MANY PATIENTS AT HOT LAKE

HOT LAKE, Feb. 26.—(Special.)—Miss Bessie A. Dwyer, of Washington, D. C., gave a most interesting lecture on Friday evening, February 18th, on the Philippine Islands. Miss Dwyer, who is an attorney, was at one time in the Congressional Library at Washington, D. C., later going to Manila, P. I., as Librarian. She is now on a lecture tour of the Northwest, being employed by the government of the Philippines, for the purpose of setting before the public a true picture of the resources of the Islands. Miss Dwyer possesses splendid gifts as a speaker and her lecture here was much enjoyed. She is a personal friend of Mr. and Mrs. George Cochran, of La Grande.

Mrs. Clarence Tubbs, of Pendleton, with her charming little daughters, Lucille Elaine and Betty Ruth, are visiting Mr. Tubbs, who is quite ill.

T. P. Schnabel, an orchardist of Clarkston, Washington, and an old railroader, is a patient here.

Miss Ruth Sargent, who is employed in her father's abstract office at Asotin, Washington, is a patient at the sanatorium.

The recent spring-like days have started preparations for extensive farming and building operations at Hot Lake.

Delos L. Rosengrants, prominent stockman of Asotin, Washington, is a patient here.

Mrs. George Smith and daughter, of Andrews, Oregon, are patients at the Sanatorium.

George Begley, of Hailey, Idaho, is a patient.

Miss Minnie Sue Hanger, a graduate nurse who has charge of the health unit of the Bon Marche in Seattle, is a patient at Hot Lake.

Mrs. L. Crosby, of Richfield, Idaho, is at the Sanatorium with her mother, Mrs. Rhodes, who has been quite ill.

THE STORAGE BATTERY

BY X. Y.

Another reason for an extra negative plate is that the positive plate is the acting or live plate and the battery discharge capacity is dependent on its surface area. Hence, by putting in one extra negative plate, all surfaces of the positive plates become active. In between the plates there are thin corrugated slabs of wood, which serve to keep the plates separate and which are called separators.

Separators are made from wood, rubber, and sometimes of celluloid.

Wooden separators are more common, and, by experience, are longer-lived. Different kinds of wood are used but cedar wood is prevalent because it is very porous and withstands the action of acid very well.

In assembling the storage battery a number of positive plates are connected to one terminal and also a corresponding number of negative plates, plus one. The plates are then put between each other and separators inserted.

Now, they are put into a hard rubber jar and a cover is fitted over them and, with other jars, are put into a wooden box which has previously been painted with asphaltum paint, which is acid resisting. All covers are sealed around the edges with an asphaltum sealing wax. Then the terminals are connected to each other with straps which are melted or burned onto them. The battery is now ready for the electrolite or dilute sulphuric acid. This acid has a specific gravity of 1.300, and is left to soak into the separators and plates for about two hours.

At the end of this time, the specific gravity of the acid shows about 1.125 degrees and the battery is put in the charging circuit to get the acid out of the plates. Charging a battery is just the reverse of discharging and the action is as follows:

To Discharge—Acid leaves the water and enters the positive plates and lowers the gravity of the electrolite.

To Charge—Acid leaves the plates and returns to electrolite and causes the specific gravity to rise to its former weight, and the battery is fully charged.

Batteries will freeze at the following degrees of gravity:

Specific gravity, 1.000-1.150—20 degrees above zero, fully discharged.
Specific gravity 1.160-1.175—zero, 3-4 discharged.
Specific gravit, 1.175-1.225—38 degrees below zero ½ discharged.
Specific gravity, 1.225-1.260—60 degrees below zero, 1-4 discharged.
Specific gravity, 1.260-1.300—100 degrees below zero, fully charged.

If the electrolite gravity could be brought as low as 1.000, or water, it would freeze at 32 degrees above zero.

It behooves every battery owner to look after his battery and keep it fully charged.

Next week—"Battery Bls. and Symptoms."

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of John Monaghan, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, administrator of the estate of John Monaghan, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within six months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator at his place of business, corner of Adams and Elm streets, La Grande, Oregon.

First publication Feb. 19, 1921.

W. H. BONNENKAMP,
Administrator of the Estate of John Monaghan, deceased.

Dly Feb 19-26, Mar 5-12-19.

The Milk Goat Industry

BY LAWRENCE G. HILL.

DIFFERENT BREEDS AND THEIR HABITS.

A TYPICAL TOGGENBURG DOE
Having been tamed so as to eat out of a pan.

Taking up the different breeds of the Swiss Milk Goats we find the Toggenburg as one. This goat comes from the high valleys of Switzerland, originating in a valley of the same name, where there is cold weather, and snow is abundant about one half of the year.

The highlanders, after breeding this goat for many years along careful lines, have been able to produce an animal that is big, hearty, and of long milking period. It has been known that some of the Toggenburgs have milked as long as 14 to 16 months, giving a fair supply of milk before drying off.

A description of the Toggenburg goat as given out by the American Milk Goat Record Association as a guard for the many young milk goat breeders is as follows regarding the Toggenburg standard, color and markings for judging Toggenburgs at fairs and exhibits:

Doe Standard—The body color should be solid, ranging black-brownish of brownish black through the shades of brown, mouse color and reddish roan. The animal is to be further marked by a strip of dark brown down spine and brown stomach. Every animal, of whatever shade of these colors, must be marked clearly and distinctly with white as follows: white ears, usually with a dark spot in the middle, two stripes down the face, from above each eye to the muzzle, white muzzle legs, white on inner side, and entirely white from knees and hocks to hoofs, a triangle of white on either side of the tail. Weight, 100 to 135 pounds. The head should be neat, neck slim, with or without wattles (wattles are a small tassel-like growth, directly under the jaw, on the neck, and are generally tipped with white.)

Buck Toggenburgs are of the same markings as the does. The white in the face generally stops just below the eyes wth the buck. Weight, 125 to 200 pounds. Height 36 to 41 inches.

Natural hornless goats of this breed have been produced for many years, but horns will show up even in hornless ancestry, occasionally, be they pure bred or grades. This is of no great importance, as a remedy known as "Hornstop", once applied to the young kid's horn buttons, will kill the growth of the horn about the third or fourth day. The horn is much detested among the goat breeders of this country.

The Toggenburg goats are of a loving nature and playful. Their love for children is great and may be seen among them constantly, if allowed to run loose.

Alfalfa hay, clover, vetch, wild pea, green vegetables of all kinds, grain or mill feed, are their general diet. The accompanying picture shows a typical Toggenburg doe eating from a pan, and also shows the immense udder which is sometimes developed.

The next article of this series will introduce the Swiss Saanen milk goat.

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2-12-30t

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Bernard August Hinz.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Bernard August Hinz, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within six months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator at his residence 1503 4th street, La Grande, Oregon.

First publication Feb. 19, 1921.

J. C. HENRY,
Administrator of the Estate of Bernard August Hinz, deceased.

Dly Feb 19-26, Mar 5-12-19.

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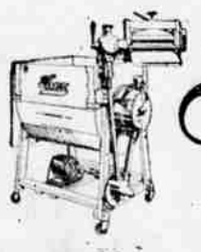

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