

Oregon Sentinel

Table with advertising rates for various durations and columns.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

J. W. ROBINSON, M. D. PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

G. H. AIKEN, M. D. PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

MARTIN VROOMAN, M. D. PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

P. JACK, M. D. PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, (Formerly of Glasgow, Scotland.) APPLGATE, OREGON.

E. H. AUTENRIETH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

B. F. HOWELL, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

DR. J. M. TAYLOR, DENTIST, ASHLAND, OREGON.

WILL JACKSON, DENTIST, JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

THE DENTIST, JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

BERTHOLD ROSTEL, Asst. SURGEON of the German Army, JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

PROFESSIONAL HAIR-CUTTER, IN ORTH'S BUILDING, JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

GIBBS & STEARNS, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS, PORTLAND, OREGON.

KAHLER BROTHERS, DEALERS IN DRUGS AND MEDICINES, PHOENIX, Oga.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY, GO TO KAHLER, Three undershirts for \$1, at the New York store.

PHOENIX DISTILLERY AND SALOON, Phoenix, Oga.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS TAKEN full charge of this business and is prepared to furnish the public with a first-class quality of Brandy, Wine and Cider.

CITY BARBER SHOP AND BATH ROOMS, CALIFORNIA ST., JACKSONVILLE, Oregon.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS FULLY prepared to do all work in his line in the best manner and at reasonable prices.

THE ASHLAND Wool Manufacturing Co., Take pleasure in announcing that they now have a full and select stock of

BLANKETS, FLANNELS, CASSIMERES, DOESKING AND HOSIERY, Made of the very best NATIVE WOOL

NEW LIVERY STABLE BACK OF COURT HOUSE, MANNING AND WEBB, Proprietors.

HAVING LATELY FITTED UP THE COMMODIOUS barn on the School House Flat and in the rear of the Court House.

Fine Turnouts, The stable is furnished with the best animals and substantial fixtures; also a first class black and white horse.

NEW ROUTE TO THE SEA BY WAY OF THE ROSEBURG & COOS BAY STAGELINE.

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE NOW running a daily line of four-horse stages between Roseburg and Coos City making the through trip in twenty-four hours.

ASHLAND AND LINKVILLE Express, H. F. Phillips, Proprietor.

I AM NOW RUNNING A DAILY LINE between the above points, leaving Ashland with coach on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays returning next day on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week a break-board will start from Ashland returning on the following day.

BLACKSMITHING! DAVE CRONEMILLER, BK AT THE OLD STAD.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO DO ALL work in my line cheaper than ever, and in fact will do it cheaper than any other shop in Southern Oregon.

P. DONEGAN GENERAL BLACKSMITHING AND HORSE SHOEING, COR. OF SECOND AND CALIFORNIA ST.

ALL KINDS OF MARKETABLE produce taken in exchange for work. P. DONEGAN.

PHOENIX DISTILLERY AND SALOON, Phoenix, Oga.

SIXTEENTH YEAR, ST. MARY'S ACADEMY, CONDUCTED BY THE SISTERS OF THE HOLY NAME.

THE SCHOLASTIC YEAR OF THIS school will commence about the end of August, and is divided in four sessions, of eleven weeks each.

CITY MARKET! CALIFORNIA ST. N. Ficke, Proprietor.

THIS WELL KNOWN MARKET, OPPOSITE Kahler & Bro.'s drugstore is better prepared than ever to furnish the public with the choicest quality of FRESH BEEF.

PORK, VEAL, MUTTON, HAM, SALT MEATS, BACON, SAUSAGE, LARD, ETC.

NOTICE, LAND OFFICE AT ROSEBURG, OGS., February 28, 1880.

EUREKA MILLS, SITUATED ON BEAR CREEK SEVEN miles north-east of Jacksonville, are prepared to a general Merchant and Exchange Business.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL SUPPLY the market with sawed lathes and shingles from his mill, five miles East of Ashland, on Clayton creek, at the following prices: Shingles, Sugar pine delivered, \$3.75 per thousand.

BLACKSMITHING AND HORSE SHOEING, Barneburg & Kincaid.

HAVING LEASED THE SHOP FORMERLY occupied by Mat. Shannon we ask a share of the public patronage.

LINKVILLE SALOON, MAIN STREET, Linkville, Oregon.

HAVING TAKEN CHARGE OF THIS popular resort I am now prepared to furnish the best of Liquors, Wines, and Cigars, and ask a share of the public patronage.

JOHNSON & HUNTER, HORSESHOERS AND GENERAL BLACKSMITHS, MANZANITA - OREGON.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING ESTABLISHED themselves at this point are now prepared to do anything in his line in a workmanlike manner. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Bridle bits, spurs, stirrups, hames, toggles, buckles, rings, awls, needles and thread, hair brushes and curry combs, at John Millers.

REAMES BROS., CALIFORNIA ST., Jacksonville, Oregon.

AHEAD AS USUAL!! BY ADOPTING A CASH BASIS!! THE GREATEST REDUCTION IN PRICES

LARGEST STOCK OF GENERAL MERCHANDISE!

GREATEST VARIETY TO SELECT FROM IN Any On Store in Southern Oregon or Northern California.

ALL FOR CASH!! OUR STOCK CONSISTS OF FALL & WINTER DRY-GOODS, FANCY GOODS,

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, CASHMERE, AND DIAGONALS, SILKS, AND SATINS, BOOTS & SHOES, CLOTHING, ETC., LADIES' CAL., MAD CLOAKS

WE CALL THE ATTENTION OF THE ladies to the fact that we have now on hand the largest and best selected assortment of LADIES' DRESS GOODS and FANCY GOODS of every description in Southern Oregon, and we will henceforth make this line of goods our specialty and sell them at

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST. To the gentlemen we will say, if you want A No. 1 SUIT OF CLOTHES you must go to Reames Bros., to buy them as we claim to have the best STOCK OF CLOTHING in Jackson county and will allow none to undersell us.

These goods were all purchased by a member of our firm from FIRST CLASS Houses in San Francisco and New York, and we will warrant every article and sell them as cheap for cash as any house in the county.

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GLASSWARE, CROCKERY, A FULL LINE OF ASHLAND GOODS FARM AND FREIGHT WAGONS

Plows, Gang Plows & Sulky Plows. In fact everything from the finest needle to a threshing-machine. Give us a call and judge for yourselves as to our capacity of furnishing goods as above.

DAVID LINN, GENERAL UNDERTAKER, AND DEALER IN COFFIN TRIMMINGS.

COFFINS FURNISHED ON THE shortest notice and cheaper than at any other establishment in Southern Oregon.

WOOD WORKING MACHINERY, IRON WORKING TOOLS, STEAM ENGINES, BERRY & PLACE.

The best assortment of Rodgers and Washburn's cutlery in the market, at John Miller's.

ASHLAND HARNESS SHOP, C. K. KLUM, MANUFACTURER OF, AND DEALER IN SADDLERY AND HARNESS, ASHLAND, OREGON.

KEEPS A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF goods in his line of trade. Ladies', Men's and Boys' Saddles, a Specialty. TEAM, BUGGY AND PLOW HARNESS, WHIPS, ROBES, DUSTERS

HORSE BLANKETS, WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES (commonly called Henry Rifles) of model of 1866, 1873, and 1876.

Pistols, Cartridges, Etc. Wheat taken at the Highest Market Rates in Exchange for goods.

E. C. BROOKS, DEALER IN Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, SPECTACLES, SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY FANCY GOODS, SHEET MUSIC, FIELD GLASSES, VIOLINS, CITHERNS, HARPS

DRUGS, MEDICINES, TOILET SOAPS AND PERFUMERY, NEEDLES AND BEST SPERM OIL FOR Sewing Machines.

HE HAS SOLD OUT HIS stock of American Sewing Machines a number of times, but has another lot of them on hand. This is the lightest and most rapid running, as well as durable machine there is made, and so simple that little girls five or six years old make their patch work on them.

This is the place to buy good watches, clocks and jewelry, and he will sell cheap jewelry cheaper than any one.

Watches, clocks, jewelry and sewing machines cleaned and repaired at a reduced price.

LUMBER, LUMBER THOMAS' SAW MILL AT THE HEADWATERS.

IS NOW FULLY PREPARED TO FURNISH the market with every description of lumber of a superior quality. This mill is new throughout and furnished with the latest and most improved machinery, thereby ensuring the speedy fulfillment of all orders at most reasonable prices.

WALDO EXPRESS, Carrying U.S. Mails. Leaves Jacksonville MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS FOR WALDO.

LEAVES WALDO, First-class accommodations for passengers. Express business promptly attended to by R. M. GARRETT.

S. P. HANNA, WAGON-MAKER, Jacksonville, Oregon.

IN CRONEMILLER'S BUILDING IS IN receipt of a full assortment of material and prepared to do all work in his line on short notice and in a workmanlike manner. Vehicles of every description made to order. Terms reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed. Repairing a specialty. S. P. HANNA. Jacksonville, February 20, 1878.

CULTURE OF HOPS. An Interesting Letter on Hop Culture-Where to Plant-and Cultivation-Gathering, Etc. BUENA VISTA, March 22, 1880.

EDITOR WILLAMETTE FARMER:-I notice in the FARMER of March 19th you request some one to write on hop culture. Having had four years experience in this branch of agriculture I briefly give my views and will say if I omit any of the important points anyone may correspond with me, or ask questions through the FARMER and I shall gladly answer as far as my information goes.

(The request came in the shape of an intimation from a Jackson county paper-the "Sentinel"-that hops could grow well there and an article in the FARMER could furnish information.)

SOIL AND CLIMATE. Any soil that is dry, not wet enough for the water to stand on the roots during Winter, and is rich enough to raise good corn or potatoes, and that has a deep soil where the clay is not near the top of the ground, is good soil for hops, some think sandy soil alone is fit for hops; this is a mistaken idea.

Rich sandy soil, true, is good, but where the soil is of a black loam, not too wet, it is in my opinion better. Where the vine maple are along our creek and river bottoms, after they are cleared up, make the very best of hop yards. Do not think that hops will do well in our worn out fields that are so impoverished and foul that they are not fit to raise wheat on, this is a mistaken idea; land cannot be too rich for hops, and the more good manure thrown about the roots in the Fall the more hops will be raised. In short, any good, rich clean land where it is two feet or more to the clay, is good soil for hops. As to climate, any place where the frosts do not fall early in the Fall, as frost on hops, after they bloom until ground, are very detrimental to the quality and quantity of hops raised. They blossom about the first of July and are gathered about the first of September. Frost in the Spring, or before they blossom, does not injure the vines. Do not plant on a hill or any place that is not sheltered from the wind, as the wind blowing hard will break many of the tender vines, when running up the poles also injures the quality of the hops while ripening, by blowing the pollen or yellow dust out of the hops, which alone give strength to the hop; yet the yard must not be so sheltered by timber as to shade the vines while growing.

PLANTING THE ROOTS. After getting your ground plowed deep, thoroughly pulverized, lay it off so that the hills will be eight feet apart each way; this will make about seven hundred and fifty hills per acre; then place two sets in a hill, about six or eight inches apart, cover about four inches deep. I do not know as it makes any difference whether they are planted in the Fall or Spring, if in the Spring they should be planted in February or March; April will do, but they will not, if planted late in the Spring, make so good a growth the first year. A hop plant should have two sets of eyes, and large and thrifty looking sets grow much the best. Some advocate the idea of setting out very small sets, but the large ones are much more apt to live, and the vines when they come through the ground, will be as large again as from the small sets. Sets can now be bought in this vicinity at five dollars per thousand, boxed and placed on board the boat or cars, and can be packed so as to bear shipping for hundreds of miles. As to variety, my experience, has been with the Grape Cluster and the Brewers favorite, both good varieties and but little difference in yield.

POLLING AND CULTIVATING. When your vines are ten or twelve inches long it is then time to train them, but first I say, the poles should be set before the vines are through the ground, else vines will be bruised or broken in making the holes and setting the poles. A pole should be from ten to fourteen feet long, not longer than four feet, if the poles are too long the vines will go too much to stem and not enough to top. There must be a heavy cluster of vines at the top to insure a good yield. A pole should be of one and a half to two inches in diameter at the large end and of half an inch to an inch at the small end, and free of knots. Two poles at each hill should be set in the ground a foot apart and from fourteen to sixteen inches deep; these poles are made with what we call a spud, which is a large bar of iron about the size of a spade, and should be swelled at about one foot from the lower end to the thickness of two inches and taper to a point. A man can make the holes and set about five hundred hills

per day. The vines must be trained on warm days as they are then tough, while of a cold day early in the morning they are very liable to break, being very tender. Wrap the vines very carefully around the pole two or three times, turning them to the right or with the sun as they will not go up the poles to the left. After they are wrapped around the poles tie them with a coarse string, or a yarn string, as twine will cut the vine; ravelings from an old coarse gunny sack is best. Do not tie the knot tight, only a half knot, so that the vine may loosen the string as it grows. Work them well; keep free from weeds; plow them deep with a shovel plow; do not ridge up the ground with a turning plow, but after plowing harrow the ground and then clod-mash it and keep your ground level; and it will hold moisture much better. Work them often and well while they are young, as you will have to quit working by the first of July, as the vines will then reach across from one row to another, and form a complete cluster so as to obstruct passing with horse and plow. Do not allow more than two vines to grow up one pole; trim all suckers off the vines as high up as five feet from the ground; break off all the vines from the hills except the ones you train up the poles.

PACKING AND CURING. When the seeds of the hop are in the dough the hops should be picked immediately, and should not be left on the vines until the seeds are hard, else the hops will begin to spot, this injures sale. When you go to pick, cut your vines off twelve or fourteen inches from the ground, not at the ground else you injure them. Pull up the poles, giving the cluster part to the pickers over their box. A box will contain seven bushels, will hold green hops enough to make ten pounds of dried hops, and will cost from thirty to thirty-five cents per box to get them picked. The hops must be free of stems and leaves to be saleable. I use wool sacks to haul my hops in from the yard to the dry house; a sack will hold two boxes of green hops. If you have ten acres of hops you should have at least twenty five pickers. Do not leave green hops in your sacks, empty them out as you get out.

THE DRY HOUSE. Else they will sweat and heat, and when dried will be a black ugly color, which will ruin sale. I will not now describe a dry house or press, as there are many of them throughout the country, but will do so hereafter if requested. The average yield of hops is about fifteen hundred pounds per acre, though they frequently yield over a ton per acre. The price this year was from 25c to 30c per pound. Some who held later realized more than thirty cents. Years seldom bear much the first year; some do not even pole them the first year; I think best to pole them the first year, and if properly cultivated they will yield three or four hundred pounds per acre.

GRUBBING HOP HILLS. In November or December, after the sap has gone down in the vine stubs, take a potatoe fork as a deer tongue hoe, and dig down into the hills to the depth of one foot; loosen up the ground thoroughly; cut off all the runners in the hill; be careful not to cut the ground roots, they grow underneath the runners and have no eyes, while runners have eyes, do not break the runners off the crown head (or large root at the top of the ground) as that will have a tendency to kill your hill, "once a hop yard always a hop yard," as we have accounts of yards fifty years old that are as good as ever, without resetting. After cutting off the runners gather them up and keep them dry and warm enough not to freeze in the Winter, but do not put them where they dry out too much, so as to kill them (I usually bury them about the same as potatoes) until you have orders to sell them, or wish to use them. Be careful not to get your male roots mixed up with your bearing hop sets. They should be kept separate so as to be separate when set to plant. And right here I will speak of planting the male hop sets; in every eighth row, and in every eighth hill in that row there should be a hill of male hops. Hops do but little good bearing without both genders. The males do not bear of course. As I said before I will not describe a hop house or the drying and lading process only to say that a kiln for drying should be 20x20 feet, slats for a floor eight feet above the furnace and should be one inch apart, covered over with house lining; the hops are spread on the lining to a depth of from six to ten inches, (though not best too deep) and are dried in from eight to ten hours. Thermometer should stand from 120 to 160 degrees; the hops, when dry, should be of a yellow cast, and should be dried until nearly all of the hops will readily break in two and the inside stem not tough. After being dried they should be placed off in a bin until rainy or damp weather, when they will be sufficiently in case to press without breaking up. As we receive a good many letters of inquiry I am glad for an opportunity to give my views.

Yours, R. F. WELLS.