

Apple Profits

Kill all sucking bugs. That's one big step. We are advising growers to look out for Aphis, Woolly Aphis, Red Bug and Pear Psylla. These sucking insects have become a real menace in many orchards. Owing to their habits of life, arsenical sprays are ineffective against them. You must

Control Orchard Pests

Black Leaf 40, manufactured by The Kentucky Tobacco Product Company, Incorporated, Louisville, Ky. Works efficiently as a separate spray or with Arsenate of Lead, Bordeaux and Lime-Sulphur. Simply add enough to give you the recommended quantity. Saves work, as one spraying does double duty. Owing to the great strength of Black Leaf 40, very little is required and the cost is low. Recommended by Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations.

Free Spray Chart

Come in and get a free chart showing when and how to spray. We have some free booklets on the care of trees, vines, flowers and vegetables.

See List of Dealers Below

When To Spray

Kills Aphis

Black Leaf 40
40% Nicotine

MEDFORD
Garnett-Corey Hardware Co.
Rogue River Co-op. Fruit Growers' Assn.

Producers' Fruit Co.
Rogue River Fruit & Produce Assn.
ASHLAND
Ashland Fruit & Produce Assn.

FRUIT and FARM

Feeding Dairy Calves.

Feeding the calf should begin before it is born, says Farmers' Bulletin 777, Feeding and Management of Dairy Calves and Young Dairy Stock, recently issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. Poorly nourished cows give birth to weak, puny calves which are hard to raise. Cows which have an abundance of palatable and succulent feed and are in good body flesh and healthy, thrifty condition at calving time are more likely to produce well-developed, strong and sturdy calves, which will respond normally to proper feed and care.

The calf should always receive its mother's milk at first, as the colostrum, or first milk, stimulates the calf's stomach and other digestive organs to action. Most dairymen prefer to keep the calf with the cow for about 48 hours immediately after birth. It may be best to allow a weak calf or one that does not gain strength readily to remain a longer time, but it is sometimes difficult to teach the calf to drink after sucking the cow for a time, and serious trouble may result from its failure to obtain food.

Successful raising of calves requires absolute cleanliness. Calf pens should always be kept clean and supplied with plenty of dry bedding. Discarded feed should be removed from the feed boxes, which

should be thoroughly brushed and cleaned each day. All milk fed should be fresh and clean, which is true also of other feeds. Milk pails should be scalded thoroughly with boiling water, or sterilized with steam if possible.

Milk from cows having a communicable disease, as tuberculosis, should be pasteurized (heated to 145 degrees F. and held at that temperature for 30 minutes) before it is fed to calves. Separated milk from a creamery also should be pasteurized, because it is practically impossible to know that such milk is free from infection.

Better results are obtained by feeding young calves three times a day, with the periods between feeding as nearly equal as possible. When fed in this way the calf does not overload its stomach, and the digestion of the feed is more evenly distributed throughout the 24 hours. Regularity in feeding is important. When calves are fed but twice a day the feeding should be as nearly as possible 12 hours apart.

At birth a 50-pound calf should have about eight pounds of whole milk a day, while a 100-pound one should have about 12 pounds. For the first four days milk from the dam should be fed, then that from any of the other cows in the herd, preferably not from any that are nearly dry. Milk containing not more than 4 per cent butter fat is considered best.

At the beginning of the third week either skim or separated milk may be substituted for whole milk at the rate of one pound a day. The daily ration may be increased from two to four pounds, depending upon the vigor of the calf. When the calf does not drink eagerly what is offered, the quantity should be cut down. The ration at the end of the third week usually should be approximately one-half whole and one-half

County Rodent Pest Campaign

Attention, Mr. Farmer. Are you taking advantage of the opportunity to get the ground squirrel pest under control offered by the co-operation of the U. S. Biological Survey, county pathologist, county court and local farmers' organizations? Every community in the county not organized should do so at once and thus get every farmer and orchardist who has a single squirrel on his place to help kill off this destructive pest. Co-operation and united effort is the only way any pest can be properly controlled. Do not say or think, "Let George do it," but rather say, "It is a good movement and I am going to be public-spirited and will do my share by buying enough poison to kill the squirrels off my own place and more if the circumstances warrant." If such a spirit should be maintained throughout the spring, summer and fall there would be a great reduction in the number of squirrels. Continue another year and the following year you may rest from such labors. But keep at it, everlastingly keep at it, and the ground squirrel pest will soon be an incident of the past.

Three and one-half tons of this barley, poisoned according to the formula which the government has used to eradicate the pest from one million acres of national forest, has been prepared and is now ready for distribution. Over half of this has already gone out. It will kill the squirrels if properly put out. It is sold you at cost, which is 6 cents per pound at the mixing plant at the Rogue River Fruit and Produce Association. Those living in a community not organized should take steps to form a pest club at once, but in the meantime can secure poison at either the central plant in Medford or the nearest local organizations. Following are names of clubs formed and the distributors of each: Rogue River Club, Gold Hill, Phoenix, Eagle Point Club, Talent Club, Ruch Club, Central Point, East-side Community Club, Valley View Farmers' Club, Belleview Farmers' Club, Griffin Creek Club, Rogue River Mercantile Company, Martin's Drug Store, Phoenix Mercantile Company, George Brown & Son, Brown Bros. store, Ed Smith, Elden's seed store, Harry Merriman, A. H. Davenport and J. R. Wilson.

Now is the time to put out the poison when the squirrels are hungry and the young are not born. When the green feed comes on they will slacken a little, but keep some out and they will soon be taking as much as usual again. Some who have already tried the poison barley report excellent results, better than with any poison they have ever used. Because of its low cost everyone should take advantage of this opportunity.

For further information and assistance in this work call at the county pathologist's office.

CO. AGRICULTURAL AGENT.

separated milk. During the fourth week the change should be continued until by the end of the week only separated milk is fed, unless the calf is very delicate. With especially vigorous calves the change to separated milk can be made a week earlier. The quantity fed can be increased gradually to 18 to 20 pounds a day.

Six months is probably a good average age at which to wean calves from milk. The age depends upon the cost of the milk in relation to the value of the calf, its breed, size, vigor, etc. The season of the year and the other feeds available also must be considered. When the best of hay, silage and a good variety of grain are available, or when good, succulent pasturage can be provided, the calf can be weaned earlier; also the stronger and more vigorous the calf the earlier it can be weaned. On the other hand, the more valuable the calf the more expense the owner is warranted in developing it and the later it probably will be weaned. If skim or separated milk is plentiful, calves may be fed profitably until eight or ten months old.

When the calf is in its second week it should begin to receive grain, and when one month old it should eat about half a pound a day. After this time the quantity of grain may be gradually increased, feeding all that the calf will eat until three pounds a day is reached, probably during the third month. Grain fed to supplement separated milk should never be mixed with the milk. It is questionable whether the preparation of grain in any way, such as soaking or boiling, is advisable under most circumstances.

Wheat bran is eaten readily by young calves. Corn has an excellent physiological effect and to a great extent may take the place of fat removed from skim or separated milk. Experiments tend to show that corn fed to calves should be cracked rather

er than finely ground. Ground oats are good in grain mixtures when available, but in most cases cost much more per unit of feed than corn and bran. The following grain mixtures are recommended in the bulletin.

1. Three parts cracked corn and one part wheat bran.
2. Three parts cracked corn, one part wheat bran and one part ground oats.
3. Three parts cracked corn, one part wheat bran, one part ground oats and one part linseed meal.
4. Five parts cracked corn, one part wheat bran, one part ground oats and one part blood meal.
5. Oats, ground.

Clover hay, alfalfa hay or the most palatable roughage available should be given the calf after the second week. Alfalfa is liable to cause scours, and should be fed sparingly at first and increased only after the calf gets accustomed to it. At first hay should be furnished only a handful at a time and be placed so that it can not be soiled. For the first six months, at least, the calf should receive all the roughage of good quality that it will eat up clean. When the calf has access to good pasture during the first six months it need not receive other roughage. It is not advisable, however, to have the calf under two months of age on pasture in the early spring.

Egg-Laying Contests

Prof. C. T. Petterson, director of the Missouri poultry station at Mountain Grove, Cal., has arrived at the following conclusions from the results of contests held under his direction. The list is worth reading by every chicken raiser.

The early bird turns the worm into profit.

High egg production is half breeding and half feeding.

The ideal hen scores high, lays many eggs, and lives a long time.

Hens know as well as men what and how much to eat.

Success depends half on the poultry and half on the poultryman.

Poultry do their part oftener than the poultryman.

Hens know the attendant as well as the attendant knows the hens.

Early moulters often prove to be lazy loafers.

Nature stimulates in the spring. Man should help in the fall.

Ninety eggs pay cost. The 150-egg hen is worth six 100-egg hens.

Males in pens reduce the total egg yield for the year.

Too much sunshine is just as bad as not enough.

The trapnest makes accurate pedigree records possible.

A sweet soil is just as necessary for poultry as for corn.

Medium weight hens of any variety are usually most profitable.

Early maturing pullets usually make good egg producers.

Reduction of yellow in shanks indicates egg production.

Color has little or no influence on egg production.

Incubation depends on the egg, incubator, building and operator.

The baby chick is supplied with 36-hours' food when hatched.

Water is worth just as much as feed in egg production.

The price of feed does not tell its value in making eggs.

A large red comb indicates health and egg production.

Birds neither eat nor drink at night. Feed in daylight.

Feed, water and shade will keep hens in a yard.

Timely Hints For the Home Gardener.

Washington, D. C.—Radishes and lettuce are favorite plants in small gardens because, while these are attraction additions to the table, they are in a way luxuries on which many housewives hesitate to spend money. Lettuce does not withstand heat well and thrives best, therefore, in the early spring or late autumn. In order to have the leaves crisp and tender it is necessary to force the growth of the plant. The usual method of growing the plant for home use is to sow the seeds broadcast in the bed to remove the leaves as rapidly as they become large enough for use. It is better, however, to sow the seeds in rows 14 to 16 inches apart, and when the plants come up to thin them to the desired distance. With the heading type this should be about 12 inches apart. This will result in the formation of rather compact heads and the entire plant may then be cut for use. Frequent shallow cultivation should be given. For head lettuce, Big Boston, Hanson and California Cream Butter are good varieties. The loose leaf lettuce, Grand Rapids or black-seeded Simpson are recommended.

Radishes can be sown in the open ground as soon as the soil is moderately warm. They should be planted in drills 12 to 18 inches apart and thinned slightly as soon as the plants are up. On a quick, rich soil some of the earlier varieties can be matured

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in from three to four weeks after planting. If the plants are allowed to remain long in the open ground the roots lose their crispness and delicate flavor, and, in order to secure a constant supply, successive plantings should be made every two weeks.

Apple Future Is Bright.
Hood River, Ore.—Basing their predictions on the rally in the demand for northwestern apples at the present time, local apple marketing agency officials are optimistic over the outlook for 1917.

Although the supplies now on hand exceed those of any like date for former years, the Apple Growers' Association reports marketing conditions as exceedingly active. The first of this week the association was sixty carloads short in filling its orders. Approximately fifty telegrams, calling for apples, were received by Sales Manager Sieg today.

"This condition, following the usual dull period after the Christmas holidays, is phenomenal," said Mr. Sieg. "My orders have been coming in so fast that I have called for a conference of warehouse men for tomorrow, so that I may take an inventory of my stock before I confirm all the orders received. The condition that prevails is, in my mind, prophetic of a good apple market for next fall."

Although the total tonnage of the co-operative agency of growers reached 1,000,000 boxes in the 1916 season, all but about 100 carloads of the fruit has been shipped. The stock remaining in storage consists of extra fancy and fancy Newtowns.

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Makes delicate babies healthy; keeps healthy babies well.

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Leave Medford for Ashland daily except Sunday at 8:00 a. m., 1:00, 2:00, 4:00 and 5:15 p. m. Also on Saturday at 10:15. On Sundays at 10:30 a. m., and 2:00, 5:00 and 9:30 p. m.

Fare between Medford and Ashland, 20 cents. Round trip, 35 cents.

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