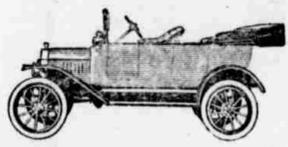




**THE UNIVERSAL CAR**

More than ONE MILLION now in use—500,000 more are to be sold this year. No other motor car in the entire world has such a wonderful record for service. This year's lowered prices mean the same Ford car of quality and reliability for less money—that's all. Touring car \$440; Runabout \$390; Coupelet \$590; Town Car \$640; Sedan \$740, f. o. b. Detroit. Sold on time. On sale at

**Columbia Auto & Machine Co.**



**FRESH FISH**



at all times may be found on our counters. All the tempting delicacies of the season in the line of fine Sea-Food are here for you to choose from. We make every effort to serve our customers satisfactorily and well.

\*S & H\* Stamps given on cash purchases or on accounts paid on or before 10th of month.

**W. J. FILZ MEAT MARKET**

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FRESH SUPPLY OF

**Nitrate of Soda, Muriate of Potash AND ALL KINDS OF FERTILIZERS**

COME TO US DIRECT FOR

**WOOD-FIBERED HOUSE PLASTER CEMENT AND LIME**

AS WE UNLOAD DIRECT FROM THE CARS

**STRANAHAN & CLARK**

Hood River, Oregon

**The Purity Dairy Co.**

Yours for prompt service and Good Milk

**THOS. D. CALKINS**

**White River Flour**

Makes Bread Having the Old Bready Flavor

**AT YOUR GROCERS**

**THE TELEGRAPH OPERATOR AND THE GOOD JUDGE**



JUDGE THE BOYS ALONG THE LINE SEND YOU A MESSAGE OF THANKS

I KNEW THEY WOULD WHEN I PUT THEM WISE TO THE REAL TOBACCO CHEW

ALL around you men are talking about W-B CUT Chewing—the Real Tobacco Chew, new cut, long shred. You, yourself are probably telling your friends about it. Get a pouch from your dealer. See how easily and evenly the real tobacco taste comes—how it satisfies without grinding.

\*Notice how the ash brings out the rich tobacco taste\*

Made by WEYMAN-BRUTON COMPANY, 50 Union Square, New York City

**MOSIER.**

From The Bulletin

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

L. J. Merrill spent Sunday in Hood River.

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

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

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

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.

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, Spitzenburgs, but that they were worth it as the apples were as fresh as the day they were picked.

Beginning the first of a series of card parties to be held in Mosier every two weeks, Mrs. P. L. Arthur entertained the recently organized Bridge Club at her home Tuesday night. The next meeting will be held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Strauss, and refreshments will be served by Mrs. E. E. Amsden. All following parties will be held at the Strauss home and each time will be in charge of some of the members of the club. Those present at the Arthur home were Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Arthur, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Amsden, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. McGregor, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Danielson, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Chown, Dr. and Mrs. David Robinson, Mrs. E. M. Strauss, Mrs. G. P. Christie, Miss Ruth Littlepage and L. J. Merrill.

**Fruit Men Change Place of Meeting**

In order to economize, the meeting place of the Mosier Horticultural Society has been changed from Chown's hall to the office of the Mosier Fruit Growers Association. This was done because so many of the members are delinquent in their dues and not enough money was in the treasury to pay the hall rent each week. An effort will be made to have all live up to their obligations of the society.

Hugo E. Birkner tendered his resignation as secretary-treasurer of the society, and in his stead John M. Carroll was elected. Mr. Birkner will leave soon for Portland to make his home. His loss to the organization will be keenly felt as his knowledge of horticulture has proved invaluable in helping to solve the many problems.

Led by C. L. Joy, the members all gave their views on the subject, "Cultivation." Their ideas were varied, but the exchange of experiences brought out the diversified methods practiced. For the next meeting the topic under discussion will be "Marketing Cost."

**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. P. 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.

**Has Used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for 20 years.**

Chamberlain's cough remedy has been used in my household for the past 20 years. I began giving it to my children when they were small. As a quick relief for croup, whooping cough and ordinary colds, it has no equal. Being free from opium and other harmful drugs, I never felt afraid to give it to the children. I have recommended it to a large number of friends and neighbors, who have used it and speak highly of it," writes Mrs. Mary Minke, Shortsville, N. Y. Obtainable everywhere.

**Back Tax Will Be Billed**

Under the provisions of a new law the sheriff hereafter in sending out statements of tax, will include all sums due for unpaid delinquent tax. Heretofore the statement, issued annually by the sheriff, has noted only the amount of the tax for the current year.

Go to Law, The Cleaner.

**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 on the fruit 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 neighbors 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.

Regarding the use of different fungicides, our experiments in the Hood River valley have shown that various results may be expected according to time of application and the conditions to which the trees are subjected. We have found that Bordeaux and lime-sulphur cannot be surpassed as fungicides, but injury may be expected under certain conditions already referred to. Soluble sulphur has given us severe defoliation at the usual strength, as has been the experience of many growers and of other experimenters in different parts of the country. Atomic sulphur is not likely to cause much injury when its use is begun while the foliage is young, but in cool weather it seems to be much less efficient as a fungicide than the standard materials, while if the first application is made late in the spring, according to some growers, a considerable leaf-dropping may follow. A new preparation tried out for only one season, Barium-sulphur, seemed to give fairly satisfactory scab control with the least injury of any substance tried. Further tests, however, should be made before any general adoption of this material can be advised.

It is evident from the foregoing that the intelligent grower must base his spraying methods upon a knowledge of the disease, and the factors that influence it, together with an understanding of the materials that may be employed for fungicides and the conditions under which they may be safely used. There is absolutely no question but that apple scab can be successfully controlled if the fruit and foliage are properly protected. Spray injury may not always be avoided, but much of it can be prevented by a wise selection of the material to be used at any particular stage.

We have found in our scab control experiments lime-sulphur gave the better results with less injury than any other fungicide which has been used throughout the season, and we therefore recommend it to those who prefer sticking to one kind of material throughout.

The first application for safety ought to be given just after the cluster buds unfold and before the leaves get to be much larger than squirrels' ears. This "semi-dormant" application gave an increase of from 30 to 60 per cent in clean fruit over plots sprayed first in the "pink" in one of our Hood River orchards this year. We used lime-sulphur, 1-20, and added a nicotine sulphate preparation to take care of the insects. Some burning was experienced and possibly a slight dwarfing of the first leaves, but the injury was insignificant in view of the benefit derived.

The second application should be made in the "pink" stage, that is just before the blossoms open. Here we used lime-sulphur 1-35 with good results. Bordeaux caused russeting in our plots last season where used at this time, contrary to the usual expectations.

The third spray is the "calyx" spray, applied when most of the petals have fallen. Lime-sulphur 1-35, with arsenate of lead for codling moth should be used.

The fourth spray should be given about ten days later. Under average conditions lime-sulphur 1-35 seems to give the most satisfactory results.

A fifth spray ought to be applied a month after blossoming and where the buds had disappeared from the fruit, especially in the case of varieties not extremely subject to russeting. Bordeaux may be used in the 3-3-50 or 4-4-50 strength. The omission of this application is not safe in most apple sections. Lime-sulphur 1-35 may, of course, be used where burning is not feared.

The summer season is rarely favorable to scab, and where the orchard has been well taken care of in the spring there will be little trouble from serious new infections in the average fall. It would be safer, of course, to protect the fruit with an application of Bordeaux or lime-sulphur some time in August or early September. If the foliage is well covered in the fall from the start few leaves would receive the infections which ordinarily result in the development of the winter stage. In other words, the primary spring infection might be materially reduced. The majority of previous experiments with fall spraying have begun too late to be effective.

During the past season, had as it has been, many growers from different sections of the state have secured a crop of 90 to 95 per cent clean fruit when their neighbors had only 5 to 25 per cent free from apple scab, with only spraying to account for the differences. Whenever there was a failure in spraying it is attributable in practically all cases either to failure to have the trees protected at some critical time or to lack of thoroughness in doing the work. Apple scab can be controlled in this state or any other when "the right materials are used in the right way and at the right time."

"Majestic Ranges stand the test And Cook and Bake and are the best."



**Keep Abreast of the Times**

IN OLDEN DAYS, when buying a cook stove, people would buy the one they could get the cheapest; that's because there were only a few makes on the market and all were all practically the same in construction and material.

It's Different Now! There are close to a thousand different ranges on the market today—good, bad and indifferent. Wise people use a little foresight in selecting their range, and they make no mistake in selecting THE RANGE WITH A REPUTATION—the range that is recommended by every user; the range that has stood the test—

**The Great Majestic Range**

the range that is made of MALLEABLE and CHARCOAL IRON—the range that SAVES FUEL—LASTS LONGER—COSTS PRACTICALLY NOTHING FOR REPAIRS—HEATS MORE WATER QUICKER AND HOTTER, AND GIVES BETTER GENERAL SATISFACTION THAN ANY OTHER RANGE MADE—

and we can prove it!

**Blowers Hardware Co.**



"Ranges come and ranges go, But with you stays the one you know"— THE MAJESTIC.

**What Time Is It?**



Everyone asks this question many times daily. We are all dependent upon the time. Our lives are regulated by our watches. The lack of a watch is a big handicap to both men and women. Therefore, why try to get along without one? Let us show you a good watch; one you can depend upon. We can suit both your taste and your pocketbook.

**W. F. LARAWAY, Jeweler**

**PEOPLES NAVIGATION COMPANY**

**Steamer Tahoma**

Down Sundays, Tuesdays, Thursdays Up Mondays, Wednesdays, Saturdays

All kinds of freight and passengers handled. Horses and automobiles given special attention.

**Jack Bagley, Agent, Phone 3514**

**Hunt Paint & Wall Paper Co.**

Complete line of PAINTS, OILS, BRUSHES, Etc.

**JAPALAC**

Heath & Milligan Mixed Paints  
Glidden's Varnishes  
Room & Mouldings  
Bulk Calcimine Mixed to Order  
Plate and Card Rail  
Dry Paste

**FASHION STABLE**

**Livery, Feed and Draying..**

**STRANAHANS & RATHBUN**

Hood River, Ore.

Horses bought, sold or exchanged. Pleasure parties can secure first-class rigs. Special attention given to moving furniture and pianos. We do everything horses can do.

**Anderson Undertaking Co.**

LICENSED EMBALMER AND FUNERAL DIRECTOR

312 Cascade Ave. Phone 1394