

A Distinctive Reason

What is the chief reason for the superiority of Royal Baking Powder?

There are several good reasons, but there is one which distinguishes Royal from other baking powders.

This reason, which every woman should know, is that Royal Baking Powder is made from cream of tartar, which comes from grapes. This means a healthful fruit origin. It means natural food as distinguished from mineral substitutes used in other baking powders.

There is no alum nor phosphate in Royal Baking Powder.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO New York

HOME MADE LIME-SULPHUR SOLUTION

(Recommendation of Experiment Station)

In view of the fact that many growers plan to prepare their own lime-sulphur solution during the coming season the following suggestions are offered in its preparation.

Much experimental work has been carried on in different sections of the country to determine the best methods of procedure in preparing this widely used insecticide and fungicide. The only necessary ingredients are lime, sulphur and water. The lime should be relatively pure, that is, running high in calcium—at least 90 per cent and preferably 95 per cent or more.

If the lime is of lower quality than this the amounts used should be increased to bring up the calcium oxide content. The lime should be freshly burnt and unslacked. Hydrated or slacked lime may be used. It takes a third more of the latter to carry the same amount of calcium. The hydrate is probably more convenient for storage where it is not to be made into lime-sulphur at once, but the lump lime also may be slacked and preserved indefinitely by keeping it covered with water. Air slacked lime or lime that has been exposed some time to the influences of the atmosphere should never be used in making lime-sulphur solution.

The use of any finely ground commercial lime or lime slacked about 99 per cent pure is desirable for the sulphur contents of the formula. Considerable difference in opinion exists as to the best formula to use in making the concentrate. The two most generally accepted are known as the 1-2-1 formula, that is, one pound lime, two pounds sulphur and one gallon of water. The other is the 1.2-2.4-1, or the use of 1.2 pounds of lime, 2.4 pounds of sulphur to one gallon of water.

For some preparations these two formulae would read as follows: Formula 1.—Fresh unslacked lime, 50 pounds; finely ground sulphur, 100 pounds; water sufficient to make 50 gallons at finish.

Formula 2.—Fresh unslacked lime, 60 pounds; finely ground sulphur, 120 pounds; water sufficient to make 50 gallons at finish.

In formula number one a lower test will be obtained, but a little better utilization of material occurs and hence less sediment. Formula number two will give a higher test but in obtaining this some of the materials are sacrificed and are lost in the sediment which forms. Either of these formulae are good and it might be well for growers to try both to determine which is the more suitable for their own use.

The equipment necessary for the preparation of lime-sulphur are: A cooker, start with a little boiler, a flat bottomed boiler or with steam in a barrel. The flat bottomed boiler is the one most generally used for home purposes. Bottom heat is employed and details of preparation, using the formula number one is as follows:

Put about 10 gallons of water in the cooker, start the fire and add the lime as soon as the slacking is well started add the sulphur, either dry or previously mixed to a paste, and mix thoroughly, adding enough water to maintain a fairly thin paste, but not so much as to float the sulphur. The slacking is finished add water to a height in the measuring stick somewhat above the desired volume-five or ten gallons and start the boiling. For best results some access in volume should be maintained throughout the boiling, coming down approximately to the desired volume (50 gallons) just at the close. Through stirring should be given throughout, especially during the earlier stages of the cooking or until the sulphur is completely dissolved. Be sure and keep the lumps broken up.

Boiling should continue until the sulphur granules are dissolved. Determine this by dipping and slowly pouring some of the material under close observation. Vigorous boiling for period of 50 or 60 minutes will usually completely dissolve the sulphur. Experience under the existing conditions will soon enable the grower to determine the length of time required in boiling.

The finished product may be immediately poured or strained into a barrel or settling tank or into the spray tank without waiting for cooling or settling. Hot lime-sulphur will test one or two degrees lower than the cold. This must be taken into consideration if the material is used hot.

When properly made, the amount of sediment or sludge left in the strainer is insignificant. It may be thrown away. The mesh for straining lime-sulphur should be 30 to 50 to the inch. Made as above with good materials a test of about 29 degrees Baumé will be obtained. By the use of a little more material, a higher test is made possible. Phases in utilization of materials, however, occurs resulting in more sediment and an increase in the cost of production.

The sediment is of practically no value against insects and fungi, hence it should be eliminated as far as possible. In the home preparation the fine smoke like portion of the sediment is unobjectionable except for the space that it occupies. In a good product

there is actually very much less than appears, amounting to three to five per cent of the total volume.

This material can be further removed by settling and the use of finer screens.

Sediment is increased by too much or too little boiling; by letting the volume drop materially below the final volumes indicated in the formula for any considerable time during boiling; by the use of impure materials; by insufficient stirring while boiling is in progress and by the use of an improper ratio of the lime and sulphur. Keep these points in mind; it will save money and the product will be good.

Lime sulphur solution may be kept indefinitely if properly taken care of. Avoid placing it in an acid barrel such as one that has contained vinegar. If it is impossible to seal it in an air tight container place the solution in a good barrel, pour the coating of heavy oil over the surface. This will prevent evaporation and the formation of crystals. Freezing will not hurt the solution but the container is liable to be broken resulting in the loss of the material. If a crust or crystals develop these may be strained out and redissolved by heating in a little water.

The following table will be of value in making dilutions of the concentrate. For example if the stock solution tests 29 degrees, for winter spray use one gallon to nine and a half gallons of water; for summer spray one gallon to 29 gallons of water. If the stock solution tests 31 degrees, for winter spray one gallon to 11 gallons of water. The following table is arranged for other densities that may be encountered.

Table with columns: Stock solution winter summer, Dilution winter summer. Rows: 32 degrees, 31, 30, 29, 28, 27, 26, 25, 24, 23, 22.

The Beautiful Snow (?)

It seems that Hood River hasn't had all the snow in the United States this winter. The following poem was clipped by Billy Sylvester, of the Apple Growers Association, from a New England paper:

"The snow, the snow, the beautiful snow! It up to your waist wherever you go. We have shoveled and shoveled, then shoveled it o'er, 'Till we can't find a place to put any more.

We have shoveled the walk, we have shoveled the top, Roofs, clothes yards, and driveways— snow shovel "Goop." Our left foot is wet, and our right foot is wetter, And the seat of our pants don't feel any better. Wet, tired and mad, we would just like to know Where's the son of a gun that wrote "Beautiful Snow."

AT THE GEM TODAY

"The Sins of the Mothers" that sensational and gripping Vitaphone feature, showing the film world favorites, Anita Stewart and Earle Williams.

Friday and Saturday

The beautiful and talented Viennese actress, Emmy Wehlen, will be seen in the Metro production, "When a Woman Loves."

Sunday and Monday

Arnold Delany as "Ashton Kirke, Investigator," will be seen in a thrilling five reel Pathe God Rooster detective drama, "The House of Fear."

Tuesday

Chapter 10 of "Neal of the Navy," "Pathe Weekly, Ford Weekly and two good comedies.

Wednesday and Thursday

The long heralded and much talked of photo-play version of America's greatest western play "The Great Divide," has been completed by the Lubin Company, and with Ethel Clayton, the popular Lubin player, and House Peters in the leading role, will be shown to patrons of the Gem.

THOMAS A. EDISON, THE WIZARD, IS 69

Thomas A. Edison, the noted inventor, who perhaps has given to the world more of conveniences through his inventions than any other one man, will be 69 years of age tomorrow. The following story of his life work has been submitted to the Glaciers by Keir & Cass, local handlers of the Edison phonographs:

Asked for a little birthday talk, Mr. Edison replied: "The way to be happy and healthy is to be busy all the time. I find that approach 69 I have just begun to live. If you are busy you don't have time to grow old. I don't work by the clock and accordingly I don't feel that I am getting older. I work till I drop, and then, when, here Mr. Edison smiled, if there is nothing else to be done, I go home."

"I hope that everyone will feel as young and as pleased with life as I do when their sixty-ninth birthday comes a long."

It is safe to say that no man on earth has ever crowded so much usefulness into a single lifetime. The genius of Edison which evolved the electric light—a single invention which practically turned the world upside down throughout the world and did more to suppress crime than all the laws passed in the last century—is still undimmed.

Just a few years ago he gave to the world his latest and greatest work in the Diamond disc phonograph, which actually recreates music, as distinguished from a mere, mechanical, reproduction of musical sounds.

Edison was born in Milan, Ohio, on January 11, 1847. He early evinced a love for chemistry and its kindred subjects. Few men have ever run at a swifter pace up the stepping stones to fame. His first employment was as a newsboy on the Grand Trunk Railway where he started and read in a few weeks at one time had four hundred paid subscribers. He next took up telegraphy and soon became an expert telegrapher. After five years of telegraphy he came to New York, where after a short time he made his first invention for about \$40,000. Then he plunged into the realm of invention where his genius seemed to run riot. Take his major inventions as they come:

The Duplex and Quadruplex telegraphs and the electromagnet, which revolutionized telegraphy; the cylinder phonograph in 1877, now the Diamond Amberola phonograph; in 1879 the electric light, which now works in tell its wonders; in 1891, the moving pictures, which today, as "the movies" are furnishing amusement to thousands upon thousands; a method of crushing ore, by which rocks weighing as much as ten tons are reduced to bits in a few seconds; the storage battery; then his last and favorite invention, the Diamond disc phonograph. From 1869 to the present time Edison has filed more than 1,400 applications for patents.

Just a few years ago Edison resumed his research in acoustics where he left off when he invented the cylinder phonograph. He was dissatisfied with the efforts of other inventors in this field. He set before him the goal of absolute recreation of music. After countless experiments and the expenditure of nearly two millions of dollars in experiments alone, Edison announced that he had succeeded in recreating the human voice. He said that he had found the touchstone of acoustics. The Edison Diamond disc phonograph was given to the world as the instrument of music's recreation.

It has since been proved on numerous occasions that Edison's recreation of the human voice cannot be distinguished from the original. For the purpose of demonstrating this, Edison has given ten tests all over the United States, in which the test sings with a few words, it being actually impossible to distinguish between the living voice and its recreation by the Diamond disc phonograph.

FILMS BARRED FROM PASSENGER CARS

As a further step to safeguard the life of passengers from accident, western railroads on the first of February prohibited the carrying of motion picture films in passenger cars. The celluloid of which the films are made is a highly combustible substance, and the officials fear that a chance contact with fire might result in disaster.

This action follows that already taken by railroads of the country located in the east and middle west. A passenger on a suburban train running out of Chicago recently carried into the combination smoking and baggage car four reels of motion picture films and placed it on the floor between the seats. In some way, presumably by a lighted match dropped by a smoker, the films were set off and an explosion occurred in which the passenger was badly burned, two fatally. As a result railroads are no longer willing to submit their customers to such a hazard.

When films are sent by express they can be inspected for inflammability in the manner carried out by the safe manner laid down by the packing rules of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

HOW TO CONTROL PEACH LEAF CURL

(By S. H. Boddinghouse in White Salmon Enterprise)

Excessive deformations of the fungus causing Peach Leaf Curl, is found wherever there is a peach orchard. The disease is most prevalent when the spring is cold and moist the same conditions are favorable for the spread of infection. The losses from this disease are estimated at \$3,000,000 annually.

The grayish, mealy covering of diseased leaves is caused by two kinds of spores, which live on the surface of the leaves to cause infection the following spring. The infection takes place in the spring as the buds commence to show green or burst. The fungus also lives over the winter in a dormant condition on the affected twigs and may continue active growth again in the spring. The leaf buds unfold from the inside outward, first exposing the midrib of the leaf. The midrib is attacked at once by the fungus, preventing its growth longitudinally. At the same time the midrib of the leaf is checked, the blade of the leaf grows normally causing the curling and arching typical of the disease. The diseased leaves may later turn yellow, red or brown, or may drop off.

A thorough application of Bordeaux mixture (6 pounds bluestone, 6 pounds lime, 50 gallons water) during the late winter or early spring and a second application just before opening of the buds will prevent from 90 to 95 per cent of the infection.

PITMAN PRAISES AND MAKES SUGGESTIONS

In reply to a letter written by the Glacier, Prof. M. S. Pitman, of the Oregon State Normal at Monmouth, who recently inspected the local schools writes:

"Your letter of January 25th came during my absence, and I awaited my reply. I feel that it is now so late that the news which I would give you might be stale, and my time is so crowded with other duties incident to the beginning of our semester here that I haven't the time for the preparation of an article such as you might desire. I would say very briefly that there were a few general things that impressed me in the Hood River schools."

"First That there was individuality in the teaching corps, and nearly all of the teachers showed themselves far above the average in methods of presentation—only a few rare exceptions. The spirit of the school rooms every where seemed fine."

"Second In spite of the fact that there was splendid individuality evident throughout the entire system, all of these individualities blended together under the splendid direction of Mr. McLaughlin to make a well-unified system."

"Third I was delighted with the efforts that are being made in the schools to connect the school work with every-day life through the various industrial courses, domestic science and art, commercial courses and manual training."

"Fourth At no place in the state have I found a Parent-Teacher Association which seemed to me to be working more intelligently or more enthusiastically."

"Fifth The one need which most impressed me was that of a new or re-vised high school building, better adapted to present day needs, demands and tastes, as well as scientific knowledge."

MARTHA PREDICTED A HEAVY SNOW

Martina Alec, the venerable old Indian woman, who passed away last winter, predicted the heavy snowfall a week before the first flakes began to fall. Martina was in the city one day about a week before the bad weather began.

"I am getting in a lot of things to eat," she told Miss Nettie Allen. "We are going to have long, long snow. The ground will get covered, and it will be long time before I come to town again."

The Dalles Show Postponed

The vaudeville show of the Alumnae Association of The Dalles high school, scheduled for last Friday evening under the supervision of J. A. Bopping, was postponed till last night. D. G. Cruikshank, Hood River's stellar vaudeville artist, participated in the fun making the show a success.

Go to Law, The Cleaner.

Advertisement for Black Silk Stove Polish, featuring an image of the product and text describing its benefits for cleaning stoves and other surfaces.

Mechanically Correct

The Six-Cylinder Valve-in-Head Unit power plant is but part of the goodness of the Buick. The "Delco" electric starting, lighting and ignition system is of the latest type. The car is equipped with powerful brakes; extra strong deep channel steel frame; full cantilever springs; full floating rear axle; cellular radiator; and scores of other mechanical superiorities that it would require pages to describe in detail.

The upholstery and finish in the deep-seated, roomy riding compartment are in keeping with the beautiful exterior of the car. The body and hood are finished in a lustrous coat of delft blue, while the rest of the chassis is black. Placing the gasoline tank in the rear, from whence the fuel is fed to the carburetor by means of the Stewart vacuum system, solves at once two vexing problems—leg room for the passengers and better distribution of the weight carried.

Heights Garage, Distributors Hood River, Oregon

A Nice Juicy, Hot Roast

Is there anything better for these cold days. Try one of ours for your dinner. We will have another contented patron and you will be as glad as though a chinook were blowing.

Advertisement for E. M. Holman, The Sanitary Market, Phone 2134, featuring an image of a woman and text about fresh produce.

Executor's Notice to Creditors

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed executor of the last will and the estate of John Oden, deceased, by the County Court of Hood River, County, Oregon.

All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same duly verified as by law required, to the undersigned executor at the office of said executor, at his residence, Hood River, Oregon, their place of doing the business of said estate, within six months from the date of the first publication of this notice.

First publication February 5, 1916. L. LAWRENCE N. BLOWERS, K. B. BULLOW, Executors. E. H. HARTLEY, Attorney for Estate.

Summons for Publication

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Hood River County, East Fork Irrigation District, a municipal corporation, Plaintiff, vs. W. R. Gibson, Glenn H. Wheeler and Jeanne J. Sweeney, Defendants.

To the above named defendants, Glenn H. Wheeler and Jeanne J. Sweeney: You are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit, and court on or before Thursday, February 17th, 1916, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the County Court room at Hood River, Oregon, for want thereof, the plaintiff will apply to the court for judgment for the relief and costs prayed for in its said complaint.

To the above named defendants, Glenn H. Wheeler and Jeanne J. Sweeney: You are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit, and court on or before Thursday, February 17th, 1916, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the County Court room at Hood River, Oregon, for want thereof, the plaintiff will apply to the court for judgment for the relief and costs prayed for in its said complaint.

To the above named defendants, Glenn H. Wheeler and Jeanne J. Sweeney: You are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit, and court on or before Thursday, February 17th, 1916, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the County Court room at Hood River, Oregon, for want thereof, the plaintiff will apply to the court for judgment for the relief and costs prayed for in its said complaint.

Notice of Sheriff's Sale

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Hood River, Frederick Townsend, Plaintiff.

Marie Velguth, Delia E. Wagner, Charles Hall and Ann English Hall, his wife; J. E. Hall, Jr. and Elizabeth Hall, his wife; Columbia Company, a corporation; and Hall & Titton Bank, a corporation, Defendants.

By virtue of an execution, judgment order, decree and order of sale issued out of the above entitled court in the above entitled cause, to me directed and dated the 19th day of January, 1916, and the further order rendered and entered in said court on the 23rd day of January, 1916, in favor of Frederick Townsend, plaintiff, and against Marie Velguth and Delia E. Wagner, Charles Hall and Ann English Hall, his wife; J. E. Hall, Jr. and Elizabeth Hall, his wife; Columbia Company, a corporation; and Hall & Titton Bank, a corporation, defendants, the sum of \$220.00 costs and disbursements, amounting to the sum of \$220.00, and the further order of said court commanding me to make sale of the following described real property lying and being in the County of Hood River, State of Oregon, to-wit:

The following quarter (S&E) of the Northwest Quarter (NW 1/4) of the West Half (W 1/2) of the Southeast Quarter (SE 1/4) of Township One (1), Township 21 N., Range Ten (10) East of the Willamette Meridian, containing 160 acres of land, more or less, situate in the County of Hood River, Oregon, and the further sum of \$220.00, with interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum from the 15th day of February, 1916, and to pay plaintiff first therefrom the sum of \$220.00 with interest thereon at 8 per cent per annum from December 30th, 1915, and thereafter to pay defendant Ladd & Titton Bank, a corporation, the sum of \$1,887.44, with interest thereon at the rate of 8 per cent per annum from October 20th, 1915, and the further sum of \$220.00, with interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum from May 25th, 1915, subject to plaintiff's decree, and declaration of said court, and the further sum of \$1,887.44, with interest thereon at the rate of 8 per cent per annum from October 20th, 1915, 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