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CENTRAL POINT, OREGON.



AS TO CINERARIAS.

How to Grow These Popular Plants For Winter Bloom.

There are very few plants easier of culture than cinerarias and again there are just as few things we know of that become so utterly worthless if their simple requirements are not attended to.

The seed of cinerarias may be sown any time after the first week in August. It should be sown in shallow, well drained pans in soil composed of loam, leaf mold and sand in about equal proportions. The surface should be made perfectly level and even. Then the seed may be sown somewhat thinly, covering it with fine sand and water with a fine hose. After the seed is sown place the seed pans in a frame with the sash sloped to the north.

When the seedlings are large enough to handle they should be potted into the smallest pots with soil composed of rotted turf chopped up and leaf mold



CINERARIA HYBRIDA.

in equal parts, with the addition of a liberal sprinkling of clear sand. The second shift should be given whenever the roots are well through the soil in their first pots. The soil for the second and still more so for the following shifts should have, in addition to the loam and leaf mold, a reasonable proportion of rotted cow manure and it may help to lessen the quantity of leaf mold when shifting for the last time prior to flowering.

Remove plants into the greenhouse by the middle of October, where the temperature should not exceed 55 degrees.

When the plants begin to show flower they will be greatly benefited if they are given liquid manure regularly. This stimulant is likely to be harmful, however, if it is too strong or if given when the plants are dust dry (a condition that should not exist). Weak cow

manure is as good as, if not better than, anything else and immediately after watering with it give the plants some pure water. In handling cinerarias look for good foliage in order to secure good flowers.—Gardening.

For Fine Chrysanthemums.

The thinning of buds should go on from day to day. The value of the crop depends on thinning. One good flower is worth ten poor ones. The plants have now branched out into leaders and laterals. The leaders, of which there may be from three to five, will form what is termed the crown bud, one bud on each stem. The plant will branch again, forming leaders known as terminals, with buds known as terminal buds, or the termination of the plant's growth. As a rule the crown buds form the best flowers, but if they form too early let the terminals grow and take out the crown bud. Nip out all buds except those in the center of the cluster. Keep show plants staked and tied up to induce shapeliness. Give all plants plenty of water and liquid manure twice a week.—L. A. C.

Care of Pansy Seedlings.

Some of the finest pansies appear in September after the heat of summer has passed. If plants are wanted for bloom in winter or early spring the seeds should be sown outdoors after the summer heat is over. Water them well and shade them by means of boards or slats. As soon as the tiny seedlings appear above ground remove the boards so that the plantlets may have light and air. If these plants are to bloom in spring, pinch out all flower buds that appear in winter and cover them lightly with hay or evergreen boughs. Too heavy coverings smother and choke pansy plants. A fresh lot of plants should be grown every year.—Exchange.

Peach Trees For Planting.

In the matter of setting out peach trees the first essential is the tree. You want the largest tree of its age you get. In the matter of trimming, the whole theory is to have a low headed tree, headed down rather than in, do not want close heading, but a free circulation of air and plenty of sunshine. We have never used sprays. It always seemed to me that a good big tree, with a good root system, is capable of growing into a larger tree.—Joseph Barton, New Jersey.

Handling the Apple Crop.

More farmers and orchardists are now equipped with storage facilities than ever before, yet the greatest care must be exercised in picking, sorting, packing and storing, to say nothing of the necessity of closely studying market conditions. Many in the heavy apple producing sections of New York, Michigan and the southwest are planning to evaporate apples in a large way, marketing in that form, yet care must be here exercised that this is not overdone.—American Agriculturist.

PROFESSIONAL

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Physician and Surgeon
EAGLE POINT, OREGON

LODGE DIRECTOR

TABLE ROCK LODGE NO. 81, A. O. U. W.

Meets second and fourth Mondays of each month at 7:30 p. m. Visiting brothers cordially invited. Hall corner Second and Pine Sts.
W. H. NORCROSS, Recorder.
W. W. SCOTT, Master Workman.

CENTRAL POINT LODGE NO. 193 I. O. O. F.

Meets every Saturday evening at 7:30 p. m. in A. O. U. W. Hall, corner Second and Pine Sts. Visiting brothers are specially invited to meet with us when in town.
S. A. PATTISON, Secretary.
LEE WATKINS, Noble Grand.

A Queer Exchange Of Apologies

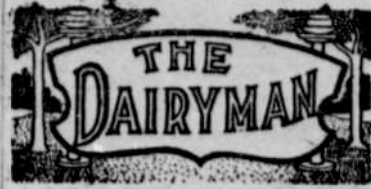
THE night Mr. and Mrs. Elton held their reception at the inside club Mr. Elton, whose eyesight is very poor, bowed politely to every one he saw, including the waiters. Mrs. Elton remonstrated with him for this, and so the remainder of the evening he was more careful in distributing recognitions. But the following unfortunate accident occurred nevertheless:

At 9:30 Mrs. Elton came to him with a wild look in her eye and delivered herself of the alarming news that the silverware they had brought to be used for buffet lunch was in a box downstairs in the cloakroom. Would he hurry down to get it and come up the back way?

Mr. Elton turned to a man at his elbow, "Follow me," he said. "In a moment the box was opened and Mr. Elton fished out an armful of spoons. "Take these," he said, thrusting them at the man. "Fill your pockets as fast as you can. Somebody might come and catch us. I wouldn't have this known for the world. Here's another handful. Tie it up in your napkin."

"Napkin?" exclaimed the man. "Do you suppose I brought a napkin to this reception?"

"Oh, my dear sir," cried Mr. Elton, realizing his error, "I beseech you to pardon me—I entreat you to forgive me—why—er—I took you for a waiter." "That's all right," responded the guest, with a deprecatory gesture. "Don't give the matter another thought. I took you for a thief!"—Lippincott's Magazine.



A Sacramento county dairyman has a cow that he has a right to be enthusiastic over. This cow has a gross daily earning capacity exceeding that of the average man. We are told in the census reports that the average daily wage paid to men for their labor is a little over \$2. Well, this cow, a pure bred Holstein-Friesian, has produced milk for her owner worth as high as \$3.80 a day and for several months she goes right on making over \$3 worth of milk a day, which he sells at retail at the usual price of 8 cents a quart. Of course the feed and care must be charged against this, but you can't very well conceive of a cow eating \$3 worth of food a day at present prices, or one-third of that amount, so there is a big bargain left for the owner. She is six years old and has never been dry since her first calf. This cow is not kept for her fine breeding, but is one of a working herd whose owner made up his mind that the kind of a cow to make the most money from is the best producer you can possibly get. He got this idea long enough ago, so that by the present time the herd consists of several hundred pure bred and high grade Holstein-Friesians and many there are in the herd the daily value of whose milk exceeds the earnings of the average man.—Pacific Dairy Review.

A Shorthorn's Fine Record.
The Shorthorn cow Florence Aldrie VI., owned by the Nebraska experiment station, has just completed a milk and butter record which is a lead-



HIGH TESTING DAIRY SHORTHORN. (Florence Aldrie VI., property of the Nebraska experiment station.)

er for cows of this breed, according to Professor A. L. Haecker, who gives the following account of it in Breeder's Gazette:

She produced between April 7, 1905, and April 7, 1906, 10,487 pounds of milk, 413.01 pounds of butter fat and 481.84 pounds of butter. Her average test was 3.94, and she was with calf during the last six months of her lactation.

Florence was purchased from William Ernst, Johnson county, Neb., April 20, 1903, and from that date to the present her milk and butter record is as follows:

	Milk	fat	Butter
1903	7,537.5	265.51	418.28
1904	7,112.5	315.03	368.70
1905	10,487.0	413.01	481.84

Total for three years, 25,137.0 1,097.55 1,268.82
Average for three years, 8,379.0 365.51 422.94

Florence was calved June 20, 1906, being now about eight years old and in her prime. If she retains her normal condition she will no doubt produce a still larger record next year. During the three years she has dropped three bull calves and is due to freshen again in July of this year.

Good as a Government Bond.
The real thing is the Jersey cow. If you milk her for the Cuero creamery she is a mint. If you offer her on the market for sale she is as staple as a government bond.—Cuero (Tex.) Star.

Ayrshires Preferred.
My thirty cows are pure bred Ayrshires and grade Holsteins, the former preferred to any breed I have tried. It is the poor man's cow. I buy all feeds in June while prices are low.—A New York Farmer.

Clean Milk.
The filth that gets into milk is to a large extent readily soluble in the milk, and no straining, filtering or centrifuging can remove it. Following milking, however, the number of bacteria is constantly being increased from unclean and unsterile utensils and apparatus used in straining, cooling and transporting the milk.

There are of course many other ways in which milk may become impure exclusive of deliberate adulteration. The greatest amount of dirt comes from the exterior of the cow during milking, and much of this may be kept up by using a covered milk pail.

A Business Proposition.
The feeding and handling of cows and cow products is a business proposition, the same as handling dry goods or groceries, and should be done on business principles. The Babcock tester and the milk scales will show where the leaks come in and in which direction the efforts should be directed to remedy the trouble.

To Produce a Heavy Milker.
To produce a heavy milker continue to milk up to within a few weeks of the cow's second freshening; then, before she has had her third calf, dry her off for two months. After the third calf you will have a well developed cow that will continue to be a large milker.—Mrs. A. Howie.

As a Food Producer.
As a producer of human food a good dairy cow is about equal to two beef steers, and the cow has to give only ten quarts of milk per day to do the work. And, besides, the cow is left, while the steer is not.—Exchange.

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