Travel Half Way Round The World To Avert Eyes From Sun Eclipse

NEW YORK, May 3 (AP)—Several members of astronomical parties intend to sit blindfolded for about 30 minutes before the total eclipse of the sun takes place on the other side of the world May 9.

And when they remove the blinds it will not be to look first at the impressive spectacle of an eclipse. Instead, they will scan the earth, hunting for the "shadow bands" that are familiar to every person who has watched a total eclipse.

These bands are shadows sweeping with startling regularity over the earth's surface, before and after they persist during the total eclipse is what the astronomers doing the blindfold experiment wish to find out. There has been disagreement.

If the men have observers assured they could see the bands even during totality, but there has been doubt whether this was real, or an optical delusion arising from watching the bands before the sun was blotted out.

Why are astronomers spending months of travel for a few minutes of experiments, each one so exacting as that if the shadow bands? This question was asked of Dr. Charles F. Ginter, director of Flower observatory and professor of astronomy of the University of Pennsylvania.

"Because," he replied, "the sun is the only star sufficiently close to be seen in detail. We must interpret all other stars on the basis of what we can learn about our own sun."

More information about the identity of coronium is another of the objectives in this year's eclipse. Coronium is something that exists in the sun's corona, the pearly white glow that surrounds it during the moments of total eclipse. Spectroscopic photographs contain certain lines which show the presence of this element.

But these lines indicate that it is a substance never yet duplicated in earthly laboratories, and thus far unknown. Chemists know of two missing elements which they believe exist on earth, but the lines identifying coronium do not link it to either of these.

HEALTH

FOOD POISONING

By Frederick Serchey

The food which is taken into the body to relieve hunger serves other purposes as well. A part of it is consumed as fuel and furnishes energy which is expended in our bodily movements; a part is used in keeping up the physiological activities of the tissues and organs of the body. Some foods, however, may contain a poison which may injure health or even destroy life.

Food poisoning caused by bacteria and bacterial products is of particular interest to the public. Botulinus poison is produced by bacillus botulinus when food has been contaminated with this soil micro-organism. This micro-form organism is found in over thirty per cent of the soils in Oregon. Prevention of this disease is a matter of caution in regard to canning and home canning. Only fresh, clean food should be used in canning and it should be heated to 240 degrees F. for twenty minutes under pressure. Care should be taken never to use or even taste food that shows the slightest evidence of spoilage.

There is, however, a big family of bacteria known as the paratyphoid B-enteritidis group that causes food poisoning. The bacteria of this group have adapted themselves to a parasitic existence in certain domestic animals and rodents. These micro-organisms cause a type of food poisoning characterized by sudden onset of abdominal cramps, vomiting and diarrhea. The onset is less than twelve hours, usually about two to four hours after eating the contaminated food.

The wide distribution of the paratyphoid B-enteritidis group of bacteria in the immediate environment of man makes it possible to find these bacteria present in many kinds of foods. Warm weather favors multiplication of bacteria in foods. Chicken and other meat salads prepared days in advance of church and lodge suppers have caused a number of epidemics of food poisoning. The mortality of food poisoning from the paratyphoid-enteritidis group is very low.

Food may be contaminated by unclean hands, by being run over by flies or rats, or by any of the other ways by which filth gets on food. Prevention of food poisoning involves a scrupulous cleanliness in handling food in all stages of its preparation.

A Female Peacock?

In popular usage the word "peacock" is applied to any individual bird of the peafowl family, whether it is male or female. It is more accurate to speak of the birds in general as peafowls, and call the males peacocks and the females peahens when it is desirable to indicate the sex.

Cooking Vegetables

Experiments in cooking at New York State College of Home Economics show the best results with green vegetables are obtained by dropping the vegetables into boiling water and cooking them in an open kettle for the shortest possible time.

Think Before You Eat

Science has discovered that the gastric juices are influenced by the mental condition of the individual, that food wetted with tears is like poison to the body, that the quality of food is not half so important as the mental condition of the eater.—American Magazine.

THE GARDEN

INSECT ENEMIES IN THE GARDEN

The best enemies of plants will often quickly destroy them or do great harm. The best way to combat them is to be on the watch for their appearance and then use whatever poison or means is necessary to destroy that particular insect.

Sucking insects cause the plant to wilt and the leaves to curl. As they do not eat the leaves, they must be washed off the plant or killed with a contact poison which kills the insect by coming into contact with its body. All the true bugs, plant lice and aphis belong to this group.

The chewing insects are destroyed by direct poisoning, that is, by poisons applied to the plant and swallowed by the insects. Many beetles, weevils, worms and grubs belong to this form.

Remedies for Sucking Insects

Wash off with hose. Spray each insect with nicotine, kerosene emulsion or soap suds.

Remedies for Chewing Insects

Use the following spray on plants: Arsenate of lead, paris green.

The scale insects which get on fruit trees are sprayed at the time the young insects are migrating in spring. Lime sulphur, sulphur, or nicotine oil.

Spraying calendars for fruit diseases and bugs are furnished by dealers in sprays and departments of agriculture.

When any sprays are purchased there should always be complete directions for use secured.

Remedies for Fungous Diseases

Use the following spray on plant: Bordeaux mixture, composed of stone lime, 2 tablespoonful; copper sulphate, 2 tablespoonful, and water, 2 gallons.

Many fungous troubles can be controlled and dispelled by severing and destroying the affected parts and by promptly removing any traces of plants that have been destroyed.

In plants affected with fungous diseases, there are often distinct marks or spots upon the leaves or stems, a gradual weakening or death of the part, and in many cases a complete dropping off of the leaves. In the course of the disease the parts affected take on a mildewed or unsightly rusty appearance.

Farm Pointers

Oregon growers who failed to make application of lime-sulphur-bentonite for control of peach and prune rust leaves last fall may get good results from spring applications if the soil is warm and not too wet. Spring applications, conducted by the experiment station under warm spring conditions, usually about the first week of May, show kills of from 50 to 90 per cent of the worms. Detailed information may be obtained from the entomology department of the state college.

Before the season's operations become extensive, it is essential that farm dehydrators be clean and in good condition. A strong solution of lye, or sawdust dipped in lye and spread on the floor will remove the old sponge drips which cause much mold and odor. After 24 hours the lye and juice can be removed by washing and rinsing thoroughly. Trays may be cleaned by dipping with the same solution, and scrubbing to scrub them. This kills the mold, rubbing the dehydrator clean and sweet, says the Oregon experiment station.

Several important fall vegetable crops including rutabagas, cauliflower, broccoli, Brussels sprouts and early kale, are started in open seed beds in late April and early May. From 2½ to 3 ounces of seed of these vegetables are used per acre. The seed being sown in shallow drills 14 to 18 inches apart. Transplanting to the field takes place usually from 6 to 8 weeks following the seeding. This is best done during cool cloudy weather. These vegetables make good crops to follow early crops such as lettuce, spinach, green onions and early root crops, says the Oregon experiment station.

Hogs may contract tuberculosis through feeding on skim milk from tubercular cattle, through following such cattle in the feed lot, or from eating poultry that died of the disease.

Huckleberries thrive best on soils so acid that they are worthless for ordinary agricultural purposes.

Don't wean pigs before they are 10 weeks old unless there is some special reason for earlier weaning. Pigs that are stunted by early weaning never make the most profitable hogs.

Feed for the farm work horse should be proportioned according to the individual and to the work performed. A good general guide is to allow 1 1- pounds of grain and 1 1-4 pounds of hay for each 100 pounds of live weight for horses at moderately heavy work and 1 1-4 to 1 1-3 pounds of grain and 1 1-4 pounds of hay for those at heavy work.

Crimson clover is especially adapted to the south Atlantic states, where it thrives during the long period of moist, cool weather from September to May.

"Q" Followed by "U"

In English "q" is always followed by "u." You cannot find a regular English word which contains "q" and which does not also contain "u." So far as research has been able to learn, no authority has ever been able to explain just why this is so. Apparently "q" never was entitled to be regarded as a complete letter.

Loafer—"Where's all the coffee goin'?"
Worker—"Alaska!"
Loafer—"Don't kid me, Big Boy!"
Worker—"Not for the world. And you can't kid Alaskans about GOOD coffee, either!"

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Libby's Rosedale in good syrup. Large No. 2½ tins.
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Pineapple
Max-I-Mum Brand
Perfect slices. Large No. 2½ size.
2 CANS 55c

Strawberries
Max-I-Mum Brand
Regular size No. 2 can.
2 CANS 49c

Peas -- Corn Tomatoes
Standard grade--regular size tins.
3 CANS 35c

Honey
Pure Strained.
10-lb. Pail $1.09

Syrup
Amaizo Brand.
10-LB. PAIL 75c

Sugar
C & H, pure cane
25-lb. cloth bg. $1.49

Oleo
Crux
Our own brand
3 LBS. 49c

Carnation
Rolled Oats, Double-quick cooking. 3-lb. pkg.
Each 25c

Tuna Fish
White Star, the Chicken of the Sea. No. ½ size, regular 25c tins.
Each 19c

White King
Granulated Soap. Large package.
Each 41c

Honey Maid
Graham Crackers, large family size package.
Each 39c
One package Feista Wafers FREE.

Hams
Carstens T. C. Mild Cure. No par-boiling. ½ or whole.
Pound 32c

Bacon
Eastern Sugar cured
Pound 29c

Rice
Blue Rose Head Rice
5 LBS. 35c

Calumet
Baking Powder
Pound 25c

Hershey's
Cocoa, a very healthful beverage.
1-LB. CAN 29c

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Each 28c

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Fresh and crisp.
3 PKGS. 23c

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