED AGAINST BLIGHT

The following warning against fire or pear blight is taken from a bulletin of the Oregon Experiment Station.

Watch for fire blight. There are few parts of Oregon that have not been invaded by this disease. If not detected in its first attacks in an orchard and promptly eradicated, the disease increases rapidly and it becomes a matter of great expense and difficulty to overcome it. Wherever it is discovered, the fight against it should become a community matter, since its presence in one orchard is a menace to all the orchards of the community. In those sections of Oregon where the disease is being successfully held in check, the blight has been made a distinctly community fight and funds have been provided for the careful and thorough inspection of the orchards throughout the district and for the enforcement of the eradication measures necessary for the control of the disease. Where this has not been done, the disease has swept in, resulting in tremendous damage to both pear and apple orchards.

If any grower discovers a diseased condition that he suspects may be fire blight, he should send a fresh specimen at once to the Agricultural College or to his local fruit inspector for identification. In this way steps may be taken, if it prove to be fire blight, to locate the source from which it entered the orchard, and by the adoption of proper methods to eradicate the disease from the grower's own place and from the entire neighborhood. No one should try to eradicate the disease himself until he finds out from a reliable source just how to do it. Because of the extremely contagious nature of the disease, ignorant efforts can easily result in spreading it instead of checking it.

Fire blight is caused by bacteria of a particular kind. It may be recognized in general by the wilting and dying of blossoms, spurs, twigs and branches. The dead foliage clings to the twigs, turning black in the case of pear, brownish in the apple. The bark invaded by the bacteria also turns dark colored. When the disease is very active, bacteria ooze out of the affected parts in pearly drops that contain millions of individuals. This ooze is attractive to insects, which become contaminated with the germs and easily spread disease. The exudation also may be washed by rains or spattered onto foliage and green shoots and start new infections in this way.

The disease is carried over winter in the margins of dead areas known as hold-over cankers. In the early spring the bacteria become active in these cankers. From these sources fireblight is carried by insect, birds, etc., to the blossoms of other healthy parts, thus producing new infections that develop rapidly. The disease is often spread by unsterilized pruning tools. Any part of the tree may be attacked. It usually begins in the spring as a blossom blight. Water sprouts are very susceptible and the blight makes its way rapidly down such shoots to the trunk or roots where body blight, collar rot, and root blight may develop with the most serious consequences.

The season of the most rapid development of fireblight corresponds with the season of most active growth of the tree, and warm, moist conditions which accelerate tree growth also favor the increase of the disease. In general, the healthiest and most vigorous trees suffer the most severe effects. In addition to the apple and pear, quinces are very susceptible. Native pomeaceous trees such as wild crab, hawthorn and service berry are also attacked.

The only successful method of fighting fire blight, whether in a single orchard or in an entire community, is by removing the diseased parts or tissues. Water sprouts are very susceptible as infections are discovered, and by cutting out all hold-over cankers. In the fall and winter the trees should be gone over and inspected, branch by branch and limb by limb and the diseased parts cut out and the wounds sterilized. This eradication of hold-overs is of tremendous importance and where thoroughly done is of immense benefit. Later, as the disease makes its appearance during the growing season, active efforts should be taken to detect and eradicate every new case. In cutting during the most active period, the bark should be removed or the branch cut back from one to two feet below the point of lowest evident discoloration. If the outbreak is serious, such methods should be adopted in the orchard as will check the growth of the trees and thus tend to check the rapidity of the advance of the disease. All wounds should be sterilized with a 1 to 1000 solution of corrosive sublimate (bichloride of mercury). This material can be secured at any drug store with directions for preparing the proper strength. It will attack metals and therefore should be kept in clean wooden or glass containers only. The material is a deadly poison and should be so labelled. Keep a sponge or cloth soaked in the solution and wash the surface of every wound. The cutting and pruning instruments ought to be disinfected after each cut. Do not use the solution after it has become dirty, and keep the sponge freshly wet while it is being used. Brush and bark removed from trees should be buried at once and not left on the ground to attract insects.

Growers who are expecting to plant pears in the future will do well to secure information in regard to the fire blight resistant pear stocks which have been under investigation by Prof. F. C. Reimer of the southern Oregon experiment station, at Talent, Oregon. Prof. Reimer has made some very important and very encouraging discoveries in this connection which will be of immense value to the future pear industry. Inquiries may be addressed to Prof. Reimer himself or to the Oregon Agricultural College at Corvallis.

CALYX APPLICATION SHOULD BE MADE

"It is well to begin the application of the calyx spray as soon as possible," says LeRoy Childs, acting superintendent of the experiment station. "We are finding the secondary infection just beginning to take place. In view of the fact that young apples and a large area of new foliage is unprotected, the application is indeed needed."

"The serious infection of last year occurred at this time. The present unsettled weather conditions indicate a duplication of last year's infection, if careful spraying is not undertaken."

"The experiment station recommends lime-sulphur, 1-35, if the weather is cool; 1-40 in case the weather is warm. Add atomic sulphur at the rate of five or six pounds together with arsenate of lead, 5-100, for control of codling moth. It must be understood that no guarantee against foliage injury can be made; for burning is liable to occur under certain weather conditions. However, lime-sulphur is the most effective scab remedy. Much less injury will result from a little burning of foliage than from the spread of scab infection."

OLD ORCHARDS WILL BE CLEANED UP

From the Hood River Glacier

Prof. L. F. Henderson, who has just been appointed county fruit inspector to succeed H. M. Holbrook, will wage a campaign to keep the orchardists of this district free from disease pests, it is said. Non resident owners will be made to clean up tracts of trees that have been allowed to grow up to weeds.

"It was gratifying to us of the Upper Valley community to meet with such cooperation from Prof. Henderson," says Col. W. F. Tucker, who was in the city last week. "In our community is an old orchard that for the six years I have resided in the Hood River valley has never been sprayed or cared for. It has formed a breeding place for all kinds of pests. In my opinion we should eradicate such places. In time of an epidemic we do not hesitate to remove the cause. The life of Hood River's prosperity is based mainly on its fruit industry. We should weed out all of these pest breeding old orchards."

Fall Breaks Collar Bone

G. R. Wood, while painting the interior of Lamb's hall on Thursday of last week, fell from a scaffolding, breaking his collar bone and causing minor bruises. Mr. Wood had stepped on the end of a loose board on the scaffolding and was pitched head foremost to the floor. He was knocked unconscious. W. A. Marsh, who was working with him, called for help and the injured man was carried to his home. Dr. Robinson was called and placed the broken bone, which was protruding from the flesh, back into position, and bandaged the right arm and shoulder. C. J. E. Carlson is now assisting Mr. Marsh in painting the building.

Breaks Leg in Power Wheel

While trying to start the big fly wheel on the 50 horse power gasoline engine which furnishes pressure in the concrete reservoir used in the irrigation system by the East Hood River Fruit company on their tract east of the city, Hans Kollanderud Thursday morning caught his foot in the spoke of the wheel, breaking his leg. When he pulled the leg out from between the spokes of the wheel the break, which occurred between the ankle and the knee was such that the bones were protruding through the flesh. The result was a compound fracture.

Mr. Kollanderud, who is manager of the orchard, had been in the habit of standing on the fly wheel to start it each time. The engine did not start on the first attempt, but on the second round Mr. Kollanderud's foot slipped and was caught underneath the concrete foundation. One of the spokes caught his foot and threw him to the floor. Dr. Robinson was called and placed the broken limb in a wooden frame, and later when it is not necessary to dress the wound, each day, a plaster of Paris cast will be made.

Fruit Organization Committee Appointed

With its chief purpose the work of assisting in raising funds which will be utilized in organizing the unorganized fruit sections of the state, a statewide fruit committee was named recently by Governor Withycombe, who had been requested to do so by people interested in bettering conditions. The committee's work will be performed in cooperation with the Oregon Agricultural College, which will utilize its machinery already in the field and put trained men at work. It will be possible for Oregon to come under the new federal plan and reap its main advantages by definitely organizing the fruit sections and selling agencies. It is explained that the government plan contemplates a uniform contract system throughout the fruit growing districts, which, in effect, will permit organized selling to protect the interests of the growers without conflicting with antitrust fixing regulations. Leslie Butler has been made a member of committees that will work in organizing the fruit districts.

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