

MEDFORD DAILY TRIBUNE

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TODAY'S WEATHER PREDICTION.

Cloudy tonight. Possible showers. Continued cool.
 A rare and salubrious climate—soil of remarkable fertility—
 beautiful scenery—mountains stored with coal, copper and gold—
 extensive forests—streams stocked with speckled beauties—game in
 abundance—a contented, progressive people—such is the Rogue
 River Valley.
 Average mean temperature.....55 degrees
 Average yearly precipitation.....21 inches

STEELHEAD AND RAINBOW THE SAME.

That the rainbow and the steelhead are one and the same species of trout is the consensus of opinion of all who have made a study of them. There is little question but that in the Rogue river they are one and the same fish, and their apparent difference is due to local conditions.

It is true that David Starr Jordan in his work, "Game Fishes of America" classifies the trout family in three great divisions, steelhead, rainbow and cutthroat, in each branch of which are numerous subdivisions or species. The eastern brook and Dolly Varden are classed as chars. But David Starr Jordan is but a superficial observer, and is probably mistaken in his classification in this instance, as he has been in numerous other instances.

Change the natural environment of the fish and gradually what seems at first look a new specie is developed. Color, size and habits of the fish change with environment. Isolate a fish, as some fish have been isolated, in mountain streams or lakes, and the characteristics of the fish change, as we have the rainbow of mountain lakes differing in marked degree from the rainbow of large streams, and differing also from the rainbow of other lakes.

The rainbow or steelhead goes to salt water and returns to fresh water to spawn. In salt water it loses the bright, iridescent hues, and becomes silvery, with bluish head, and is known as a steelhead. Continual stay in fresh water and the approach of the spawning season restores the rainbow hues, and the steelhead of a few months before becomes the rainbow. Not all of these trout go to salt water, but some remain continuously in fresh water, and these are always known as rainbows, but are most brilliant in color as the spawning season nears.

At the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition can be seen exhibits of mature rainbow and steelhead trout from Oregon streams, placed there at the opening of the exposition by Master Fish Warden McAllister. Two months' residence in tanks have completely changed the appearance of each, and no one now could tell which was rainbow and which was steelhead, they are so much alike; in fact, are the same.

The effect of local conditions is shown in the Rogue, where the steelhead rarely exceeds ten pounds in weight, while in the Skagit and Columbia rivers the average weight is much heavier.

The blame for the confusion of species in the northwest is due to the salmon fishers, who net and seine the trout as they leave salt water under the name of steelhead, refrigerate them and ship them east or can them for salmon. They are not salmon, but true trout; but to permit this wholesale slaughter of all game fish, the salmon canners have had the legislatures of western states classify them as salmon.

Steelhead should be properly classified as trout and given the protection extended game fish in all states.

FISHERMAN FALLS TO DEATH OFF PRECIPICE

VANCOUVER, Wash., July 26.—While going to look at fish lines which were set, John Sanford, aged 40, was blinded by a camp fire and fell over a precipice 60 feet into the Lewis river below Twin Falls, near Yacolt, Thursday night. The next morning his body was found in 40 feet of water.

AUTOPSY SHOWS SUTTON KILLED BY HEAD BLOWS

ANNAPOLIS, July 26.—It was reported Saturday that the testimony regarding the autopsy on Sutton's body will show his skull fractured, that he had a large lump under his cheek and one on his forehead, indicating that he was struck a heavy blow by his assailants.

EXPERT HIGHLY PLEASED.

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were failures because the fruit, packed in barrels, arrived in London over-ripe and the effort to ship abroad was practically abandoned, although California pears, shipped in boxes and half-boxes, arrived in London in fair condition.

Problem Solved.

The government experts, headed by Mr. Powell, took up the question, made several shipments of pears under various conditions and found that the failure of the fruit to carry well was due to the fact that there was too large a mass of fruit in barrels to cool quickly and uniformly, developing over-ripe fruit in the center, which became more compact, and allowed the sound fruit to shake about with resulting bruises, from which rot developed. As a result of these experiments there has been a wider sale for Bartlett's with no glut in the American markets.

Georgia Peaches Next.

Encouraged by the success achieved in the northern fruit fields, the department turned its attention to the Georgia peach situation. In Georgia the peach crop ripens mostly in July, and it reaches market practically within a period of four weeks. Evidently it must be distributed widely to prevent a glut in any market. This is made more difficult by the humidity generally prevailing when the fruit ripens. It was found necessary to cool the fruit quickly and uniformly. Formerly this was attempted by putting the freshly picked fruit in refrigerator cars, but this failed because the ice capacity of the cars was insufficient to cool the entire carload quickly enough to stop ripening in transit. Experiments demonstrated that with pre-cooling the fruit would arrive in much better condition.

Built Refrigerator Car.

A serious difficulty in the way of applying the principles evolved by the department's experts is that the growers have not yet reached the stage of having cooling plants, and the question of cost, where the plants could be used for such a short time, each year, is a serious one. Mr. Powell now has a refrigerator car which is really a miniature refrigerating plant, with a capacity of 12 tons of ice a day, in a car, for use in the field, where fruit is picked and packed. Whether the fruit should be cooled before or after loading is a question Mr. Powell is still working upon.

Helping California.

It was after these investigations had satisfied the officials of the department of agriculture that they were on the right track that they decided to take up similar work in California, where three-quarters of the orange growers were united in exchanges, enabling experiments to be carried on with a unanimity of purpose which is not attainable where every man was working out his own destiny in his own primitive way. Mr. Powell was assigned to this work as pomologist in charge of fruit transportation and storage investigations. Under Mr. Powell's direction this work is carried on in all parts of the citrus belt especially in Riverside, which has 20,000 acres of citrus fruits, and is the very center of the citrus industry.

What Was Learned.

Under the scientific investigation by Mr. Powell and his staff of assistants, whose deductions were finally made from results noted in about 500 shipments of oranges to New York, handled in different ways, it was demonstrated that decay in oranges was due almost entirely to careless, ignorant and unskillful handling. Growers found it hard to believe that slight injuries condemned the fruit to decay, but this was proved by Mr. Powell, who showed them by actual tests where the trouble lay.

With the cause of the trouble located it became a question whether that cause could be eliminated. Growers began to take more care in handling of fruit and it was found that decay from bruises could be reduced oranges was due almost entirely to one per cent, where formerly the loss was from 30 to 40 per cent.

Exchanges Do Picking.

Formerly each orange grower picked and sent his fruit to the packing house, if he belonged to an exchange, and was credited with the weight due him in each grade after the exchange had graded it. In the settlement he got his pro rata of the returns. Mr. Powell found that some growers turned in fruit free from wounds or abrasions; others turned in fruit 50 per cent or more of which was dam-

aged by clippers or otherwise. As a result of this discovery the exchanges have taken charge of the picking and get better results.

As to Temperature.

Another fact demonstrated was that the temperature of the fruit at the time of shipment is of the greatest importance. Experiments to determine this were made on an extensive scale. It was shown that in a cool, dry atmosphere even injured fruit will carry a long distance before showing signs of decay, and uninjured fruit will keep indefinitely. The effect of loading fruit from warm packing houses into uncooled cars was carefully watched. Fruit delivered without being heated and kept as cool as practicable until loaded in the car, and other fruit artificially cooled to 35 or 40 degrees before loading were tested, with significant results. For four seasons test cars were sent on under the varying conditions, often in charge of an expert. The important deduction was that pre-cooled fruit suffered much less decay than that not pre-cooled.

Gain to Growers.

Primarily the gain to the most careful growers, according to estimates made by the best business men among them, from the more careful and intelligent handling of their fruit, has been from 25 cents to \$1 a box; but to average the small grower with the big, and the careless with the careful, the average saving would be less. However, with an annual crop of 10,000,000 boxes it would be needful to save but 10 cents a box to make the benefit to the whole industry a round million dollars every year.

It is small wonder that the orange growers, packers and shippers and, in fact, the whole business community of California, are grateful to the government and to Mr. Powell for research work which results so greatly to their benefit. In all probability Mr. Powell, as a result of his trip throughout the northwest, will return to aid the fruit growers of the state, and in particular those of the Rogue River valley.

PLENTY OF FUNDS.

(Continued from page 1.)

valley and is receiving a united support.

From the foregoing Washington dispatch it seems that there will be plenty of funds for this fiscal year, which closes July 30, 1910, but that the following year is as yet in doubt. But it is believed that there will be no trouble in securing funds with which to retain Professor O'Gara in this field.

Orchards in Fine Shape.

"Never before were the orchards of Jackson county in as splendid condition as they are now," said Professor O'Gara recently. "The orchards are loaded with fruit, are well cared for and are watched carefully to prevent the start of any disease. Co-operation with the inspectors on the part of owners and foremen is getting the greatest results possible."

A Modern Miracle.

"I caused the dumb to speak today," "How was that?" "I was stopped in the street by a beggar with a 'I Am Deaf and Dumb' placard on his breast, and when I expressed the opinion that he was an impostor he immediately recovered his speech and in vigorous Anglo-Saxon requested me to go to—er—the place that the new theology tells us doesn't exist and mind my own business and he'd mind his!"—New York Times

A Useless Invention.

"This new collection box," argued the inventor, "has some unique advantages. When you drop in a quarter or more it doesn't make a sound. Drop in a dime and it tinkles a bell, a nickel blows a whistle, and a penny fires a shot. And when you don't drop in anything the box takes your picture." "No, thanks," said the pastor wearily; "I already have pictures of my entire congregation."—Louisville Herald.

How It Is Done.

"I don't see how you can write so many"— "Alleged witticisms?" Interrupted the press humorist. "Oh, I get an idea occasionally, and every idea is good for several hundred jokes."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Nerve.

Helress—The count states in his mad love letter that he will call and ends up by saying, "I beg to remain forever, Count Hickoff."irate Father—Remain forever? What does he think this is—a charity hotel?—Chicago News.

Whistler as a Letter Writer.

Early Mr. Whistler as a letter writer became a personage to be reckoned with. His pen was very frequently dipped in gall, but it is a joy to read him, with his very delightful personal style. No one ever wrote quite like him. Hamerton, with whom he had many passes, always to the critic's great discomfort, once, in reviewing his "Symphony in White," stupidly called attention to the fact that there were many other tints in the picture besides white. There was, he maintained, the reddish hair of the woman, for instance; her flesh color, a bit of blue ribbon, and so on. Whistler responded: "Bon Dieu, did this wise person expect white hair and chalked faces? And does he then, in his astounding consequence, believe that a symphony in F contains no other note, but shall be a continued repetition of F F F F? * * * Fool." And, of course, the world is familiar with Whistler's studied insolence in his reply to a communication in the New York Tribune by Hamerton, who complained that Whistler refused to answer his letters. Whistler referred to the writer as "a Mr. Hamerton," which made Hamerton perfectly furious and so served Whistler's ends.—Arthur Hoebner in Forum.

Ancient Skates.

The English chronicler has recorded that the youth of London in the twelfth century understood the art of flying over the ice like birds in the air, but the origin of skating is far more ancient. An Icelandic saga relates how the Norwegian hero Frithjof not only traced verses upon the polished mirror, but also cut the dear name of Ingeborg. Skates have been discovered near Spandau, in Germany, which those competent to express an opinion attribute to a period of 3,000 years ago. These skates were made from bones of horses, figured and perforated to attach to the sandal. Similar skates have been found at Moorfields, in Flinsbury, and like discoveries have been made in Berlin in the bed of the Spree. These and similar discoveries, we learn, enable the authorities to conclude that the European ice area in prehistoric times extended from Great Britain to Finland and from Norway to Hungary.—London Globe.

A Horse's Toe Nails.

Few persons realize that a horse's hoof is really the same thing as the toe nails of human beings or of animals having toes. The horn of a hoof grows just as a toe nail does. The hoof grows more rapidly in unshod horses than in those wearing shoes, and it grows faster in horses which are well groomed and well fed. But on an average the horn grows about a third of an inch a month. Hind hoofs grow faster than fore hoofs. The toe of the hoof being the longest part, it takes longer for the horn to grow down there than at the heel. For instance, the toe will grow entirely down in from eleven to thirteen months, while the heel will grow down in from three to five months. As the new horn grows out any cracks or defects in the old gradually work down to where they can be cut off, just as with human finger nails you can watch the progress of a bruise from the root to the tip.—London Answers.

Pretty Absentminded.

A book about George Canning and his friends contains among its anecdotes two which deal with Hookham Frere and the absentmindedness for which he was noted. Frere married Lady Errol, and "while they were engaged he took her into supper at a ball. While they were talking he drank up the glass of wine he had poured out for her and then took her back supperless to the ballroom. After the wedding he went straight from the church to Mr. Murray, the publisher, who asked him to stay to dinner, to which he very nearly agreed, remembering only just in time that Lady Errol was waiting to start on the honeymoon."

Scotch Profits.

"We have decided," said the head of a Glasgow firm, "to conduct our business in future on the profit sharing principle. We shall begin at once on the basis of last year's results." "We are delighted to hear it," replied the foreman, speaking for the men. "May we ask what were the last year's results?" "We lost a thousand pounds," said the employer, "and, therefore, on the profit sharing principle, there will be a reduction of 10 per cent in your wages."—Dundee Advertiser.

Medford TimeTable

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Northbound.	
No. 20 Roseburg Pass.	7:41 a. m.
No. 12 Shasta Limited.	9:25 a. m.
No. 16 Oregon Express.	5:24 p. m.
No. 14 Portland Express.	8:39 p. m.
Southbound.	
No. 11 Shasta Limited.	5:50 a. m.
No. 15 California Express.	10:35 a. m.
No. 13 S. F. Express.	3:32 p. m.

Medford to Jacksonville.

Motor car leaves	8:00 a. m.
Train leaves	10:45 a. m.
Train leaves	3:35 p. m.
Train leaves	6:00 p. m.
Motor car leaves	9:30 p. m.

Jacksonville to Medford.

Motor leaves	7:00 a. m.
Train leaves	8:45 a. m.
Train leaves	2:30 p. m.
Train leaves	4:30 p. m.
Motor car leaves	7:30 p. m.

No motor car service until about July 20.

PACIFIC & EASTERN RAILWAY.

No. 1 Leaves Medford.	8:00 a. m.
No. 3 Leaves Medford.	2:20 p. m.
No. 2 Arrives Medford.	10:10 a. m.
No. 4 Arrives Medford.	5:00 p. m.
No. 1 Arrive Eagle Pt.	8:45 a. m.
No. 2 Leaves Eagle Pt.	9:05 a. m.
No. 3 Arrives Eagle Pt.	3:05 p. m.
No. 4 Leaves Eagle Pt.	4:15 p. m.

MAIL CLOS.

Northbound	8:50 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Southbound	4:20 a. m.	3:00 p. m.
Eagle Point	7:20 a. m.	2:00 p. m.
Jacksonville	10:20 a. m.	5:20 p. m.

No Suffering Too Great.

Not long since a young woman suffering with an incurable disease applied for admission to a hospital in a southern city.

"I know I must die," she said simply to the attendant physician, "but do something to keep me alive for a little while for my babies' sake. In a few years they will not need me so much." Her one chance lay in a very painful operation, but her heart was so weak that the surgeon dared not administer an anesthetic. Very gently he explained the situation—the operation would make but a year's difference at most; it seemed hardly worth while to suffer so much for so brief a respite; she would best go home and wait. But the little woman shook her head.

With mother love shining in her eyes, she allowed herself to be strapped upon the operating table and there willingly underwent the torture of the knife that gave her a few months to devote to her precious babies.—Delineator.

Marlborough House.

Marlborough House is one of the numerous buildings of Sir Christopher Wren. It was built at a cost of £44,000, the whole of which was defrayed by the duke. Here the great duchess lived till her death in 1744, wearing an incessant warfare upon the society of her time. Here, too, she received a deputation of the lord mayor and sheriffs of London while still in bed, an incident which was satirized by Gay: "Acquainted with the world and quite well bred, Drusa receives her visitors in bed."

In the earlier years of the nineteenth century Marlborough House was rented by Leopold, king of the Belgians. It was afterward bestowed by the crown upon Queen Adelaide, the dowager of William IV.—London Chronicle.

The Savage Pike.

There are several instances on record of bathes being attacked by pike, and an old writer, Crull, tells of a giant pike inside which was found the body of an infant. Not long ago a good sized retriever which was swimming in the Thames just above Chitty's boathouse at Richmond was tackled by a pike, which bit one of its hind legs so badly as to sever an artery. It was another Thames pike which attacked that well known naturalist and fisherman, Mr. Cholmondeley-Pennell. He had actually landed the fish, when it sprang from the ground and fixed all its sharp teeth into his leg just above the knee. The creature hung so fiercely to its hold that a stick had to be used to pry its jaws apart.—Chambers' Journal.

P. C. Hansen.

Tom Moffat.

We make any kind and style of windows. We carry

glass of any size on hand.

Medford Sash & Door Co.