

Medford Mail.

VOL. IX.

MEDFORD, JACKSON COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY JUNE 18, 1897.

NO. 24.

You want to increase your Receipts ...

Advertise your business in the columns of

THE MAIL...

We will write your ads. for you and display them better than any other paper in Jackson county ...

A Mean-Looking...

LETTER HEAD

Has lost many a dollar for business men. If a man is judged by the coat he wears, he is also judged by the letter head he uses. An artistic and business-like letter head has frequently been a basis of credit. It may be looked on as a good investment. Let THE MAIL office fit your business with a new coat ...

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

W. S. JONES,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Medford, Oregon.
Office—Opera Block.

COLVIG & REAMES,
W. M. Colvig A. E. Reames
LAWYERS.

Orth Block. Jacksonville, Oregon.
Will practice in all the courts of the state. Careful counsel given in all matters.

I. A. PALMER,
ARCHITECT AND SUPERINTENDENT
Office in Adkins-Deuel blk. Medford, Ore.

Perspective drawings and specifications furnished on all kinds of modern buildings. Owner's interest considered paramount.

J. S. HOWARD,
SURVEYOR AND CIVIL ENGINEER.

U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor for the State of Oregon. Postoffice address.
Medford, Oregon.

WM. S. CROWELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Jacksonville, Oregon.

W. H. PARKER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Hamlin Block. Medford, Ore.

HAMMOND & VAWTER,
Austin S. Hammond Wm. I. Vawter.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW

Office—1. O. P. building. Medford, Ore.

G. B. COLE,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

Chronic diseases, and diseases peculiar to women a specialty.
Office—Opera Block. Medford, Oregon.

J. B. WAIT,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office in Childers' Block. Medford, Ore.

GEARY & PICKEL,
PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

Office hours—10 to 12 a. m. and 2 to 4 p. m. Sundays—12 to 1.
Office: Haskin Block. Medford, Ore.

J. W. ODGERS,
DENTIST.

Has permanently located in Medford for the practice of dentistry. From a continued practice of over 14 years, I am prepared to guarantee entire satisfaction.
Give me a call. Over The Palace.

Chas. Perdue ...
Practical Gun and Locksmith....

Bicycles repaired on short notice at living prices....
Shop in J. A. Whitman's warerooms....

Carpenter & Allison's
Lime Is Exceeded by None.

We give a guarantee that our Phoenix lime will lay as many brick or stone or cover as many lath as any lime on the Pacific coast.

We have lime at both our kilns—at Phoenix and on Kansas creek.

Merriman & Caskey
PRACTICAL BLACKSMITHS AND HORSE SHOERS

Prices reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed
Special attention given to plow work

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Write JOHN WEBB & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their \$1000 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

Dr. Miles' Pain Pills stop Headache.

That Lemme Bunch can be cured with Dr. Miles' NERVE PASTER. Only 25c.

—Legal blanks at THE MAIL office.

SUMMER IS COMING

And our stock of reasonable goods is clear up to date in the following lines:

**Lawn Mowers,
Lawn Hose,
Lawn Sprinklers,
Garden Tools,
Ice Cream Freezers,
Poultry Netting
Fishing Tackle, Etc.**

Remember, we are never undersold ...
J. BEEK & CO.

RATES FROM... \$1 to \$2 PER DAY
I. L. HAMILTON PROPRIETOR ...

THE HOTEL NASH

Medford, Oregon

The Nash is one of the most popular hotels in Southern Oregon, and no pains are spared for the comfort and accommodation of guests. Everything about the house

STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS ...

Free Sample Rooms FOR COMMERCIAL MEN ...

THE HOTEL BAR is always supplied with the very best brands of wines, liquors and cigars ...

Having Had Forty Years Experience ...

IN THE Furniture and Undertaking

Business it is with pleasure that we occupy this space in informing the people of Jackson county that we are now fully equipped to supply all articles needed in the two above mentioned lines. We manufacture superior work in store, hotel and office fixtures.

WEEKS BROS. Salesrooms at Medford, Oregon
Factory at Phoenix, Oregon

THE Palace Confectionery

PARKER & HIGGINS, Prop'rs

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in ...

Confectionery, Cigars AND Tobacco

PROP'RS OF MEDFORD SODA WORKS

We Carry None But First-Class Goods
MEDFORD, OREGON

DON'T LET THE FACT

That I have the largest and best selected stock of furniture, carpets, wall paper and window shades to be found in Southern Oregon ...

Escape Your Attention...
If you are a prospective purchaser you will find my goods the highest in grade and the lowest in price. Undertaking in connection ...

I. A. WEBB

FRANK W. WAIT ... STONE YARD

General contracting in all lines of stone work.

Cemetery Work a Specialty ...

All kinds of marble and granite monuments ordered direct from the quarry...
Yard on G street—Commercial Hotel Block. MEDFORD, OREGON

THE MORTAR DRUG STORE,

G. H. HASKINS, Prop'r.

HAS ANYTHING IN THE LINE OF Pure Drugs, Patent Medicines, Books, Stationery,
PAINTS AND OILS,
Tobacco, Cigars, Perfumery, Toilet Articles and Everything that is carried in a first-class DRUG STORE!

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.
Main Street. Medford Oregon.

FARM GARDEN

GOOD SOD CUTTER.

It Cuts Rapidly and the Sod Is of Uniform Thickness.

A sod cutter to use with a horse which cuts rapidly and furnishes sod of uniform thickness is a desirable implement. It is within the reach of every man having ordinary ability in the use of tools. A correspondent of Ohio Farmer provides the model. Here is the illustrated description:

To construct this cutter, procure a piece of pine or oak 2 inches thick by 6



MAKING A SOD CUTTER.

inches wide and 7 feet long. Cut in the center and shape one end of each piece like Fig. 1. For the top use a piece of pine 2 inches thick, 14 inches wide and 3 feet long. Spike or fasten the top board firmly to the side pieces or runners as though making a sled, as in Fig. 4. It will require two steel cutters about 8 inches long and firm enough to be substantial, like Fig. 2, and a steel cutter (3), the bottom to be flat and about 1 1/2 inches wide, the length of which must be width of sled, but which must be fastened to the sled on an angle so that one knife or cutter which is fastened upright in front will be in advance of the other.

This cutter must be made of good steel, with stout upright ends and well bolted to the sides so it will project below the bottom of the runners about 2 1/2 inches or whatever thickness is deemed best to cut the sod. Have it well sharpened across the width. Place the two upright knives, well sharpened, just in advance of the uprights of the knife or cutter, allowing their points to project half an inch below the cutter bar. Fig. 4 shows the cutter complete, with the bottom up. Rings can be put in front and a short chain attached to hitch the horse to.

In cutting, drive straight and stand on the cutter over the knife. It is best to cut a strip crosswise at each end of the strips and remove it, and there will be less trouble to start it each time. By



CUTTER COMPLETE, BOTTOM UP.

using a spade, that is sharp to follow and cut off the lengths it is easy to get any sized piece that may be desirable to handle. The whole expense of such a cutter ought not exceed \$1, and if well made will last a lifetime.

Forcing Early Maturity.

Experiments on ridging the soil as a means of forcing vegetables to an early maturity appear to demonstrate the utility and efficiency of the plan. An experimenter began with peas, as reported by Southern Cultivator. The soil was thrown into ridges three feet apart with an ordinary plow during the previous autumn. As soon as the tops of the ridges were dry enough to work, a revolving harrow was run over twice and a furrow four or five inches deep made upon each ridge with a cultivator. Peas were then sown by hand and covered by the cultivator, two ridges being worked down to a level and planted in the same manner the same day. The peas planted on ridges were ready for picking June 20, while those planted on the level were not ready till June 28. This was, in a cold season. The next year the season was warm, and the difference in the time of maturing was only three days.

Experiments with sweet corn, cabbages and tomatoes were also made with ridge culture, and the contrast in earliness was very marked, especially with the sweet corn.

Onions From Sets.

The wonderful results which onion growers have obtained seem very enticing, but no man without experience can attend to an acre of onions grown from the seed successfully or with profit. If the fever must be humored, it is by far better to grow them from the sets than from the seed. The start costs more, but the cultivation less.—Exchange.

Violets In Favor.

Princess of Wales is an extremely fragrant violet. Swanley White is a double violet, pure white and fragrant. Single violets are popular, and among these the Luxonne ranks high. Admiral Avellan is another French variety. Its flowers are of a bright reddish purple. California violets, as usual, find patrons.

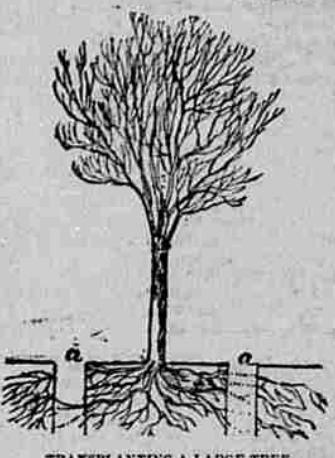
FRUIT AND FLOWERS

MOVING LARGE TREES.

Trees That Are Easily Transplanted—Rules to Be Observed.

Elias A. Long, acknowledged authority in such matters, names the conditions of success and failure in moving big trees in American Gardening somewhat as follows:

Much depends on the kind of tree. Yew trees take kindly to transplanting. Their roots are compact and fibrous, hence a ball of earth of comparatively small compass contains nearly all of them. Arbor vitae, some junipers, the box, the Indian azaleas and others belong to that class, and leading shade and forest trees do not. Of the latter, some are more compact than others. Generally it is safe to conclude that the roots and tops are nearly alike in respect to compactness—that is, when, as in the case of the native elm, the branches are slender and long reaching the roots are likewise. The more compactly headed hard maples have roots compact in proportion. This matter has a practical bearing on the question of trans-



TRANSPLANTING A LARGE TREE.

planting and is explained by aid of an illustration representing a 15-year-old elm. In preparing this for transplanting (see cross sectional view) a trench (A A) is cut around the tree at three feet from the trunk, which provides for a ball of earth over six feet across to be removed with the tree. Assuming that the roots equal the branches in length, the former are here shown in about their proper proportion. But in cutting the trench as shown fully one-half in length of the roots are cut off, with corresponding damage to the tree. Supposing that we had a yew tree of the same age instead. Being without a trunk, the head of the yew would rest on the ground, the branches would be short and compact and the roots quite similar. In that case to dig a trench as shown would, unlike in the case of the elm, be to retain nearly all the roots and involve less risk in the transplanting.

From what has been said it might be assumed that it would be better to set out hard maples with their somewhat compact roots than elms that spread more. Yes, provided that in other respects the first named are transplanted with equal readiness. But such is not the case. Generally speaking, the hardwood trees right through are more difficult to transplant than soft wooded ones. Where there is hydrant water that can be freely applied success may be expected with the elm and soft maple, both of which are moisture loving trees.

In transplanting large elm and other deciduous trees the rule must be to reduce the top in exact proportion as the roots have been shortened. Assuming in the case of the elm here illustrated that somewhat more than one-half the roots were cut off, then somewhat more than one-half of the head should be cut away by trimming out some branches entire and cutting all others back. Do the work in winter, when the earth is frozen. The time to prepare for the removal is before the ground is frozen solid, the first job being to dig the trench. Then when frost has penetrated throughout the ball the removal can take place.

Growing Bulbs.

Bulbs require a good deep, rich soil. Professor Irish of the Shaw School of Botany advises covering the bulbs with fine manure two inches deep and working it into the soil during the summer. Fall bulbs should be in the ground for three years. Crocuses can be put into any part of the lawn, and they will come up through the grass early in the spring, thus making dainty spots of color while the weather is still cold. Plant hardy bulbs in November and spring bulbs in early spring.

Scott's Winter Apple.

Dr. Haskins of Vermont is quoted as saying that "through the northwest as well as in northern New England, especially in Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, Scott's Winter is considered the best apple for the late winter market. No other variety so productive of such handsome fruit will grow north of the point where the Baldwin falls to endure the cold.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets. Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c. 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

MYSTERIOUS EGYPTIAN LAKE.

Singular Body of Water from Which Egypt Draws Its Salt.

During the reign of Said Pasha a causeway was built across the Lake of Mareotis with the result that the western portion of the lake became highly impregnated with salt, while the eastern part remained as formerly, only slightly brackish. Scientists are not satisfied as to the source of the immense quantity of salt contained in the lake, and some have conjectured an underground passage from the sea. However, there is no visible channel by which the sea water might enter, and as one can ride all around it, it is to all intents and purposes a lake.

Its length is about nine miles and its breadth four, and it furnishes the entire salt supply for Egypt. A miniature railway runs from the workshops to the lake, where the salt is cut and trucks filled by gangs of Bedouins, who, during the season, are kept at work day and night. At the work shops the salt is ground and packed, and from there distributed all over the country.

As one stands on the thick crust of salt near the shore, which stretches as far as the eye can see, one feels exactly as if standing on a field of ice, and in addition to the dazzling whiteness of the salt, its beauty is enhanced by a pink tinge, which, at the edges of the lake, deepens to a mauve. The cause of this color is also a matter of conjecture, and has been attributed to minute organisms contained in the salt; whatever its origin, it fades as the salt becomes dry, but while damp the effect of the imprisoned color is indescribably lovely.

To get an entirely different phase of the sight one must ride over the causeway. Here one has the ice field on the right and on the left the rippling blue Mareotis. About half way across, where the lake is deeper and the salt crust has not formed, the scene changes. The water has the still and heavy look of the Dead sea, but unlike the latter, which looks like molten brass, this milky lake with the clouds and the blue sky reflected in it might be likened to a vast opal, and the setting sun, throwing a fiery ball into its depths, completes the similitude.

This enchanting scene, however, is evanescent. As the salt is formed by evaporation, it is only during the hot summer months that this can take place, and with the first autumn rain the picture fades away, and the sparkling ice field resolves itself into a placid lake of blue.—London Telegraph.

Ancient Archery.

The Cretons are said to have been the first people to practice archery, they having learned the art from Apollo. Three of England's kings and two royal princes were killed by arrows. Harold and his two brothers came to their death by arrows shot from the cross-bows of the Norman soldiers. William Rufus was killed by an arrow shot at a deer, and Richard I., who revived archery in England, was finally slain by an arrow. Three great battles of English history, Grey (1346), Poitiers (1356), and Agincourt (1415) were won by archers. In those days there were men who could shoot an arrow from 300 to 500 yards, and Robin Hood is said to have shot from 600 to 800 yards. Kenyon college, O., included archery as one of the courses of study about three-score years ago.—Chicago Chronicle.

Necessary Precaution.

Bridegroom (about to marry the youngest of three sisters)—My dear friend, I want you to stand immediately behind me during the ceremony and keep your eyes open. I am very near-sighted, and I am afraid they may substitute the oldest sister at the critical moment.—Clara.

News and Notes.

A systematic rotation planned with reference to the matter is suggested as a general preventive against wire worms.

There are 54 experiment stations in the United States.

Considerable interest is manifested in beet sugar by farmers in many states of the Union.

It is said that the new stock food will keep as well as wheat bran. It is named the new corn product.

Winter wheat is reported winter killed to some extent in Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin, but its condition is not discouraging in Ohio and is generally promising in Kansas, Texas, Arkansas and Oklahoma.

Spring wheat is doing well in Kansas and Iowa is to increase her acreage in this cereal.

The 1897 crop of maple sugar and sirup is a full one except in Ohio and parts of Pennsylvania.

The Farm Journal declares that the time has come when it will pay to breed good horses.

Rural New Yorker says: "We have grown potatoes on the same plot for at least 15 years, using a high grade of potato fertilizer only as food. The last crop was as heavy as any previous crop."

Hudson Valley Fruit Growers.

The new society organized under the name Hudson Valley Horticultural society is expected to cover the counties along the Hudson river from Washington south and also Long Island. The first meeting will be held at Poughkeepsie March 11-12.