e Hood River Glacier.

VOL. XXXIX

HOOD RIVER, OREGON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1927

THE GREAT STABILIZER

THE FOLLOWING FIGURES ARE TAKEN FROM THE COMBINED STATEMENT OF THE TWELFTH FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS FOR SEPTEMBER 14, 1927

CAPITAL STOCK (Owned by Member Banks)\$ 130,731,000.00 SURPLUS FUND (Earned) _____ 228,775,000,00 (By Member Banks) 2,324,989,000,00 DEPOSITS GOLD RESERVE _____ 2,983,600,000.00

It is this vast reservoir of money and credit that carried this country safely through the Great War and is at all times a bulwark of strength and safety, especially to its member banks.





ARE DISCUSSED AORTICULTURIST WARNS GROWERS

Experiments Fail to Show the Value of Applying High Priced Balanced Mixtures

(Gordon G. Brown.)

(Gordon G. Brown.) Owing to the short apple crop this year and the low vitality of fruit trees, many growers, apparently are in doubt whether their soil management pro-gram of recent years has been correct. It appears that many of these misgiv-ings originated in conversations with various salesmen of mixed fertilizers. Oriticism is being directed against the use of quick acting mitrogen fertilizers such as nitrate of soda and encourage-ment given to the purchase of those

It appears that many of these major. So they are present and and not were server year of the selected against the sea phosed state and parts and the selected against the sea phosed state and parts and the selected against the sea phosed state and parts and the selected against the sea phosed state and parts and the second against the sea phosed state and parts and the second against the sea phosed state and parts and the second against the sea phosed state and parts and the second against the sea phosed state and parts and the second against the sea phosed state and parts and the second against the sea phosed state and parts and the second against the sea phosed state and parts and the second against the sea phosed state and parts and the second against the second against the sea phosed state and parts and the second against the second a

the case of others. With the exception of the strawberry and possibly the fruits seem to make no response to ap-plication of phosphorus in soils in which corn, oats and other common field erops will make marked re-sponse." Quoting further from the same author with reference to potas sium, "In most American soils if there is a response, it is not so striking as to be measurable in field experiments. We know, however, that with most fruits in soils rather low in potassium very high yields may be obtained with-out its application. And, the applica-in most sections of America should give attention in their efforts to increase the yield and quality of fruit borne in the

yield and quality of fruit borne in the

vield and quality of fruit borne in the orchards." Referring further to fertilizer tests conducted by the Hood River Experi-ment station. For the past seven years nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash have been used either alone or in com-bination in one of our leading Upper Valley pear orchards where very uni-form conditions for such tests were

The figures given do not lend a great, deal of encouragement to the use of any fertilizer where cover crops are good and cultivation thorough.

VISITS CAMPS A BIG BANQUET ENJOYED AT CAME Oregon Lamber Company Host to Citizens

No. 2

good time, they ate much a learned in a comprehensive w

logging train ready to go to the wo Comfortable seats had been array

logging road traverse scenic charm. In some places it crawls along the top of rugged cliffs, and one looking down from the side of a swiftly moving train feels the chills creeping up his spine. In the expanses of logged off land the vine maples and dogwood off land the vine maples and dogwood give a flame of color. Off on the ope

peculiarly geared, in ord negotiate the heavy gra d, in order that it : notive then return

ious plant foods in our solls they tell little regarding their availability for the tree's actual needs. Since we are dealing with practically an unknown factor in this respect, there is little on which to base a calculation defining our supplementary fertilizer needs. The only practical way of determining fertilizer requirements is by actual tests under average field conditions. This is what the Hood River Experi-ment Station has been doing for vents. The idea that quick acting nitrogen fertilizers of a mineral character are negotiate the neavy grades. It locomotive then returned to Des a dozen cars loaded with logs from the forest. While the chamber of com-party waited for the coming of Heisler, the men warmed them at camp stoves. Many visite kitchens and found cheer in great of hot coffee. The observation on then hitched to the Heisler at string of log cars and wound fout of canyons, across tributar the West Fork, always climbing the men found themelves half w the ridge that lies between the Fork and Lost lake. There a donkey was yarding up the log tests under average in the Hood River Experi-ment Station has been doing for vears. The idea that quick acting nitrogen fertilizers of a mineral character are "stimulants" is one requiring examina-tion. In this sense it is inferred that to their use soil fertility is gradually be their use soil fertility is gradually be their use soil fertility is being the two for the phos-phoric acid and potash in the mixed fortilizer. The writer has no quarrel to an unfacturer of fertilizer. The writer has no quarrel with any dealer or manufacturer of mixed fertilizers. As a rule, the qual-ity of such fertilizers is good and the donkey was yarding up the fellers had left behind them other donkey was loading the commercial value is there. There is a wide difference, however, between the commercial value and the agricultural

tion. In this sense it is inferred that by their use soil fertility is gradually depleted; that no plant food is heing added to the soil. The viewpoint is only partially correct. The use of ni-trate of goda for example has the influ-ence of making available various soil elements for plant growth which are not added in this fertilizer. In this sense the soil is rendered poorer and continued applications of this charac-ter alone might not be advisable. How-ever, let this idea be clear: nitrate ni-trogen is a direct plant food. Nitrogen is commonly accepted as one of the most important elements in soil fer-tility. Certainly it is the most expen-sive element. Nitrogen is taken up by the plant in the nitrate form. Other forms of nitrogen must first be con-verted to the nitrate stage before be-coming available. To watch crews at work with keys and high lines, to hear the the whistle, when the punk pu value. This point of view is not to be construed as a brief for any fertilizer. cord. To watch giant logs I for 1500 feet across the stu The facts remain, however, that under he conditions obtaining in these tests land, is as interesting as wa heavy fertilization has not paid in dolcircus crew unload and set up lars and cents.

top. While most of the men in the party Tuesday had visited sawmills of the Pacific coast, where the world's largest are located, but few had ever witnessed the operations of logging. They were made to realize the hazard of such oc-cupation; how the logger has to be con-stantly on the alert, quick of eye and such to record with his hands. We are engaged in irrigation farming. Water costs money. The only practical system of orcharding we can engage in is one in which every drop of water is used to grow organic mat-

The idea that potash fertilizers in-uce better color in fruit has long been iscounted. Extensive experiments ter to increase soil fertility. This has been done in most cases. Our soils are as a rule well supplied with organic matter and humus. Much of this latent

WILL BE EXHITITED

arefully conducted in many parts of he country do not show that this fer-filizer has any such influence. Tests earing upon this point were also con-fucted by the Hood River Experiment tothe country hood results are not produced in sufficient amount to meet maximum requirements. There has been a tenbearing upon this point were also con-ducted by the Hood River Experiment is station several years ago with similar conclusions. The writer knows of no experiments which clearly show that fruit is firmer and of better keeping quality because "mixed fertilizers" rather than nitrogen fertilizers were employed. Similarly I am also unaware of how or when potash and phosphoric acid fertilizers have induced a slower, firmer wood growth in apple trees. These statements are made advisedly after an extensive review of the best evidence available on these points. Many growers have purchased expen-sive mixed organic fertilizers and are applying this fall. Where cover crops have not been grown, or on account of shaded conditions of soil their growth has been restricted, such fertilizer ap-plications may be advantageous. Where I humus in the soil is lacking, the use of a fertilizer wholly mineral. On the other hand, if legume cover crops have been grown consistently, it is question-able whether any fertilizers will pay, provided, of course, soil management is of the proper character. The question at issue is—under av-erage conditions in the orchard will the grower get his money back from such mixed fertilizer applications of ran or; requirements. There has been a ten-dency in many cases to substitute ni-trate of soda or other quick acting nitrogen fertilizers for adequate cultivation. There is a close relation be tween soil temperature and the develop-ment of nitrate nitrogen. Where cul-tivation is early and thorough, best conditions are produced for the devel-opment of plant food.

OREGOLD PRODUCTS

An appealing lot of the ice cream products developed by E. P. Black, plant manager of the Hood River

The question at issue is—under average conditions in the orchard will the grower get his money back from such the grower applications of an organic character? Experimence here and elsewhere show that nitrogen is the only element which has given increased yields. It is probably safe to say that if the average orchard soil will not give increased yields from thirogen applications of any direct value. The evidence in favor of nitrogen applications of any direct value. The evidence in favor of nitrogen applications of any direct value. The evidence in favor of nitrogen applications of any direct value. The evidence is never whelming and is available from the evidence in favor of nitrogen applications of the evidence in favor of nitrogen applications of the evidence in favor of nitrogen applications of some of the elements, there is no response to applications of some fruits and response to nitrogen in the conclave at the M. E. church rease of and response to nitrogen in the conclave at the M. E. church rease of the someth running period we're conclave at the M. E. church running period we're conclave at the M. E. church running period we're conclave at the M. E. church running period we're conclave at the M. E. church running period we're conclave at the M. E. church running period we're conclave at the M. E. church running period we're conclave at the M. E. church running period we're conclave at the M. E. church running period we're conclave at the M. E. church running period we're conclave at the M. E. church running period we're conclave at the M. E. church running period we're conclave at the M. E. church running period we're conclave at the M. E. church running period we're conclave at the M. E. church running period we're conclave at the M. E. church running period we're conclave at the M. E. church running period we're conclave at the M. E. church running period we're conclave at the M. E. church running period we're conclave at the M. E. church running period we're conclave at the M. E. church running peri

stantly on the alert, quick of eye and quick to respond with his hands. The men viewed another yarding donkey set on the side of a ridge, prob-ably 1300 feet from the bottom of the canyon, which was almost straight down. All wondered how the ponder-ous piece of machinery was ever placed in such a position. It was explained that a donkey engine can pull itself straight up if there be some anchorage secure enough to fasten a steel cable to. It was while the visitors were watch-ing the yarding and loading operations that that 11.30 whistle blew, and all work was stopped. The crews boarded the train and were off to dinner. It was a welcome bit of news to the sight-seers.

seers. And such a dinner! Jimmie Barr, head chef at the camp, is a cook of parts. He is an artist. He knows how to serve excellent food, and it is served in variety and quantity. It would fill a large portion of the space of this column should an attempt be made to enumerate the things on the menu Tuesday. It was just a regular log-ging camp dinner, but it was all there from thick, delicious soup to fine cake. Following the dinner Mr. Nelson was introduced as host of the party, and he welcomed the party with words of heartiness. Mr. Nelson said be was sure the citizens of the valley would appreciate the activities of the lumber company in the community ence they understood them. Truman Butler remonded for the

plant manager of the Hood River creamery, will be exhibited soon at the Pacific International Livestock expo-sition in Portland. Mr. Black has made a lot of ice cream cakes, of var-ious designs, that have aroused the keenest enthusiasm of those who have seen them. Some of the cakes cervy seen them. Some of the cakes carry the designs of fraternal organizations. Others, with their blending of coloring, are an epic in ice cream manufacture. Mr. Black has just added to his col-

