

Scientific Farming

LIME FOR CORN LAND.

Corn yields have regularly been increased for fourteen years from twelve to fifteen bushels per acre annually from lime costing about \$5 once in five years at the Ohio experiment station farm. Other crops, particularly clover, have shown like increases from the use of lime, the average gain for all plots in the five year rotation of corn, oats, wheat, clover and timothy being \$16.47 per acre, or a net profit of 229 per cent above the cost of the lime. Lime is applied in the spring after the land is plowed for corn. From one to two tons of ground limestone is used per acre. The experiment station specialists say that lime should never be mixed with manure or fertilizers or be plowed under. It may cause scabby potatoes if applied to this crop.

TUBERCULOSIS IN COWS.

Use of Tuberculin Test Best Method of Detecting the Disease.

The only reliable way to detect tuberculosis in dairy cows is by use of the tuberculin test, according to Dr. J. H. Hart, associate professor of veterinary medicine in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

This test can hardly be administered by the average person. It is well to call in the aid of a competent veterinarian or some other person who has had actual experience in diagnosing the disease.

A cow which is affected with tuberculosis—especially in the more advanced stages of the disease—will be a poor feeder, may cough and will have a tendency to lose flesh, but these are not always sure symptoms of tuberculosis. There may be other causes contributing to the same condition. If a cow does show these symptoms, however, it is advisable to have her examined.

Tubercular cows should be shipped to the packing houses having government inspection. Here are special facilities for handling such animals. The carcass is very carefully examined by the government inspector, and if it is found to be unfit for food it is condemned and made into fertilizer.

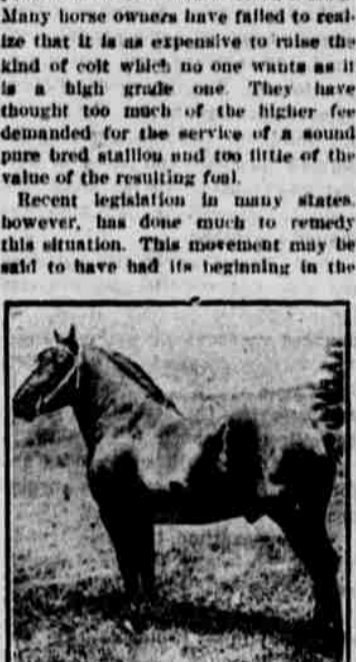
If the diseased cow is an especially valuable animal and it is not deemed advisable to dispose of her immediately

USE BETTER STALLIONS.

Progress in Horse Breeding Hampered by Scum and Grade Sires.
(Prepared by United States Department of Agriculture.)

The use of inferior stallions has hampered progress in horse breeding in this country to such an extent, says an article in the new year book of the United States department of agriculture, that this industry has not kept pace with other forms of stock raising. Many horse owners have failed to realize that it is as expensive to raise the kind of colt which no one wants as it is a high grade one. They have thought too much of the higher fee demanded for the service of a sound pure bred stallion and too little of the value of the resulting foal.

Recent legislation in many states, however, has done much to remedy this situation. This movement may be said to have had its beginning in the



STALLION SHOWS CHARACTER, SOUNDNESS AND GOOD CONFORMATION.

Wisconsin law regulating the public service of stallions and jacks, which became effective on Jan. 1, 1906. Since that time twenty additional states have enacted legislation of a similar character.

The various laws enacted by these states differ in detail, but in general it may be said that they have compelled stallion owners to represent their animals as they are and have thus made it possible for every farmer and mare owner to know exactly to what he is breeding his mares. A notable effect of such legislation has been to decrease the percentage of unsound and mongrel stallions in the states affected.

It is probable that the mongrel stallions driven out from those states in which they are compelled to show their true colors are being taken into sections where there is as yet no stallion legislation and are there advertised by their owners as grades or pure breeds.

In such states breeders should exercise the greatest caution before taking their mares to the stallion. They should examine minutely the certificate of registration and pedigree and ascertain whether the animal is properly registered in a reliable stud book and whether the description on this certificate corresponds in every detail to the animal in question. If there is any discrepancy it is evident that something is wrong. In such cases it is much more economical to seek out another stallion and pay possibly a higher fee rather than run the risk of getting a nondescript foal, which is expensive to raise and for which no good market can be found.

The amount of the fee is indeed a small consideration. No stallion should be used which will not improve rather than degrade the offspring from mares. In this connection the article already mentioned points out that it is well known that stallions of impure breeding lack the potency of the pure bred and fail to stamp their offspring with breed characteristics and often even with individual merit.

CARING FOR LAMBS.

Newborn Animals Require Close Attention to Avoid Losses.

Newborn lambs are delicate and close attention must be given the flock if all are to be saved, especially if the weather is cold and damp, says Professor J. B. Mitch of Kansas Agricultural college.

Pens four feet square should be provided for the ewes at lambing time. These protect the young lambs from the rest of the flock and keep them from becoming separated from their mothers. If the attendant sees that the young lamb gets up and nurses by the time it is fifteen or twenty minutes old there will be little need of giving it any further attention.

Twins and triplets are not uncommon, and the ewe sometimes refuses to own the weakest one. In case of twins, if the stronger lamb is removed for an hour or two, the ewe will turn her at-

ention to the other lamb, and when the stronger one is put back she will own them both.

In case one of the ewes loses her lamb and another has twins or triplets one of them should be given the ewe that has lost her lamb. Due to the fact that the ewe recognizes her lamb by scent, there is sometimes a little difficulty in getting the foster mother to accept her new charge, but if the scent of the dead lamb is rubbed on the fleece of the lamb that is being changed the ewe will quickly claim it as her own.

Keep Calf Clean.
Everything about the calf should be scrupulously clean. Milk from infected cows or from a creamery should be pasteurized before it is fed.

DRESSING A WOUND.
The danger of infection, even from slight abrasions of the skin, is appreciated so thoroughly today that no intelligent person will willingly neglect slight cuts or bruises where it is possible to give such injuries first aid treatment with some kind of dressing. Frequently, however, there are none of the usual remedies at hand, but a cake of soap is almost always available, and this substance makes an excellent dressing, as European army surgeons testify.

The favorite substance of the surgeons for cleansing wounds before the days of antiseptic dressings was a solution of castile soap. The usual method of dressing a wound at that time was to wash it thoroughly with the soap, allow the surface to dry and then apply lint and bandages. The soap removed the germs from the wound, but as the bandages and dressings were not sterilized these dressings frequently contained bacteria which infected the wound. If the surgeon had gone one step further with his castile soap dressing and dipped his lint into the soapuds before applying them or rubbed the moistened soap into the lint his treatment would have been much more effective.

Every one should bear in mind, therefore, that any kind of soap makes a good emergency dressing and should be used as a covering for freshly injured surfaces if nothing better is available. A strip torn from a handkerchief, with the moistened soap rubbed into the meshes and bound over the wound, will prevent infection from outside sources. And if the wound has been thoroughly cleansed with soapuds it is probable that no other dressing will be required.—Los Angeles Times.

Water Lilies.
Water lilies have a shining appearance because of an oil on the leaves which prevents water remaining on them and clogging the mouths of stomata, through which the plant breathes. The leaves are large, flat and nearly round.

Commonplace Terms.
A humorist saw an announcement in a hardware store, "iron sinks," and he went in and told the man that he knew iron sank. "Yes," said the man, "and time flies, but wine vaults, grass slopes and music stands; Niagara falls, moonlight walks, sheep run and holiday trips; scandal spreads, standard weights, indiarubber tires, the organ stops and the whole world goes round; trade returns." "Yes," said the humorist, "and marble busts!"

Agates.
The English agate derives its name from the river Achates, on the banks of which, according to Pliny, it was first found. But as agates are met with in many countries, this stone, which is of the quartz family, was doubtless from the earliest times known to the nations of the orient.

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TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE ROGUE RIVER FRUIT AND PRODUCE ASSOCIATION

Notice is hereby given that the regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Rogue River Fruit & Produce Association for the election of directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before such a meeting, will be held at the Public Library, Main street, Medford, Oregon, on the 8th day of May, 1917, at 10 o'clock a. m.

ROGUE RIVER FRUIT & PRODUCE ASSOCIATION.
By R. C. Washburn, Pres.
A. C. Fiero, Secretary.
Dated Medford, Oregon, April 7th, 1917. 2-9-5t

TO THE PUBLIC

Rumors of cases of measles not being properly isolated or quarantined have come to my notice. The law provides that all cases of contagious diseases shall be reported to the Health Officer. Any person knowing of a case of contagious disease and not reporting the same is practically a violator of the law. Parents sending their children suffering with a contagious disease to school or other public place are guilty of violating this law and should be prosecuted.

Instead of making this a matter of gossip all cases of contagious diseases should be immediately reported to the Health Officer. This officer will make an investigation and quarantine immediately all contagious cases.

The Health Officer solicits the cooperation of every citizen in this matter.

F. D. STRICKER,
Health Officer.

PORTLAND MARKETS

Portland, April 16.—Today's market quotations were:

Wheat—Club, 208; bluestem, 215.
Oats—No. 1 white feed, 19.00.
Barley—Feed, 48.50.
Hogs—Best live, 15.35.
Prime steers, 10.15; fancy cows, 8.75; best calves, 10.00.
Spring lambs, 15.00.
Butter—City creamery, 44; country, 35.
Butterfat—Unchanged.
Eggs—Selected local extras, 32 @ 33.
Hens, 22; broilers, 35 @ 50; geese, 12 @ 13.
Copper, 30.

Clever Coral Fishers.
The coral beds of Japan are worked by clever divers in the employ of a master diver, who receives the take as it comes in, grades it and, when a sufficient quantity has been obtained, asks for bids on the lots of each grade. Representatives of the leading exporting and wholesale firms are always at hand during the season the best coral is taken to inspect the take and proffer bids. The total annual take is about 65,000 pounds, valued at \$700,000. The color of the coral has a great deal to do with the value placed upon it. The most expensive is "boke," a pale quince color. Single beads of this color, suitable for manufacture into ornamental hairpins, bring from \$10 to \$50 each. The next color in value is pink, followed by white, light red and dark red.

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Classified Advertising

FOR SALE

STRICTLY FANCY SEEDS—Alfalfa, Red Clover, Timothy, Scarified Sweet Clover, Rye Grass, etc. Ralph Waldo Elden, Central Point, Oregon. 9471f

FOR SALE—150 feet 6-inch galvanized pipe, 40 feet 3-inch pipe. Inquire G. P. Jester, at Grants Pass Banking Co. 9321f

FOR SALE—Baby chicks 10 cents each; also eggs for hatching, brown and white leghorn and banties. Mrs. F. O. Wilcox, 407 Rogue River avenue or telephone 323-R. 28

ANGEL CAKES supplied in any quantity on short notice, 50c each. Phone 190-J. 9321f

FOR SALE—One 3 1/2 Peter Shuttle wagon, nearly new, with good wagon bed for \$100.00; one 1-horse wagon, in excellent condition, with heavy single harness for \$75.00. Grants Pass Hdw. Co.

FOR SALE—Cheap, 950-lb. mare, 2-seated hack and harness. U. L. Upson, Jr., phone 323-L. 32

FOR SALE—One mahogany bed room suite, one oak sideboard, oak book case, two oak rockers, seed potatoes. Mrs. P. C. Bosma, Fruitdale, phone 603-F-3. 31

PASTURAGE for all kinds of live stock. For particulars phone 501-R-1. 31

FOR SALE—Early Magoon and New Oregon strawberry plants. Plants are well rooted. Phone 603-F-12.

FOR SALE—Sire stallions, champion stock, bred right; none better at any price. Will consider trade. Address Morris Koon, Junction City, Oregon. 53

FOR SALE—Dewey hotel business, Glendale, Ore., fully furnished, good business; sickness necessitates change; \$400 cash. Address Henry Stephens, Glendale. 29

TO EXCHANGE

116 ACRES of land, between 15 and 20 acres in cultivation, good old and young orchard, at Wolf Creek, to exchange for city property. Address Ed. Jordan, Wolf Creek, Ore. 181f

TO RENT

FOR RENT—Five-room house at 727 North 5th street, bath, sleeping tent and chicken yard. Call at corner of 5th and Evelyn Ave. for key. 48

FOR RENT—8-room house North 7th street, electric lights and bath, good barn, one acre land, good garden land, berries, \$12.50 per month. Inquire at 832 North 7th, or see S. J. Tylor. 33

FOR RENT—7-room house, water, bath and electric lights, cor. C and 8th, \$7.50 per month; 6-room house and barn, West D street, \$5 per month; 5-room house and barn, West G street, \$4 per month; 4-room house, cor. C and Third, \$3 per month; 3-room house, West L street, \$2 per month. Inquire Otto J. Knips, 616 South Fourth street. 33

FOR RENT—5-room modern bungalow, with sleeping porch, close in, 811 D street. 53

WANTED

WANTED—500 pairs of shoes to put rubber soles on all in one day. Wm. Hayes, 111 South 6th street.

TEAMS WANTED—Want several men with good teams for orchard cultivation. Write Rogue River Orchard Co., Merlin, Ore., or phone 600-F-2. 171f

WANTED—To lease a good hay farm with option to buy. Address No. 719, care Courier. 33

WANTED—Married man for farm job; must be competent teamster. Phone 610-F-34, or address Box 48, R. F. D. No. 3. 29

DRESSMAKING

DRESSMAKING—Do you want an advanced style early spring suit, afternoon and evening gowns and waists for all occasions? Remodeling done. Reduced prices for 60 days. 215 North 6th street, corner D. Phone 120-R. 33

ABSTRACTS

HOW ABOUT THAT TITLE? An abstract from Grants Pass Abstract Co. will answer the question. Better be sure before investing. Offices Albert Bldg. Opposite Postoffice. 31

VETERINARY SURGEON

DR. R. J. BESTUL, Veterinarian. Office in Winnetron Implement Bldg. Phone 113-J. Residence Phone 305-R.

PHYSICIANS

L. O. CLEMENT, M. D.—Practice limited to diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. Glasses fitted. Office hours 9-12, 2-5, or on appointment. Office phone, 62; residence phone 359-J.

S. LOUGHRIDGE, M. D., Physician and surgeon. City or country calls attended day or night. Residence phone 369; office phone 152. Sixth and H. Tufts Building.

J. P. TRUAX, M. D., Physician and surgeon. Phones: Office 325; residence 324. Calls answered at all hours. Country calls attended to. Lundburg Building.

DR. ED. BYWATER—Specialist on diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat; glasses fitted. Office hours: 9 to 12 a. m., 2 to 5 p. m. Phone: Residence 324-J; office 357-J. Schmidt Bldg., Grants Pass, Ore.

A. A. WITHAM, M. D., Physician and surgeon. Office: Hall Bldg., corner Sixth and I streets. Phone: Office 116; residence 288-J. Hours: 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

DENTISTS

E. C. MACY, D. M. D.—First-class dentistry. 109 1/2 South Sixth street, Grants Pass, Oregon.

ATTORNEYS

H. D. NORTON, Attorney-at-law. Practice in all State and Federal Courts. First National Bank Bldg.

COLVIG & WILLIAMS, Attorneys-at-law. Grants Pass Banking Co. Bldg., Grants Pass, Ore.

E. S. VANDYKE, Attorney. Practice in all courts. First National Bank Building.

EDWARD H. RICHARD, Attorney-at-law. Office Masonic Temple Grants Pass, Ore.

W. T. MILLER, Attorney-at-law. County attorney for Josephine County. Office: Schallhorn Bldg.

O. S. BLANCHARD, Attorney-at-law. Grants Pass Banking Co. Bldg. Phone 270. Grants Pass, Ore.

V. A. CLEMENTS—Attorney-at-law. Practice in state and federal courts. Rooms 2, and 3, over Golden Rule store.

DECORATORS AND PAINTERS

PAPERHANGING, graining, painting. For the best work at lowest prices, phone 295-J. C. G. Plant, South Park street.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION

J. S. MACMURRAY, teacher of voice culture and singing. Lessons given at home of pupil if requested. Address 716 Lee street. 8512f

DRAYAGE AND TRANSFER

COMMERCIAL TRANSFER CO. All kinds of drayage and transfer work carefully and promptly done. Phone 181-J. Stand at freight depot. A. Shade, Prop.

F. G. ISHAM, drayage and transfer. Safes, pianos and furniture moved, packed, shipped and stored. Phone Clark & Holman, No. 50. Residence phone 124-K.

ACCOUNTANTS

IVAN LIVINGSTON, Incorporated. Accountant. Bookkeeping systems, accounting and auditing. Address 115 A street. 31

ASSAYERS

E. R. CROUCH—Assayer, chemist, metallurgist. Rooms 201-203 Paddock Building, Grants Pass.

The First Clock.
The earliest complete clock was made by a Saracene metal worker in the thirteenth century.

TIME CARD

The California and Oregon Coast Railroad Company

Effective December 5, 1916
Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays

Train 1 lv. Grants Pass, 10.00 a. m.
Train 2 lv. Waters Creek 1.00 p. m.
All trains leave Grants Pass from the corner of C and Eighth streets, opposite the Southern Pacific depot.

For all information regarding freight and passenger service call at the office of the company, Public Service building, or phone 131 for same.



A PURE BRED HOLSTEIN COW.

she should be separated from the rest of the herd and cared for by a special attendant.

It is well for the dairyman to test his herd for tuberculosis and eliminate all those animals that are diseased. All animals that are purchased should be tested before they are added to the herd. All barns and housing quarters should be properly ventilated and maintained in a sanitary condition throughout. Only in this way can the dairyman be reasonably sure of protecting his herd against infection.

PLANNING THE GARDEN.

Method of Laying Out Plot to Conserve Space and Labor.

Since even the average garden prepared and planted at random proves a good investment why not increase its returns by following a definite plan? The possibilities from letting crops closely follow one another or even overlap are legion, says a bulletin of Pennsylvania State College.

There is for first consideration the kinds of vegetables. These will depend largely upon the personal tastes of the family and the space available. The average sized garden must be devoted to green vegetables rather than to crops like potatoes.

Beds, or "patches," are wasteful of space and labor. Rows running north and south the full length of the plot are economical and convenient. If a full row of one vegetable is not desirable several kinds may be planted in the same row, but they should be similar in cultural habits and length of growing season.

By separating the vegetables selected into long and short season crops "companion cropping" may be practiced. This is simply the planting in adjacent rows or in the same row of early and late maturing crops. With this system at least half the ground in a garden may be used twice in a season, even though full season crops are grown. For example:

Cabbage plants are set in rows thirty-six inches apart and twenty-four inches apart in the row. Midway between the cabbage rows and also be-

Coffee

To keep coffee fresh on its way from the roasting plant through the grocery store to your kitchen was long an unsolved problem.

The airtight tins in which Schilling's Best is packed have solved it.

They keep all the flavor in; and all the odor out. They make such fine coffee practicable—and economical.

It goes further.

Schilling's Best

Bicycles, Tires, Supplies and Repairs
McIntyre's Garage