

Some One Should Offer You a Set of Dining Room Chairs Next Spring—Wouldn't You Take Them?

But wouldn't it be better if you had saved the money yourself to buy them?
Well, you can have those chairs if you are a mind to—

You can save the money for them on your fuel this winter by using a Cole's Original Hot Blast Stove or a Cole's Original Air-tight Wood Stove. And you not only save it this winter, but every winter you use the stove—

Because Cole's Original Heaters are airtight. They are made without stove putty, and consequently there are no places for air-leaks to develop and waste your fuel. They not only save the chimney heat—but hold back and burn the escaping gases (the best part of the fuel).

An ordinary stove may give satisfaction for a few weeks, but as soon as the putty seams open up, it will require twice as much fuel to keep up the heat. And thereafter you will wake up on the coldest mornings and find the fire out.

Cole's Heaters hold fire over night and heat up the rooms for two or three hours the next morning with the fuel put in the night before. For soft coal, slack, hard coal, lignite or wood. Call and see them at Dealers' name.)

OIL FOR JERSEY ROADS.

To Be Used to Preserve Them From the Effect of Heavy Auto Traffic.

The freeholders of Hudson county are contemplating treating sections of the country roads with a preparation of crude oil to preserve them from the effect of the great traffic of automobiles, says a Paterson (N. J.) correspondent of the New York Sun. Unless it be the roads from New York to Philadelphia, no county roads in the state are more used by motorists than the roads in Hudson county, which lead to Greenwood lake, Lake Hopatcong, Echo lake and other inland New Jersey pleasure grounds.

The weight of the machines and the dust they create are continually laying bare the underdressing of the roads, making it compulsory on the freeholders to keep repair gangs out almost continually. The oil is said to act as a binder and will prevent the disintegration of the top dressing by the heavy tires of touring machines.

How to Apply Fomentations.

Fomentations should always be as hot as can comfortably be borne, and to insure effect should be repeated every half hour, says the Pittsburg Press. They are of various kinds, but the most simple and often the most useful that can be employed is warm water. For a hot water fomentation a great deal of the trouble of wringing out the flannel can be saved if there happens to be a steamer in the house, into which it should be put over boiling water after being folded to the required size. Another plan is to damp the flannel with hot water and sprinkle a little turpentine on the side of the poultice to be applied. Cover the flannel used to foment, which should be folded four times thick with wool and oil silk. Another kind of fomentation is composed of dried poppy heads, say four ounces. Break them in pieces, empty out the seeds, put them into four parts of water, boil for fifteen minutes, then strain, and keep the water for use.



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ELGIN DAIRY FARMING.

The System of Rented Farms Makes Money For Owner and Tenant.

Most of the farms in the Elgin district, Illinois, are rented, and the system of renting is a money making one for both landowner and tenant and has a tendency to constantly make the land more productive. Several landowners who have grown too old to work their farms themselves and who have moved into town and rent their lands have told me that their farms were producing more than when they worked them themselves, and some have said that their land produces more today than it did forty years ago, when the prairie sod was first broken. The business is milk producing. The owner of the land furnishes the land, buildings, permanent equipment, like shafting and engine, and the cows. The tenant furnishes teams, implements and labor. The crops grown on the farm are fed, and one-half the cost of all feed purchased is paid by the owner of the land and one-half by the tenant. Each stands one-half of the loss caused by the death of animals and each one-half the loss or gain when dry cows are sold and fresh ones purchased in their places. The tenant spreads all the manure on the land and keeps an agreed number of acres seeded to grass and clover. The cost of the feed bought off the farm is deducted from the amount received from sales, and the balance of the money is divided equally between the owner of the land and tenant, settlement being made monthly.

Equal Interests.

The advantages of the Elgin system of renting farms are that landlord and tenant are alike interested in securing the greatest net profits from the farm and that whatever increases or decreases the profits of one will equally increase or decrease the profits of the other. The owner of the farm furnishes the best cows that he can secure, because they pay best. He furnishes good barns and yards, because the better shelter and surroundings the cows have the more they will yield for each ton of feed eaten. The tenant takes the best care of the cows, because neglect lowers the yield, and whenever a cow dies or loses a quarter or wears out and has to be sold half of the loss comes out of his pocket. The tenant manures the land and works it to get the largest crops he can, because every extra dollar's worth of feed raised makes a dollar less to be spent in buying feed and adds a dollar to the profits. Landlord and tenant are equally interested in buying feed that will make the greatest net profit and consult together as to what feed to buy to mix with that which grows on the farm to return the most money.

Most of the milk produced is sold to the Bordens. This requires a high quality of product and insures good prices, and every tenant is anxious to keep more cows rather than less.—H. M. Cottrell in Rural New Yorker.

Continuous Care.

Acquired characteristics, such as the milking qualities of the dairy cow, which have been developed under favorable conditions, best care and abundant food, are only to an extent hereditary or fixed. The same care, abundance of feed and favorable surroundings must be continued if it is desired to maintain these acquired characteristics.

Butter and Milk

The separator should be taken apart and washed every day. If the separator is used twice a day it is preferable to take it apart and wash it both times, but if time does not permit this at least five gallons of warm water with some washing powder should be run through it, followed by a gallon of boiling water without the washing powder.

Cooling the Cream.

After cream has been separated it should be cooled to at least 60 degrees F. and lower if possible. When putting cream from two milkings together care should be taken that the cream added last is thoroughly cooled.

Protection For Cans of Milk.

Cover the cream and milk cans with cloth in the summer when driving long distances to the station and plan so they will not have to stand out on the platform in the hot sun.

Source of Unclean Milk.

Milk is often contaminated by milking into filthy pails or pails that have not been scalded with hot water. In washing the milking utensils it is advisable to use hot water and some washing powder, and finally rinse with boiling water or steam over a steam jet.

Cause of Cheesy Butter.

Cheesy butter is said by the Kansas experiment station to be due, first, to the curdling of cream, either sweet or sour, and, second, to a milky body. A milky body is due, first, to buttermilk not separated from butter, or butter not thoroughly washed, and, second, to butter made from rosy cream.

Time of Milking.

In recent English investigations on the time of milking it appeared that the average daily yield of milk was somewhat greater when the intervals between milkings were equal.

Ripening the Cream.

Milk should be skimmed as soon as the least degree of acidity can be detected, as the cream will all have been precipitated when that stage is reached. Cream requires frequent stirring. If even ripening is to be secured, it should be smooth and velvety and pleasantly (not decidedly) acid to the

taste and is then ready for the churn. Much of the success of the butter-maker depends on the proper ripening of the cream.—Country Gentleman.

W. C. T. U. COLUMN.

All matter for this column is supplied by the Josephine County Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Y. and L. T. L. Branches.

The regular W. C. T. U. meeting, October 26, will be a mothers meeting. Subject—"Hurry and Worry." Program will be prepared by Mrs. Loughridge Mrs. E. Howard and Mrs. Cheshire. Meeting will be held at Mrs. John Summers. Light refreshments will be served—10c will be acceptable. You are invited to attend.

Mrs. Henkle, President.

Mrs. E. Howard, secretary.

At State Convention the following officers were re-elected: President, Mrs. L. H. Additon, Lents, Oregon.

Corresponding secretary, Mrs. H. Brown, Albany.

Recording secretary, Mrs. Ida Marsters, Roseburg.

Assistant secretary, Miss Gotshall, Portland.

Treasurer, Mrs. H. J. Shane, Portland.

Y secretary, Mrs. Henkle, Grants Pass.

Mrs. Additon's expenses were paid to the National and Worlds Conventions which convene at Hartford and Boston.

Mrs. Helms of Grants Pass Union has gone to Boston to visit her son.

Grants Pass Y's are preparing for another Silver Medal Contest to be given in the near future.

October 12, Grants Pass W. C. T. U. met at Mrs. Weidman's as announced. Mrs. Henkle presiding. An interesting meeting was held. Devotions led by Mrs. Cowdrey. Business session. Committee on Year Book submitted an outline and same was accepted with slight change and will be printed soon. Superintendents elected for ensuing year as follows: Evangelistic, Mrs. Cowdrey; Sabbath observance, Mrs. Kellogg; Work among soldiers and sailors, Mrs. Weidman; Mrs. Fenn. Mercy; Mrs. Chapman; Parity, Mrs. Gilkey; Rescue Work, Mrs. Beckman; Parity in literature and art, Mrs. Berry. Mrs. Clements; Scientific temperance instruction, Mrs. Day, Mrs. Belding, Miss Mulkey; Sunday school, Mrs. Rennie; temperance literature, Mrs. Trussler, Mrs. Caldwell, Mrs. Cowdrey, Mrs. Lamphear; Parliamentary, Mrs. Hildreth; Press, Mrs. Hattie. C. Calvert; Anti-narcotics, Mrs. A. Hale; Medal Contest, Mrs. Summers, Mrs. Rennie; Health and Heredity, Mrs. Groat; Physical Education, Mrs. Clements; Medical Temperance, Miss Lomas; Social Meetings and Red letter Days, Mrs. McFarland; Mothers Meetings, Mrs. Loughridge, Mrs. Ella Howard; Flower Mission, Mesdames Gould, Hyde Colvig, Frakes, Campbell and Flamm; Christian Citizenship, Mrs. Caldwell; Franchise, Mrs. Ament; Legislation, Mrs. Curtis, Mrs. Chiles; Peace and Arbitration, Mrs. Fay; Union Signal representative, Mrs. Pike; Chairman of Music, Mrs. Cheshire; Standing committee on drinking fountain, Mesdames Berry, Henkle, Clements, Gilkey, Ament, Cheshire, Loughridge and Hildreth. Plans and suggestions were then in order and a carefully prepared paper was read by our president, Mrs. Henkle, showing interest in every department and words of encouragement to all superintendents. The president's suggestions in part areas follows:

May we be united, working shoulder to shoulder for God and home and every land. Always having charity for one another, knowing none are perfect and all of us are apt to make mistakes. In honor preferring one another. May we always work for the cause losing sight of ourselves and working for the Glory of God.

May the one object of our lives be to do good unto others—to save souls. This should be the key note of all our department work. Using educational and preventive methods rather than reformatory. Believing them to be more effective.

May we have the spirit of the poet, who said—
"If I can stop one heart from breaking
I shall not live in vain;
If I can ease one life the aching,
Or soothe one pain,
Or help one fainting robin into its nest again,
I shall not live in vain."

Of great importance are Y and L. T. L. branches to establish the young people and children in the principles of temperance and purity. I believe we have the right leaders and may we as a W. C. T. U. take an interest in this work and assist our secretaries, Mrs. Savage and Mrs. Cowdrey.

In Legislative and Christian Citizenship work, while we have no vote, we have our voices and may we use them to the glory of God and enforcement of laws. Is intemperance our greatest enemy? If so, why? Because it handicaps us in every branch

of Christian work—for example—see how it effects the missionary work. Bishop Newman writes of Africa: "I say it with all reverence, but so far as human eyes can see, Africa would be better off today without the presence of a missionary than that the ship that brings him should also bring strong drink." He adds: "Rum is the greatest barrier to our missionary work in Africa, and not only in Africa, but everywhere. It you can do anything in the name of God, save the poor heathen. The work we do is quickly undone by the effects of rum; in other words, rum destroys in one year what we accomplish there in many years. We will fail in Africa unless we have the assistance of the Christian governments of the earth to suppress this terrible traffic."

Rev. David A. Day, for nearly a quarter of a century a devoted missionary in the Liberian Mission on the west coast of Africa in an address said, "I wonder that the Africans do not shoot with poisoned arrows every white man that lands upon their coast for they have brought and are still bringing rum; and in a few decades more if the rum traffic continues, there will be nothing left in Africa for God to save. The vile rum in that tropical climate is depopulating the country more rapidly than famine, pestilence and war." Knowing these facts how can we be indifferent to the cause of temperance. May we as the Grants Pass W. C. T. U. not relax our efforts but press on in God's name against this greatest enemy of our churches and our homes. There is no reason to be alarmed at the magnitude of the work. The Lord is in it.

May we as a W. C. T. U. never be antagonistic in spirit but rather join hands with all forces which are for the betterment of mankind. May we ever be loving, sympathetic and tactful in our work, thus creating public sentiment in favor of our cause. Above all, remember that we are living epistles known and read of all men and order our lives accordingly.

The superintendents of department submitted plans which were accepted and which will appear in the column at time of meetings. Mrs. Loughridge was invited to give her report of State convention. To this she responded with a very interesting account of the convention. Upon motion same was accepted and thanks extended Mrs. Loughridge.

MRS. HATTIE I. C. CALVERT,
Press Supt.

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.

How to Care For House Plants.
House plants can be put out of doors with entire safety now. The best place for them is on a veranda sheltered from the afternoon sun. Leave them in their pots. Plan for free circulation of air about them. Do not allow any that are to be made use of in the house next winter to bloom during the summer. Throw their strength into the production of branches. These should be nipped at the end from time to time to force the production of side branches, thus securing a bushy, compact plant with plenty of flowering points. If not properly trained most plants adapted to house culture will grow into awkward shapes, but with a little attention at the proper time they can easily be made symmetrical. The proper time is now, while the plant is in process of development.

How to Judge Melons.
The first point in judging your melon is the weight. A heavy fruit is a good fruit, and if heavy, says the Pittsburg Dispatch, only the question of ripeness remains to be decided. A good ripeness test is the odor. A ripe fruit is fragrant, spicy, tempting to the nostrils. Muskmelons with deep furrows and rough surfaces are sound and sweet. The color in the furrows is also worth noting. If very green green it is underripe; yellow, and it is apt to be mushy. A very smooth surface often means that the melon is overripe. It may be sweet, but it will be too soft and dry for perfection.

How to Manage an Oil Stove.
To take care of an oil stove, thoroughly clean and refill every time after using. If you allow oil and dirt to accumulate on it, it is sure to smell unpleasant when lighted. Don't cut the wick, but rub off the charred parts with a rag or a piece of paper. Always turn the wick down before extinguishing it and leave turned down till you are going to light it again. Remember that the top of the part up and down which the wick runs needs to be kept thoroughly clean. Give it a rub inside and outside every time you clean the stove, and if a crust forms round the top scrape it occasionally.

How to Clean Japanese Furniture.
To clean Japanese furniture mix together one pint of strong cold tea, one pint of linseed oil, the whites of two eggs and two ounces of spirits of salt. Put these into a bottle and shake well to insure all the ingredients being thoroughly mixed. Take a pad of old soft linen, pour a few drops on to this after well shaking the bottle and then polish it up with an old silk handkerchief.

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