

Rogue River Courier.

VOL. XXII.

GRANTS PASS, JOSEPHINE COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1906.

No. 20.

WAR TO THE DEATH ON CODLIN MOTH

**Hood River Orchardist Believes
He Can Get This Pest Off of
Fruit Trees.**

The codlin moth is one of the worst enemies the fruit growers of Rogue River Valley have to contend against. Spraying will kill this pest, but it has to be done at just the right time and a day or two too early or too late makes the work useless effort. How to keep the moth worms out of apples will be one of the principal subjects considered at the series of six fruit growers meetings that will be held in this county the first week in September.

One of the speakers at these meetings will be E. H. Shepard, manager of the Hood River Fruit Growers Union, and a big fruit raiser in that famous valley. Mr. Shepard has been making a careful study of the habits of the codlin moth and he will be able to give the Josephine county grower some practical pointers that will aid them in fighting this persistent pest. The Oregonian of Monday has the following interview with Mr. Shepard that is worth being read by every orchardist in Oregon:

"By an experiment which had its denouement Wednesday, E. H. Shepard, manager of the Fruit Growers Union, has obtained information in regard to the propagation of the codlin moth that may be the means of saving apple growers here many hundreds of dollars. As is well known to entomologists, the exact period between broods of codlin moth is a fixed one. The coming of the first brood, however, is said by apple growers, who have carefully watched them, to vary with the temperature of the weather during the early Spring. If the coming of the first brood can be discovered, they say that it can then be determined exactly when to spray for the second and most disastrous brood.

This process Mr. Shepard has determined, and this year fruit growers here will know exactly when to spray in order to eliminate the wormy apple. In talking about this interesting experiment the fruit growers manager said:

"Of course we have always sprayed our trees thoroughly and carefully both during the Winter and Summer, but the system has been more or less haphazard. While it has produced good results, there has been some wormy fruit which it has been impossible to eradicate, owing to the fact that the moth propagated between the periods of spraying. By taking a few of the first wormy apples that appeared in my orchard and placing them in a jar, I have hatched out a codlin moth, the first one that I have seen in the valley, although we have had undisputable evidence that they were here. The life of this moth will be four days, when it will lay eggs that will take 11 days to hatch. So you see we can determine when to spray in order to destroy the second brood.

"The late Spring this year was very unfavorable to the first brood of codlin moth. But the weather during the past month has been the most favorable for that fruit pest that has been known in many years, as for 26 days during the month the minimum temperature at night did not fall below 60 degrees. As the moth flies at night and is not active in a temperature of less than 55 degrees, it can be seen that spraying at the proper time this year will be most important. It may mean the saving of many hundreds of dollars to growers, and there is no reason why this experiment, which as far

as I know has never been tried before, cannot be repeated each year until the moth is practically exterminated."

The period of propagation of the moth as determined by the experiment is 50 days. The first brood of worms was in the apples 21 days, in the cocoon seven days, in the period of transformation seven days, life of moth four days, and eggs in hatching 11 days. This agrees with the time between broods as announced by the State Agricultural College, which places it at from 49 to 50 days.

Pears Wanted

The Grants Pass Fruit Growers Union will make a shipment of Bartlett pears East about next Wednesday and will accept merchantable pears for three boxes up, delivered in Grants Pass from growers—whether members of the Union or not. Call at the Secretary's office in Courier building or on President Reymers for an acceptance and for rules for picking and hauling. 8-10 11

TO HAVE EXHIBIT OF FRUITS AND PESTS.

**Fruit Growers Arranging to Show
the Good and Bad of Their
Industry.**

At the fruit growers meeting in Grants Pass on Monday, September 3d, there will be present from abroad, in addition to the speakers, many strangers as well as fruit growers from Jackson county and other sections of Southern Oregon. It has been the current belief all over Oregon that Josephine county was only a mining and timber section and that the fruit growing section of Rogue River Valley was all in Jackson county. To prove to those attending the fruit growers meeting from a distance that this section of Rogue River Valley is one of the banner districts of Oregon for growing high class fruit it is the plan of the Grants Pass Fruit Growers Union to have a complete exhibit at the meeting of all fruits that are in season in September. Even those not yet ripe are wanted as they will show the fruit men quite as well as ripe fruit their condition.

As many farmers do not know how to recognize even so general a pest as the San Jose scale it is desired that orchardists bring in specimens of every kind of diseased trees, fruit vegetables, plants, etc., that they can find. These pests will be identified by Prof. Cordley, entomologist at the State Agricultural College, who will be present and tell the farmers how to recognize the pests and how to successfully fight them. Thousands of boxes of fine apples and pears are annually lost in this county because the farmers do not know how to keep the pests off their trees. At these fruit growers meetings orchardists will get more practical knowledge and how to combat the pests than could be learned in six months spent in reading on the subject. It will pay every farmer who has even a dozen fruit trees to attend this meeting and learn how to grow fruit that will bring a profitable price in the market instead of being only fit for hog feed.

Another Brick Block

Clanice Schmidt has purchased the lot 50x100 on the south west corner of Sixth and I streets, of Scott Griffin, who formerly lived in this city but who now resides in San Francisco, paying \$3350 for the property. There is now on the lot the most unsightly wooden building in Grants Pass, but Mr. Schmidt plans in another year to replace it with a brick structure. He owns the adjoining lot on which he last year built a brick block.

NEW PROCESS FOR SMELTING COPPER

**Invention of Portland Man and
Will Lessen the Expense of
Making Copper.**

In a plain, old-fashioned frame building at the corner of Tenth and Davis streets, a Portland man has perfected a new invention with which he promises to revolutionize the copper industry of the world. The process is known as the electrolytic apparatus for depositing copper. The inventor is John H. Ryan, a mining engineer, who has accomplished his purpose only after labor extending over a period of nearly eight long years, says the Oregonian.

One feature of the new process, according to the claims of the inventor, is that it will make the mine owners independent of the trust which now controls the copper market, and is accused of paying the miner what it sees fit for the metal and charging a large fee for the smelter work, besides which the electrolytic plant is supposed to save all the other metals, such as gold, silver and iron, for the operator.

Under the present trust system, the mine owner gets nothing except 10 much per pound for his copper, after paying a smelter charge of \$5 per ton. The freight from the mine to the smelter is also charged up to the mine owner, who, after paying the smelter fee, is allowed 11 cents a pound for the pure copper.

One of the advantages alleged for the electrolytic process is the fact that the plant may be installed at the mine and the ore treated, made into "pigs" and sent to the market after having passed through but one melting vat. At the smelters now in use the copper is melted three and four times before it is finally ready for shipment, which, Mr. Ryan says, has a tendency to weaken it.

HOW RYAN REDUCES ORE.

By use of the electrolytic plant for depositing copper, the work is done by electricity instead of the melting pot. First, the crude ore is crushed and made into powder. Then it is treated to a roasting process, whence it goes to the leaching tubs. Here the copper is dissolved by a chemical solution poured into the vat and over the powdered ore. It is then allowed to filter into another receptacle, after which the solution, which has now absorbed the copper, is transferred to the electrolytic plant. The fluid runs slowly through a number of cells, which are equipped with thin copper plates and charged with electricity. As the solution passes slowly from one cell to another, the copper is extracted and deposited upon a cathode sheet, the negative being the anode plate.

The only loss in this new process, the inventor claims, is one-half of one per cent of copper, no matter what the percentage contained in the ore.

This loss is due to the moisture left in the tailings through which the chemical solution passes before entering the electrolytic plant. The different metals, such as gold, silver and iron, remain in the tailings and are treated afterward by several processes to separate the different minerals.

SULPHUR ELEMENT ALSO SAVED.

Another saving Mr. Ryan claims for his process is that of the sulphur always found in copper ore. This is obtained by the roasting method and made into sulphurous or sulphuric acid, which is used for leaching purposes. In many cases where the ore contains an unusual amount of sulphur the mineral may be saved in market quantities.

The tailings also contain much oxide of iron, which goes to the slime table, is dried and then put up in barrels for paint. This is a new process for securing absolutely pure oxide of iron, or paint, and is in great demand on the market for the covering of iron and wood works along railroad lines. It has a brown iron color, and is simply mixed with turpentine and oil and is ready for use. By the cold process the oxide of iron is said to invariably contain from 5 to 10 per cent clay, objectionable to painters.

MAKES LOW GRADE ORE OF VALUE.

As the new process is to be established at the copper mines, and is expected to save thousands of dollars annually to the mine owners in freight rates and hauling fees, the low grade ores which are now of no use can be treated at a profit. Ore containing 25

per cent of copper can be put through the process and money made on the result, which cannot be done under present conditions, the inventor claims, because of the transportation charges and the fee charged by the smelter people.

After entering the electrolytic plant as a chemical solution and being deposited as pure metallic copper on the cathode sheet, the copper may be stripped off, melted and poured into pigs ready for the market. Under the Ryan treatment the copper comes to the melting point only this one time.

Mr. Ryan claims his apparatus will produce pure copper at half the present cost.

Copper is one of the great metals on the markets of the world today. The numerous electrical inventions, all of which use copper in many forms, have helped to make the metal valuable. At present it is worth 18 cents a pound.

Mr. Ryan has just received his final patents on his new invention.

SOUND POTATOES HAD BY SPRAYING

**Clackamas Farmer Kills Pest and
Raises Marketable Tubers—Is
a Cheap Method.**

The spraying of potatoes has been demonstrated to be an insurance of a crop of marketable tubers. District Fruit Inspector J. H. Reid, of Milwaukie, has been giving practical lessons in potato spraying in the south part of the county, and in a recent interview he told the Canby Tribune the following facts:

"Spraying potatoes for blight is no longer an experiment, but the farmer wants to be shown. We don't claim that we can make more potatoes grow to the hill by reason of spraying, but we assert that more marketable potatoes can be obtained from a hill using the Bordeaux mixture. An acre can be sprayed twice for \$1, which practically means a crop insurance of \$1 an acre.

"Anyone can make the spray, and the expense is nominal. The spray should be made by taking four pounds of bluestone and dissolving it in 25 gallons of water; four pounds of lime with just enough water to slack it, after which add 25 gallons of water. Both the bluestone and lime when prepared should be placed in separate barrels, then take a third barrel and pour a bucketful of bluestone solution, and then a bucketful of lime solution. This makes the perfect spray. The bluestone can be bought for 32 cents and the lime for 10 cents, making the total of 42 cents. This amount will spray an acre twice, the remainder of the dollar being extra expense for time of the man and team.

"At the Cleveland patch certain rows will not be sprayed, others will receive one, two and three sprays respectively. By this method can be demonstrated the value of spraying and what amount of spraying is necessary."

Got 25 Cents for Pears.

G. W. Triplett who resides near Hugo, was in Grants Pass Wednesday to join the Fruit Growers Union and arrange for the Union to ship his fruit of which he will have a carload of apples and about 100 boxes of pears.

Mr. Triplett, like many fruit raisers in Josephine county without exception has had a hard deal from the commission men. Last fall he sent 60 boxes of fine Bartlett pears to Portland and got 25 cents a box, which paid the freight and the boxes, leaving him nothing for growing and picking the pears. Mr. Triplett has a large orchard just coming into bearing, planted on hill land and the vigor of his trees and their prolific bearing of extra fine fruit is added proof that the red clay hills of Josephine county are ideal locations for orchardists. Being up in the thermal belt his trees are never nipped by a late spring frost as is sometimes the case on the low wet bottoms and he has a fruit crop every year. Mr. Triplett was somewhat discouraged over his orchard venture as he feared it would not be profitable but now that the fruit growers of Josephine county have formed a union and will be able hereafter to do their own marketing in carload lots he feels confident that fruit raising will soon become the leading and most profitable industry of this section of Rogue River Valley.

The Courier has the largest circulation of any paper in Southern Oregon.

CHEAP HAY MAKES CREAMERY A NECESSITY

**More Hay Will be Raised Than
Can be Sold Probably in
This County.**

C. C. English was a caller at the Courier office Wednesday to ascertain what the prospects were for a creamery being built either in the Applegate Valley or in Grants Pass. Mr. English is one of the recent settlers in the Applegate valley, having bought a fine piece of land in the New Hope district and he is one of the most progressive farmers of the county. He has a 43 acre hop field, planted last year and 30 acres to alfalfa, 15 being sown last year and 15 this year. He will add about 20 acres next year and increase his acreage each year thereafter until he gets all his land suitable to alfalfa sown. In less than five years Mr. English will have 75 or more acres in alfalfa. With three to four crops each year giving a total of six to eight tons of hay per acre. Mr. English will then have about 500 tons of hay each year. To get a profitable market for this quantity of hay will be no small task, especially by five years hence when the hay crop of Josephine county will be four or five times larger than it now is.

In his own neighborhood Mr. English stated that heretofore he and most of his neighborhoods had bought hay, hauling it from Provolet and other sections of Applegate Valley. This year for the first time New Hope farmers will be in the markets with a larger quantity of hay to sell. At the price hay now brings in Grants Pass, which is the principal market for Josephine county hay, it will not pay to sell it even if but a haul of a mile has to be made. Selling hay off a farm is selling at a very low price the fertility of the land. Mr. English is fully aware of this fact and proposes to feed on his place all the hay it produces. A careful investigation of the conditions that govern the beef trade as now controlled by the packers' trust, convinces Mr. English that it will not be profitable to raise beef cattle on the high priced land of this section. Butter not being a commodity that a trust is able to control is at such a price as to make dairying a profitable industry for Rogue River Valley farmers. As soon as he can buy the cows Mr. English intends to go into the dairy business. His farm is well situated for dairying and he could readily keep 25 to 50 cows more than a creamery conven-

ient to take the cream. Mr. English is certain that when the land in the New Hope district is all in cultivation that can be irrigated that the settlers can readily keep 500 cows. As to location for a creamery Mr. English would prefer that it be located on the Applegate, but he could readily deliver cream to a creamery in Grants Pass, as his place is but six miles from this city. He is of the opinion that were a stock company formed to raise the funds to put in a creamery that many farmers would take one or more shares. And the supply of cream Mr. English thinks that the Applegate Valley alone there will be 300 cows by next year and if the creamery was run as it should be and the farmers paid the full price for cream that the number would be doubled by the following year.

The Classified Ad columns of the Courier contain many items which will be of interest to you and you should make it a point to read them each week.

JACKSON COUNTY GOOD ROADS

**Has a Crew Who Are Doing Good
Work.—Josephine County
Needs Roads.**

Jackson county does most of its road work with a crew of men and teams hired by the month under the foremanship of a competent road builder. This crew has a camp outfit and are at home wherever they are at work. And this crew has an equipment for doing real road work, and not for summer following the roadbed and for leading the oak shade trees by the road side. The latest improved graders, a rock crusher and a big steam roller that rolls the roads so hard that a freight team will not cut ruts in the surface, and which also does duty as a stationary engine to operate the crusher and as a traction engine to haul the crusher about the country is the equipment that Jackson has for its road builders.

Of what is being accomplished for the betterment of the roads about Central Point the Herald of that place has the following to say:

Jackson county is getting to the front with many stretches of good roads and the value of adjacent property is being thereby materially enhanced. A fine piece of work has lately been done near Agate and the winter time tribulations of the residents of Sams Valley and other localities will be considerably lessened. Good roads are becoming a necessity in up-to-date communities and the people of this county are to be congratulated on the good work being done along that line.

Satisfaction Guaranteed Our Motto **Thomas & O'Neill** Money Back If You Want It
The House Furnishers

Are You

- Going to buy Furniture?
- Going to buy Crockery?
- Going to buy Carpets?
- Going to buy Ranges?
- Going to buy Baby Go-Carts?

If Not

You should, and can by asking for our prices. Costs you nothing to find out how low we are offering goods. Will you try?

I Sell Real Estate AND Rent Houses



**W. L. IRELAND,
The Real Estate Man.**

Ground Floor, Courier Bldg.
GRANTS PASS, OREGON.