

POINTS FOR THOSE ON CREAMERY ROUTE

It would pay readers of the Hood River Glacier to write to the Hazelwood Cream company, Portland, Ore., for a copy of the booklet they have recently published entitled "The Hazelwood Way." "Make More Money Milking."

"We pay nothing for the Hazelwood name," says this booklet. "The extra Hazelwood butter costs over other creamery butter represents extra work, extra care."

"The farmer who ships cream good enough for Hazelwood butter is entitled to and is paid whatever extra Hazelwood butter brings over the general market price."

"Hazelwood gets its pay in the enormous volume of butter manufactured. Being equipped with the most modern machinery, having the most expert help and being backed up with years of successful experience in exactly this line, Hazelwood can produce at a less cost per pound than any other creamery in the Northwest."

"Every one who eats Hazelwood butter can feel that it is the clean, progressive, up-to-date farmer who gets nearly all the purchase price paid for every pound."

"Hazelwood pays for cream on the basis of the wholesale selling price of Hazelwood butter. No matter how high or how low the price of Hazelwood butter is, the butter fat in the cream is paid for at just 1 1/2 cents per pound less than the actual wholesale selling price of butter."

"As Hazelwood butter invariably sells at a premium because of quality, the farmer receives the full benefit of this premium. This is the nearest to an ideal way of sharing profits with the producer that has been devised by any manufacturing institution so far as we know."

"The Hazelwood way works exact justice between the consumer, the farmer and the creamery. The consumer pays a premium for quality; the farmer gets a premium for quality, and as a consequence, Hazelwood produces a volume of business, and is enabled to make a just profit."

Referring to the Hazelwood way of paying for cream, the booklet says: "Over \$100,000 is invested in butter-making equipment in the Hazelwood plants. Machinery new one year is torn out the next to make way for more modern equipment, the use of which tends to raise to a still higher standard the quality of the butter produced."

"Hazelwood butter would cost at least a dollar a pound if the daily output were as small as that of any one of thousands of average-size creameries now in operation in the United States."

"Up-to-date equipment, expert butter-making skill and thorough methods are all very costly, unless the expense can be spread over a very large volume of business. Owing to the immense quantity manufactured, this 'dollar-a-pound' butter is sold at a popular price, from 2 1/2 to 6 cents a pound over the grade known on the market as 'Fancy Creamery,' that grade being the best butter manufactured by most creameries."

"Over twenty graduates of universities and agricultural colleges are employed in the Hazelwood manufacturing force."

"Many methods and appliances now in universal use the world over in the finest creameries were originated and first used in some one of the Hazelwood plants."

"With this costly equipment and butter-making skill manufacturing their cream into a product which commands a premium on the market, and with this premium finding its way into their pockets, it is not surprising that the farmers who ship cream to Hazelwood take great pride in the quality of Hazelwood butter. They feel that they are practically co-partners with Hazelwood that the Hazelwood manufacturing and marketing equipment is their own, and that the Hazelwood brand is a partner ship brand."

"The pride the producers take in the excellence of Hazelwood butter is manifested by the interest they show in the quality of cream they ship. Every farmer who is careful to protect his cream from contaminating influences feels that it will be sold to the best advantage in the Hazelwood plant. He feels that it will be manufactured into perfect butter-butter so fine that consumers will gladly pay the premium it costs and will eat it with that relish and satisfaction which can come only from the use of an absolutely pure and perfect product."

Dairy Cows at St. Louis.

A report made by a committee appointed by the American Jersey Cattle club, from the records made by the dairy cows at the St. Louis Exposition, is at hand. The number of cows competing was 25 Jerseys, 15 Holsteins, 5 Brown Swisses and 25 Shorthorns. The demonstration was the most complete in a similar test, and its most remarkable feature was the large yield of milk by the Jerseys, and their staying qualities. The average daily yield for the different breeds was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Breed, Average daily yield. Jerseys: 41.5, 1,936; Holsteins: 33.4, 1,832; Brown Swisses: 44.2, 1,596; Shorthorns: 34.6, 1,279.

The estimated daily yield of butter was, for the Jerseys, 2.28 lbs.; the Holsteins, 2.12 lbs.; the Brown Swisses, 1.57 lbs. Three tests were made. Class A, the economic production of butter fat and butter. Class B, the economic production of milk for all purposes relating to dairying. Class C, demonstrating all the products of the cow, namely: beef and milk with their calves judged upon their best merits.

The herd average in Class A, net profit per cow, was: Jerseys, \$39.52; Holsteins, \$29.23; Brown Swisses, \$23.13.

The herd average in Class B, net profit per cow, was: Jerseys, \$33.31; Holsteins, \$26.57; Brown Swisses, \$28.09; Shorthorns, \$30.18.

In Class C, the dual purpose, there were 21 Shorthorns, 5 Holsteins and 5 Brown Swisses competing. The average per cent profit per cow for the dairy and beef points were for: Holsteins, 60 per cent; Brown Swisses, 50.7 per cent; Shorthorns, 44 per cent.

The following notes and comments are from the report: It cost \$5.48 per cow less to feed the Jersey than the Holsteins, and \$3.99 per cow less to feed the Jersey than the Brown Swisses.

The average net profit per pound on the butter was: Jerseys, 141 cents; Holsteins, 111 cents; Brown Swisses, 10 cents.

age daily net profit per cow of 6 cents more than the Holsteins, of 12 1/2 cents more than the Brown Swisses, and of 20 cents more than the Shorthorns. The Jerseys produced 9 of a pound more solids not fat to the 100 pounds of milk than Holsteins. The Holsteins average 72 lbs. more solids not fat per cow than the Jerseys, it cost them \$5.48 per cow more to produce it, giving the Jerseys a loss in net profit of \$3.30 per cow in solids not fat, or a total loss in Class B of \$7.06 per cow.

In Class B the best Jersey made a net profit of \$67.75 at a cost of \$31.99, a return of 211 per cent; the best Holstein made \$66.82 at a cost of \$36.57, 183 per cent; the best Brown Swiss made \$45.16 at a cost of \$33.49, 135 per cent; the best Shorthorn made a net profit of \$47.35 at a cost of \$28.57, a return of 165 per cent. The poorest Jersey made a return of 153 per cent, the poorest Holstein 94 per cent, the poorest Brown Swiss 105 per cent, the poorest Shorthorn 95 1/2 per cent. While the Holsteins produced 1430 pounds more milk per cow than the Jerseys, the value of the Jersey milk based on the fat and solids not fat was \$1.58 more per cow than the Holstein milk; thus the 1420 pounds excess per cow of Holstein milk was handled at a loss.

The milk of the Jersey herd was produced at a cost in feed of 38 cents per 100 lbs., and the Holstein at a cost of 53 1/2 cents, so that the Jersey milk cost 4 1/2 cents less per hundred than the Holstein. But this statement does not conclude the matter, for the Jersey milk contained 4.7 per cent fat and 13.5 per cent total solids, while the Holstein milk contained 3.4 per cent fat and 11.3 per cent total solids. If we consider the Jersey milk to have been worth say \$1.18 per hundred, then the Holstein milk would be worth 85 cents per hundred.

The Jersey milk contained 8.8 per cent solids not fat, against 7.9 per cent solids not fat in the Holstein milk. The Jersey herd produced total solids at a cost in feed of 4.3 cents per pound, and the Holstein herd produced total solids at a cost of 4.7 cents per pound. In Class B—"for the economic production of milk for all purposes related to dairying"—the Jerseys, with a production of milk averaging 41.5 pounds per cow per day, returned a net profit of 65 cents per cow per day. The Holsteins, with a production of milk averaging 53.4 lbs. per cow per day, returned a profit of 39 cents per cow per day.

The next important work to be undertaken at the Cascade Locks is the completion of the land wall of the upper lock. The earth bank now takes the place of the lock wall. The estimated cost of this item is approximately \$100,000, which amount is asked for. So far \$3,814,417.60 has been appropriated for the canal. During the fiscal year the locks have been operated continuously, and during August and September the lock was again cleaned. A valve was also repaired at a cost of \$3000. Allotments so far for the locks amount to \$59,232.17. The expense of operating the locks for the year amounts to \$8,931.67. During the year 1018 boats passed the locks, carrying 35,168 tons of freight and 64,463 passengers. The tonnage of these crafts amounted to 379,073. Bound down, 25,593,500 pounds of wheat passed through the locks, and the flour shipments amounted to 3,796,500 pounds, while miscellaneous grain shipments aggregated 6,297,000. Fruit shipments amounted to 1,673,000 pounds.

A Tribute to Hood River.

Portland Journal Editorial. One hundred and eight cars of strawberries were shipped out of Hood River this season and what amounted to 71 cars were shipped out by express. In all there were shipped 114,000 cases which, at an average price of \$1.75 a case, yielded a return very closely approximating \$200,000.

The results could not fail to be highly satisfactory to all concerned even though the crop was shorter than usual. Pretty soon the apple crop will be receiving the attention lately accorded the strawberry crop and then there will pour in upon Hood River another golden stream to make its people prosperous and its products famous.

Hood River is a section of the state of which all Oregonians have reason to be proud. The climatic conditions there are good but not extraordinarily exceptional, names of its products have become accepted the country over as a standard for superiority. Everything there is not due to the climate; very much of the result is due to the character of the men who do the work. Measured by this standard is there another community in the whole state that will fully measure up to the standard of Hood River? Is there another section of the state in which all the advantages are so thoroughly utilized, where man for man the same standard of productivity is maintained and where man for man they strive so hard, persistently and intelligently to achieve the utmost limit that is possible? It is not alone because Hood River produces the superior fruit that it is entitled to particular consideration, for in this respect it is equaled by several other sections of the state, but because while in other sections the highest standards are maintained here and there they are maintained everywhere at Hood River.

It is a section of which the whole state has reason to be proud not alone for what it has accomplished but for the example which it sets of thrift, hard work, intelligent endeavor and a determination to get the top prices by producing the very best products and forwarding them to the consumer under the very best conditions.

Light Apple Crop in Europe.

James Adam, Son & Co. of Liverpool, fruit brokers, have issued their "prospective report" regarding apple conditions on the other side of the Atlantic. It is dated July 15, and is as follows: "In former years we have always delayed the issue of this report until our views as to the crop prospects in this country were confirmed by the comprehensive figures published in the 'Gardener's Chronicle.' This year, however, the opinion as to the position of things in general, that we take this early opportunity of communicating to our friends the indications for the coming season, as viewed from present aspects. There is no doubt that throughout this country apples will be a short crop, as owing to the late frosts the fruit set very badly indeed, while, in addition to this, much of what did set has fallen, owing to the dry weather since experience. Of course some orchards that are in any way sheltered may have a fair show of fruit, but taking the growing districts as a whole, reports certainly indicate a short supply. Similar reports come from the principal fruit sections on the continent; Germany promises to have a very light crop, while in Holland and Belgium the yield is said to be much below the average. To these sources of supply, however, we need not attach much importance, as the appreciation of American and Canadian varieties is such that when they make their appearance preference is at once shown for them. It appears, therefore, that our markets will be open

for supplies much earlier than usual, in fact; it would seem as if fall apples would be wanted in quantity this season, especially the better and more attractive sorts. "As regards winter, we cannot help but take a favorable view, as the general condition of trade is much better than it has been, especially in Lancashire, where the cotton industry is particularly brisk, and for this reason our market, at any rate, is likely to offer a ready outlet for fruit of choice quality. We cannot, however, impress upon shippers too forcibly the advisability of careful grading and packing, as these are very important factors if good results are to be obtained. Many shippers, unfortunately, seem to overlook the fact that the charges for conveyance, etc., are the same on poor as on good fruit, and often send forward inferior stock, which ought to be kept at home, with the result that business is disappointing and unremunerative to them."

June Was a Clear Month.

The following is the report of U. S. Voluntary Weather Observer D. N. Byerlee, for Hood River, for the month of June, 1905.

Table with 5 columns: Date, Max. Min. Precip. Character of day. Rows for days 1 through 30.

The mean maximum temperature during the month of June of this year, according to Co-operative Observer D. N. Byerlee, was 76 23-30; the mean minimum 60 18-30. The mean temperature for the month was 66 11-90, the maximum being 82 on the 10th. On the 18th the thermometer dropped to 46, the lowest recorded for that month.

Very little rain fell during the month, the total being but 1.22. The heaviest rainfall was on the 27th, when Byerlee's rain gauge showed a fall of .65. During the month there were 16 clear days, 8 partly cloudy, and 16 cloudy. No storms occurred on the 16th, 23d and 24th.

Soothing and Cooling.

The salve that heals without a scar is DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. No remedy effects such speedy relief. It draws out inflammation, soothes, cools and heals all cuts, burns and bruises. A sure cure for piles and skin diseases. DeWitt's is the only genuine Witch Hazel Salve. Beware of counterfeits, they are dangerous. Sold by G. E. Williams.

Close Call by a Rattlesnake.

While Harvey O. Barnes, who resides on the Coffield place, Monday afternoon was sitting on some bed springs which he carelessly neglected to cover with his little daughter Velma sitting between his knees, whom he was feeding, he suddenly became aware of the presence of a rattlesnake in the springs just beneath his thighs and about three inches from the infant's feet. Knowing their traits quite well, his movements were cautious to avoid angering the reptile. He first moved the babe from its reach and then "went straight up." He benched the reptile with a pair of pruning hoops; it had eight rattles and a button.—Goldendale Sentinel.

Dangerous and Uncertain.

For sunburn, tetter and all skin and scalp diseases, DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve has no equal. It is a certain cure for blind, bleeding, itching and protruding piles. It will draw the fire out of a burn and heal without leaving a scar. Bolls, old sores, carbuncles, etc., are quickly cured by the use of the genuine DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. Accept no substitute as they are often dangerous and uncertain. Sold by G. E. Williams.

Why Not Oil?

Gen. Hoch's own notion is that water instead of champagne should be used in christening the battleship Kansas this month. Doesn't it occur to the versatile executive that the breaking of a bottle of anti-octopus oil on the prow of the ship would square with the external fitness of things?—Hartford Times.

Wasco County School Report.

County School Superintendent Neff has completed his annual report to the state superintendent, of which the following is a summary:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. No. of persons of school age, 5341; No. of pupils enrolled in schools, 3886; No. different teachers employed, 167; No. school districts, 74; No. school houses, 81; No. schools built during the year, 5; No. month's school, 63.4; Average salary male teachers, \$60.25; Average salary female teachers, \$45.53; No. districts levying local tax, 54; Average number of mills, 7.5-27; Financial Statement.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Cash on hand June 20, 1904, \$23,402.50; District tax, 27,550.16; County school fund, 31,392.48; State school fund, 8,459.62; Tuition, 667.70; Bonds and warrants, 16,111.00; Other sources, 1,343.93; Total, \$108,806.19.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Disbursements: Teachers' wages, \$43,998.04; Rent, 44.35; Fuel and incidentals, 4,392.98; Repairs and improvements, 3,769.27; School houses and sites, 10,204.93; Prin and int on b'nds, war, 12,858.02; Insurance, 696.90; Clerks' salaries, 924.10; Library books, 261.52; Other purposes, 4,173.13; Cash on hand June 19, 1905, 27,480.95; Total, \$108,806.19.

In comparing this report with that for 1904, it will be noted that there is an average increase in the number of months of school of from 6 to 6 1/2 months, also in the average local tax rate, and in the number of districts levying local tax. Thirty-eight made that provision last year; 45 this. There are yet 29 which should join the ranks. Then there has been an increase in the average salaries paid teachers. In round numbers last year \$59.20 was paid male teachers, \$44. for females. This year males have received \$60 and females \$45.53. The difference in the average is due to the fact that many of the male teachers hold positions as principals, and therefore, demand higher salaries. But 27 males are employed in the schools of Wasco county.

Will Stay in Hood River. The remedy that makes you eat, sleep and grow strong, called Palmo Tablets, will be sold regularly by Williams' Pharmacy, Hood River. These great nerve and constitution builders cost only 50c per box, six boxes \$2.50.

HOMESEEKERS

Don't be deceived by what certain parties tell you about WHITE SALMON. They are grinding their ax, and you may feel its sharp edge. See for yourself. Go to the depot and examine the White Salmon Berries.

Compare them with any raised in Hood River for size, firmness, color and flavor. It takes more than a "Rocky Bluff" to raise such fruit.

Come and view our beautiful valley; we can show you the soil, climate and location for first-class fruit and berries. Just as good land as you will pay twice as much for where you buy reputation. Land that is sure to advance in value as our valley develops.

Call at the White Salmon Land company, it is our pleasure to show strangers the valley.

White Salmon Land Co. White Salmon, Wash.

"The Ice Cream of Quality"

Pure, Rich Cream and the Purest of Flavors blended with unsurpassed skill.

SWETLAND'S ICE CREAM

Try a quart for Sunday's dinner. Special prices for picnics and socials.

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Sentinel Jr., Bean, Pomona, Rochester, Fruitall, Also Extra Hose, Nozzles and Connectors.

A full stock of Plows, Harrows, Cultivators and repairs, Grubbing Machines and Wire Cable, Aerometer Wind Mills, Buckeye Pumps, Holster Springs, Hoyt's Tree Supports, and Hanford's Balsam of Myrrh, Extra Buggy Tops, Cashion, Dashes, Poles, Shares, Singletrees and Neckyokes.

Planet Jr. and Iron Age Garden Tools. Now's the time to choose your garden tools, and choosing them you have a larger variety to select from than was ever offered. Whatever your implement wants, if they're satisfied here, you will have cause for rejoicing over their cost and long wear.

J. R. NICKELSEN.

Those Deering people

make mighty good implements

the kind of binders and mowers and rakes that save work at busy harvest-time. It would be a good idea for you to write to us about prices and facts—hear the Deering story before you buy either of those tools. We like to answer questions about anything a farmer wants—ask some.

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FRUIT, SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES AND GRAPE VINES AND SMALL FRUITS. Evergreens, Roses and Shrubbery. Remember, Our Trees are Grown Strictly Without Irrigation.

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with the water that is past, but unlike the mill, our past orders have been filled so successfully that new ones are constantly coming in from our old patrons. Are you to be one of them? Our Dalles Patent and White River flour is the finest that is milled, and is ground from the best selected wheat; in fact the cream of the wheatflour, and it makes the most delicious bread—white and palatable.

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All kinds of Seasoned Lumber in stock. The Little Mill with the Little Prices. Everything as cheap as the cheapest and good as good as the best. Mill one-fourth mile west of S. A. Helmers' store.

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Ice Cream, Ice Cream Soda, Ice Cream Waffles. Best service in new confectionery parlor of Cream delivered to any part of the city below hill. Phone in orders. Sheets & Gadwa

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CONSISTS NOT IN GETTING, but in keeping. A good way to keep money is to deposit part of your earnings each week in a savings bank. In this way you not only keep it, but you make it earn more. We invite you to open an account with us, no matter how small your earnings, or how little you are able to keep. Interest paid on deposits of One Dollar or more. Start your boys and girls on the road to prosperity by depositing one dollar to their credit and securing a Recording Safe in which they may deposit their earnings. Savings Department, First National Bank.

DEITZ

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I am prepared to furnish mill and slab wood, also other kinds of wood. I have a new steam wood saw and am prepared to do sawing. Also do general team work.

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Notice

All parties having stock of the Valley Improvement Co. are requested to deposit the same at Butler & Co's bank by the 1st of August, 1905. By order of the Board of Directors, M. H. NICKELSEN, Secretary.