

# Ranche and Range.

ISSUED WEEKLY

OLD SERIES, VOL. 4, NO. 5.  
NEW SERIES, VOL. 1, NO. 24.

SEATTLE, WASH., SEPTEMBER 16, 1897.

\$1 PER YEAR.

## OUR ILLUSTRATION.

The engraving on this page is a splendid type of the modern straight-bred Delaine.

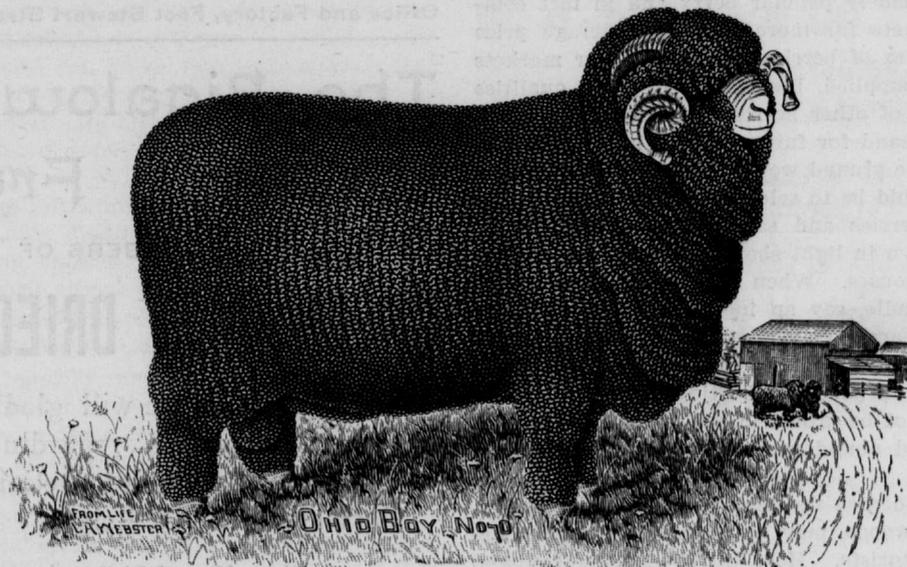
Ohio Boy is a ram bred for constitution, form and density of fleece. Weight, clipped, 184 lbs. Fleece 32 $\frac{3}{4}$  lbs. of snow-white combing, delaine wool. Sweepstakes ram at Ohio State Fair, first prize ram at Michigan, Indiana, Hillsdale and Attica in 1896 as yearling.

The editor has received samples of the fleece of this superb animal. Sheep owners and wool experts who have seen the samples unite in saying that they are exceptionally fine. Some of our Northwest breeders are now in correspondence with the owner, A. T. Gamber, who has a good flock of highly-bred delaines at Wakeman, Ohio, and it is possible that some stock of this strain will be imported to our ranges. It will pay.

car sold in Montreal at 50 cents was \$160, and on the car sold at Philadelphia for 25 cents, the loss was \$420. On the car of Southern Oregon pears, the grower was out all the cost of handling and packing the fruit, and was brought in debt for part of the freight and charges. It is safe to say that the actual loss to the growers on those three cars was \$1,000, when the expense of growing the fruit is added.

What to do with our fruit is a very important question. The ready answer is to dry it or can it; but we are not well equipped with canneries, and there are scarce more than half enough fruit driers to evaporate all the fruit grown in the Pacific Northwest.

The fact will bear restating that the Eastern market, by this time, is well supplied from their own home districts, and an immense area is now planted to fruit in Illinois and Missouri, while Gorgia and Texas are becoming great fruit



## FRUIT SHIPMENTS EAST.

S. A. Clarke of Salem, Oregon, writes under date of Saturday:

Late results as to fruit shipments East have confirmed my warning given two weeks ago to fruitgrowers, that they were liable to lose money on Italian prunes if shipped East. I learn from a well-known house in the fruit trade that they sold yesterday in Montreal, a carload of Italians for 50 cents, and also this week at Philadelphia for 25 cents, while a carload of choice pears from Southern Oregon did not bring the cost of shipment. The prunes were shipped because this firm had purchased a large orchard, and had no drier to save it with, so tried to realize on the green fruit. It is not easy to estimate the losses that have been incurred the last two or three weeks, and that will be sure to follow all fruit that is yet on the way, but it will foot up a large sum, and I will estimate results from the three cars referred to as sold this week.

It costs about 16 cents to pick and pack a crate of plums; the freight and icing cost fully 50 cents a crate; with commission added, it costs 66 cents to pay actual cost incurred. With a thousand crates in a car, the actual losses on the

producers. These, added to the older fruit-growing regions, make abundance of fruit in their season, which is in full force by September. As California comes early, her growers have the first show, and realize good prices when times are prosperous. Our fruit comes at a precarious time, and is liable to meet the Eastern supply and find a congested market. There will be years when we can ship to advantage, and this seemed one of them, because the season was very early. We could hope to get East before the Eastern supply developed. In case of a short crop East, we may find a demand, but it was reported that the Eastern crop was light this year, yet we seem not to have succeeded.

What is necessary is to grow fruit to can and evaporate, and so do a safe business. We can always ship East if conditions justify it, but we should be equipped to save the crop and take as few chances as possible. There is room for many canning establishments, and it is to be hoped the enterprise will be developed to furnish them. California canneries made money when they paid three cents a pound for fruit, and there should be something handsome for the business when as choice fruit as ever grew can be purchased for one-fourth that price.