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Farm News

(Seymour Jones, State Market Agent)

Co-operative handling of the product has increased and made profitable the dairy industry in Eagle Valley, Baker county, according to Fred Gover, a prominent grower, who says: "There is a big increase in dairying in the district, and what is more the dairymen control their business. Our cooperative association in 16 months will pay for a \$25,000 plant and equipment, besides returning 40 cents a pound for our product—and that is considerably more than the cream buyers would have paid us."

A very heavy berry crop has been partially harvested in western Oregon and has brought fair returns to the growers because of the facilities established at so many points for handling the fruit by barreling, canning and other processes. Cherries also are more plentiful than expected and are finding ready sale at 7 to 8 cents a pound for Royal Anns and as high as 10 cents for black cherries.

The number of radios on farms throughout the United States has increased the past two years from 555,000 to 1,251,186. One in every four farms in this country is now equipped with a radio set. Iowa ranks first, with 1,251,186. One in every four farms in this country is now equipped with a radio set. Iowa ranks first, with 1,251,186. One in every four farms in this country is now equipped with a radio set. Iowa ranks first, with 1,251,186.

832; Ohio 63,448; Kansas 62,055; Minnesota 54,860.

The Farmer's Sun of Toronto tells of a gooseberry brought out by the Experiment station of Ontario which is thornless and spineless and bears fruit of commercial size. It has been named the Spinefree and the fruit is of good quality, rather thick skinned, bright red when ripe and entirely free from prickles. Such a gooseberry growing in Oregon would make a valuable crop.

Latest government reports estimate 1927 farm crops as follows: Corn, the shortest crop in 20 years; fruits a very short crop; tobacco, a material reduction in the amount produced; potatoes, wheat, sugar beets, flax seed and seed grains other than corn, about an average; large crop of beans, peanuts and sweet potatoes, and a record crop of hay.

The Oregon Poultrymen's association in convention at Corvallis last week, elected the following officers: President, Edward Snow; Missouri; vice president, H. A. Putman, Clackamas; secretary, treasurer, H. E. Coby, Corvallis; directors, Mrs. W. H. Thompson, Canby and Ambrose Brownell, Milwaukie.

Montana is about to gather in the heaviest crop of wheat ever seen in that state and her farmers, hard hit for

some years, needed it. Oregon and the entire northwest are sharers in the bountiful yield reported from Montana, and with \$1.35 to \$1.40 a bushel in Portland, the prosperity and joy should be widespread.

Apple growers should now be applying the second spray for codling moth, if it is not already done.

A large part of the Klamath county worm clip was sold last week to a Boston firm for about 30 cents a pound.

Wasco Fruit Outlook Poor

The full fruit outlook for Wasco county, outside of the Mosier district, is very poor, a survey showed last week. Peaches and apricots are showing only in minor quantities, and few pears are grown here for commercial trade. The prune crop should be normal, however, with a probable total out put of 600 to 800 tons. The only apple orchard on which a crop is expected is the 200-acre tract of the former Durfur orchard holdings on which a well-shaft is being sunk. This acreage is expected to produce approximately 20,000 boxes, according to John Enders, manager.

It is interesting to know that insurance companies do not carry their own Automobile accident insurances. They protect their cars with a policy in another company. See R. E. Scott, 131-

MAZAMAS TO WORK TO REDUCE HAZARDS

Steps to reduce the large element of hazard in Mount Hood ascents were voted at a special meeting of the Mazama club council Monday night in the Pacific building, following the death of one of the members of a climbing party Sunday and the injury of eight others, says The Oregonian.

Of the eight injured, all except one were reported out of danger Monday. The exception is Harry M. Krebs of Linton, leader of the group which plunged down the steep slope in Coe park. Mr. Krebs, who was transferred during the day from the Hood River hospital to the Good Samaritan hospital, Portland, is suffering from several broken ribs and probable internal injuries. The extent of the internal injuries is determined. His condition Monday night was reported fair.

The body of Dr. Stanton W. Stryker, Portland dentist, who died on his way down the mountain from injuries he brought back to Portland Monday for burial. Funeral services were held at 2:30 yesterday from the J. P. Finley chapel. The services were under the direction of the Oregon Commandery of Knights Templar, of which Dr. Stryker was a member. Burial was in Rose City cemetery.

After a discussion of the tragedy, the Mazama council voted to enlarge the scope and functions of the committee on rules and regulations so that it can supervise more strictly the personnel and equipment of all parties. The committee, which previously has been composed of three council members, was enlarged to five. The new members appointed are Kurt Sleske and P. G. Payton, both of whom are veteran mountaineers. Both played a prominent part in the rescue work Sunday. The other members are L. E. Waldorf, chairman; John Scott and M. W. Manly.

Fred W. Stadler, municipal judge and president of the Mazamas, who called the meeting, stressed the point that the council's action was not an admission of previous laxity, but merely an attempt to increase the factor of safety. He also called attention to the fact that Dr. Stryker's death was the first to have occurred on an official Mazama excursion during the 35 years of the club's existence.

"It must be understood," said Judge Stadler, in interpreting the club's action, "that climbing glacial mountains is not an especially safe pastime. It has a very high element of danger and those who go on such excursions must always be prepared for accident."

"Many more tragic disasters take place in the European Alps every year than in the glacial mountains of the Pacific northwest. Yet the hazards are about the same, and those who go mountain-climbing might as well understand it."

"While fatal accidents on Mount Hood have been few, there have been many minor ones," he said. "There is always danger from avalanches, and an accident like that which took place Sunday is also a constant possibility."

"The Mazamas have always taken all precautions which suggested themselves. Yet the tragedy of Sunday had been gone over the day before by experienced climbers. Three veterans were in the party which fell. The day was perfect, and the element of danger was really much lower than that of the accident which occurred."

"The Mazamas design to make mountain-climbing the sport of the many, rather than the few, and for this reason we shall make an investigation to see whether Mount Hood can be made safer. It may be that the presence of two or three more veterans in the group would have averted the disaster. Perhaps some trivial suggestion might have prevented the whole thing. At any rate, the next time a rescue party is sent out, we intend to go ahead with one."

Farm Pointers

Being both nutritive and palatable cottage cheese is an excellent means of utilizing Oregon skim milk, says the experiment station. The well clabbered milk is cut into cubes and slowly heated in a pan of water to 100 degrees or more till the curd is firm. No stirring is done till at least 90 degrees is reached. When the curd is firm enough the whey is strained out. Ten pounds of milk produce about two pounds of cheese.

Hairy vetch is said by the experiment station to be a good seed crop where Oregon conditions are favorable even though growers last year found that flowers failed to seed properly. As a seed crop this vetch fills a national demand, and several years experience at the station indicates that good yields may normally be expected. It is usually planted 40 to 60 pounds of vetch to 40 pounds of gray oats, which make a good seed yield.

Oregon farmers are alert for new and more profitable crops, particularly for deficiency crops not now grown in Oregon but for which there is a ready market, says F. L. Ballard, county agent leader for the college extension service. In development of these new production enterprises the county agents are lending material assistance.

Examples of new production at a profit are increased acreage of string beans in Josephine county, head lettuce in Klamath and garden pea seed in Deschutes and Crook.

Importance of limiting acid soil in Oregon to maintain productivity is supported by recent investigations conducted by Dr. W. L. Powers, chief of soils at the experiment station. Soils so acid that staple soil-building legumes fail must be limed to become suitable for a permanent system of agriculture. Limestone on the soil so that favorable bacteria may develop and help make plant food available.

Many fruits can be grown in the Oregon home garden that under no circumstances are suitable for commercial planting, says C. B. Rehnert of the station. It is necessary that home-grown fruit for home use be of the highest quality if appearance and flavor are satisfactory. It is utterly useless, though to plant fruits unadapted to the region.

Weather Hot Saturday

The temperature here soared to 91 Saturday and residents left in numbers for cool retreats in the foothills around Mount Hood and Mount Adams. A heavy traffic was reported Sunday on the Lost Lake highway, and every available camping place around the lake was taken for the week end.

SNEDECOR WILL TALK TO ROTARY

Peter Snedecor, Portland attorney, and former international president of Rotary, will address the Hood River Rotary club at the Columbia Gorge hotel Thursday. Mr. Snedecor has just returned from abroad. He will tell the local Rotarians of his visit to Ostend, Belgium, where he was present at the international convention of Rotary this year.

At the meeting of the Rotary club last Thursday, the chief speaker was Carl H. Potter, director of the chautauqua, who gave an address on modern methods of trade expansion, retailing and salesmanship. He was introduced by A. B. Bennett, Rev. W. O. Livingston was a visitor at the club meeting.

SHIPPER'S COUNCIL TO FUNCTION SOON

P. F. Clark, head of the Northwest Fruit Shippers Council, returned Sunday from Yakima, Wash., where the executive committee of the new council held a meeting. Mr. Clark says machinery for the council will be functioning by August 1. Four district organizations have already been effected at Hood River, Wenatchee, Southern Idaho and Milton-Freewater.

"Within the next week," said Mr. Clark, "I expect the Yakima district group to be organized. This has been delayed because B. A. Perham, Yakima shipper, who has been appointed to effect the organization has been away. Mr. Perham is now home, and Yakima district will soon be ready to join the council."

Mrs. Clark accompanied Mr. Clark on the trip to Yakima.

RADIO NEWS

When Wilda Wilson Church, director of the KGO Players, found that nothing could take the place of a real kiss over radio, little did she realize that the radio drama audience would so heartily agree with her.

"Both kisses sound alike," writes a housewife, "only difference in warmth in voices following real kiss. I held up my fifty-two year old fist and kissed it, but there was no pep in it."

Another radio couple writes, "Real kiss comes over line and enables us to live the part to ourselves as we listen."

From a stenographer, "kiss on the hands sounds short and snappy, while a real kiss sounds like a rippling mountain brook."

"Altho I listened attentively," writes a DX listener, "I couldn't detect any difference between the kiss on the hand and the real thing. I should say the only difference would be to the 'kisses' and the 'kisses.' Quite a bit of difference there perhaps."

Here's one from an old couple, "I have had thirty-two years of married kisses and still enjoy them. It is the old-fashioned thing left from by-gone days. Let us have the real thing in kisses."

Another Oaklander writes: "The synthetic kiss always sounds so smacky. Real one is more substantial."

A high school girl writes, "Though I am inexperienced and untrained to the sounds of the kiss, the real kiss has a truer ring."

This from Hollywood, "Synthetic kiss is all right when you kiss a lily-white hand, but radio audiences would rather have it planted on a beautiful little bow mouth."

An Oregon listener, "You know there are miners, ranchers, goat and sheep herders, spinsters and bootleggers scattered among the big trees up here and I know they all want the genuine kiss."

From a city elf dweller, "There are so many synthetic things nowadays, synthetic jewels, liquor and people, please leave us the real kiss."

Raising Baby Full Time Job

(By Dr. Frederick D. Stricker, of the Oregon State Board of Health.)
Some English novelists have recently been carrying on quite a warm discussion as to whether or not raising a baby requires full-time attention. This discussion has been carried on in the English newspapers, magazines and over the radio. Quite a few echoes have reached this side of the water already. Although the discussion has been carried on in the stolid manner characteristic of Englishmen, quite a bit of it has been very pointed. One woman novelist, very much on the affirmative side of the question, writes that she once ran a baby herself. She waxes very eloquent on the necessity for entertaining the baby and to keep the baby from getting bored, all of which any mother or nurse would appreciate.

Resigning all levity, however, the raising of a baby is certainly a full-time job, if it is carried on in a proper and successful manner, and in a manner agreeable to the best interest of the baby and the parents. A baby demands constant attention twenty-four hours out of the day. Some ear must be listening to its slightest cry, be it midnight or morning, and if the cry is not heeded, disaster may result. One woman writing, recalled a statement that she heard her father make when she was a child, that it was quite a common thing for him to get up at least twenty "dings" of water. The parent must be alert at every sound and call. A sudden change of weather may demand more cover; a matter of thirty minutes or more might prove disastrous to the baby if delayed that long; and a thousand and one things demand attention day and night. The baby's food must be just right, and it must be given at the exact minute scheduled for baby's best interest; the clothing must be constantly adjusted; it must be protected from flies and other pests and dangers; if must be constantly watched for symptoms of illness, and immediate action taken when such occurs. In fact, if there is any job in the whole world requiring all the time of at least one individual, it is the job of properly looking after a baby. For the good of the world and of the race, very near a hundred per cent of mothers find this job attractive and appealing, and find it a joy and pleasure instead of drudgery. It is well that such is the case, but it is none the less hard on the mother.

Yes, indeed, raising a baby, as the English woman novelist puts it, is a full-time job.

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OREGON FRUIT PRICE PROSPECTS GOOD

(By John M. Lowndale in Oregonian)
Oregon will have good fruit crop this year—not so large as in former years, but on the whole quite satisfactory. Where production shows a falling off, as in the case of apples, it is probable that higher prices will offset the decrease.

Last year when a bumper apple crop was produced, it was foreseen that the yield this year would be lighter, as a heavy crop is nearly always followed by a smaller one. The total production in Oregon this year is officially estimated at 4,555,000 boxes, or 1,918,000 boxes less than normal, and the commercial production, on which trading is based, at 2,922,000 boxes as against 5,100,000 boxes in 1926.

The June drop of all tree fruits was less than usual, and with the excellent soil moisture conditions which have prevailed, it is believed that the sizes will be larger than was anticipated earlier in the season.

The same shortage of apples, as compared with last year, is reported from nearly every state; in fact, only Idaho shows an increase. The five western states that pack in boxes are estimated to have 34,917,000 boxes as compared with 42,976,000 boxes last year.

For the United States as a whole the commercial apple production is figured at 26,179,000 barrels. Last year the output was 30,005,000 barrels, and the five-year average production for the country is 33,647,000 barrels. That price will be better than in 1926 is the natural conclusion in view of the smallness of the apple crop. In California, where the season starts earlier than elsewhere, the association handling Gravenstein has set a minimum price of \$2.25 per box for fancy grade fruit of large sizes, and \$2 for medium sizes of apples.

The demand has been active and advance sales were numerous. These apples will be shipped to Europe. In the northwest it is believed that buying on a large scale will not begin until after the apple harvest, owing to the uncertainty as to the tonnage.

The pear crop of Oregon this year is of fair size, being estimated at 1,128,000 bushels. The normal crop is 1,368,000 bushels, while last year 2,100,000 bushels were grown. For the whole country the official estimate is 11,600,000 bushels against 25,644,000 bushels last year.

Price prospects in Oregon are good, judging from offers that are being made in the Rogue river district. In Josephine county about half of the Bartlett pear crop has been contracted to canners at guaranteed minimum prices of \$35 to \$4 a ton.

The prune crop will be larger than expected earlier in the season, but at that may not exceed 50 per cent of last year's very good yield. As is the case with apples, the shortage is due to the crop of fruiting caused by the heavy production last season. There is some uncertainty as to what prices will be, but a fairly good market is anticipated. The harvesting season will be later than usual.

Cherry growers in western Oregon have had a very good season, as the bulk of the northwestern crop was in this section. There was a very active demand for the fruit and most of the growers received high prices.

Berry crops were also large. Strawberry growers who contracted to sell their crops realized good prices, but later some of the packers were swamped with fruit and the lack of sufficient cold storage space proved a handicap. Prices in the open market later declined, but strawberries made a good recovery before the season closed. Canners were not so keen to take raspberries, owing to the heavy carry-over of canned and barreled fruit from last year's crop, and contract prices ranged about 65 per cent of those of last season.

Loganberries are selling at about the same price as a year ago, with the crop about half as large.

As a whole the outlook for the Rogue river valley fruit crop is favorable at the present time with good prices in sight, and unless something unforeseen occurs to the pear and apple crops the fruit men of the valley will have a profitable year.

The pear crop is estimated at this time as approximately 1700 cars, which is 80 per cent of last year's tonnage, and of excellent quality and large sizes. The market outlook for pears is quite favorable. In fact some good offers have already been made which would indicate good prices for most varieties of pears.

The picking of Bartlett pears will start about August 8.

A normal crop of apples for the valley, estimated at approximately 300 cars, of which 95 per cent are of the Newtown variety, is predicted. The apples will be of large sizes. There already has been some activity in apple sales at reasonable prices.

Every tested arrangement has been made by the fruit men to comply with the residue spray requirement of the government and this season no trouble whatever is anticipated in that regard. In fact the Rogue river valley growers and shippers have the reputation of having made the most enlightened investigation and progress in adopting remedial methods since this spray residue matter came up so unexpectedly last year with such disastrous results.

Nation's Apple Crop Less

Apple production will be considerably smaller than last year, according to the July 1 report of the United States Department of Agriculture. Estimates place the total production for this year at 26,179,000 barrels as against 39,416,000 barrels last season.

Almost without exception, the leading states will have fewer apples this year, the report shows. Washington with 7,242,000 barrels predicted for 1927, will have a smaller crop than in 1926 when 8,550,000 barrels were produced. New York state will have 3,968,000 barrels this season, compared with 6,500,000 barrels last year; Pennsylvania will have 991,000 barrels as against 1,790,000 barrels in 1926; Virginia is expected to produce 1,855,000 barrels, compared with 3,700,000 barrels last year; Oregon, 974,000 barrels as against 1,700,000 barrels in 1926; California, 1,549,000 barrels, compared with 2,048,000 barrels last year. Idaho is an exception and is expected to have 1,250,000 barrels this year as against 1,250,000 barrels last season.

Climb Notes

(By L. E. Walker)
Raymond Black, of Melbourne, Australia, perhaps received the greatest thrill of any of the climbers. He had never come into intimate contact with snow before, but he made the top and back in record time.

The weather conditions were ideal Saturday for mountain climbing. It is unusual, at this time of year, to

make the trip to the peak in snow, according to the more experienced climbers. The danger from falling rocks was at a minimum, only two or four small ones being seen sliding near the climber.

The official "crab" of the Oregon State Climbers' Association, which has been the subject of much of the credit for making the ascent of the mountain successful. His constant crawling about, reaching for or other seemed to help keep the spirits of the climbers from lagging.

It is worth any energy expended climbing Mount Hood to watch O'Connell come down the side. His weight seems to carry him over rough spots.

During an exceedingly hard climb a prominent Hood River business man was heard to remark, "D—n Mount Hood!" When the summit was gained and a rest taken he retracted his statement, however, and was enthusiastic about the next chance he would have to climb.

The Auxiliary deserves no little credit for the efficient manner in which they handled the cañon. The "chow" was above par.

Chas. Carson, Hood River business man, and Bob Lovell, professional of the Hood River and The Dalles golf clubs, no doubt set records for driving golf balls when they teed off from the summit Saturday.

The manner in which Ray Conway guided Webster Foss to the top is worthy of special commendation.

The devotional service, led by Ray Conway at the edge of Elliot glacier Sunday morning, was one of the most inspiring moments of the entire trip. The service was simple in form and yet carried an impressive and inspiring message to the group of people assembled there.

While members of the Hood River Crag Rats and American Legion post, who aided Sunday in the rescue of the Mazama party which slipped into a crevasse, high up on Coe glacier, participated in many activities that were hazardous, only one casualty resulted. Thanks Mortimer, legionnaire, who was riding Dr. Y. H. Abraham in carrying his equipment across the lateral moraine of Elliot glacier, fell on a boulder. Mr. Mortimer continued his work, and it was not until Tuesday morning that he learned that two ribs had been broken in the fall.

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