

BRIEF LOCAL MENTION

Hot Point Electric Irons at the drug store, now \$3.00.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Anderson visited Sunday in Hood River.

A car of mixed feed of all kinds came in just in time. See Strauss.

Fred Ulmer was in Hood River, Sunday.

Why freeze when you can get warm blankets and footwear at Strauss'.

L. J. Merrill spent Sunday in Hood River.

M. J. Oliphant was a Hood River visitor Sunday.

Shirts, hats and caps, ties; good stock and I can save you dollars if you trade at Strauss'.

Miss Dorothy Godbersen went to The Dalles Monday on a visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Evans and Son, Darrell, were Hood River visitors Saturday, returning Monday morning.

Good hot cake weather. Good assortment of pancake flour and syrup on hand. Strauss.

The regular monthly business meeting of the Commercial Club will be held on Monday night.

The Mosier Scouts again lost in basket ball to the Hood River Scouts at the latter place Saturday, score 28-13.

At a meeting of the Mosier Valley Telephone Company directors John M. Carroll was elected president.

Chas. I. Bennett was elected as a member of the board of directors of the Mosier Valley Bank at a meeting last week.

I am pretty well fixed to supply you with all staple and fancy articles in the grocery line. Everything good to eat at Strauss'.

Mr. and Mrs. N. Parke Sturgess returned Monday evening from Vancouver, Wash., where they have been visiting at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Staley.

The school in District No. 52 has been kept open during this bad weather, lunches being served during the noon hour. Most of the students have been in attendance.

Bishop R. L. Paddock, of the eastern Oregon diocese, preached a short sermon Sunday at the Immanuel church. On account of the train being late, and because in response to a telegram he was called to The Dalles to preach a funeral sermon, his stay in the city was limited to about 30 minutes.

Mrs. Ed. L. Howe, who came up Sunday for a day's stay at her ranch to attend to business matters, stated that she has received a letter from a man in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, who had purchased apples from a box grown by Mrs. Howe. In the market, he said, he paid \$1.50 for 12 apples, Spitzenburg, but that they were worth it as the apples were as fresh as the day they were picked.

APPLE SCAB, METHODS OF FIGHTING IT

(Continued from Last Week)

With the introduction of lime-sulphur as a fungicide, experiments were begun throughout the country to test its usefulness as compared with Bordeaux mixture for the prevention of apple scab. It was a great satisfaction to find that this new spray material was really effective for this purpose and that it did not produce the objectionable russeting caused by the other. Lime-sulphur, however, is not perfect in all respects, for in the higher strengths it will cause burning of apple foliage and even in the lower dilutions, particularly with drenching, it may result in injury to foliage, although this is not usually of great importance. Under certain conditions, however, the injury may be quite severe and in addition to scorch on the leaves there is also a serious tendency to cause sunburn on the fruit in hot weather.

Other fungicides are now being tried out experimentally over the country and new combinations of fungicides as well, in an attempt to find a suitable spraying program which will give the desired control of scab and avoid at the same time the injuries which have been mentioned. The Oregon Agricultural College has been making tests for the past two years under the direction of Mr. Winston at the Hood River branch experiment station and some interesting facts bearing upon the problems of scab control have been brought to light. Some additional investigations have laid bare many of the reasons for the lack of success in scab control and have pointed out the way to remedy some of the difficulties.

In connection with the work on apple scab in the Hood River valley it was found that the period of most abundant scab infection in 1913 occurred in the latter part of June. In the following year, on the other hand, the most serious infection occurred previous to the time when the flower buds showed color. Furthermore, during the season of 1915, however, the most disastrous infection occurred as a result of a long rainy period commencing perhaps two weeks after the petals began to fall. Each year there were a great many growers whose apple crops suffered badly, but at the same time each year there were some whose apples were practically clean. Investigation showed that the men who had clean fruit were those who had made an application of fungicide not long before the critical period. This is illustrated also in one locality where during the past season there was a spell of wet weather favorable to scab four or five weeks after the bloom fell. In an orchard where the owner gave the usual four applications there was but 5 per cent of scabby fruit. Another grower in the same district gave three sprayings with excellent control as far as he went, but omitted the fourth application. After the rainy period referred to, 70 per cent of his fruit developed scab spots.

It is evident, from these examples, that where there is such variability in weather conditions through the spring that in order to be certain of a clean crop the grower must protect his trees by a suitable fungicide throughout the entire season from the time the buds begin to open until all danger of scab-favoring weather is past, or else he must acquire more skill as a weather prophet than most of us ever hope for.

In addition to the poor results which have come from failure on the part of growers to keep their trees protected during the dangerous period, we must mention the poor results that are attributable to lack of thoroughness. There are abundant instances in our apple-growing sections where two neighboring growers using practically the same spraying schedule will have entirely different results as far as scab control is concerned, simply because one has always done the work thoroughly while the other has not. Too great emphasis cannot be laid on thoroughness. Growers must understand clearly that any portion of the surface of a fruit or leaf not covered with spray mixture naturally remains unprotected against infection. A spore can germinate and penetrate fruit or foliage at any point where no fungicide has been deposited.

Wherever destroying or plowing under the fallen leaves has been done there seems to have resulted a marked diminution in the primary spring infections. We doubt whether it is possible to do so through a job, however, that spring spraying could be safely abandoned; but present evidence indicates that it is a desirable practice which ought to be encouraged. It may perhaps be possible to destroy the fungus in the fallen leaves by some spray applied to them after they have fallen, but experiments with the standard fungicides have given negative results. These, however, form a practically insoluble coating on the exterior of the leaves and would not be likely to have any effect on the fungus which in this stage lies unprotected within the leaf tissues. In an orchard in the Willamette valley, badly infected with scab last year, the owner sprayed part of it this spring just as the buds were swelling with pure bluestone (copper sulphate) at the rate of 2 pounds to 50 gallons of water, while part was left unsprayed. No further fungicidal application was given. It is reported that on the sprayed section 85 per cent of the fruit tree was free from scab, while the unsprayed part yielded 75 per cent of scabby fruit. The only explanation is that the application of copper sulphate reached the ground covered with old leaves and penetrating these killed the fungus, thus preventing spore production from them and the consequent early infections.

DISLOYALTY WILL BE DISCIPLINED

A step forward in the cooperative organization of sales agencies seems probable in all Northwestern fruit sections the coming year. While disloyalty among members of sales agencies has been mentioned in the past and in cases has even been incorporated in contracts between associations and members, rules have never been enforced. However, from the present prevailing sentiment and the expressions of local sales agency officials, the Apple Growers Association will probably begin the marketing of next season's crop with its affiliated members bound to the organization by a contract, which will provide that the member, in case he violates the contract and ships independently or through some other agency, will automatically be expelled.

The first actual steps toward the disciplining of association members were taken last week, when the 25 local unit organizations of the Yakima Valley Fruit Association adopted by unanimous vote of their trustees to summarily drop from their membership list unloyal growers.

"Idaho and Wenatchee are taking the same point," says Wilmer Sieg, sales manager of the local association, "and will undoubtedly take a similar stand. The greatest drawback to the Northwestern apple industry is the independent shipper. Organizations base their calculations on tonnage furnished according to contracts, and when the tonnage of those who withdraw to ship through other sources is deducted from the total counted on in the first instance, the ability of a sales agency to gauge its market is seriously impaired and proportionately. With the representative shipping concerns bringing about these new rulings that will protect the loyal member, independent shippers in the future will have no chance.

A contract is a valid document and must be protected and while organizations do not want to cause or create trouble they must do something to protect the shipper who is loyal. This can only be done by the elimination of the unloyal member. The action of the Yakima association is one in the right direction; it will create stability. The movement has the support of the government committee that has been working in the Northwest with a view to investigating marketing conditions and who have asserted that they found the biggest proportion of damage to markets caused by growers who try to ship and work independently."

KENNEWICK BERRY MEN ORGANIZED

Strawberry growers of the Richland and Kennewick, Wash., districts, representing 300 acres, or 85 per cent of the total acreage, in a public meeting Monday voted to work with a strike through one channel. A committee composed of M. N. Hudnall, W. P. Osgood, H. C. Puderbaugh, F. H. Krug, J. Ross and E. A. Gray, of Kennewick, were appointed to work with a like committee from the Richland district to draw up the articles of incorporation and work out the details of the proposed cooperative marketing campaign.

Every strawberry grower in the Richland district has signed up with the new organization while at least 90 per cent of the Kennewick growers are expected to enter.

The action taken at the meeting is the result of unsatisfactory prices for previous crops caused from the tonnage being handled by several agencies, thus going out in small lots and flooding nearby markets, large shipments on open consignments causing demoralized prices and lack of cooperation among the growers.

The agreement signed by the growers provides for a strictly f. o. b. system of selling, a manager, selected from some place outside of Kennewick or Richland, voting representation based upon acreage, a committee to formulate articles to all members in case they fail to abide by the agreements.

A FURRED TONGUE

It May Mean Wrecked Nerves and Not a Disordered Stomach.

"I suppose that there is no more ineredible idea in the mind of the doctor than that the furred tongue is essentially an indication of a deranged stomach," writes Sir James Goodhart, consulting physician to Guy's hospital, London, in the London Lancet. Yet, according to Sir James, it is by no means always so. And he goes on to prove it by cases in his own extensive practice.

"One of these was of a man in a very responsible position, a leader of men, to whom he had to give orders that had to be obeyed and from whom he had to hear much grumbling; a very hard worker and 'the fastest talker I have ever struck,' full of energy and playing every ounce of it. He was in splendid health, but suffered from a furred tongue and a bad taste in the mouth. In his case these were not due to the stomach at all, but to a disordered state of nerve control.

"Nervous fears and nervous tastes are common enough, and they deserve a special thought," says Sir James. He believes that the man is kept sweet and wholesome largely by nervous control, and when he loses this control 'the parts become fevered, the mucous membrane dry, the nerves irritated, and taste is perverted.' The man so affected are those who are nervous, anxious, hard workers, taking their work home with them to think about and dream about in bed.

Mosier Wins, 21-19

It was a tired but victorious basket ball team that returned Saturday from Odell where they defeated the team from that place the night previous. Spectators report that it was one of the best games they had ever witnessed as the teams were evenly matched and both played clean ball. To the Mosier players much favorable mention was made regarding their sportsmanlike conduct, and the local boys speak in highest praise of their opponents.

The boys left here Friday noon in a sleigh with four horses attached, driven by J. F. Tryon. After the game a dance was enjoyed and the team left early in the morning for home. Throughout the game the score was close. A return game will be played here in the near future.

LOCAL INSTITUTE IS BIG SUCCESS

For the valuable information received and the interchange of ideas pertinent to pedagogy, the local teachers' institute held here last Saturday was thoroughly enjoyed by all present. The morning and afternoon sessions were held in the high school room, while the evening session took place in the Immanuel church.

Rev. Dan Thurston, of the Baptist church, of The Dalles, opened the institute. He was followed by Irvin B. Warner, superintendent of schools in The Dalles, who spoke on the subject, "Technical Grammar in the Grades." Mr. Warner explained to the audience that too much of the formal grammar was taught as prescribed by the course of study and that the less used, the more thorough and comprehensive would be the student's grasp of the subject.

Miss Lucy Crawford, of the domestic science department of The Dalles high school, spoke on "The Hot Lunch." She explained that all the utensils needed were a small receptacle, with handles that folded back, a folding stand, underneath which could be placed a stereo can, which when the contents were lighted would burn for two hours.

Prof. E. E. Amsden, superintendent of the local high school, gave as his subject, "Fundamentals in Arithmetic," and explained by illustrations on the blackboard how, by use of a complete analytical method in stating the problem the student could easily understand the meaning and soon find the solution. His statements were commended by Clyde T. Boney county school superintendent and Supt. Warner.

A. R. Chase, recently appointed county agent, and who is in the employ of the state and government as well, stated that he wanted to get in touch with all the farmers and learn their many needs. He stated that he wanted everyone's co-operation in helping to solve the horticultural and agricultural problems.

Dr. David Robinson, talked about the industrial fair and the club work in this community, and stated that the local fair next year is already receiving much interest from the students.

A question box was inaugurated and answers were made by Supts. Amsden and Warner. One of the questions asked was whether Scott's "Lady of the Lake" should be read in the Eighth grade. The affirmative side was championed by Miss Corine Metz, county librarian, and John M. Ross, principal of the local school, while Messrs. Boney, Amsden and Warner believed that the classic could not be appreciated fully by the student until in his second or third year of high school. However, the matter was finally settled by all agreeing that it depended on the natural bent of the child, some having a liking for the classics at an early age and others not acquiring it until two or three years later, if they ever do.

Miss Osburn, of the household arts department, showed some of the work that her students in sewing and household duties were doing. She had several designs of residence interiors that were planned by the students, showing the color schemes of the walls, building and interior decorations. Each student is allowed \$600 with which to completely furnish a house, the effort being to impress on her the need of simplicity and harmony.

In the evening Supt. Warner talked on "Moral Courage," using present day characters. He lauded the Boy Scout movement, as did Rev. Thurston who followed, in his talk on this subject. Mr. Warner contrasted the difference between two of his boy friends. The one obtaining political power only to fall a victim to the politicians. The other, a cripple, slowly rising until he finally became forest supervisor of the state of Indiana. He refused to be drawn into a big political net, is refusing a large sum of money to allow the disposition of government lands, until today he is one of the most respected men in the state.

During the afternoon after the session was over, some of the visiting teachers secured a bob sled and enjoyed the thrills of their boyhood and girlhood days. Supt. Boney guided the bob safely, sometimes. All stated that they had had a very enjoyable and profitable stay in our city.

TRADE PAPER POINTS OUT BAD HABITS

The Packer is of the opinion that the policy of peddling fruits and produce from car doors, followed by some apple growers, is not only extremely bad ethics but that it is also a mighty short sighted policy to face a business standpoint. The grower who will sell his high grade fruit to a jobber in a given town, and then ship a car of low grade stuff to the same market and sell it to the consumer as retail dealer in direct competition with the same jobber, is afflicted with a narrow business instinct and fails to see the matter in the light of his own best interest.

If there are those who think this practice of peddling from the car is right and just he should apply a reverse process of reasoning by asking himself how he would like it if he were the jobber and had to face this kind of competition? The Packer is convinced that there are few growers who now sell their low grade fruit in this manner, who would not feel that they had been badly treated under such conditions, for human nature is the same the world over.

It seems to be correct reasoning that the grower has a right to sell his apples where he pleases. If he goes to the consumer direct that is his privilege but in doing so he is very apt to sell himself in ill repute with the jobber, in commission trade and he ought not to be greatly surprised if the men in these regular established channels of marketing should refuse to buy or handle his goods. This trade seems to entertain the opinion that a grower who first sells to a jobber and then goes out and tries to sell all he can to the same jobber's customers is possessed of bad business manners and that he should not be offended or he is boycotted by those dealers whom he thus treats.

The contention is that those who wish to eliminate the middleman should not try to carry water on both shoulders, but should cut off keeping company with middlemen and go entirely to the consumer for a market for all products. No one can find fault with the producer if he concludes that his best interest lies in the very act that is intended, and the contention is based upon very sound logic, that it is not reasonable to expect a friendly attitude from the jobber whom the producer first loads up and then goes out and tries to sell his up the competitive demand upon which the jobber is dependent.

But the question of whether it is not a better business policy to sell through the established channels of trade is even more vital to the grower than the matter of right ethics. It would seem that if experience is of any value then there can be no doubt as to what the grower should do. Scores of marketing schemes have been tried out, some of them so fragrant and rich in theory that they attracted the attention of the brightest growers in the country, and yet the final analysis has shown that nothing has been offered to take the place of the time worn system in vogue today throughout the country.

W. A. HUSBANDS
Blacksmith
Horse Shoeing and General Repair Work.
MOSIER, OREGON

Commercial Club Meeting
The regular business meeting of the Mosier Commercial Club is held on the first Monday of each month.
E. W. DAVIDHIZAR, Pres.
DR. DAVID ROBINSON, Sec.

Let us finish your films. Same may be left at the Bulletin office, Slocum & Canfield, Hood River.

SNOW TIES UP TRAFFIC FOR 80 HOURS

Not since 1884 has there been such a fall of snow as this week. With the train service both on the O. W. R. & N. and North Bank roads tied up, and trains held snow-bound at Bonneville and Bridal Veil where a big slide of snow and rocks 600 feet long and 50 feet high at Bonneville, no mail had been received for 80 hours. Service was again resumed Friday night. Rotary plows were unable to cope with the situation very speedily.

Over 54 inches of snow has fallen, for 50 hours continuously, although for still longer time all together, piling the roofs of buildings and houses high with snow and making regular tunnels or trenches necessary for traffic.

As a train stopped at a little Ohio station the passengers heard the plaintive howling of a calf which was being wheeled along the platform in a crate.

"There's some one complaining conductor," said a traveler, looking for a bit of fun.

"Not to me," answered the mild old ticket taker. "Never heard a passenger's complaint with that much sense."—Judge.

LAXATIVE COLD TABLETS
FOR GRIPPE AND COLDS

A most popular and effective remedy for breaking up a COLD.
Satisfaction Guaranteed
Arthur Pharmacy Co

TRADE PAPER POINTS OUT BAD HABITS

(From the Packer)

The Packer is of the opinion that the policy of peddling fruits and produce from car doors, followed by some apple growers, is not only extremely bad ethics but that it is also a mighty short sighted policy to face a business standpoint. The grower who will sell his high grade fruit to a jobber in a given town, and then ship a car of low grade stuff to the same market and sell it to the consumer as retail dealer in direct competition with the same jobber, is afflicted with a narrow business instinct and fails to see the matter in the light of his own best interest.

If there are those who think this practice of peddling from the car is right and just he should apply a reverse process of reasoning by asking himself how he would like it if he were the jobber and had to face this kind of competition? The Packer is convinced that there are few growers who now sell their low grade fruit in this manner, who would not feel that they had been badly treated under such conditions, for human nature is the same the world over.

It seems to be correct reasoning that the grower has a right to sell his apples where he pleases. If he goes to the consumer direct that is his privilege but in doing so he is very apt to sell himself in ill repute with the jobber, in commission trade and he ought not to be greatly surprised if the men in these regular established channels of marketing should refuse to buy or handle his goods. This trade seems to entertain the opinion that a grower who first sells to a jobber and then goes out and tries to sell all he can to the same jobber's customers is possessed of bad business manners and that he should not be offended or he is boycotted by those dealers whom he thus treats.

The contention is that those who wish to eliminate the middleman should not try to carry water on both shoulders, but should cut off keeping company with middlemen and go entirely to the consumer for a market for all products. No one can find fault with the producer if he concludes that his best interest lies in the very act that is intended, and the contention is based upon very sound logic, that it is not reasonable to expect a friendly attitude from the jobber whom the producer first loads up and then goes out and tries to sell his up the competitive demand upon which the jobber is dependent.

But the question of whether it is not a better business policy to sell through the established channels of trade is even more vital to the grower than the matter of right ethics. It would seem that if experience is of any value then there can be no doubt as to what the grower should do. Scores of marketing schemes have been tried out, some of them so fragrant and rich in theory that they attracted the attention of the brightest growers in the country, and yet the final analysis has shown that nothing has been offered to take the place of the time worn system in vogue today throughout the country.

W. A. HUSBANDS
Blacksmith
Horse Shoeing and General Repair Work.
MOSIER, OREGON

Commercial Club Meeting
The regular business meeting of the Mosier Commercial Club is held on the first Monday of each month.
E. W. DAVIDHIZAR, Pres.
DR. DAVID ROBINSON, Sec.

Let us finish your films. Same may be left at the Bulletin office, Slocum & Canfield, Hood River.

BE PREPARED

McCALL'S MAGAZINE
WOMEN
Love This Magazine

POPULAR MECHANICS MAGAZINE
300 ARTICLES - 300 ILLUSTRATIONS
KEEP informed of the World's Progress in Engineering, Mechanics, and Invention. It is the most interesting and profitable magazine for the man of the family. It is the best of its kind in the world. Our terms are the lowest. Write for our free literature and we will send you a copy of our magazine absolutely FREE.

NEW HOME SEWING MACHINES
MODELS OF PERFECTION
PERFECTLY SIMPLE SIMPLY PERFECT.

New Home Users are Quality Choosers
For Sale by W. E. Chown
The New Home Sewing Mach. Co.
284 Pacific Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

DAVID ROBINSON, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon
MOSIER, OREGON

DERBY & STEARNS
LAWYERS
HOOD RIVER, OREGON

DR. C. H. JENKINS
DENTIST
HOOD RIVER, OREGON
Office Phone 1081. Res. Phone 333

Go to Law
for
French Dry Cleaning
Altering and Repairing
Phone 1124

J. H. LAW
Proprietor Hood River

Dr. H. L. Dumble
Physician and Surgeon
Residence 1031 Office 1241
Office in Brosius Bldg. Hood River

Notice of Sheriff's Sale
In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Wasco.

United States National Bank of Portland, Oregon a corporation of the United States, Plaintiff, vs. Lena J. Tompkins and W. A. Tompkins, Defendants.

By virtue of an execution, judgment order, decree and order of sale, duly issued out of the above entitled Court in the above entitled cause, to me directed and dated the 31st day of December, 1915, upon a judgment and decree rendered and entered in said Court on the 11th day of October, 1915, against Lena J. Tompkins and W. A. Tompkins, defendants, for the sum of \$1,802.31, with interest thereon at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, from January 14th, 1914, and the further sum of \$10 attorney's fees, with interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, from the 11th day of October, 1915, and the costs of and upon this writ commanding me to make sale of the following described real property, to-wit: Lot 49 "Mosier View Orchard", Wasco County, Oregon.

Now, therefore, by virtue of said execution judgment, order, decree and order of sale, and in conformity with the commands of said writ, I will on Saturday, the 5th day of February, 1916, at 10 o'clock a. m. at the front door of the County Court House, in The Dalles, Wasco County, Oregon, sell at public auction (subject to redemption) to the highest bidder for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest which the within named defendants or either of them had on the 14th day of January, 1914, the date of the mortgage, foreclosed, or since that date, had in and to the above described property or any part thereof, to satisfy said execution, judgment order and decree, including costs and charges.

LEVI CHRISMAN,
Sheriff of Wasco County, Oregon.

Dated this 21st day of December, 1915.
Date of first publication Jan. 7th, 1916.
Date of last publication Feb. 4th, 1916.

W. A. HUSBANDS
Blacksmith
Horse Shoeing and General Repair Work.
MOSIER, OREGON

Commercial Club Meeting
The regular business meeting of the Mosier Commercial Club is held on the first Monday of each month.
E. W. DAVIDHIZAR, Pres.
DR. DAVID ROBINSON, Sec.

Let us finish your films. Same may be left at the Bulletin office, Slocum & Canfield, Hood River.

BE PREPARED

McCALL'S MAGAZINE
WOMEN
Love This Magazine

POPULAR MECHANICS MAGAZINE
300 ARTICLES - 300 ILLUSTRATIONS
KEEP informed of the World's Progress in Engineering, Mechanics, and Invention. It is the most interesting and profitable magazine for the man of the family. It is the best of its kind in the world. Our terms are the lowest. Write for our free literature and we will send you a copy of our magazine absolutely FREE.

W. A. HUSBANDS
Blacksmith
Horse Shoeing and General Repair Work.
MOSIER, OREGON

Commercial Club Meeting
The regular business meeting of the Mosier Commercial Club is held on the first Monday of each month.
E. W. DAVIDHIZAR, Pres.
DR. DAVID ROBINSON, Sec.

Let us finish your films. Same may be left at the Bulletin office, Slocum & Canfield, Hood River.

BE PREPARED

McCALL'S MAGAZINE
WOMEN
Love This Magazine

POPULAR MECHANICS MAGAZINE
300 ARTICLES - 300 ILLUSTRATIONS
KEEP informed of the World's Progress in Engineering, Mechanics, and Invention. It is the most interesting and profitable magazine for the man of the family. It is the best of its kind in the world. Our terms are the lowest. Write for our free literature and we will send you a copy of our magazine absolutely FREE.