

FRUIT GROWERS ORGANIZATIONS

Mr. E. H. Shepard, Manager of Hood River's Famous Association, Talks.

HOW TO MARKET FINE FRUIT.

Mr. Enoch Farr and Others Illustrate Manner of Warring Off Destructive Frosts.

The afternoon session yesterday of the fruit growers' convention was occupied entirely by E. H. Shepard, manager of the Hood River Fruit Growers' association, whose talk will stand as the feature of this convention. His subject was "Making a reputation for fruit." The Hood River apple orchards are famous throughout the country for producing the highest quality of apples in the American markets, and command the highest prices. These conditions were due to the fact that the growers were working in a harmonious organization, and had concentrated their efforts to the production of three or four varieties of apples best adapted to the climate and soil conditions of that region, while every grower had every variety of apple growing on the best fruit, and putting upon the market in the best possible shape. Hood River, only grown two fruits—the apple and the strawberry, and efforts were concentrated upon these to grow them in the highest perfection. Peaches, apricots, grapes, nectarines, etc., did not thrive in Hood River, and no time was wasted in trying to grow them. Orchardists there believe in fitting themselves to their conditions.

At the close of his address Mr. Shepard devoted considerable time to answering questions of fruit men relative to method of handling and shipping fruit, etc. Mr. Shepard began his address by stating that the farming industry was rightly held as the greatest industry of the country, stating that all other industries depended upon the farmer for their existence, and then he said that the most important branch of farming was fruit growing. Fruit growing, he said, was the best kind of farming, the most intelligent class of farming, the most interesting kind of farming, the most lucrative and the most beneficial to the whole of the people. He stated that while the northwest was already famous for its fruit, that the industry in this section was still in its infancy and that the states of Utah, Idaho, Oregon, Washington and Colorado contributed only two-tenths of the fruit grown in America. In reference to the cry often heard of the danger of overproduction, he said that idea was a myth. He pointed out that while fruit growing was increasing in the west, which produces the best flavored apples and peaches, "in the east, where fruit culture is gradually decreasing. This is attributable to a number of reasons. Diseases in fruits are rapidly becoming more and more prevalent in the eastern states, and the eastern fruit growers are being bothered more and more each year with worms. They have the destroying frosts that we do not have, and they have the cold rains at blossom time, unknown to us. We certainly have a great future before us in the matter of fruit raising."

ADVANTAGES OF FRUIT GROWING.

Referring to the advantages of fruit growing over other kinds of farming, Mr. Shepard stated that it had been estimated that 160 acres of hay or grain land was only sufficient to maintain one ordinary family. He said 160 acres of the best fruit land was sufficient to keep sixteen ordinary families and drew conclusions that fruit sections could handle a larger population of people than common farm lands, thus, when developed, making the fruit sections, in comparison to areas about 80 times as wealthy as common farm lands. Commenting and pointing out that fruit growers and producers who buy fruit land for speculation was roundly denounced by Mr. Shepard. "What we want out here," he said, "is not speculation, we want men to come here and settle on the land and improve it and benefit the country." He spoke at some length on the benefits derived from the good work of the agricultural colleges in this and other northwestern states and urged the Utah growers to support these institutions to the limit at all times.

BENEFITS OF ORGANIZATION.

Mr. Shepard said that organization among the fruit growers was essential to success; his results can not be accounted for by any other means. To show the direct benefit and effectiveness of organization he referred to his own association as follows: "The best example of what can be gained by organization toward getting better prices for fruit I can best present to you by giving you figures of prices received since the organization of the Hood River Fruit Growers' association. In 1902 we had no association and we received that year 55 cents a box for our Spitzenburg apples. After organizing we got \$3 a box in 1903, \$2.10 a box in 1904, \$2.15 and \$2.40 a box in 1905, \$3 a box in 1906, \$2.25 to \$2.27 a box in 1907, and last year we got \$2.25 a box for the four-tier packs." The speaker said there were two kinds of associations—mutual and stockholders'. He knew more about the mutual, he said, because that was the kind of an association he belonged to. "I believe there is not much choice between the two kinds," he said, "each probably has some points that the other has not. In our association we charge the grower per box for what it actually costs us to handle the fruit. Every member of the association must be a holder of stock in the association. He must hold at least ten shares at \$10 each, and no member can hold more than \$500 worth of stock. That is to prevent any one person or set of persons from getting

HEADACHES AND DIZZINESS

This Rockford Woman Was Discouraged but the Tonic Treatment Cured Her.

The first thing to do in nervous debility is to stop the cause of the trouble, if possible, whether it is irregular living, worry, or whatever it may be. Then the nerves must be given special nourishment and the blood must be kept pure and rich. This is the mission of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and this is why the pills have been used with such great success in nervous troubles. Pink Pills are sold in ordinary methods of treatment. Mrs. Frances D. Holmes, of No. 316 South Horner street, Rockford, Ill., who was cured by the remedy, says: "I was a great sufferer for over two years with nervous spells and sick headaches. I never felt well after the birth of my little girl. I was all run down and there were times when I could not see or stand up, because of the dizziness. My head ached continually. I could not sleep, was nervous, irritable and gradually grew worse and more and more discouraged. I thought I would never get any better. I was treated by my doctor for over a year but finally gave up his medicine and began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. When I had taken them for a while I began to feel better and seemed to be getting stronger. The dizzy spells and headaches were less frequent and my nerves became steady. I took several boxes and was entirely cured. I cannot tell how thankful I am for what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for me and will praise them to everyone suffering as I did."

The pills contain no morphine, opiate or anything to cause a drug habit. They do not act on the bowels but make new blood and strengthen the nerves. If you want good health you must have good blood. This blood must be made by the nerves, weakened digestion, functional disorders, headaches, possibly neuritis, sciatica and even partial paralysis. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills build up the blood, repair waste and prevent and check disease. They are for men and women, young and old. They are sold by all druggists, or will be sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, 50 cents per box; six boxes, \$2.50, by the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

entire control of the association. We capitalized for \$25,000. We pay no dividends. The growers get their dividends in the increased prices they get for their products. About 55 per cent of the growers in the Hood River valley belong to the association. In forming an association the speaker said it was very desirable that none but fruit growers be allowed to join; that all growers be compelled to have some stock in the association, and that a limit of the amount of stock each should hold be provided for, and he also urged that the rules adopted be such as to protect the small growers as well as the big ones. He stated that the object of the association was to be accomplished were principally uniform grades of fruit, uniform packing of fruit—these to create a confidence among buyers to the extent that they would be certain any fruit purchased under a label of the association was bound to be perfect. In choosing directors, he said, they should be chosen equally from every fruit district and he said that great care should be used in employing a manager.

"You will have to have a man who can get results and who thoroughly understands the business. These men are scarce and you will have to pay him good money or you can't get him. Don't employ some grower you know just because you know he is honest and because he will work for \$15 a month. He won't do. Your manager must be honest; he must command the respect and the confidence of the growers and the buyers. He must be conscientious, diplomatic and have ability in many respects. You can't succeed without such a man and you can't get such a man without making up your mind to pay him what he is worth."

ATTRACTIVE PACKING. Great stress was laid by the speaker upon the importance of making fruit as attractive as possible for the market by good packing. "Every apple," he said, "should be wrapped in a special printed wrapper in boxes paper lined, and between the tiers of apples there should be layers of paper or cardboard. On the end of each box should be a label stating the variety of apples, the number of apples in the box, the place they were grown and the name of the association. On the box should also be stamped or stenciled the name of the grower and his post-office address. Make each grower responsible in that way for his box. When he has his name on every box, no grower is going to be careless about his sorting and packing. These labels advertise the district, the association, the growers and the state."

Evening Session. The first speaker at the evening session was Prof. E. G. Thrus, entomologist, Utah Agricultural College, Logan, whose talk was "Fruit and Insects in 1909." The only scale insects affecting Utah trees are the European elm scale and San Jose scale. These can be kept under control by the lime sulphur spray if properly applied. The work done during the year 1908 had been effective in lessening the scale very perceptibly, wherever the scale had made its appearance. The speaker

Taste Is Sure Stomach Guide

A Barometer Which Never Fails. Though Seldom Believed.

"Taste is the direct guide to the stomach; and the taste buds are connected by the nerves with the stomach itself, so that they register its health or disorder. If the stomach or its juices are out of tone, the blood is fermented by a change in the alkaline or acid condition of the food which the mouth both directly and indirectly. "The taste buds are in the tongue, and are mounted by hairlike projections called papillae; they cover the surface of the tongue. "When you taste these buds rise up and absorb the liquid; inform the nerves; the nerves tell the stomach, and the food is acceptable or not, just as the stomach feels. "The above remarks on taste come from an eminent authority and simply explain why when one smells cooking or sees food on the table, he is out, but when he tastes he learns the stomach is out of business. To the person who cannot taste aright, who refuses to eat, and who simply forces himself to eat, Sturges' Dyspepsia Tablets hold the secret of enjoyable eating, perfect digestion and renewed general health. Most men wait until their stomachs are completely sickened before they think seriously of assisting nature. When your taste for food is lost it is a certain sign the stomach needs Sturges' Dyspepsia Tablets. They restore sweetness of breath, renew gastric juices, enrich the blood and give the digestive organs and rest necessary to general duty. Forty thousand physicians use Sturges' Dyspepsia Tablets and every drug-gist carries them in stock; price 50c per box. Send us your name and address, and we will send you a trial package free by mail. Address, F. A. Stuart Co., 150 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

briefly described the life history and best methods of combating scale and other insect pests. For the green apple aphid, the most effective remedy is the black leaf tobacco extract, used as a spray, one gallon of the solution to 75 gallons of water. A thorough spraying with the lime-sulphur solution will destroy many of the woolly aphid after they have come out in the spring from their wintering on the roots of the trees. Another method to combat the woolly aphid is to remove the earth from the crown of the tree to the depth of five or six inches, and using a liberal quantity of the black leaf tobacco solution to saturate the soil over and around the roots, then replacing the earth and saturating the same with the same solution, firming the soil well around the tree.

The peach twig borer can be kept in check by the lime-sulphur spray, also the milker and red spider. Peach tree borers can be kept out of the trees of the orchard by wrapping the trunk of the trees to the height of 15 or 18 inches with a sheet of news paper tied at the top and covered within an inch or two at the bottom with soil. This band should be put on in early spring. The flea beetle can be kept in check in the vegetable garden by arsenical sprays. "First Prevention" was the subject of the next address, by Enoch Farr, a successful fruit grower of Ogden. He referred to the smudge and other methods so often exploited. Many of these he had tried and found of little use. He then spoke of the notes, which are used extensively in California. These were successful under our ordinary frost when there was no snow on the ground, by the use of crude petroleum as a fuel. Last fall, when the early frost came after a heavy snow fall the pots could not raise the temperature one degree. When there was no snow on the ground he had raised the temperature 5 to 7 degrees. California fruit growers had saved their orange crops when the temperatures got as low as 20 degrees above zero.

The subject was further discussed by J. Edward Taylor, secretary of horticulture, and Mr. F. J. Morrell, giving results in fighting frost in orchards. Smoke smudges were of no use, the only benefit obtained was where heat was applied to raise the temperature. The appliances now obtainable are considered so effective that there was no occasion to lose the crop of fruit through the effects of frost. The cost would range from \$5 to \$7 a night per acre when frost threatened.

A number of oil and coal pots and other devices were shown which were recommended for use in raising the temperatures in orchards and vineyards. These pots cost from 10 to 25 cents each, and 50 to 100 per acre will be sufficient.

Before adjournment until 10 o'clock this morning the chair named the committee of seven to consider needed legislation as follows: Morrell, Bennett, C. G. Adley, Dr. E. D. Ball, J. E. Taylor, R. D. Wadley, Charles Smith and N. J. Knight.

Headaches and Neuralgia from Colds

LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE, the world-wide Cold and Grip remedy removes the cause. Call for full name book for signature E. W. GROVE, 2c.

THE PROFIT TO THE STATE.

Interior Department Notified Gov. Spay of Amount Due Utah.

Acting Auditor G. W. Esterley, of the department of the interior, has reported to Gov. Spay that settlement has been made of the account of the United States with the State of Utah, in the matter of receipts from the national forest service for 1908. It was found that there was owing to the state the sum of \$22,681.49, as its proportion of the nation's income from that source, under the act of Congress of May 23, 1906, giving to the states 25 per cent of the resources. The amount was made up from the different reserves in Utah as follows:

Aqueduct	1,828.12
Bear River	2,654.14
Bravo	1,191.54
Dixie	457.71
Pillmore	1,292.57
Fish Lake	1,294.24
Glenwood	804.25
Granbyville	128.10
La Sal	556.87
Manti	7,594.78
Monticello	1,446.24
Paria	735.26
Raft River	414.11
Salt Lake	152.95
Sevier	3,035.58
Utah	7,659.71
Verona	118.71
Washatch	620.68

ROYALTY IN MEXICO.

The City of Mexico Record has the following personal of interest here: William M. Roylance, one of the largest producers and commission merchants of the Rocky mountain region, is at the New Yorker, from home, Denver, Utah. With him is C. E. Lyman of Minneapolis, manager of the Basavia plantation in the state of Oaxaca. Mr. Roylance, who is interested in Mexican agriculture, is one of the prominent men in the Mormon state, both in business and politics.

EXHIBIT TRAIN CONTINUES TRIP

Many Visitors to the Cars Yesterday Instructed by Accompanying Experts.

MILKING BY MACHINERY

No Cows Being Available at the Depot, Accommodating Gentlemen Proffered Use of Thumbs.

The Farmers' Institute train has come and gone. During yesterday afternoon the two Oregon Short Line cars devoted to exhibiting and exploiting the work of the state agricultural college and experiment station at Logan, and the branch stations at St. George, Nephi, Tooele, Enterprise, Richfield, Parowan and Monticello, were visited by hundreds of people. In the evening a large number of the legislators responded to an invitation extended by the management of the train, visited the cars and listened to one of the lectures delivered by one of the professors, illustrated by stereoscopic views. One of the cars of the train is used for exhibit purposes, and the other for lecture purposes. The exhibit comprises various grasses, grains, fruits, etc., raised in different sections of the state, arranged tastefully about the car. Some of the exhibits have been taken from other exhibitions, notably those of the Albuquerque irrigation congress, where Utah won so many medals, and the exhibit of this state at Des Moines, Ia. A portion of the car is fitted up as a model kitchen, and demonstrations with chaffing dish, etc., are given by Mrs. Rena Baker Maycock, professor of domestic science at the Agricultural college. Other departments are in charge of Prof. J. T. Jaine, III., Prof. R. S. Northrup, and Prof. E. G. Titus, the entire train being under the direction of Lewis A. Merrill, superintendent of agricultural extension work at the college.

MILK BY MACHINERY. One of the novelties at the exhibit train is the milking machine. Several exhibitions of the utility of this machine were given yesterday afternoon, gentlemen's thumbs being used in the absence of the regulation articles at the end of the rubber tubes. The machine consists of a churn-like vessel in which is created a vacuum by means of a suction pump operated by a gasoline engine. It is claimed 35 cows can be milked in one hour with a machine and the assistance of one man. A collection of insects, both beneficial and harmful, is shown in the car. Trays of nuts and dried fruit products are among the articles brought from the southern portion of the state, and many other features of an educational nature are included in the list of exhibits.

The train left Salt Lake last night for the south. The counties yet to be visited are Salt Lake, Utah, Juniper, Millard and Tooele. Then the cars will return to Salt Lake and on the Rio Grande the party will travel through Sanpete, Sevier, Carbon and Emery counties.

NEW BURLINGTON BRANCH.

Corps of Surveyors Working on Extension in Wyoming.

Denver, Jan. 27.—Information has been brought to Denver by Josiah Cook of Big Horn Basin, Wyo., that a corps of Burlington engineers have started work locating a new line of railroad which will connect the Burlington at Kirby, Wyo., with the Colorado & Southern at Orin, Wyo. The preliminary survey is expected to be completed within two months, when actual construction will begin. This is the first actual work of construction undertaken since the recent acquisition of the Colorado & Southern by J. J. Hill.

SPIKE AND RAIL.

Rolling Stock Ordered.—The management of the Emigration Canyon Railroad has ordered eight passenger and 16 freight cars, and will order a second engine. Several curves will be straightened this winter, and the entire

line put in condition to handle passenger traffic over the switch-back to the quarries. Regular passenger traffic will end at the first switch, only excursions being carried through.

Provides Sinking Fund.—There was filed in the office of the county recorder yesterday afternoon a supplemental agreement between the Salt Lake City Union Depot & Railway company and the Bankers' Trust company of New York in the matter of a loan by the latter company to the former of \$150,000 for development purposes. In the supplemental papers a sinking fund of \$25,000 annually, for the payment of the mortgage is provided for.

SPEAKER'S POWER.

Under It Can a Representative Discharge His Duty?

Washington, Jan. 26.—Under the control of the speaker of the house and the enormous power with which he is armed, can the individual member properly discharge his duties to the nation? This query was propounded today by Representative Victor Murdock of Kansas, in a speech in the house.

Mr. Murdock made four concrete propositions. In one he cited a case in which, he said, a secret service agent under a congressional commission had been paid over \$2 a day which, he said, was an outrageous sum, and the second in which for 25 years the president of the Michigan Central railroad had been paid \$500 a year as a mail messenger to carry 30 lbs. for transportation of mails on railroads, which Mr. Murdock said, could not be done under the law.

As a third instance he charged that an ex-convict had been paid \$500 a year as a mail messenger to carry 30 lbs. for transportation of mails on railroads, which Mr. Murdock said, could not be done under the law. "I challenge any member of this body who is not a champion of an appropriation committee to secure correction of these congressional actions in these four items. I have cited over the objection of the speaker, or without his consent or that of any of the chairman."



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has no equal as a remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, or any pain or stiffness in the muscles or joints.

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Is an ordeal which all women approach with dread, for nothing compares to the pain of child-birth. The thought of the suffering in store for her robs the expectant mother of pleasant anticipations.

Thousands of women have found the use of Mother's Friend robs confinement of much pain and insures safety to life of mother and child. This liniment is a God-send to women at the critical time. Not only does Mother's Friend carry women safely through the perils of child-birth, but it prepares the system for the coming event, relieves "morning sickness," and other discomforts. Book of testimonials at \$1.00. THE SHEPHERD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

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