

Farm and Garden

ORCHARD PRACTICE.

Young Trees Should Be Protected From Injury by Rabbits.

Young orchard trees should be protected from rabbits for one or two years after they have been set in the orchard. Any material that wraps tight about the trunk of the tree must be removed in early spring. Screen wire, veneer wood or cornstalks may be bound loosely about the trunk of the tree and may be left on for two or three years. This does not injure the tree, as is frequently supposed, by forming a harbor for insects. The insects that work on the trunk of the tree do not seek protection in such places, but, on the contrary, usually attack trees that have the trunk or larger limbs badly sunburned or sun scalded.

The Best Materials.

For this reason the use of wood tree protectors or wrapping with cornstalks and material of that kind seems to give the best satisfaction of any material used. The cornstalks can be easily prepared by cutting the stalks with a knife and sticking one end of the stalk in the ground and tying the tops close to the top of the trunk of the tree. By using the stalks in this way a perfect protection can be formed for the tree and one that will last for two or three years and finally fall away of decay without any injury to the tree. It is as important to protect the trunk of the trees during the summer as it is during the winter.

Throughout the Year.

The rabbits injure the trees in the winter and the hot sun and borers during the summer. Trees that are well protected from the sun seldom suffer badly from the effect of borers, and for this reason it is evident that the protection that will shield the tree from the sun and last two or three years is an ideal protection to use.—Oklahoma Experiment Station.

A Beautiful Apple.

This old favorite is found in many farm apple orchards in New England and New York, in southern Ontario and even as far north as eastern Quebec. The tree is fairly hardy, but not robust. It will live where Baldwin is killed out by cold. It is a biennial bearer, and the fruit is among the most beautiful of all apples. The deep purplish red color, with large gray dots interspersed, is overlaid with a thick bluish bloom.

The fruit is large and, with this coloration, is exceedingly handsome. The flesh is yellow, firm, fairly juicy, but not crisp and crackling. It has a pe-



THE BLUE PEARMAINS.

culiar pearlike flavor, which has probably given rise to the name. The flavor is distinctive and unlike most other varieties of apples, and it is this pearlike flavor that clings to one's memory, says a writer in connection with the cut from Country Gentleman.

On account of its somewhat shy bearing habits and the lack of vigor of the tree it has never become and probably never will become a commercial apple, yet a few trees should be included in every orchard for home use, because this apple is good to eat in late winter, when many other kinds have passed away. In Quebec it is often kept "until apples come again." The Pearmain presents a group of a number of varieties, of which the Pearmain is the most prominent member.

Winter Pruning.

It is best to prune moderately in winter for ornamental and fruiting growth and prune judiciously the following summer. Pruning in winter is the best time to do it. It is a good idea to have a pair of wood saws and a pair of fruit knives in the garage. It is best to do the pruning in the winter, because the trees are dormant and the wounds will heal more quickly. It is also a good idea to have a pair of wood saws and a pair of fruit knives in the garage. It is best to do the pruning in the winter, because the trees are dormant and the wounds will heal more quickly.

Colors in Carrots.

It is reported that growers of carrots are giving particular attention to four leading varieties, which will be put to the front, with others of course that in several places. The most in demand are clear, light red, pure white, deep rose, pink and red.

Trifles.

The world is composed of trifles. The nerve of a tooth, finer than a cambric needle, nearly drove Napoleon Bonaparte to distraction and actually caused the mighty Caesar to lose a battle. A mosquito can drive an elephant crazy. A mouse can tease a lion to death. The reef which sinks a navy is the work of a tiny worm. The warrior that walks up to the cannon's mouth and faces death in a thousand forms is killed by an insect. Small pleasures make up the sum of human happiness. The deepest wretchedness often results from a perpetual continuance of petty pains. A single look from one you love produces exquisite pain or unalloyed pleasure. The first glass of wine that was drunk led to all the horrors, miseries and crimes that have sprung from drunkenness and darkened the earth for centuries.—New York Press.

Phantom Hounds.

Conan Doyle's "Hound of the Baskervilles," a "fearsome animal," is said to have its origin in the legends of packs of spectral hounds which are popular in various parts of England and Wales. In the north of England these apparitions are known as "Gabriel's hounds," in Devon the "Wisk," "Yest" or "Heath hounds," in Wales "Cron Annwn" or "Cwn Wybir" and in Cornwall the "Devil's Dandy dogs." They are supposed to be evil spirits hunting the souls of the dead. Generally they are only heard and seem to be passing swiftly along in the air, as they usually choose cloudy nights for the pursuit of their prey. Their yelping is said to be terrific, resembling the note of a bloodhound. All of which tends to show that the origin of these legends of goblin hounds is to be found in the terrifying noises made by flocks of wild geese.

The Ancient Law of Deodand.

"Deodand" means literally "to be given to God," and the original idea was that any inanimate object causing the death of a human being was to be sold and the proceeds disbursed in charity. In practice the sum so realized was always handed over to the next of kin of the person killed. If a cart ran over a child and killed it the vehicle was forthwith sold, and the proceeds of the sale, the only drawback to the scheme was that the object causing death might be comparatively valueless. It was this inequality which was mainly responsible for the abolition of the statute of deodand in 1846. In 1838 the widow of a man killed by an engine on the Liverpool and Manchester line was awarded deodand to the extent of its value, and there are other instances of even later date.—London Times.

Striving and Failing.

Life is not designed to minister to man's vanity. He goes upon his long business most of the time with a hanging head and all the time like a blind child. Full of rewards and pleasures as it is—so that to see the day break or the moon rise or to meet a friend or to hear the dinner call when he is hungry fills him with surprising joys—this world is yet for him no abiding city. Friendships fall through, health fails, weariness assails him, year after year he must thumb the hardly varying record of his own weakness and folly. It is a friendly process of detachment. When the time comes that he should go there need be few illusions left about himself. "Here lies one who meant well, tried a little, failed much"—surely that may be his epitaph, of which he need not be ashamed.—Robert Louis Stevenson.

Don't Get Too Proud.

"Sonny," said Uncle Eben, "did you eber watch one o' des yere little tiggabonts come snortin' along takin' kyan of a great big ocean liner?"

"Yans, indeed," answered Pickaninny Jim.

"An' did you eber see one er dese 'lectric motors pick up a handsome, shiny locomotive an' drag it frou de Baltimore tunnel?"

"Lets o' times."

"An' did you eber see a quiet ole knee sprung white hoss pullin' a helpless automobile to town?"

"I sho' has."

"Well, sonny, dem's all to remind you dat, no matter how big or important an' stylish you gits, dar ain' no tellin' when you may need fum somebody dat don' seem to cut no figure wuf mentionin'."—Washington Star.

Hotel Life.

For ourselves, we can imagine no worse punishment for persons who value privacy and intimacy and homeliness and the peculiar arrangement or even disarrangement of their own belongings than to be condemned to pass the left of their natural lives in a great hotel. The marble halls, which once seemed grand, would become a nightmare of grandiosity. The loneliness of a man among the unceasing multitude of strangers would become intolerable. The graces of the cookery, as they once seemed, would become familiar tricks and a hollow imposture. Life would become a circus without tinsel, a stage without highlight, gingerbread without gilt.

We have known an old man who had lived for many years in the same hotel, and he had all the facts and circumstances and personalities of the place old fashioned to a child. He had no other home, and he was as attached to the place as his fellows, but on an old relative to a hotel can hardly be moved from a place where he has lived for so long. The combined criticism of all the anonymous whose opinion is nothing to a man.—London Spectator.

Gave It Up.

A friend of the writer recently made application for a public appointment in a small Scottish town, and, thinking that his chances of success would be greater by a little judicious canvassing, he resolved to call upon a few of the town councillors, in whose hands the appointment lay. Of the civic dignitaries' position in private life he knew nothing. Journeying to the town in question, he hired a cab at the railway station and requested the Jehu to take him to Councillor Bisset's, the treasurer. The councillor was found in his blacksmith's shop shoeing a horse.

"I'll see somebody of more importance than this, anyhow," said the candidate to himself, and, turning to the driver, he said, "Drive me to Councillor Maitland's office."

The cabman thereupon drove him to the local joiner's shop. This was worse even than the smithy, and in despair he ejaculated:

"Drive me to Councillor Gray's."

"I am Councillor Gray, sir," replied the cabman.

The answer staggered the candidate. He quietly paid his fare and disappeared, resolved to leave his fate in their hands without prejudicing them in any way in his favor.—London Standard.

When Life Was Little Valued.

The 223 capital offenses which the old English law recognized as punishable by death did not keep down crime, and with the abolition of the death penalty for all crimes but murder crime in England, as well as everywhere else all over the world where the death penalty has been modified, lessened markedly, notes the Boston Traveler.

Edmond Burke said that he could in his time obtain the assent of the house of commons to any bill that carried the death punishment.

A man's life was not very valuable in those strenuous days. If he scratched his name on Westminster bridge, if he wore a wig or false mustache or any other disguise on a public road, if he cut down a young tree, if he stole property worth more than \$1.25, if he had been transported for crime and returned a day ahead of the expiration of his term of punishment, if he wrote a threatening letter, if he stole a little from a tinner's, for any and all of these things and for 200 more than these he was hanged by the neck until he was dead.

Spelled Their Waltzing.

In her memoirs Mme. de Boigne gives some interesting glimpses of English social life. For instance, she writes:

"In 1816 no young English lady ventured to waltz. The Duke of Devonshire returned from a tour in Germany and observed one evening at a large ball that a woman was never seen to better advantage than when waltzing. I do not know whether he was anxious to play a trick, but he repeated this assertion several times. It was passed from mouth to mouth, and at the next ball all the young ladies were waltzing. The duke admired them greatly, said that it was delightful and gave proper animation to a ball. He then added carelessly that he, at any rate, had decided never to marry a lady who waltzed. It was to the Duchess of Richmond and at Carlton House that he saw fit to make this revelation. The poor duchess, the most clumsy of matchmaking mammas, nearly fell off her chair with horror. She repeated the statement to her neighbors, who passed it on, and consternation spread from seat to seat. The young ladies continued to waltz with clear consciences. The old ladies were furious, but the unfortunate duchess was concluded. Before the end of the evening the good Duchess of Richmond was able to announce that her daughters felt an objection to waltzing, which no persuasion of hers could overcome. Some few girls of more independence continued to waltz, but the majority gave it up."

Thurston Daniels, father of the merchant, left Monday for his home at Spokane, Wash. He has been in Medford for several days, visiting with his son.

Furnish Your House on the Installment Plan.

The Medford Furniture Co. have adopted the following plan: One-third down, balance in weekly or monthly payments. This will give you a chance to furnish that little home of yours, and you will hardly miss the money. We carry the most complete line of furniture, carpets, linoleum, draperies, wall paper, etc., ever shown in Rogue River valley.

Come and let us convince you that we can not only save you money, but make it possible for you to furnish your home in the latest, most up-to-date style.

MEDFORD FURNITURE CO., 288 Medford, Oregon.

Mrs. J. A. Ward of South Medford left Monday for Ashland, where she will spend several days.

Scale Spray for Sale

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J. A. Perry, Medford, Ore.

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ORDINANCE NO. 143.

An ordinance amending sections three (3) and nine (9) of Ordinance No. 133, of the City of Medford.

The People of the City of Medford do ordain as follows:

Section 1. That Section 3 of Ordinance No. 133, entitled, "An Ordinance to provide for the prevention of fires and the protection of persons and property endangered thereby; to regulate the construction, alteration and repair of buildings and to establish fire limits in the City of Medford, Oregon," approved December 3, 1907, be and the same is hereby amended by adding thereto the following proviso: "Provided, however, that in that portion of the said fire limits included between D street and F street, buildings other than as in this section specified may be permitted to be erected by a majority vote of the whole council, when the council deems it for the best interests of the City of Medford, but no such permit shall be granted until the plans and design of such building shall have been submitted to the council, together with specifications showing fully the materials to be used in the construction of such building and the manner of construction thereof, and such plans, design and specifications have been approved by said council; and no person shall erect any building other than as specified in this section until all of the provisions of this section and of the provisions of this section and of this ordinance have been complied with, and such plans, design and specifications shall be embodied in such permit, if issued."

Section 2. That Section 9 of said Ordinance No. 133 be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 9. No cornice of wood shall be placed upon any building within the fire limits, except as provided in Section 3 of this ordinance."

The foregoing ordinance was passed by the council February 13, 1908, Trowbridge voting "aye," Wortman "aye," Eifert "aye," Merrick "aye," Otwell "aye," Hafer absent.

Approved: J. F. REDDY, Mayor. Attest: BENJ. COLLINS, Recorder.

FRUIT TREES. Surplus stock, 500 Bartlett pears, 200 De Angon, 25,000 Spitzenberg, 9000 Newtown, 1000 Crawford (early peach), 800 Muir paches, 600 Elbertas. Inquire of L. B. Warner.

Coal for Sale. We are now prepared to furnish hand picked coal at the mine, five miles east of town, in any amount desired at \$7.50 per ton.

PACIFIC COAL CO.

SPREAD THE NEWS

Colonists' Rates

Colonist Rates from all points East to Oregon from March 1 to April 30, 1908

The Southern Pacific Railroad

Announces that rates in effect March 1, 1908, will be \$38 from Chicago, \$35.50 from St. Louis, Mo.; from Missouri River commencing points, Council Bluffs to Kansas City, Mo., including also St. Paul, Minneapolis, \$30; from Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo, \$30.

For further information call on or address A. S. ROSENBAUM, Agent, Medford, Or.

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