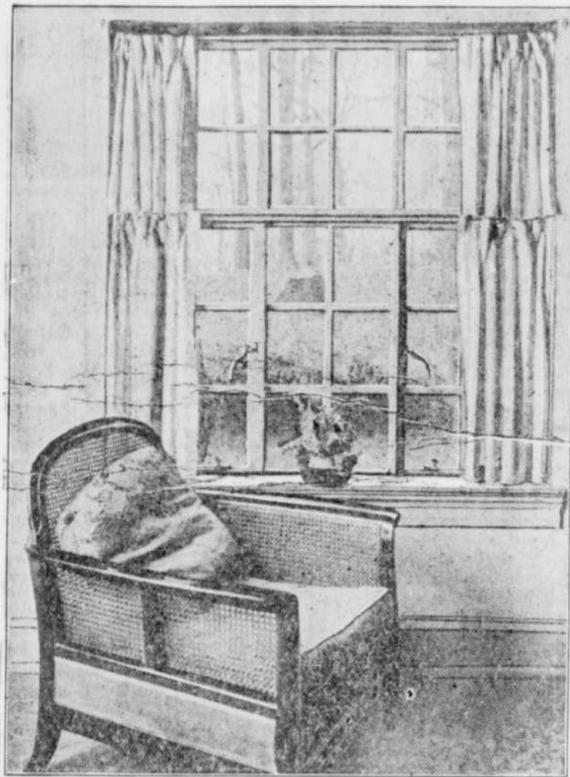


APPROPRIATE CURTAINS FOR A CASEMENT



Caseмент Curtains Arranged to Draw.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Caseмент windows, either single or in groups, are picturesque and appropriate in both large and small houses. If well made they are charming and convenient, but they must be curtained so as not to interfere with their opening.

Curtain Material.

The material of which the caseмент curtains are made is the same as that used for any other windows in the room, unless some special effect is desired. In a hall or alcove a caseмент may sometimes be treated as an entirely separate decorative feature. If the living room has both casements and double sash windows the material chosen for curtains must be adapted to both types of window, and to the atmosphere of the living room, whether formal and dignified, or informally gay and cheerful. The bureau of home economics suggests that plain fabrics, such as poplin, pongee, habutai silk, rayon, silk and cotton mixtures, monk's cloth, heavy gauze, or caseмент cloth, are good. Richly patterned cottons suit some living rooms if the walls are plain. If the caseмент opens out, there is

less chance of the curtains being in the way of the sash. Draw curtains can be pulled back to the extreme edge of the window frame when the caseмент is opened. If glass curtains must be used they should be hung from the upper casing so that they remain inside the room when the caseмент is unfastened. Otherwise they would soon be spoiled by rain and outdoor air. Side draperies and draw curtains should end on a line with the apron or sill.

If Caseмент Opens In.

If the caseмент opens in, glass curtains may be shirred on rods at the top and bottom of the sash, or hung with rings from the top of it, so that they swing with the window. If a valance and side draperies are used with the opening-in caseмент, the valance must clear the top of the sash as it swings in. On the whole, draw curtains will be found best for casements. They are generally arranged in clusters of platts on rings to be drawn back and forth on a solid rod by means of double cords passing over small pulleys. The illustration shows caseмент curtains of plain colored pongee for the living room.

WORK QUICKLY TO MAKE JELLY ROLL

One of Secrets of Baking Successful Cake.

Rapid work is one of the secrets of making a successful jelly roll. Any preferred recipe for sponge cake may be used. It should be baked in a thin sheet. The cake must be handled while warm, just out of the pan, or it will break when you try to roll it. Before taking the cake from the oven, spread a piece of waxed paper on the table. Sprinkle it with pow-



Work Rapidly in Making a Jelly Roll.

dered sugar. Turn the cake out on this, upside down, and trim off the crusty edges on the sides. Spread quickly with jelly or preserves, and begin rolling at the side nearest you. When the cake is rolled up, roll the paper around it and tie it in place so the jelly roll will keep its shape. The United States Department of Agriculture will furnish you with a recipe for sponge cake.

Eat Fruit Every Day

At least one fruit in some form, either fresh, canned or dried, should be eaten every day.

APPLE BUTTER IS APPETIZING DISH

Can Be Made Either With or Without Cider.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

There are two ways of making apple butter—either with or without sweet cider. In making apple butter with cider the usual proportion is gallon for gallon, but from one-half to three-quarters of a gallon of cider to a gallon of peeled and sliced apples will give a rich product if the apples are good cookers. The butter must be watched carefully and stirred frequently to prevent scorching and sticking to the kettle. An enamelled or aluminum preserving kettle especially kept for cooking fruit is desirable, though not absolutely necessary. The cooking is continued until the cider and apples do not separate and the butter, when cold, is as thick as apple sauce. About a pound of either white or brown sugar to a gallon of butter is the usual proportion added when the cooking is about two-thirds done. More or less or not any sugar may be used, to suit the taste. Spicing is a matter of taste. A good flavor will be obtained by adding half a teaspoonful each of ground cinnamon, cloves and allspice for each gallon of butter, when the cooking is finished. From two to four teaspoonfuls of vanilla extract per gallon improves the quality and adds to the "snappiness" of the butter.

Put the apple butter boiling hot in sterilized containers, such as glass mason jars or stoneware jars. If the butter is to be kept a long time use jars with tight-fitting covers and sterilize them in a hot-water bath for five to fifteen minutes, according to size like other canned fruits.

Making French Dressing

For French, or oil and vinegar dressing, use these proportions and make any amount you need: half teaspoonful of salt, a few grains of cayenne, paprika if desired, two table-spoonfuls of vinegar, six table-spoonfuls of oil. An old cookbook used to say that French dressing required "a spendthrift for oil, a miser for vinegar, and a madman to stir it up." At any rate, add vinegar sparingly and beat the ingredients together until they are well blended. If you have a cruet or other bottle with a tight stopper, you can keep French dressing on hand all the time, simply shaking the bottle vigorously when ready to use the dressing.

FIELD ILLUMINATED BY AIRPLANE'S HUM

Ingenious Electric Device That Aids Night Flying

Pittsburgh, Pa.—A formidable enemy of night flying—the unilluminated landing field—was conquered automatically by the modern wizardry of electricity at Bettis field, McKeesport, the other night. At a public demonstration there the hum of a plane, one thousand feet in the air, closed a switch on the landing field. A bank of airport floodlights was turned on, and an instant later the pilot was gliding safely along a path of illumination that was called into being by the voice of his own plane. Thousands witnessed the successful exhibition of the sound-sensitive automatic lighting agency developed by T. Spooner, research engineer of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing company.

Mele Moltrup, chief of the air mail pilots at Bettis field, made the landing which opens a new volume in the annals of aviation.

Essentially the function of the device is to use the drone of an airplane to control electrical energy. At first this controlled energy is a tiny weakling, but it is nursed along by a corps of amplifiers, and finally emerges as a husky child capable of closing a good-sized lighting switch. This switch locks automatically and the lights remain on until turned off by the field attendant.

Loud Speaker Reversed.

A loud speaker constitutes the "ear" of the mechanism. It works in reverse order, inhaling rather than exhaling sound. The loud speaker laid on its back gives the apparatus a directive effect with reference to noises from above. A microphone completes the auditory section. After passing through the initial amplifier the impulse is received by a resonant circuit set, tuned to the dominant frequency of the airplane drone. Here a second amplifier does its work and then the thread is picked up by a device which has an amplifying power of 100,000,000.

The electrical impulse, which a split second before was awakened by the hum of the plane, is now ready for the time-limit relay—the last step in the process before the long arm of electricity reaches out to close the power switch.

The time-limit relay is a vital unit in the Spooner sound-selective switch. Without this feature the automatic lighting mechanism might be operated by sporadic transient noises. With the time-limit feature nothing less than the continuous hum, characteristic of the moving plane, will operate the apparatus and light the field. Lacking this unit the apparatus would be like a nerve frazzled watchman, who, startled by the slightest disturbance, jumps to the lighting switch, not knowing whether the noise he heard came from the air or the earth. The time-limit agency gives the Spooner device the advantage of the self-possessed watchman who knows what he is about to do before he acts.

New Type of Projector.

The lights that went into action automatically came from a new type of airport projector developed by the Westinghouse company.

The new unit is designed to furnish sufficient illumination over an uneven field, at the same time keeping the source of light low and eliminating objectionable glare in the eyes of the aviator. It consists essentially of a steel drum 25 inches in diameter and 19 inches deep, mounted on a 2 1/2 inch pipe standard. Mounted within the drum are a lamp socket with vertical, lateral and in-and-out focusing adjustments, a 23-inch parabolic metal reflector of such focal length that all reflected rays come approximately within a 3 degree divergence, and a system of louvers to absorb all those rays of direct light the upward tilt of which exceeds 1 1/2 degrees. A spread lens mounted in front of the shell gives a horizontal spread of 45 degrees to the beam.

The unit is so mounted on the pipe standard that it may be rotated horizontally, or tilted vertically two degrees above and six degrees below the horizontal. It is dust and rain proof.

When equipped with a 1,500-watt projection lamp and spread lens, the unit gives a maximum intensity of 250,000 C. P. with an estimated intensity with plain lens of 3,000,000 C. P. The projector may be accurately focused by the use of a daylight lamp-setter developed for the purpose.

Eskimos Like to Have Teeth Pulled

New York.—Eskimos like to have their teeth pulled, says Dr. Leuman M. Waugh, professor of orthodontia at the Columbia School of Dental and Oral Surgery. In a report sent from the Labrador coast, and made public at Columbia university.

He left New York June 28 to carry on researches with the Eskimo tribes in northern Labrador and the Ungava bay region.

Extraction brings smiles instead of wry faces, according to Doctor Waugh who sailed on the Nana, a thirty-four-foot sea skiff, with a crew of two sailors and his young son, Donald, to disprove the theory advanced by Howard Mummy of Birmingham, England, in 1890 that the teeth of Eskimos were stronger than those of any other primitive peoples.

TASTE TEST BEST ICE CREAM GUIDE

Tongue Precise Instrument in Gauging Quality.

Washington.—The human tongue is a better scientific instrument than it is usually credited with being, at least so far as the great American dish, ice cream, is concerned. Recent experiments made by the United States Department of Agriculture indicate a rather close correspondence between the "taste test" of a large number of persons and the more precise determinations of quality made by instrumental means.

The first test involved three ice creams of varying butterfat content. These, containing 18, 15 and 12 per cent, were fed to fifty dairy purchasers for a period of ten days. In each instance freezing and hardening conditions were alike, the consumer changing his choice at will. The result was that 82 per cent of the samplers favored the ice cream of 18 per cent butterfat content.

The second test proposed to show whether or not sugar strongly affects the palatability of ice cream. An experiment was made with mixes containing 19, 16 and 13 per cent of cane sugar. About 90 per cent of the consumers preferred the 16 per cent composition.

The third experiment tested the effect of nonfat milk solids on the palatability of ice cream. For a period of six weeks three mixes of 12, 9 and 6 per cent nonfat milk solids were sold. More than 80 per cent of the 1,185 sales showed a preference for a 9 per cent nonfat milk solid rather than the commercial ice cream with but 6 per cent.

A debated point among ice cream magnates concerns the popularity of ice cream containing gelatin. For years it was used as a stabilizer, that is, to prevent the ready formation of ice crystals. Nowadays iceless refrigeration eliminates that possibility, so many manufacturers do without gelatin altogether.

Yet some persons prefer the smooth taste gelatin gives to ice cream. Indeed, experiment 4 showed that some 63 per cent of 304 purchasers preferred ice cream with 1 per cent gelatin. Twenty-three per cent wanted ice cream entirely without it and the others insisted on a content of 0.5 per cent.

England Has Biggest Flying Boat in World

Hull, England.—England's newest military airplane is a veritable battleship of the air.

It is the largest flying ship in the world, one of the wings alone being almost large enough to provide a landing place for a light airplane. The hull is of duralumin and stainless steel.

Christened the Iris II, the huge flying boat takes off from the water at a speed of 50 knots. In its hull are ample quarters and sleeping accommodations for a crew of five. Bunks can be folded up when not in use. The radio operator's room is a separate noise-proof compartment.

The dreadnought of the skies is equipped with large fresh-water storage tanks and carries an electrical cooking apparatus. It can remain in the air 14 hours and can cruise in the air or remain at her moorings nine months out of the year.

Fair and Warmer

Cape May, N. J.—Miss Dolores Dorman, 20, is known as "little fair and warmer." She is an official weather observer for the United States, and when not making observations and deductions, finds time to play the violin, ride horseback, dance and swim.

German, Jailed, Says He Was French Spy

Detroit.—A tale of a native-born German, that he served as a French spy during the World war, was before authorities here, with the arrest of Carl H. Elfies, confessed impersonator of a Seattle (Wash.) physician, and his arraignment on a charge of practicing medicine without a license.

Elfies, who is said to have performed 30 major operations here, was held in the county jail in default of \$2,000 bond after pleading guilty. Arrested under the name of Dr. Ernest Flehme, graduate of a German university, Elfies confessed that he came to Detroit and assumed the name after leaving North Dakota, where he practiced in towns under the names of Dr. Maximilian N. Schneller, Dr. V. D. Whepon, Dr. William Sauer, Dr. John L. Referty, Dr. S. Terstel and Dr. Rudolph Young.

Elfies, who claims he was graduated from a Berlin medical school, told James A. Chenot, chief assistant prosecuting attorney, that at the outbreak of the World war he offered his services to the French secret service, since he was not in sympathy with the German military system. During the conflict, he added, he spent some time behind the German lines, serving as an agitator, and on one occasion caused a near mutiny in two regiments by his propaganda.

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Clackamas	2:30	5:50	Eagle Creek	8:15	4:45	8:45	
Carver	2:40	7:00	Barton	8:25	4:55	8:55	
Barton	3:05	7:25	Carver	8:45	5:15	9:15	
Eagle Creek	3:15	7:35	Clackamas	8:55	5:25	9:25	
Ar. Estacada	3:30	7:50	Ar. Portland	9:30	6:00	10:00	

*Daily except Sunday (A) Saturday Only.
SUNDAY—Leave Portland 10 a. m. Leave Estacada 4:30 p. m.

WHAT IS ADVERTISING?

"Advertising is the education of the public as to what you are, where you are, and what you have to offer in the way of skill, talent or commodity. The only man who should not advertise is the man who has nothing to offer the world in the way of commodity or service."—Elbert Hubbard.

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