

## EXCHANGE PLANS TO PACK FRUIT FOR GROWERS

Association to Do All But the Picking  
—Standardizes Pack by Uniformity—To Call for Fruit With Auto Trucks and Do Grading and Boxing, Precooling and Car Loading.

(By S. V. Beckwith, Manager R. R. Fruit and Produce Assn.)

The fruit season of 1914-15 has emphasized a number of interesting features. Not the least of these is the question of proper physical handling of our fruit and standardization of our pack, combined with economy and relief to the grower from some of his most irritating problems.

In our opinion a very large factor in the future success of the box apple and pear business of this valley will be the quality of the pack and packaging, and their absolute standardization insofar as this is humanly possible. The achievement of this result depends upon several important factors—method and time of packing, physical handling from the tree to the packing house, evenness and excellence of grading and packing, efficient pre-cooling and cold storage, and careful carloading. After this part of the work is done and properly done, it is up to the railroads and our marketing facilities, whatever they may be, to do the rest.

### All But the Picking

Of all these items of labor, there is only one, viz: the picking, that the Rogue River Fruit & Produce Association will not be prepared to perform for the growers this year. After a season's experience which has been trying to all, both in the quality of the fruit and the conditions of the market, we are most strongly impressed with the absolute necessity of concentrating the packing operations in one place and exercising strict supervision over all of the labor that has to do with the physical handling of the fruit. We believe that only in this way can a thoroughly reliable package be put out, which, on account of its standard of excellence, will eventually bring a premium to the grower, and will possibly enable us to sell our fruit at a higher price than the privilege of inspection to the buyer.

### To Pack All Fruit

To this end we have made our plans to pack all of our fruit, both apples and pears, during the season 1915-16 at our cold storage plant in Medford, and we are prepared to take the growers' fruit loose in packing boxes at some place convenient to his orchard, and to haul it, sort it, and pack it, furnishing all materials and labor, including boxes, delivery of shooks to orchard and box making and nails, for one fixed charge, which we believe will be actually lower than it can be done by the individual grower.

The result will be not only concentration of packing and constant supervision over the pack, but also concentration of all packing materials, with the exception of the boxes, which can be made up by us at the grower's packing house.

### Use Auto Trucks

The only possible criticism of this method as a whole we believe might be the chance of bruising the fruit by carrying it loose from some of the most distant ranches to our warehouse in Medford. We think that we can readily convince any fair-minded grower that this criticism is not just. Our plans contemplate the hauling of all fruit in automobile trucks. This means of conveyance has been thoroughly tested out by us this season with most satisfactory results.

We have repeatedly carried 175 boxes of loose fruit in these trucks at one time with practically no bruising—in fact less than has been experienced in the past in carrying packed fruit in wagons. Some of this fruit has been hauled as great a distance as 12 to 14 miles.

We propose and have made arrangements to use trucks the coming season, which will carry larger loads, and the heavier the load up to the capacity of the truck, the less the liability to bruise.

### Unloading at Warehouse

The unloading at our warehouse will be accomplished by means of an electric elevator, which will deliver the loose fruit as rapidly as it can be unloaded from the truck, into our second story where the whole packing operation will be carried on. In this way we will have our raw materials upstairs and our manufactured product will be easily delivered on gravity conveyors to our pre-cooling and cold storage rooms, and to the cars. This will enable us to

pre-cool every box of pears previous to loading, and such of the early apples as in our opinion may need pre-cooling. The waste of paper and nails and other materials will be ours rather than the grower's. It will be our duty to minimize this waste, and we believe we will be much better equipped to accomplish this than would be the individual grower in his packing house. This whole plan has been made possible by the advent of the auto truck. Without it in our opinion the physical handling of the fruit would present a much greater problem.

### 7000 Boxes Per Day

Our maximum daily capacity at present would be 7000 boxes or approximately 12 cars, hauled, packed and cold stored or pre-cooled and rolled. Another important feature is the opportunity to handle culls and fruit suitable for canning purposes, at a distinct advantage to the grower. The manufacture of canned cider alone this year has consumed in the neighborhood of half a million pounds of Rogue river apples that were unfit for any other use and would have been otherwise practically a total loss to the grower. There is a growing demand for Rogue river canned fruit—peaches, pears and apples—and the assembling of a comparatively large tonnage of this class of fruit will enable us to take quick and most economical advantage of the canning and cider markets.

We feel that this innovation is something that should appeal to every good orchardist as a means to improve and standardize his pack and at the same time to relieve him of responsibility, save him money, and find a much needed market for his waste product.

## NO AMERICANS HELD PRISONERS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Harry T. Rhoades, general manager in Mexico City for a Baltimore manufacturing concern, taken prisoner by Zapata troops, according to today's official dispatches to the state department report, has been released and returned to Mexico City. No Americans or other foreigners are under arrest at Piedras Negras as has been reported. On representations to General Carranza that vessels have been damaged in Tampico harbor and that lighthouses on the Campeche banks are dark, the general has agreed to start the lights again.

The arrest and holding for ransom of 180 Roman Catholic priests by Carranza forces in Mexico City, was attended by organized protests of the people. A procession of women marched to the Brazilian legation to ask the minister's intervention.

## DAYTON TESTIFIES IN OWN BEHALF

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Federal Judge Alton G. Dayton of West Virginia testified today before the house judiciary sub-committee investigating charges against him. He declared he had been "repeatedly misrepresented."

The case of the Hichman Coal and Coke company against officers and organizers of the United Mine Workers of America he reviewed in detail. A restraining order, which finally developed into an injunction restraining union officers from attempting to organize the employees of the Hichman company, was one of the factors in the charges against him.

Judge Dayton declared he had based his decisions in the case on the fact that the company had a contract with each of its men before they were employed, in which they agreed not to join a labor union.

"I never spent a year of such hard labor and close study as I did in that case," continued the judge. "I worked to such an extent that for the first time in my life I dropped in the street in a dead faint by reason of the mental strain involved in it."

## WALDO COPPER MINE IS PURCHASED

Dr. J. F. Reddy and A. H. Gunnell of Grants Pass have purchased the Waldo copper mine from the heirs of J. B. Gunn, and will operate the claims again after two years' idleness. The mine is located in Josephine county near Taklima, and is rated as one of the best producers in southern Oregon. 1912 1980 tons of ore valued at \$60,000 was taken out. The property has 4000 feet of underground tunnels, and tons of ore blocked out ready for mining by the gravity system. The mine will start operations as soon as the railroad is completed to Derby. The purchase price is not made public.

## SECRETARY LANE ADDRESSING EXPOSITION CROWD SATURDAY AFTERNOON



Franklin K. Lane, secretary of the interior, and personal representative of President Wilson at the opening celebration of the Panama-Pacific exposition, delivering the national message to a throng of over 200,000 people under the portal of the Towers of Jewels within the fair grounds at San Francisco.

## CRATER LAKE IN RAILROAD EXHIBIT AT WORLD'S FAIR

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 22.—A reproduction of the Pacific coast wonder spots in miniature—that is the main exhibit of the Southern Pacific company which 1915 visitors to the Panama-Pacific international exposition will see in the company's own building on the exposition grounds at San Francisco. The entire exhibit will be enclosed in a miniature woodland, with trails leading among real trees and foliage; with wild flowers growing on native soil, and the horticultural beauties of California and other coast states blossoming in full bloom, according to season.

Passing from the foyer into the central part of the building the visitor will find himself stepping into a different world. The entrance leads through the heart of a California big tree, just as the road passes through the famous "Wawona" in the Mariposa big tree grove. Here and there are the best views of the best known scenic features reached by the company's lines. Mossbrae Falls, near Shasta Springs, with her glistening waters, is just above the entrance, while Yosemite valley is seen in the distance on the right and Lake Tahoe on the left. As the trails are followed through the woodland other scenes come in view. There is Crater Lake, Ore., reproduced with a faithfulness even exacting the identical color of the water. Again there is Mount Shasta, with her towering snow-clad peak; Lake Tahoe and a picturesque view of the Santa Clara valley and Lake Observatory. There is Midway Point on the Monterey Peninsula; the Santa Barbara Mission; Catalina Island; the Riverside Orange district; Palm Canyon; the headwaters of the Truckee River irrigation project, Nevada; the Roosevelt Dam and Cliff Dwellings, Arizona, the famous old Alamo of San Antonio and a Louisiana plantation on Bayou Teche.

### AMERICAN SHIP SUNK

(Continued from Page 1.)

the naval officer in confidence the map of their mine fields in the vicinity where the Evelyn was sunk.

The minister from the Netherlands called at the state department early today to inquire what reports the government had received about the Evelyn. After conferring with Counsellor Lansing he expressed the opinion the explosion apparently must have been entirely accidental.

Chairman Stone of the senate foreign relations committee said he could see no complications arising from the destruction of the Evelyn. "An American vessel," said the senator, "ventured into an area known to be mined, and unfortunately struck one. So far it is not known what nation laid the mine. It is probable that a national claim for damages might be made when all the facts are established."

With Medford trade is Medford made

## PIUTE INDIANS GIVE BATTLE TO FEDERAL POSSE

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 22.—Advices from Grayson, Utah, by telephone to Dolores, Colo., today stated that the band of Piute Indians under Tse-Negate, which fought a desperate battle yesterday with a posse commanded by United States Marshal Aquila Nebeker, had been surrounded in Cottonwood Gulch, near Bluff. Leaders of the reinforced posse expected to renew the attack unless the Indians surrendered.

The telephone line from Grayson to Bluff has been out of commission much of the time since early last evening, and details of the situation are difficult to obtain. As nearly as could be learned at Grayson, however, the whites have been reinforced by bands of armed men flocking from the nearby settlements and ranches. It was stated that the posse, originally outnumbered by 52 to 26, today was stronger than the band of Indians.

It was believed that both the original party of redskins with Tse-Negate and the detachments known as Posey's band, which came to the relief of Tse-Negate after the battle began yesterday had been cornered in Cottonwood Gulch.

So far as could be learned at Grayson, there were no more casualties after the fighting in which J. C. Akin of Dolores, a member of the posse, and "Jack's Brother," an unidentified girl, Indians, were killed and several wounded.

Word has been sent throughout the frontier settlements near the Colorado-Utah line, and from all sides has come word that ranchmen are arming themselves and hurrying toward the scene of battle.

## SPREADING RAILS CAUSE IOWA WRECK

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 22.—The engineer was killed, a mail clerk fatally injured, the fireman is missing and eight passengers were injured when Chicago Great Western passenger train No. 1, southbound, from Des Moines to Kansas City, was wrecked at Talmage, Ia., today. The engineer was H. E. Maxwell of Des Moines. Spreading rails are assigned as the cause of the wreck.

## PRESIDENT NAMES TRADE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—President Wilson nominated the following members of the trade commission: Joseph E. Davies, Madison, Wis.; Edward N. Hurley, Chicago; William J. Harris, Cedarhurst, Ga.; Will H. Parry, Seattle, Wash., and George Rublee, Cornish, N. H.

## JACKSON COUNTY SCHOOL WINNERS GOING TO FAIR

(Portland Journal.)

Thirty thousand school children participated in the contest which resulted in the selection of ten winners to go to the Panama-Pacific international exposition with all expenses paid. The contest was under the auspices of the extension service of the Oregon Agricultural college in co-operation with the United States department of agriculture, the superintendent of public instruction, the various county school superintendents and the presidents of the various county fair boards. Each of the ten winners is given \$100. The contest was divided into ten divisions.

Andley A. Meyer hails from Lake Creek, Jackson county, and proved a winner in the potato project by growing 4136 pounds of potatoes which he sold for \$62.94. His garden was exactly an eighth of an acre, and on this he grew over two tons of potatoes. The cost of producing these potatoes, including the seed, rent of ground and cost of his own labor, was \$14, his profit on the eighth of an acre being \$47.98, which is equal to a profit of \$383 per acre. Good, pure seed potatoes, free from disease, are always in demand. The reason that most farmers do not raise more and better potatoes is that in place of saving their best potatoes for seed they plant scrub seed, using what is left in the bin after selling the best during the year. Scrub potatoes used for seed will produce scrub potatoes just as a scrub cow will have a scrub calf. When the potatoes are dug the very best should be retained for seed.

Clans C. Charley of Jackson county won his trip to San Francisco by raising one-eighth of an acre of corn which yielded at the rate of 117 bushels to the acre. He won the first prize at the state fair and because of the superiority of his corn and the publicity it secured at the state fair he was able to sell it at \$3.50 a bushel, which would have made his crop yield at the rate of more than \$200 an acre. He has helped prove that acclimated seed and scientific methods in the selection and testing of the seed and in the cultivation of the crop will out Oregon in the list of corn-growing states.

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## HIPPODROME AT THE PAGE TONIGHT

The thousands who could not journey to New York to witness the Hippodrome's greatest scenic spectacle, "America," will have the unusual opportunity to enjoy this marvel of amusement at the Page Theater Monday and Tuesday afternoons and evenings. The most sensational scenes ever staged in the largest theater with the largest stage and largest acting company in the wide world. The famous New York Hippodrome brought to your very door.

## RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SPRING SPRAYING BY DR. HENDERSON

### Apple and Pear

All apple and pear trees should be sprayed with a dormant strength of lime sulphur solution plus black leaf "40" as the tips of the leaves are emerging from the early buds. This is the best time for the application of a general clean-up spray. It is effective against scale insects, aphids, pear leaf blister mite and red spider; and recent experiments in other sections of the state indicate that it is also very important in the control of apple scab. In this connection I may also state that germination tests carried out in this laboratory on the summer spots of apple scab taken from frozen and decaying fruits at various times during the season show that these spores are carrying over winter in good condition. Approximately 100 per cent of the spores germinated within fifteen hours. This gives us an added source of infection which will probably be most successfully met with the dormant spray. The lime sulphur should be used at the rate of one gallon to nine gallons of water and one pint of black leaf "40" should be added for every 150 gallons of diluted spray.

Where apple or pear scab occurs, a second spray of lime sulphur—three gallons of the lime sulphur solution to 100 gallons of water—should be applied when the blossom buds have the cluster and the pink is beginning to show in the opening blossoms. This spray should be put on as a preventive measure, even though last season's crop showed only a very small percentage of scab infection. In most sections of the country this is considered the most important application for scab and is usually designated in spray calendars as the first scab spray. If leaf-eating insects are present, arsenate of lead paste may be added at the rate of two pounds to fifty gallons of the diluted spray.

The third spray should be applied just after the petals have fallen and before the calyx lobes have closed. This spray is primarily for the control of the codling moth, but where scab and mildew are present in an orchard they should also receive attention at this time. If codling moth and other biting insects are the only pests to be considered, any good arsenate of lead paste used at the rate of two pounds to fifty gallons of water will be sufficient. If scab is also present it will be necessary to add lime sulphur at the rate of one gallon to thirty-five gallons of the arsenate of lead solution or atomic sulphur at the rate of twelve pounds to 100 gallons of the lead arsenate spray.

Where mildew is a factor in the orchard, the atomic sulphur and lead arsenate combination should be used for this and later sprays. Subsequent recommendations will depend upon the seasonal development of pests to be controlled and will be recommended as conditions warrant.

### Stone Fruits

For stone fruits, the first or dormant spray of lime sulphur, 1 to 10 dilution, plus black leaf "40" at the rate of 1 pint to 150 gallons of the diluted spray, should be applied just before the buds open. The purpose of this spray is the control of the peach leaf curl as well as scale insects, peach twig miner, aphids, red spider, etc. The best time to catch the peach leaf curl is just before the buds open, since the majority of infections take place from spores which have adhering to bud scales and twigs over winter. As soon as the tips of leaves show in the buds they are likely to become infected. It is important that every twig be thoroughly covered with the spray.

For California peach blight and fruit spot, which occurs on peach, apricot and almond, a spray should be applied about the first week in May. Self-boiled lime sulphur, 8-8-50, or atomic sulphur, 10 pounds to 100 gallons of water, is recommended. A second treatment may also be necessary the latter part of May.

One grower in the valley reports using Bordeaux mixture, 3-4-50 formula, on his peaches without injury to foliage or fruit and with excellent results so far as control of the fruit spot is concerned. The application is made after the young fruits are well formed, just before thinning time. Neighbors and fruit dealers have also assured me that this orchard has been producing exceptionally clean fruit. I recommend, therefore, that other peach growers who have had difficulty in controlling this disease try this treatment out on a small block this season. Bordeaux mixture has been found very efficient in California as well as in Oregon, when applied in the fall. If we can use it in the spring also without in-

jury, it will give us an added advantage in the control of this pest.

### Apply Sprays Carefully

One frequently hears the complaint that a certain spray mixture is not efficient, since in a certain orchard it failed to control the pest for which it was applied. Inquiry in such cases often develops the fact that the spray was not applied at the proper time or that a part or all of the work was hurriedly and perhaps carelessly done. Further inquiry will usually bring to light the fact that a not far distant neighbor has used identical materials and obtained the desired results. This state of affairs was strikingly true in this county the past season, especially with reference to codling moth. The season, it is true, was exceptionally favorable for the development of insects, but this and poor grade of materials used can hardly account for all of the failures; a part of the blame, at least, must attach to careless spraying. There is a right time and a right way to apply spray materials for the control of insect or fungous pests, and they will not yield to any other method. The time to get apple and pear scab is before infection takes place. Once the fungus is in the fruit or leaves we cannot stop its progress. The time to prevent wormy fruit is before the codling moth larvae begin to feed in the spring, and the way to prevent it is to do the spraying so carefully and thoroughly that every calyx cup is filled with the poison and every edible surface is completely covered. The life histories of the different pests have been carefully studied to determine the most vulnerable periods in their development, and spraying recommendations have been made accordingly. It is important that such recommendations be carefully adhered to, since the life phases in fungus and insect development follow each other in such rapid succession that the pests are soon beyond our control.

Spray rigs should be put into good working condition before the season begins and kept that way. Be sure that everything is clear so that pressure developed at the pump will not be lost in the hose or at the nozzle. See to it that a uniformly high pressure is maintained (approximately 200 pounds) throughout the operation. This is especially important for the calyx spray. For this codling moth spray use a nozzle with a 45-degree angle, so that the spray can be forced directly down into the calyx cups; and make frequent examinations of blossoms in least accessible places to be sure that the work is being done successfully.

Arrangements have been made for studying specifically the codling moth problem of the valley this season, and with the co-operation of the growers we hope to be able to reduce the percentage of wormy fruit to a minimum. I shall be glad to discuss specific problems of fungus or insect control with any farmer or orchardist, and co-operate with him in the solution of these problems.

M. P. HENDERSON,  
Plant pathologist, Jackson county.

## A RAW, SORE THROAT

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And MUSTEROLE won't blister like the old-fashioned mustard-plaster. Just spread it on with your fingers. It penetrates to the sore spot with a gentle tingle, loosens the congestion and draws out all soreness and pain.

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