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MOSIER BULLETIN

VOL. VIII

MOSIER, WASCO COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1916.

No. 17

ADVERTISING RATES

Professional Cards... per month \$ .50
One square... " " 1.00
One-quarter Column... " " 2.00
One-half Column... " " 3.00
One Column... " " 4.00
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 adlvats are furnished.

Fourth of July

This bank will be closed all day on Tuesday, July 4. It is good for us all to stop and remember what we owe our country. We can be patriotic in our forgetful of the day, and perhaps for one day we can forget the troubles we have had of late with the Weather Man.

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

FOURTH OF JULY

Round-trip Tickets via the

O-W. R. R. & N.
Union Pacific System

will be sold July 1, 2, 3 and 4 with return limit of July 5 at excursion fares to points within 200 miles.

Call upon F. A. Allington

Agent of the O-W. R. R. & N.

for Information and Tickets

Don't Forget
LOW FARES EAST and YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK. Tickets now on sale. Ask for literature and full information.



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.

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MOSIER - OREGON

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Attorney-at-Law

THE DALLES - OREGON

DAVID ROBINSON, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon

MOSIER - OREGON

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Geranium 75c and \$1 per doz.,
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Residence 1931 Office 1241

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Hood River

RAIL AUTO

Leaves Hood River daily at 12:45 p. m. and 5:00 p. m. On Sunday at 6:30 a. m., 12:45 p. m. and 5:00 p. m.

Leaves Parkdale daily at 7:45 a. m. and 2:30. On Saturday evening leaves Parkdale 6:30 p. m.

Steam Train leaves Hood River daily at eight returning at 2.

Mt. Hood Railroad Co.

W. A. HUSBANDS
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MOSIER, OREGON

DR. C. H. JENKINS
DENTIST

HOOD RIVER, OREGON
Office Phone 1981. Res. Phone 323

NEW SYSTEM TAKES HOLD

COMMUNITY PACK ADVANTAGEOUS

Pioneer Packing Co., First Central Institution, is Successful and Adds New Members

(From the Hood River Glacier)

Judging from the present trend toward the new system, the day is not far distant when all orchardists in the Hood River valley owning tracts of 10 acres or less will harvest their apple crops through community packing houses. Three years ago the community system was first proposed by five growers of the Oak Grove district. Five growers, Geo. C. Gladen, H. M. Francis, Paul R. Hughes and D. L. Pierson, formed a cooperative organization called the Pioneer Packing Co. At the time it was not convenient for the orchardists to secure funds for the construction of a new plant. Space, however, was secured in a centrally located blacksmith shop, and the new enterprise has been successful.

Last season the Pioneer Packing Co. handled 8,500 boxes of fruit for its affiliated members. During the past week it has added three new members, O. T. Wessmeyer, W. F. Andrews and T. J. Annala.

The success of central packing has stimulated growers of other parts of the valley to initiate plans for such organizations. Meetings were recently held in the Pine Grove district, and already members of the Apple Growers Association located in that section of the apple district have offered to furnish 75,000 boxes of apples to a new plant that will be erected at some central point there before the harvesting season of the coming autumn. A meeting was held at the Thomas Flaggler home in the Barrett district the past week, when Barrett growers started a campaign for a central packing plant.

Without a regard to the appealing saving in cost of handling the fruit, community packing houses are justified because of the advantages accruing from a uniform pack. C. W. Hooker and William Dickerson, representatives of the Association the past season respectively in Los Angeles and San Francisco, declare that the community packing house is one of the best assistants the salesman has. Wilmer Sieg is a heart exponent of the system, and the sales organization is fostering the plans of growers of different districts in their efforts to finance central packing concerns.

Where an individual grower has a small crew of men at work engaged in the harvest and packing of his crop, the apples oftentimes are allowed to remain several days in orchard boxes before they are ready for delivery to association warehouses and placed in cold storage. This delay, it is said, in many instances results in bad condition of apples at time of distribution.

The community system is equally alike to grower and to the harvest laborer. The orchardist is freed from the bother of caring for a host of pickers and packers. Sleeping and mess accommodations are provided for at the central packing house. The harvest is assured of steady work over a longer period. Better help is thus obtained and held.

The community system also makes its appeal to larger growers, because of the resulting smaller cost of handling the fruit. The first example of the community system on a large scale is found in the huge packing plant of the Hood River Apple & Storage Co. which is not only equipped with machines for grading the fruit, but has its own refrigerating plant, where the crops of its members may be held in storage throughout the season.

A second Oak Grove community packing house will be erected this summer on the Suthoff place. It will be equipped with a new grading machine and the crops of a number of surrounding orchards will be handled.

Under the community system the apples, if the individual does not happen to have teaming facilities, are taken from the trees and delivered, properly graded and packed, at the Association warehouses.

The committee in charge of the Pine Grove community arrangements is composed of Dr. Stanton Allen and Clarence E. Coffin.

The Pioneer Packing Co. recently purchased one of the large size Cutler grading machines. This purchase will enable the company to care for all the fruit in the Oak Grove neighborhood.

GROWERS TO VOTE ON CENTRAL AGENCY

The board of directors of the Apple Growers Association Saturday decided to allow the growers of the cooperative organization to pass ultimately on the proposed affiliation with the Fruit Growers' Agency. The meeting of the local growers will probably be held July 15.

At a meeting of the board of trustees of the Agency held at Spokane last Saturday, amendments to the by laws and constitution of the organization were adopted as suggested by the local Association, the management of which recommend affiliation. It is thought now that growers will join the central agency.

Columbia River Highway Hours

Portland, Ore., June 24, 1916. Editor Bulletin: I wish to advise you that the Columbia River highway from Warrendale to the county line will be closed to all traffic, with the exception of horse drawn vehicles, from 6 a. m. to 12 m., and from 1 p. m. to 7 p. m. The road will be open to all traffic on Sundays.

I would appreciate it very much if you will have this appear in your paper as often as convenient, so that the tourists may be kept properly informed as to these hours.

We are going to pave 12 hours instead of eight hours per day, so as to have this work completed as soon as possible and not delay the traffic any more than is necessary. Very truly yours, J. B. Yeager, Roadmaster Multnomah County.

HOOD RIVER PLACED ON CIRCLE ROUTE

A 600 mile circle route from Seattle to Portland-Hood River, Glenwood, North Yakima, Ellensburg and thence back to the Sound is being given wide publicity by the Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

The Seattle paper recently sent a party on the tour to make a log of the route. The party consisted of Douglas Shelor, automobile editor of the P-I.; E. N. Turnell, a Seattle photographer, and Ray MacNamara, noted driver, who drove the Maxwell automobile which carried the sightseers. The following is a portion of Mr. Shelor's story of the trip appearing in the P-I.:

"When the motorist fully comprehends that the great Northwest has within its borders a four, five or six day tour of 600 miles, including every known variety of scenery, from meadow lowlands along the Duwamish to the great desert and wheat country of eastern Washington, through rugged mountains and residual valleys, at all times within sight of one or more of four great snow capped peaks—Mount Rainier, Mount St. Helens, Mount Hood and Mount Adams—then they will stock the machine, don their khaki clothes and be off on the great Cascade-Columbia circuit tour path found by the automobile department of the Post-Intelligencer on June 9, 10, 11 and 12. "The tour outlined and logged in this section traverses five nationally known routes—the Pacific highway from Seattle to Portland, 210 miles; the Columbia River highway, Portland to Hood River, 68 miles; the Inland Empire highway, White Salmon to North Yakima, 140 miles; Yellowstone trail, North Yakima to Ellensburg, 50 miles, and Sunset highway, Ellensburg to Seattle, 126 miles."

ADVANTAGES GAINED BY LATE THINNING

(By Leroy Childs)

Several advantages may be gained by not thinning the apples too early this year. From a purely horticultural standpoint the greatest advantage from a practice of this sort can be gained by early thinning in that by removing the unnecessary fruits growth is thrown into the remaining apples and trees. However, consideration of the crop in hand is equally important. Early thinning does not give the grower a chance to remove scabby, wormy or spray-burned fruit and thereby increases his crop production and grade.

The combined rains of the past few days will undoubtedly increase scab infection, which will not show on the fruit for about fifteen days. Growers who have used lime-sulphur recently should also wait through a spell of hot weather in order that they may thin out the sunburned apples, for there will undoubtedly be some.

Between the 1st and 10th of July most of the codling moths will have hatched and the wormy apples will be easily "spotted." Wormy apples should all be removed from the orchard and destroyed. Development of the worm continues if the apples are thrown on the ground, and the increasing numbers of the second generation of moths.

At this time the activities of the leaf-roller will be over and the injured apples should be removed. Thinning should never be attempted in orchards infested with leaf-roller until the feeding worms are entirely gone, for in disturbing them they are quite liable to leave an injured apple and attack a sound one.

Brother of Mrs. McGregor Dies

While in Portland two weeks ago, Mrs. J. K. McGregor received a telegram announcing the sad death of her oldest brother, D. W. Cross, in Oakland, Calif. While driving a spirited horse, the animal became frightened and ran away, throwing Mr. Cross out and tramping on his chest. He succumbed to the internal injuries 48 hours later. His widow survives him. Mr. and Mrs. McGregor visited at the home of her brother on their last trip to California four years ago.

Dreams That Were.

The dunce has disappeared from the schools and is not even pointed out in the streets as erstwhile.

And the dear old man who used to drop in a few hours before supper and decline to remove his topcoat because he had but a few minutes to stop and who lingered until he was invited to eat, when he accepted, and who remained until 10 o'clock in the evening and then remarked that it was time for him "to be shovin' up the creek."

And the fine old gentleman who came in from the farm carrying a change in a pair of saddlebags. When did you ever see a pair of these bags?

And the gracious lady, the neighbor, who never baked anything good that she didn't send some over to your house? Eh? — Richmond Times-Dispatch.

Telephone Church Service.

Residents on the island of Guernsey, in the English channel, are enabled to listen to church service in their homes any Sunday evening at a charge of about 10 cents. Policemen and firemen, as well as lighthouse keepers and other government employees, who are prevented by their occupation from going to church, are furnished the telephone service free of charge. At Platte Fongere lighthouse station sometimes as many as eight persons sit down together to hear the telephone service from a church five miles away. — Popular Mechanics.

Notice

Unless all dog licenses in the city of Mosier are paid to the city treasurer, J. E. Cole, by July 10, the necessary steps to enforce the city ordinance will be taken. Roger W. Moe, City Marshal.

SUMMER PRUNING SUGGESTIONS GIVEN

By Gordon G. Brown

Horticulturist Experiment Station, Hood River.

The orchardist is approaching the season when he must decide for himself whether or not it is desirable under his particular conditions to participate in summer pruning. With this idea in mind the writer shall attempt to present as clearly and briefly as possible certain well known principles that have been established and various theories that are being advanced with reference to a practice of this kind.

Since the underlying principles governing the pruning of fruit trees are in most respects the same the writer will for the sake of brevity confine his remarks to the apple, hoping that certain conclusions may be drawn that will receive a wide interpretation and application.

Leaving aside for the time being the mooted question of the relative advantages of summer vs. winter pruning the fundamental aims of the fruit grower should be as follows: (1) For young trees one to four years of age to secure a vigorous, well directed wood growth; (2) For the tree four to seven years of age to not only continue a vigorous, well directed wood growth but also to encourage the fruiting habit. In other words, to take such steps as will eventually bring about a proper balance between the vegetative growth on the one hand and fruit production on the other; (3) For trees older, to maintain such desirable balance and where lacking to establish same.

According to Professor C. I. Lewis in Bulletin 130 there are three lessons of primary importance which every pruner should know and apply with reference to non-bearing trees: First:

To choose and space the scaffold branches. This refers to the desirability of selecting those shoots on the main trunk or branches which will insure good distribution of laterals and avoid the crotches so painfully evident almost everywhere. Four or five branches on the main trunk will be enough for this purpose. The further apart they are spaced the stronger and better will be the trunk and the tree obtained. Most mistakes are made in that the grower after heading back the main whip give no further attention to the tree until the following dormant period. It is much better to watch such trees carefully for a month or so after planting and rub off undesirable buds or shoots and to suppress those which are making excessive growth at the expense of the others. Second, To keep main branches or sections of the tree properly dominant. If one branch grows at the expense of the rest of the tree then the weaker branches gradually become side branches of the two or three. In connection with this idea will say the average pruner makes either of the following mistakes: First, he may cut the tree level across the top. In other words he cuts all branches at the same height. In doing so a well balanced tree is prevented in that no attention is paid the relation of one branch to another. Again, he may cut the weakest wood most and the strongest wood the least, hoping that by doing so he may stimulate the former and discourage growth in the latter. The reverse is the case, however. Many make this mistake because of the standard rule which reads as follows: Cut hard to induce heavy wood growth and lightly to discourage the same. It is important to know that this rule holds true when we consider the tree as a whole but it has little to do with the relation of one branch to another. Cut the strongest branch hardest and the weaker ones less so. The principle involved is to discourage wood growth by decreasing the leaf surface and buds and to encourage wood growth by leaving same. Of course where the leader or modified leader type of tree is grown, one branch, the upper one, should be allowed the ascendancy.

Third, Avoid the sharp angle, equally balanced crotches. In many orchards we find the following treatment being given: On the main scaffold branches two laterals have been allowed to grow and have been cut back equally. In many cases they are poorly spaced also. The next year the same procedure was followed and again the next. The result was that branches all over the tree are in pairs of equal strength and form very sharp forks and naturally a weak tree because all the strain comes to the critical points; namely, these numerous balanced crotches. To avoid this choose a leader for each branch just as you would do for the tree itself (if the leader type is chosen) and suppress the other laterals accordingly. If you continue this plan you will have a much stronger tree because the identity of the original, naturally stronger scaffold branch is retained.

(Concluded next week)

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Bridge Work, per tooth \$5 Silver Fillings - \$1.50
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