

# Hood River Glacier.

Published every Friday by  
S. F. BLYTHE.

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FRIDAY, APRIL 2, 1897.

At Sarcoxie, Mo., February 23d, was held a convention of berry growers gathered from South Missouri and Northern Arkansas. Representative commission men from different parts of the country were also present. From a lengthy report of the meeting in the Southwest, an agricultural paper published at Springfield, we learn that the convention was called to take action in regard to joining the American Fruit Growers' Union. Willis Brown was present and explained the objects and workings of the union. There was considerable discussion. A commission man from Minneapolis, being called for, addressed the convention and in his remarks paid his respects to the manager of the A. F. G. U. in terms that might not be considered complimentary. Mr. Brown gained his point, however, the convention by a tie vote, which was decided by the chairman, declaring in favor of the union. The delegates from the Sarcoxie association of berry growers thereupon withdrew from the convention. Mr. S. W. Gilbert of Thayer read a lengthy paper. He favored the union and urged the necessity of having a man to act as distributor, "to be paid a good salary, with headquarters at Kansas City, and remain there the whole year round." The following extract from Mr. Gilbert's paper shows that everything in the marketing of strawberries in that section is not always satisfactory when the "returns come in."

Almost any man can, after attending a few meetings of the state horticultural society, or reading a few reports, grow a good crop of strawberries, but how many are there today that have so manipulated their crops within the past two years that they have made a reasonably good profit on them? Many can, I dare say, the past season did not pay cost of picking and box material. It is so delightful to plant 5, 10, 20, 50, or even 100 acres of strawberries, spend your money lavishly upon the growing berries, watch, care and plan for them for a whole year, and then, after the crop is all harvested, find the profit on 25 acres is not enough to pay one's expenses to the horticultural meeting. Such an experience is very unattractive to the ordinary grower! This man who did not make enough money off his 25 acres to pay his expenses to the state meeting, only a few years ago—just before South Missouri and North Arkansas grew so many berries—had no trouble to net over \$500 per acre on this same kind of fruit. Some attribute this great difference to the fact that we have had a panic, and that people do not have the money to buy the fruit that they once had. Yes, this may be true and has its influence, but that is only a side issue as compared to the fact that the growers have no systematic method of distribution; almost every commission firm in the country wants every grower to ship to them, and in all probability two very reliable houses located side by side in the same city do not know what each other will have on the morrow for sale. Today, for instance, they have a good strong market, berries worth \$3 to \$3.50 per case, market firm. This information is wired broadcast over the country by both houses, possibly with the additional advice that they can handle two cars daily. How bright everything is down at Thayer when our manager, or secretary, as the case may be, gets that message. He steps around just as though he knew a thing or two, posts all the growers before he starts the car what a fine market they have; but oh, my! when the returns come in, his heart almost stops beating as he reads his telegram next morning: "Market busted; 17 cars in today. Don't ship until we wire." He awaits account sales, and when he gets them he figures that his 634 cases of strawberries net his friends 48 1/2 cents per crate. His picking and crate charges were about 50 cents per crate, so the growers had the pleasure of paying the entire expense of producing those 634 crates and a little more in order to be able to ship berries into that fine market.

According to the figures furnished the state department at Washington by Consul-General Ellis Mills, at Honolulu, the total population of Hawaii, as shown by the census just completed, is 109,020. Of these, Hawaiians head the list with a total of 31,019, Japanese come next with 24,407, Chinese follow with 21,616, Portuguese with 15,190, those part Hawaiian with 8,485, Americans with 3,086, British with 2,250, and Germans with 1,432. The remainder is divided between half a dozen nationalities. In the event of annexation of Hawaii to the United States the male portion of this undesirable population would become citizens with the right to vote. Thanks to Secretary Gresham's policy, we were saved this heterogeneous addition to our population under Cleveland, and President McKinley's declaration against annexing more territory may keep out of the heathen of the Sandwich Islands for another four years.

The University Monthly, a magazine devoted to the interests of the students and friends of the state university, has been received. It is a neat publication, edited and published by the students, and a credit to the educational work of the state.

The experience of a few of our strawberry growers, published in this issue, will be valuable to new beginners. We are inclined to favor Mr. Chandler's suggestion, to plant 30 inches apart each way, to allow cross cultivation by horse. The work of hoeing out weeds in the rows is quite an item in the expense account. We should aim to grow larger and better fruit, and giving the plants room and allowing the

sun to strike a 1 round would tend to larger growth and earlier berries.

### Methods of Strawberry Growing.

Last fall the GLACIER invited the strawberry growers of Hood River to give their experience and conclusions through the columns of the paper as to the best methods of cultivating their crops. Only a few have responded so far, and their contributions are given below. We hope they will be followed by others:

Mr. H. C. Bateham says: "The strawberry is one of the best crops to grow on new land, as the sod can be turned under and there left to rot and fertilize the plants without again being disturbed until the patch is plowed four years later. Early fall or early spring plantings do well, but late fall plantings are apt to give poor results. A plant set in November will not do as well nor yield as much as if set even as late as the following April. I am confident that twice as much water is often used in irrigation as there is any need of. If irrigated twice a week during June and followed each time with light cultivation, strawberries will need no more water until nature gives it to them in September. I know of several spring-set plantations last year which had not a drop of irrigation during the summer and they did well. The method of planting apple trees among the strawberry plants, or rather planting strawberries between the rows of apple trees, seems to be growing in favor and has several advantages. Not only does the clean cultivation and irrigation of the strawberry plants give the trees a good start, but the ground is benefited by the shade and fertilized by the water instead of being left bare to bake in the sun, as it is apt to do when no crop is raised between the trees. By this method the cultivation of the orchard, as an orchard, is practically done without expense until the trees begin to bear."

N. C. Evans has tried 20 or more varieties of strawberries, but only one of them even approached the Clark Seedling, and that one (Tippecanoe) will need further trial to prove of equal value. Mr. Evans' experiments have led him to adopt for his soil and location the following plan: Set the plants in rows 30 inches apart by 10 inches or eight inches in the row. A location sheltered from wind is very desirable, for winds whip the plants and retard ripening. The planting of double rows, with an irrigation furrow between, inclines the plants to a one-sided growth, and the inside of the double row does not ripen so well. Strawberries need irrigation whenever the ground becomes dry. The application of withholding of water causes no perceptible difference in the time of ripening. After the crop is off, irrigate sparingly. Allowing runners to set is a detriment to the following crop. A plantation can produce three profitable crops and no more. As a general rule, plants from an old patch are not good, for the runners are usually small and weak and the sets lack vigor.

Frank Chandler says that almost any ground in the valley that is clean is good for strawberries, but the warmest is the most valuable. Most of his patch is planted in rows 30 inches apart and 8 inches in the row, although he believes that a good plan is to set in hills 30 inches apart each way, so as to permit of cross cultivation with horse. August or early fall is the best time to plant. He irrigates by furrow next to row and aims to keep the ground moist all of the season so as to secure as large a growth of crowns in the fall as possible, so that the plants will have nothing to do in the spring but to blossom early. He never observed that irrigation retarded ripening. As soon as possible after crop is off the tops should be cut off. Bordeaux spray mixture will cure rust.

Mr. Gore is managing the LaFrance fruit ranch. He believes in planting in the spring, if it can be done early, otherwise prefers fall setting. He has been planting rows 30 inches apart and 18 inches in the row, but in future will set them 24 inches apart each way, which will give about the same number per acre, say 11,000, and with the added advantage of being able to cross cultivate. He prepares for irrigation by placing an 18 inch block in rear of cultivator, which makes a wide, shallow furrow.

C. D. Moore of White Salmon is located on sandy soil, sloping to the south. His plants are set in rows only 20 inches apart and 12 inches in the row, but the tops do not appear to crowd each other unduly. He cultivates with a horse cultivator. Best time for setting is August or early in the spring. He commences to irrigate when he commences to pick berries, and continues till the entire crop is off. One more thorough wetting in summer ought to carry them through to the fall rains. Immediately after picking is over he commences to cut off the old tops, using a sharp hoe for the purpose, and keeps the runners cut off by the use of a circular steel cutter, 7 1/2 inches in diameter. Mr. Moore uses his improved sprayer planter to set his plants. This rig consists of long wooden tweezers, with which the left hand handles the plant, while with a long-handled trowel the right hand and arm opens the ground and covers the roots. This is a rapid method and has proved very successful. Mr. Moore is very enthusiastic in praise of his style of irrigating, which is by means of revolving lawn sprinklers attached to hose. It requires much less labor and attention and saves on the average one-half of the water. The effect on the ripening berries is entirely satisfactory, making them fresh and firm, so that they ship in the best possible manner. The effect of an hour's sprinkling is a totally different matter from a rain storm, for the former is accompanied with clear, dry air and sunshine, while the latter, with its continuous cloudiness and muggy atmosphere, is sure to soften and damage ripe fruit.

Mr. Bradford and Mr. Ziegler, close neighbors of Mr. Moore, have adopted the same method of irrigation with most satisfactory results. Mr. Bateham believes in taking great pains to thoroughly prepare the ground before setting out strawberries, as the cost of good work then is easily offset by the greater ease of after cultivation. Most of his patch is set in rows 18 inches apart and 12 inches apart in the rows, or 20,000 to the acre. Cultivation is necessarily done by hand. On a more extensive scale he would omit every third row, have an irrigation furrow in the narrow row, and cultivate the wide row with horse. This arrangement is very advantageous in the picking season, as the pickers occupy the wide row and are not interfered with by the water furrow which is in the narrow row. Mr. Bateham uses lawn sprinklers for irrigation wherever he can secure sufficient head of water, and irrigates thoroughly during berry season. Spring is his favorite time for planting, and he has adopted the "Moore method" for doing the work. Tops should be cut off in July or August, with a hoe, and at the same time thoroughly clean out weeds, etc. Irrigate once or twice more before fall rains, but do not encourage a rank growth of top. Keep the patch thoroughly cultivated and cut off runners with a circular cutter or sharp hoe.

The county Christian Endeavor convention will be held with the Christian Church of Hood River in May. The executive committee will meet next Sunday at The Dalles to make preliminary arrangements.

## Home from their Journey.

Professors Cordley, Hedrick and Perout and President Miller of the O. A. C. returned home the first of the week from institute work at Hood River and The Dalles. At each point they were greeted by interested audiences, enthusiastic in the search for information relative to fruit culture, and with lectures illustrated with lantern views and magnified representations of fruit pests thrown on canvas by the projecting microscope; their visit according to the newspapers published in the locality were highly appreciated and most profitable.

Hood River is destined to become the great strawberry region of Oregon, no other known locality in the state being able to compete with it in quality, productiveness, and earliness of fruit. Added to these, it has a well established good name in our western markets. It is estimated that 25,000 crates of Clark's seedling strawberry will be shipped from the valley this season. Two pests of the strawberry, the leaf spot and the root borer, have made their appearance, but the strawberry men seem alive to the necessity of vigilance and will probably keep the pests well in subjection.

The apple industry at Hood River is on a firm basis although the growers feel that in the future they must restrict themselves to a high class of fruit in order to successfully compete with regions that produce a low grade as cheap or cheaper. High color, good flavor, and long keeping qualities, characterize the fruit grown here, and that these attributes are appreciated in the markets is shown by the fact that Hood River Newtown pippins sell for \$2.50 per box this year, an even dollar more per box than the same variety brings as grown in less favored parts of the state.

Speaking of The Dalles, it is not generally known but is nevertheless true that some of the best prune and apple orchards grown in Oregon are found in this locality. The trees are especially thrifty and are but little troubled with pests if we except San Jose scale and codling moth, both of which are being most vigorously combated. A good many peaches are grown at The Dalles and as a rule, pay well. The soil and climate seem ideal for cherries, gummosis being unknown; but as yet few cherries are grown, though undoubtedly the openings for such orchards are good. The Dalles bears fair to because the great market gardening town of the state. Early vegetables, tomatoes, cucumbers, melons, and sweet corn, grow luxuriantly and a large trade for these products has already been worked up.

### Why Not?

EDITOR GLACIER: We hear that the floating political excrement composing the Portland republican clique is anxious to have an extra session of the legislature called to pay off Jo Simon, Bourne and the fellow who hid out longer than Noah's beasts were hidden in the ark. Why not lift most of this burden from the taxpayers by having the governor convene the insane asylum patients in the state house, and then bar the doors against Bourne and Jo Simon's organ in Portland? We certainly would have as good a chance for "remedial" legislation, besides Corbett would no doubt be chosen senator as the universal choice of about one-tenth of all the Mitchell haters in Oregon—or about one-fiftieth of the popular vote of the state. W. L. A.

### Correction.

BELMONT, April 1.—EDITOR GLACIER: Your statement concerning the Belmont boys being defeated in a game of ball on last Sunday a week ago, is incorrect. There were none of the Belmont club in this contest. We do not ask this correction because of the defeat of the parties, whoever they were, who played; but for the reason that we as a club will not play on Sunday.

### Precautionary Measure.

EDITOR GLACIER: It is reported that a huge petition is being signed by the taxpayers, to strengthen the guards at the insane asylum, as it is feared the inmates will break loose and be returned—to the legislature. W. L. A.

### Reception and Farewell Party.

A reception and farewell party was given on Wednesday evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Potter to Miss Edith Potter and Mr. F. H. Isenberg. Miss Potter, one of Belmont's promising young ladies, has just returned from Heppner, where she has been attending school. Mr. Isenberg left Thursday for Wapanahita, where he expects to teach school. The young people were pleasantly entertained by the hostess; games were participated in and an excellent lunch was served, consisting of ribbon cake, cream cake, chocolate cake, pound cake, sandwiches, pickles and coffee. The young people departed going till a late hour. Those present were: The Misses Edith Lindsay, Bess Isenberg, Grace Lindsay, Ida Foss, Maud Parker, Ethel Lindworth, Eddie Allen, Emma Cunningham, Maggie Bishop, Maggie Frazier, Ida Nickelsen, Ethel Rigby, Hester Howe, Edith Potter, Mollie Rigby, Grace Wilson, Laura Ellis, May Boorman, Kittle Wallace; Mrs. Gregory, Mrs. W. W. Potter, Mrs. M. B. Potter; Messrs. Lloyd, Frohn, Ellis, W. H. Isenberg, Frazier, Boorman, Galligan, F. H. Isenberg, Parker, Gibbons, Straban, Gregory, Will Potter, Woodworth, M. B. Potter, Shoemaker, Rich, Cunningham, M. F. Isenberg, Wilson, Walter Isenberg, Roy Ellis, Warren Miller.

### An Agreeable Surprise.

Belmont lodge, I. O. G. T., was agreeably surprised during their regular session on Monday night at receiving an invitation from Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham to visit them after adjournment. The lodge promptly accepted, hastily closed and proceeded to the residence, where the literary exercises were continued in public, consisting of songs and reading the lodge papers, punctuated with the pleasing aroma of coffee, and soon an elaborate and toothsome lunch was spread and partaken of with great relish by these temperate athletes. It was voted an enjoyable time and the thanks of the lodge tendered for the pleasant entertainment. Belmont lodge has been enjoying quite a boom since moving to new quarters. New members received at nearly all meetings, and a good interest main-

tained. The lodge will miss for a short time two of our most earnest and efficient workers—Howard Isenberg and Edith Lindsey, who leave us to teach the "young idea" in other localities. The best wishes of the lodge go with them.

### A Heroic Deed.

Last Monday afternoon Mrs. Buchler and Mrs. Gosser were out west of the city gathering flowers and were accompanied by a little girl about six years of age by the name of Belat. Returning they were crossing Mill creek on the foot bridge above Ninth street when the little girl fell into the water and was carried down the swift stream some distance. The ladies, almost frantic with fright, started to her rescue, but came to a barbwire fence which they could neither get over or go around. They could see the child floating down the main current, but were unable to render assistance. Fortunately they saw Jim Busha, an Indian lad who is a cripple and goes on crutches, and called to him to save the drowning girl. Brave little Jim hobbled to the stream, waded into the rushing waters and rescued the child. Little Jim takes no credit to himself, considering his act only one which humanity demanded that he should perform, but it would be a handsome reward for true bravery if the kind people of The Dalles would give him some substantial recognition for his act.—Mountaineer.

### Substitute for Paris Green.

Prof. R. C. Kedzie, of the Michigan Agricultural College, has discovered a spraying compound which he believes to be more effective and less costly than Paris green, and which does not burn the foliage of the trees. The following are his directions for making it: Boil two pounds of white arsenic and four pounds of sal soda for 15 minutes in two gallons of water. Put in a jug and label "poison!" and lock it up. When you wish to spray slack two pounds of lime and stir into 40 gallons of water, adding a pint of the mixture from the jug. The mixture in the jug will cost 45 cents, and this is enough for 800 gallons or 20 barrels of spray. These 20 barrels will require 40 pounds of lime which will cost 20 cents more, making the total cost 65 cents for 20 barrels—3 1/2 cents per barrel.

Its advantages over Paris green are as follows: It is cheaper and the ingredients can be found in any village drug store; it is easily prepared and easily kept ready; it will keep for any length of time; it is uniform in strength; it does not injure the leaves of trees or plants; it colors the leaves white, showing how evenly it is distributed.—Rural Northwest.

### To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. Williams & Brosius refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Common vanilla is tonka bean—there may or may not be vanilla in it.

Schilling's Best is vanilla alone and is worth three times as much money.

Money-back.

For sale by WOLFARD & BONE.

WANTED—SEVERAL FAITHFUL MEN or women to travel for responsible established house in Oregon. Salary \$750, payable \$15 weekly and expenses. Position permanent. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The National Star Building, Chicago.

### THE SUN.

The first of American Newspapers, CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.

The American Constitution, the American Idea, the American Spirit. These first, last and all the time. Daily, by mail, \$6 00 a year. Daily and Sunday, by mail, \$8 00 a year.

### The Sunday Sun

Is the greatest Sunday Newspaper in the world. Price 5c. a copy; by mail \$2 a yr. Address THE SUN, New York.

### Special Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of East Fork Irrigation Co. will be held at the town of Hood River, on the 3d day of April, 1897, at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of electing three directors to serve until the next annual election.

V. WINCHELL, President.  
S. G. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

### Small Fruit Ranch.

10 acres 3 miles southwest of town. House and barn and young orchard. Good strawberry land. Prices \$50. Address E. C. Rogers, Hood River, Or.

### Strawberry Ranch.

4 acres of land for sale; 1 1/2 set to strawberries in all young fruit trees. Also, 1/2 interest in 30 acres, part set to strawberries. All within half mile of Hood River. Address Glacier.

### Idlewilde Cemetery.

All persons indebted to the Idlewilde Cemetery Association in the purchase of lots are requested to call and settle for the same by cash or negotiable note before the 1st of April, 1897, for the purchase of the west six acres, more or less, uninclosed portion, will be received between this date and April 30. State terms of purchase and present to the secretary.

### GAINES STABLES

Teams and rigs to let at hard times prices. E. D. CALKINS, Frankton, Or., 2 1/2 miles from town.

### Strayed.

One bay horse, 14 hands high; bad blotch on left shoulder and blemished left eye; 22 years old. Also, one gray horse, 5 years old; brand bar D on shoulder; harness and saddle marks. These horses were seen last in November. Any one giving information will be suitably rewarded. J. W. RIGBY, mar25 Hood River.

### For Rent.

Strawberry land in Hood River valley one mile from depot, in excellent condition for putting out plants this spring. Running water for irrigation. Terms reasonable. Address WILEY & CLARK, Cascade Locks, Oregon, mar25

### For Sale.

One horse power pump for irrigating. Good condition. Will sell cheap. Address WILEY & CLARK, Cascade Locks, Oregon, mar25

# Clothing.

We have just received a full stock of Men's and Boys' Suits, which we are selling as follows:

Men's Suits from \$12.50 down to.....\$3 50	Boys' Suits, with knee pants..... 2 50
Youth's Suits, with long pants, age 13 to 18, 4 50	Boys' Suits, with knee pants..... 1 75
Youth's Suits, with long pants, age 13 to 18, 5 00	Boys' Knee Pants, corduroy..... 85c
Boys' Suits, with knee pants..... 4 50	Boys' Knee Pants, wool..... 50c
Boys' Suits, with knee pants..... 3 25	

These prices cannot be duplicated by any concern in Oregon. Call and see.

## A. S. BLOWERS & CO.

H. F. DAVIDSON,  
—DEALER IN—

# Farm Implements,

VEHICLES, GARDEN TOOLS,  
Grass Seeds, Fertilizers, Etc., Etc.

A new and complete line of  
Canton Clipper Chilled and Steel Plows and  
Cultivators, Planet Jr. Garden Tools,  
Studebaker Vehicles and  
Hardwood Repairs  
for Wagons.  
GET PRICES BEFORE BUYING ELSEWHERE.  
At the old stand, opposite Mt. Hood Hotel.

GEO. P. CROWELL,  
[Successor to E. L. Smith—Oldest Established House in the valley.]  
—DEALER IN—

Dry Goods, Clothing,  
—AND—  
General Merchandise,  
Flour, Feed, Etc., Etc.

HOOD RIVER, OREGON

## WEST BROS.,

# BUTCHERS,

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND  
Choice Fresh Meats,  
Hams, Bacon, Lard,  
And All Kinds of Game.  
ALSO, DEALERS IN  
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

HOOD RIVER, OREGON.

# S. E. Bartmess

UNDERTAKER AND EMBALMER  
And dealer in all kinds of Building Materials, Wall Paper, Paints, Oils, etc., etc. Agent for the Bridal Veil Lumber Company.

### Lessons in Piano Music.

Miss Anna Smith has resumed the teaching of Music. Her prices are 50 cents a lesson, \$10

### T. C. DALLAS,

—DEALER IN—

## STOVES AND TINWARE,

Kitchen Furniture,  
PLUMBERS' GOODS.  
Pruning Tools, Etc.

### Repairing Tinware a Specialty.

### Paper Hanging.

E. L. Hood, who has had 8 years' experience in the business of painting and paper hanging, is now prepared to do this kind of work for citizens of Hood River. He can furnish the paper and put it on your walls at Portland prices.

### Fruit Ranch for Sale.

Sixty acres of land on the East Fork of Hood River, 8 acres cleared; 500 fruit trees in full bearing, 11 years old; plenty of water for irrigation; good house and barn. This place is in the apple belt; no pests. Apply to Mt. Hood P. O., Hood River Valley.

### To Lease on Shares.

Five acres of No. 1 strawberry land to lease on shares for a term of five years. Land plowed, harrowed, leveled ready for planting in spring; with refusal of five acres more in spring of 1897. Plenty water free. References required. Apply at this office. mar25

### SHOE REPAIRING

In the best and most artistic styles at the Old Reliable Shoe shop one door west of post office. Ladies' fine work a specialty. All work warranted. C. WELLS, Prop'r.

### Team for Sale.

A good gentle work team; mares. Will sell at a bargain. Address O. H. RHODES, Hood River, Or.

### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at The Dalles, Oregon, March 9, 1897.—Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at The Dalles, Oregon, on April 10, 1897, viz: NEWELL HARKAN, Hd. E. No. 4329, for the north 1/2 northwest 1/4 section 11, township 2 north, range 11 east, W. M. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Wm. Watson, E. J. Huskey, Frank Weider and Thomas Harlan, all of Mosier, Oregon. JAS. F. MOORE, Register.

### \$20 an Acre.

Eighty acres of land in Hood River valley for sale at \$20 an acre. Good improvements; 2 1/2 acres in strawberries; 40 apple trees, and plenty of other fruit to supply a family; nine acres in cultivation. Plenty of water for irrigation from private ditch. This place is one of the earliest in the valley for strawberries. For further particulars address the Glacier.