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Ederheimer, Stein & Co.
Makers

YOU know what team work is in a ball game. You learn what it means in the clothing business when you buy one of these Ederheimer-Stein made overcoats we are showing.

The whole force of the great Ederheimer-Stein organization and the ability and strength of this store are directed to just one end—the aim to take better care of you young men than you have ever been cared for before. That's team work that will give you the best overcoat you ever wore. Get it now.

P. H. HARTH & SON, INC.

The Courier has the largest circulation in Grants Pass of any paper.

PRODUCTION REGULATES THE PRICE OF EGGS

Eggs are high because the hens don't lay. The main reason why they don't lay is because this is not the natural laying season. In a state of nature fowls lay and breed in the spring season, and they haven't got quite away from that habit. Old habits die hard with hens as with men. This explains why with little care the hen will lay in the spring and with much care in the fall and winter she won't lay or very seldom will. But through centuries of training and breeding the hen is gradually getting away from her old habit of laying a few eggs in the spring and hatching them and it is possible now with the proper skill in handling to make her lay in winter whether she will or not. But the first thing we have to learn is that to get eggs in winter means a fight against nature, against the old hen nature. Winter is not the natural laying season. When a pullet has reached maturity, no matter at what season of the year, if she be maintained in good health and vigor and gets the proper kind and quantity of food, she will lay eggs if she has the laying capacity. Let us analyze that sentence a little.

The first point raised is a question of maturity. The pullet must be mature before she lays. If a pullet lays in October, she must be hatched early enough in the spring so that she will reach maturity in October. A Plymouth Rock hatched the first of April should lay the middle of October or

first of November. If they are to lay a month earlier they should be hatched a month earlier. The Leghorns should lay the first of October if hatched first of April.

The next point refers to health and vigor. The pullet must come to maturity with good health and vigor. She must have had proper care during the brooding and growing period.

A stunted chick, a chick hatched from an egg laid by a hen out of condition, a chick that has had to battle with insects, pests, or a chick that has not had proper food and exercise, will not be a profitable layer in any season. How to maintain the health and vigor of the flock is the biggest problem in poultry keeping. To get eggs in winter the hens must have constitutional vigor. The third point is, that to get eggs the hens must have the proper kind and quantity of food. The hen requires more kinds of food than a cow or a hog. The cow needs no animal food the hen does. The hen gives more consideration to cleanliness of the product than the cow; she seals it up in a shell of lime to keep it clean and she therefore must have a liberal supply of mineral matter. All foods furnish a certain amount of mineral matter, but not enough to supply all the shell material when hens are laying heavily. What foods should they be fed? They should have grain; but grain alone won't do. What will happen if the hen eats nothing but wheat? Remembering that she puts nothing into an egg that she does not eat, that an egg contains about one-fifth ounce of fat and that if she ate nothing but wheat she would get enough fat for three or four eggs a day and about enough protein for half an egg a day, the thing that will happen will be that she will refuse to make eggs. The hen does not adulterate her product, otherwise she could fill up the egg with surplus fat like some people make butter out of spurious oil or beef fat. She will make an honest article or none at all. The point is that the hen should have such foods as will furnish the necessary food elements in proper proportions; in other words, she should have a balanced ration. There are different ways of balancing the ration. For instance, if the hen has access to wheat, to clover or kale and to grasshoppers, angleworms, and grit, she will balance her own ration. She will eat a little wheat, a little clover and a few grasshoppers or angleworms and eat enough of each to furnish the egg making elements in right proportion. An occasional feed of corn or oats in place of wheat would improve the ration.

This much for the food—how shall it be fed? Again you must take account of the nature of the hen. She is a busy creature, naturally; that is part of her life, and you must keep her busy or let her be busy. If she has free range on the farm she will keep herself busy and her muscles and digestion in good order, but when you shut her up in yards you are imposing artificial conditions and you must provide exercise for her. I have kept hens for a year on a bare board floor in a small pen and fed them well; they laid about three dozen eggs each during the year and at the end of the year with this sort of luxury and ease they had lost their constitution and their usefulness, while other hens fed in the same way but with a ground floor and deep litter to scratch in and yards to run in laid over 12 dozen eggs each, and at the end of the year were still in the business. The hen needs exercise. The demand for animal food may be supplied in different ways. Skim milk, milk curds and buttermilk will take the place of meat if enough of it can be fed. Skim milk is largely water and a heavy laying hen can scarcely drink enough of it to get the necessary amount of animal food. There is nothing better than fresh cut lean meat and bones, the danger from uncooked meat scraps, however, being that they are liable to contain disease germs, and unless it is known to be free from disease it is better to cook it. The commercial article of beef scraps put up by the large packing houses are largely used; some of the stuff sold for poultry food is only fit for fertilizer, however. During seasons of the year when insects and worms are plentiful and the fowls have the liberty of the farm, little animal food may be fed.

Another point about feeding grain—should it be ground or fed whole? It is known that a certain proportion of the food of fowls is used to produce energy to grind the food, and from this point of view it is cheaper to have the food ground at the mill. But it has been found by experiment that fowls do not do well when fed altogether on ground food. It has been found to be a safe plan to keep a box or hopper of ground grain before the fowls all the time as well as whole grain. When they are confined, however, small pens and yards, the grain had better be fed in a deep

litter of straw in order to induce exercise.

The final point in this discussion is the laying capacity of the hen. If all the three things mentioned above be properly attended to, there will still be a scarcity of eggs unless the fowls have the laying capacity and it is no fault of the hen (if she hasn't); the trouble goes back to her ancestors. This is a question of heredity and if it be not true that the hen transmits her laying qualities to her offspring the laws of inheritance need revision. The Oregon experiment station is at work on this problem now and we hope in a few years to demonstrate what function or part breeding or heredity plays in filling the egg basket when eggs are 50 cents a dozen. We have demonstrated, however, that no amount of skill or care will make some hens lay. In our experiment we have found hens that never laid an egg and they have varied all the way from zero to about 250 eggs in a year under similar care and management. However, the average farm flock of pullets, treated as outlined above, should lay an average of 150 eggs during the year even though there are some dead-heads among them.—James Dryden, Corvallis, Oregon, October 17, 1908.

TEA

The cost of good tea is so very little: only a third of a cent a cup! a cent-and-a-half or two cents for the family breakfast!

Your grocer returns your money if you don't like Schilling's Best, we pay him.

TAKILMA ITEMS.

We are having rainy weather at present, which the miners all enjoy.

Miss Flossie Adams and Miss Olga Valen were seen on our streets yesterday.

Our little burg is quite lively nowadays.

H. Keal is putting up a new dwelling house and a new store.

John Valen of Takilma has moved over to Powell where he is going to cut wood for a few days.

Louis Childs is hanging paper for his wife.

Mrs. Martha Childs and daughter have been doing some dressmaking for the last week or so.

Mrs. M. J. McBriety and children have been staying on the mountain retreat for the last few days.

Joe Campbell who has been having a very bad knee, is slowly recovering.

Miss Blanche Childs, who has been on the sicklist, is now convalescent.

Mrs. M. Valen is still cooking at the Queen of Bronze mine.

Frank Nickerson, who has been hanging paper for Ed Strong, has completed the work.

Geo. Campbell left for Jump-off-Joe where he is going to spend the winter.

Wm. Jones was seen on our busy streets Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Strong spent Friday evening with the Misses Olga and Anna Valen. A good time was reported by all.

John Valen has been doing some carpenter work for Ed Strong, but has finished his job.

Thanksgiving is soon here, but no turkeys in sight yet. Success to the Courier. FRITZ.

Retire Southern Pacific Stocks.

Rumors that have been afloat for two months that the Southern Pacific management contemplates the retirement of the preferred stock has received official confirmation. About \$39,500,000 of preferred is outstanding. It is 7 per cent cumulative stock, subject to call at 115 until July 1901, and convertible into common stock at par at the holder's option.

Preferred was authorized in 1904, when the company paid no dividends and it was considered advisable to raise money in this manner. The second issue of preferred stock was sold when the money was tight last year. The management estimates a saving of \$15,000,000 a year can be made by calling in preferred. The exact method of retiring it has not been decided upon, but it will be by the issue of common stock.

In a trade magazine a writer discusses the question: When to stop advertising. He says in answer: "When buyers forget to forget; when every actual and prospective customer has been convinced that your product is the best of its kind and nothing better can be produced, then, and only then, will it be safe to get along without advertising. Just as long as old buyers die and new ones take their places; just so long as there is competition to coax your customers from you; just so long as there is possibility that somebody else will produce a better product, just so long will it be important, absolutely necessary, to carry on the work of educating and reminding your own and your competitor's customers as to your goods."

Absolutely PURE

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Comes from Grapes

The only baking powder made from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar

Imitation baking powders are made from harsh mineral acids and leave in the food unhealthy properties

Beware of the Tree Trimmer.

To be avoided is the work of the professional tree trimmer; a fellow who comes around occasionally with an assortment of saws and offers to put your orchard in shape. He is generally some floater who has failed to keep his own orchard in shape. His real knowledge of trees is extempore, and his sawing is sure to continue as long as you will pay his wages. Large limbs are cut off at random, but suckers are left. The chances are that your orchard will be ruined. There is really but one salvation from this wholesale sacrifice; you must study nature work yourself; get acquainted with the trees so intimately that no roving jack of all trade can deceive you. No one who neglects to familiarize himself with the law of growth has any right to a country home. The orchardist, first of all, is a man who can make of his trees and plants companions. When they urged the Roman emperor to go back and resume the crown that he had resigned, he simply said: "Come and see my cabbages." The real countryman feels that nothing in this world is quite so pleasurable and satisfactory as his orchard and garden. He learns every year more and more to be intimate with all forms of life around him.—From the Outing Magazine for November.

"E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago, Ill.—Gentlemen—In 1897 I had a disease of the stomach and bowels. In the spring of 1903 I bought a bottle of Kodol and the benefit I received all the gold in Georgia could not buy. May you live long and prosper. Yours very truly, C. N. Cornell, Rodding, Ga., Aug. 27, 1906." Sold by Model Drug Store. 4-8 13

Do You Think For Yourself?

Or do you open your mouth like a young bird and gulp down whatever food or medicine may be offered you?

Every intelligent thinking woman, in need of relief from weakness, nervousness, pain and aching, then it means much to you that there is one tried and true honest medicine or woman's composition, sold by druggists for the cure of woman's ills.

The makers of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription for the cure of weak, nervous, run-down, over-worked, debilitated, pain-racked women, knowing this medicine to be made up of ingredients, every one of which has the strongest possible endorsement of the leading and standard authorities of the several schools of practice, are perfectly willing, and in fact, are only too glad to print, as they do, the formula, or list of ingredients, of which it is composed, in plain English, on every bottle-wrapper.

No other medicine for woman's ills has any such professional endorsement as Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has received, in the unqualified recommendation of each of its several ingredients by scores of leading medical men of all the schools of practice. Is such an endorsement not worthy of your consideration?

An Answer to "A Parent".

To the Courier: When Prof. Turner took charge of the high school it did not amount to anything. Mainly through his efforts it is now what it is. It is well equipped, well managed and everything is working in harmony.

I can see no reason why anyone should have any complaint against Prof. Turner, his methods, his business, or the high school.

Prof. Turner has won the respect of every pupil and student who has been under him and why should anyone wish to make him be disrespected merely because Mr. Turner's methods are a little in advance of his? A parent or a teacher cannot govern their children or pupils if they are not respected and loved by them. Why break this power which he has for working for their improvement? Prof. Turner's methods should not be criticized because he has to conform to the state school laws and has to make the high school to suit the people and to prepare the students for university and business college work. His business is to attend to the schools and if he does this to suit the majority of the citizens, the school board, he should not be criticized any more than a business man. As to the high school, there are only one or two taking three studies. Students who were not fully prepared when they entered high school were given this privilege so that they would not have to drop out. As to a great number of students taking six studies this would be absurd, because neither the state school laws nor the university preparatory work requires this and the program could not be made for this. This would make the student recite steady for five hours a day.

For myself, I can say that I have known Prof. Turner for nearly four years as a high school student and have always respected him. I have found no reason to disrespect him or to find fault with his methods or business. He has always worked hard for the school and is especially interested in the high school. This should bring forth appreciation and no criticism. I have found that hard study is necessary to accomplish anything. But the high school work is not too hard. I do not claim to be brilliant scholar, but by study I have received above 90 per cent in six studies for this first school month. Still I do not think there is any reason why anyone should take six studies continuously merely to glorify the high school.

HIGH SCHOOL STUDENT.

A Common Cold.

We claim that if catching cold could be avoided some of the most dangerous and fatal diseases would never be heard of. A cold often forms a culture bed for germs of infectious diseases. Consumption, pneumonia, diphtheria and scarlet fever, four of the most dangerous and fatal diseases, are of this class. The culture bed formed by the cold favors the development of the germs of these diseases, that would not otherwise find lodgment. There is little danger, however, of any of these diseases being contracted when a good expectorant cough medicine like Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is used. It cleans out these culture beds that favor the development of the germs of these diseases. That is why this remedy has proved so universally successful in preventing pneumonia. It not only cures your cold quickly, but minimizes the risk of contracting these dangerous diseases. For sale by M. Clements.

The Rogue River Nurseries

Are strong on TOKAY GRAPES, having about 250,000 fancy cuttings that are rooting nicely in the reddest of lands. We are ready to contract for fall delivery at prices that will surprise you. We are as well prepared to furnish you with anything in line of trees and general nursery stock.

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as well as other kinds of first class grape roots Apple, Pear, Peach, Cherry and other trees at reasonable prices. It will pay you to see me before buying.

Let me have your orders before the assortment is broken. Some kinds are scarce already.

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