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The Popular Barber Shop
Get your tonsorial work done at
IRA TOMPKINS
On Sixth Street — Three chairs
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MINING ENGINEER
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GRANTS PASS, OREGON.

TREES!

**Fruit, Shade
Ornamental**
Hedge plants, Cypress and Privet
Berry Plants
Tokay Grapes

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.

J. T. Taylor
Office in brick near Court House

**CEMENT
CEMENT**

R. H. Gilfillan
PHONE 744
Grants Pass, Oregon

**FARM
ORCHARD
AND
GARDEN**
BY
F.ETRIGG
REGISTER.
ROCKFORD, I.A.
CORRESPONDENCE
SOLICITED

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FAITH A PRACTICAL NECESSITY.
While faith in the future benefits of
investments is a necessity in the case
of manufacturer and of the merchant
who must advertise before he will real-
ize an increase in sales, it is especially
true of the stock raiser and tiller of
the soil. The former must of necessity
forecast the future and have faith that
money invested in high priced and val-
uable acres will come back to him in
the shape of increased prices for the
stock he is able to produce, while the
latter must entertain a like faith in in-
creased yields when he plants or sows
thoroughbred and tested strains. The
initial cost and outlay in both—in fact,
all four instances—may seem large,
but in the long view it is not so, when
subsequent gains covering a period of
months or years are taken into account.
Many folks make a virtual failure of
life in a material way, or at least plod
along on a very low level of achieve-
ment, simply because this matter of
initial expense or the first investment
looks so large in their eyes that it
obscures the view of anything beyond.

CLOVER ALONE NO PANACEA.
An important fact that is being given
emphasis by Professor Cyril G. Hop-
kins of the Illinois agricultural experi-
ment station is that the employment
of clover in a crop rotation with
corn and oats, while keeping up the
supply of nitrogen in the soil through
the service which the legume renders,
will result in robbing the soil of phos-
phorus unless stock raising or dairying
is followed and the major portion of
the fertilizing elements in the grain
and grasses fed returned to the soil in
the shape of fertilizers. It will be
well for those who have looked upon
the growing of clover as a sort of
panacea to cure the wrongs inflicted
by a soil robbing system of agricul-
ture to remember that this is only a
partial remedy and must be coupled
with stock raising or dairying if the
cure of the soil is to be complete.

TOO STIFF A COMBINATION.
Recently there came to our notice
another case of where an unsuspecting
land seeker ran afoul of the combina-
tion of sleek land agent, aided and
abetted by the enticing whisky bottle.
The average land buyer of intelligence
and backbone has about all he can at-
tend to to hold his own when he is
besieged by the persistent land agent,
but when in addition to him the buy-
er's wits are befuddled by whisky,
furnished by a disinterested (?) third
party, the combination is entirely too
stiff, and he might as well throw up
the sponge. If there is ever a time
when a fellow needs a clear head and
all his wits about him it is when he is
in the company of one of these un-
scrupulous land agents, who have the
capacity to make black seem white,
west east and up down.

HAS MUCH TO COMMEND IT.
If the corn field is properly fenced
and proper cross fences can be erected
the practice of hogging down corn al-
ready followed by some has much to
commend it in localities where hog
raising is an important item and where
help is scarce and high priced. While
it might be termed by some a lazy
man's method, it has been found as a
result of feeding experiments that
hogs fattened under corn field condi-
tions make a much more rapid gain
on a given amount of feed than if the
same is given them in the regular feed
lot. An added advantage where the
number of hogs fed is large is the
fertilizer which has been left on the
ground by the time the corn is con-
sumed.

Those who took the pains to sow
rape in their cornfields early in July
now have a nice supply of succulent
green feed which will be relished by
their stock well into the winter. The
sheep should not be allowed the run
of the rape field when the plants are
wet from rain or dew.

Many an old orchard which has
come into a rundown and unprofitable
condition through neglect may be con-
siderably rejuvenated and put on a
paying basis by breaking up the soil and
by a course of systematic pruning and
spraying operations, with the applica-
tion of sufficient fertilizers to equalize
a depleted soil condition.

There is little question that if the
person who is occupied in indoor seden-
tary pursuits devotes an hour to vigor-
ous outdoor exercise he can get more
work out of the way in the remaining
working hours than if he should spend
the entire period in his tasks and take
no recreation. While the truth of this
statement is generally recognized, it is
in all too many cases ignored.

Often a large per cent of the heat
value of fuel—particularly soft coal—is
not realized because so much coal is
put on the fire that proper combus-
tion of the fuel and consumption of the
soot and gases does not take place.
The addition of much smaller amounts
of fuel at somewhat more frequent in-
tervals will tend to correct the diffi-
culty, resulting in a maximum heat
value from the fuel consumed.

Cement floors for stables and feed
sheds and where possible feed yards
have two important points in their
favor—they are much more easily
cleaned and the manure which accumu-
lates does not lose any considerable
part of its fertilizing value through
leeching, which is the case in the av-
erage barn and feed lot. The initial
expense of the cement improvements
referred to is considerable, but in a
period of years they would be more
than paid for in the saving made pos-
sible in the handling of the manures.

The judicious use of a telephone in
the mere matter of keeping oneself
posted as to the prices of stock and
produce will frequently in the course
of a month or less pay for the cost of
the telephone service for the year.
Besides this, there is the saving of
time in the matter of sending word to
neighbors when extra help is needed,
while in the case of fire or sickness
the benefit can hardly be estimated.
In the larger social aspect the presence
of a phone in the home does much to
lessen the monotony and lonesomeness
which might otherwise exist.

While the benefits to be derived
from the growing of clover are quite
generally recognized, it is worth while
now and then to express this benefit in
a definite form. In a recent experi-
ment conducted by the Michigan agri-
cultural station it was found that when
oats were sown following mixed
grasses without clover the yield was
thirty-six bushels per acre, while fol-
lowing grasses sown with clover they
gave a yield of forty-six bushels. In a
like experiment with barley substi-
tuted for oats the yields were respec-
tively thirty-eight and forty-nine bush-
els per acre. A similar experiment
conducted by the Alabama station
showed that following cowpeas the
yield of cotton was increased 600
pounds per acre.

Some of the overzealous promoters of
a beet sugar factory which has lately
been erected in northern Iowa have
had articles published to the effect that
the growing of beets enriched rather
than impoverished the land. It would
be a matter for congratulation if this
statement were only true, but the fact
of the matter is it is not. It is true
that beets do not pull on the fertility
of the soil quite as heavily as do
onions, wheat or oats, this being due to
the fact that, like corn, they draw their
sugar content largely from the air and
sunshine. But to assert that they en-
rich the soil, as do clovers, is entirely
erroneous and in the end will be of no
advantage to the beet raising industry.
A man not posted might be induced to
grow beets because of the above claim,
but his own experience with them
would in a very short time disprove the
claim.

Deafness Cannot be Cured
by local applications, as they cannot
reach the diseased portion of the ear.
There is only one way to cure deaf-
ness, and that is by constitutional
remedies. Deafness is caused by an
inflamed condition of the mucous
lining of the Eustachian Tube. When
this tube is inflamed you have a
rumbling sound or imperfect hear-
ing, and when it is entirely closed,
deafness is the result, and unless the
inflammation can be taken out and
this tube restored to its normal con-
dition, hearing will be destroyed for-
ever; cases out of ten are caused by
catarrh, which is nothing but an in-
flamed condition of the mucous
surfaces. We will give \$100 for any
case of deafness (caused by catarrh)
that cannot be cured by Hall's Cat-
arrh Cure. Send for circulars free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for con-
stipation.

Kodol for dyspepsia and indigestion
will digest any and all food at
any and all times. Kodol is guaran-
teed to give prompt relief. Sold by
Sabin's drug store.

How to Make Curative Salves.
Bitter Sweet Salve.—Scrape the bark
from about a gallon of bitter sweet
roots, cover well with water and boil
down until a pint remains. Strain and
add one pound each of lard, rosin and
beeswax. Melt together and to this
mixture add two pounds of mutton tal-
low. Boil all until thick, then pour
into tin boxes and keep in a cool place.
This salve is good for milk scald, scald
head or eruptions of any kind that
should be healed.

For Chapped Lips.—Take some mar-
row out of fresh beef bones, add a
piece of white wax the size of a hick-
ory nut, melt together, remove from
the fire and add a piece of gum cam-
phor the size of the wax and an ounce
of glycerin. Stir until the camphor is
dissolved. Add a few drops of oil of
roses.

A Salve For Burns.—Stew together a
pound each of lard, rosin and bees-
wax. When thick add two bottles of
juniper tar.

Kodol digests all the food you eat.
If you will take Kodol for a little
while you will no longer have indig-
estion. It is pleasant to take, acts
promptly. Sold by Sabin's drug
store.

THE GRANGE
Conducted by
J. W. BARROW, Chatham, N. Y.
Press Correspondent New York State
Grange

RULES OF PROCEDURE
May Be Made a Feature of an
Evening's Programme.

State Lecturer Lowell of New York
Submits a List of Parliamentary
Questions and Answers Which Grange
Members Will Find Instructive.

No meeting of the grange can be
conducted correctly without some
knowledge of parliamentary rules, and
as there is, we believe, a very consid-
erable lack of knowledge of such rules
and in order that members may be
posted upon the more important parlia-
mentary questions that arise without
having to take the trouble to look them
up for themselves State Lecturer Low-
ell of Fredonia, N. Y., has prepared
the following parliamentary questions,
with their answers, which we suggest
can be made an interesting feature for
an evening's programme. The lecturer
might assign these questions to mem-
bers at a previous meeting or call
upon members without giving them
previous notice and ascertain how
many are capable of answering the
questions without consulting Cushing's
Manual or some other equally good
authority:

1. Is it in order to lay an amendment
on the table?
No; it is done sometimes to kill a ques-
tion before the house, to get some one to
vote who thinks he is getting rid of the
amendment only. If you lay an amend-
ment on the table, the main question goes
with it. It is not good parliamentary
form.
2. May a member arise to a question of
privilege and speak on the question be-
fore the house?
No.
3. How many times may one person
speak on a question and not be out of
order?
If he moves the question, twice; if not,
once.
4. When a question of privilege is be-
fore the house and a motion is made to
take up the order of the day, what be-
comes of the question of privilege?
It is lost.
5. When a person wishes to make re-
marks on a motion of his own should it
be done before or after stating the moti-
on?
Always before.
6. Can you tell whether the following
questions are debatable or undebatable
or whether they require a majority or
two-thirds vote to be carried?
(a) Motion to close debate.
Requires a two-thirds vote, undebatable.
(b) Objection to the consideration of
question.
Requires a two-thirds vote, cannot be
amended, is undebatable.
(c) Motion to limit debate.
Requires a two-thirds vote, is undebata-
ble, can be amended.
(d) Motion to extend the limit of debate.
Requires a two-thirds vote, is undebata-
ble, can be amended.
(e) Motion to take up the previous ques-
tion.
Requires a two-thirds vote, cannot be
amended, is undebatable.
7. Can you tell what questions can
be amended and what cannot?
There are nineteen questions which can-
not be amended. Here are some of the
most important ones: Motion to adjourn,
amendment to an amendment, call to or-
der, lay on table, take from the table,
withdrawal of a motion, objection to the
consideration of a question.
8. How and when may a question be re-
considered?
At the meeting when the motion was
passed or the next following. The mover
must be one who voted on the prevailing
side; requires a two-thirds vote.
9. Can all questions be reconsidered?
No.
10. If an appeal is taken from the deci-
sion of the chair and the vote is a tie,
what is the result? Why?
It is lost, because if half the voters are
with the chair he makes a majority.
11. Can a presiding officer vote after
the votes have been counted?
In some cases by unanimous consent he
can cast the deciding vote.
12. Can you correctly dispose of an
amendment to an amendment?
First put the amendment to the amend-
ment. If carried, put the amendment as
amended; if carried, put the original ques-
tion as amended; if lost, put the questions
as they come, beginning always with the
amendments.
13. What is a point of order?
When a person is speaking and states
something wrong any one may arise and
say, "I arise to a point of order." The
chairman shall say, "State the point of
order." The one rising shall then cite
wherein the speaker has made a wrong
statement; and if the chair sustains the
point of order the speaker shall sit down;
if it is not sustained and no appeal is
taken, the speaker may continue.
14. Question of privilege—when made?
It may be made when a speaker has the
floor. As soon as it is disposed of the
assembly resumes the consideration of
the question, which was interrupted.
15. Objection to consideration of ques-
tion—when made?
When a question comes up which any
one thinks should not be discussed he
may object to its consideration. Cannot
be amended; is undebatable, requires two-
thirds vote, does not require a second
and is in order when another has the
floor.

New England Grange Excursion.
The Patrons of New England will en-
joy an excursion to Washington to at-
tend the national grange on Nov. 11 in
that city. The party will be a large
one, as reduced rates and first class
accommodations have been secured.
The party will start Nov. 10 and re-
turn Nov. 17. Those who take this
tour to Washington by paying an ex-
tension fee can attend the American
Association of Institute Workers held
there Nov. 15 and 17.

The Stark grange of New Hamp-
shire lost all its property in a fire ex-
cept its records on Oct. 7. The grange
property was insured, however, and
the grange has upward of \$500 in the
bank, so that it will not be crippled.

Calling cards at the Courier.

From Now Until
January 15

**All
SUITS
and
PANTS**

At Harth's the Clothiers'
will be sold for
Less Than Cost

Another goods in the store
wi be sold at prices in
proportion

Harth's
The Clothiers'

Protect Your Orchards From Frosts
By the Orchardesting Device of the Frost Prevention Co. of
Fresno, Cal. For Sale by
GEO. PARKER, Grants Pass, Ore.

EVERYTHING

VALUABLE INFORMATION
for the Buyers of
SEWING MACHINES
QUALITIES TO CONSIDER IN
MAKING A PURCHASE

To Furnish House
or Barn.

Does it run easy.
Does it look good.
Does it make a good stitch.
Does it sew fast.
Is it well made.
Is it easy to open.
Is it simple in construction.
Does the manufacturer put his
name on it.

THE REE
sewing machine recently
placed on the market by the
Free Sewing Machine Co.
combines the st qualities
of all other makes. It is
the latest, best a most com-
plete achievement in building
of a sewing machine. Com-
pare it with a other ma-
chines in anything in which
they claim to excel and you
will find it **FREE** easily
the best.

All kinds of Stoves to
select from—Heaters
and Cook Stoves, new
and second hand.

Now Is the Time to Buy

FREE SEWING MACHINE CO.
CHICO, ILL.

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304 South Sixth St.
Grants Pass, Ore.