

# A SAVING SERVICE

is too important a  
"Pocketbook Protection"  
to be overlooked.  
ISN'T IT WONDERFUL TO THINK THAT

10c

- Will boil 150 eggs.
- Will brew 50 cups of tea.
- Will make 50 cups of coffee.
- Will toast 150 slices of bread.
- Will light eight hundred cigars.
- Will operate a flatiron 2 hours.
- Will warm 30 bottles of baby's milk.
- Will bring to boil 5 quarts of water.
- Will operate a 12 inch fan for 16 hours.
- Will light a 40 watt lamp for 25 hours.
- Will sew 300,000 stitches on a machine.
- Will operate a warming pad for 40 hours.
- Will warm shaving water for 8 mornings.
- Will cook 4 steaks on an 8-inch disc stove.
- Will run the electric broiler for 60 minutes.
- Will keep a foot warmer hot for 4 hours.
- Will run an office ventilating fan for 8 hours.
- Will operate an electric griddle for 70 minutes.
- Will operate a luminous radiator for 60 minutes.
- Will heat a curling iron once a day for 15 weeks.
- Will operate a seven-inch frying pan for 60 minutes.
- Will pump 2500 gallons of water to a height of 25 feet.
- Will make you SMILE while it does all these things.

California-Oregon Power Co.

216 West Main Street,

MEDFORD, OREGON

## TEACHERS' COURSE

Preparing for June Examinations Now in Session

## SUMMER SCHOOL

Half-Day Sessions. June, July and August.  
Special Rates. Coaching class for grade pupils  
now being formed. Phone 15 L.

## MEDFORD COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Department of the interior, U. S. Land office at Roseburg, Oregon, June 22, 1916.

Notice is hereby given that Mae Daw, widow of Reuben P. Daw, deceased, of Trail, Oregon, who on June 23, 1909, made Homestead Entry Serial No. 65063, for the NW 1/4 of SE 1/4, NE 1/4 of SW 1/4 and SE 1/4 of NW 1/4 of Section 6, Township 35 S., Range 1 W., Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Five-Year Proof, to establish claim to land above described, before F. Roy Davis, U. S. Commissioner at his office, at Medford, Oregon, on the 7th day of August, 1916.

Claimant names as witnesses: Jasper E. Hannah, Edward Foster, Elton Raimy, and Lillian Hannah all of Trail, Oregon.

W. H. CANON, Register.

### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Department of the interior, U. S. Land office at Roseburg, Oregon, June 26, 1916.

Notice is hereby given that Charles Wonnal, of Derby, Oregon, who on February 13, 1912, made Homestead Entry, Serial No. 07828, for S 1/4 of S 1/4 of Section 18, Township 34 S., Range 1 E., Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Three Year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before F. Roy Davis, U. S. Commissioner, at his office at Medford, Oregon, on the 8th day of August, 1916.

Claimant names as witness: David L. Sawhart, Fred Dunlap, Jefferson J. Brophy and Loyd Wilson, all of Derby, Oregon.

W. H. Canon Register.

### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land office at Roseburg, Oregon, July 6, 1916.

Notice is hereby given that Marshall Minter of Eagle Point, Oregon, who, on November 17, 1909, made Homestead Entry, Serial No. 05671 for the S 1/4 of NE 1/4 of Section 4, Township 35 S., Range 1 W., Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Five-Year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before F. Roy Davis, U. S. Commissioner, at his office at Medford, Oregon, on the 26th day of August, 1916.

Claimant names as witnesses: Sherman Woolley, J. Henry French, Thomas Tennessee Vestal, Owen O. Conover, all of Eagle Point, Oregon.

W. H. CANON, Register.

## Farm and Garden

### VALUE OF DANDELION.

It is Rapidly Becoming a Plant of Commercial Importance.

Dandelion, once looked upon as only a weed, is rapidly becoming a plant of commercial importance, for it is valuable in many ways. The Scientific American prints pictures of a dandelion farm near New Haven, Conn., and of the gathering of the crop, detailing at the same time some of the manifold virtues of the plant.

"The use of dandelion leaves as a pot herb or salad in the early spring is well known in this country," it says. "The country people make from them a tonic recommended for purifying the blood. Its use for the table has become so universal that in a number of places large fields are devoted entirely to its culture. The leaves when boiled form an agreeable substitute for the spinach and other greens at a much earlier period of the season than



A DANDELION FIELD.

that in which any other plant is found to ripen in this climate. The flowers are used for making so called dandelion wine."

Many tons of dandelion roots are imported from Germany, Austria and France every year, local growers seemingly not knowing that the roots are worth more than the tops. They are dug up in the late fall or early spring, when they contain the full virtue of their medicinal qualities. The dried root is sold by wholesale druggists at from 22 to 25 cents a pound.

### PRUNE THE TOMATO VINES.

Fruit Liable to Spot and Decay From Soil Contact.

[Prepared by Wisconsin station.] How many times does one see heavy tomato plants bent down upon the ground and sprawling "every which way"—the fruit left to come in contact with the soil where it soon spots and decays?

In many of our gardens this state of affairs is the rule rather than the exception. Then in order to ripen the tomatoes before they rot the window sill and wash bench are pressed into service.

Why not get earlier and better tomatoes, ripe and juicy, direct from the vines? It can be done if the vines are pruned and staked.

Let the tops develop and then cut off all extra shoots in the axils of the leaves on the main stem.

When training to one stem pinch off all the side shoots carefully and keep them trimmed back by going over the vines twice a week. With strong cord fasten the tops of the plants securely to a stake four or five feet high. This keeps the vines from sagging and lets the sunlight work its way into the plant, making the fruit ripen much earlier.

### HINTS FOR APPLE GROWERS

It is none too early for the apple growers to prepare for marketing their surplus apples. Too often this is put off until the fruit is ripe and falling from the tree.

The following should be units in the "preparedness program."

Estimate the amount of surplus fruit in your own orchard and in the community.

If the local market is not large enough to take all the fruit try to find other markets.

Order barrels, baskets or boxes for the surplus.

Try to form a co-operative fruit selling association similar to live stock shipping associations.

Such varieties of apples as Duchess, Whitney, Strawberry, Transcendent and Okabena should be picked before they become mellow. This means that everything must be ready to get them to market before they spoil.—Minnesota Station.

### Twig Blight.

To help in controlling twig blight in fruit trees get rid of all old, useless pear, apple or wild fruit trees, prune out badly blighted twigs and cut away blighted spots on trunks or large limbs.

## FLAGS OF IRELAND

Only Since 1798 Has Green Been the National Color.

### BEFORE THEN IT WAS BLUE.

That Was the Color of Fionn MacCumhail's Standard, Which is Said to Be the True Flag of Erin—The Ancient "Spear and Serpent."

The universal belief concerning the flag of Ireland is that it has always been "the harp without the crown" imposed on a field of green and that green has from time immemorial been Erin's color.

I venture to say that ninety out of every hundred persons will assert, in answer to a query, that the harp on a green background has constituted Ireland's national design these many centuries, this belief obtaining generally among the Irish themselves.

In opposition to this belief it will appear strange when the asseveration is made that Ireland's national color until something more than a century ago was blue.

It may indeed produce a bit of a shock to many who have been wedded to the notion that "the Emerald Isle," "the shamrock so green," "our green Isle beyond the sea" and other similar expressions were indissolubly and forever connected with the country's national colors.

But as a matter of fact the green flag made its first appearance in 1798, the year of the uprising, so that as flags go it is comparatively new. Green, you know, is a blend of the orange and the blue, and it is asserted that green was adopted in 1798 by the United Irishmen to typify the union of north and south, orange being the color affected in the northern part of Ireland and blue in the southern provinces.

In point of antiquity the real Irish flag is the "spear and serpent," which appears in the arms of the O'Sullivan's. It is said to commemorate the incident of Gaodhal Glas, the ancestor of Millseus, who, tradition says, was cured of a snake bite by the rod of Moses.

Next to that comes the flag of Fionn MacCumhail's militia, the golden sunset on a blue ground, and the weight of opinion among all Irish students of research seems to favor this as the true national flag. Indeed, blue was always Ireland's national color until 1798.

Quite a number of other flags have figured in Irish history, and each of them has its line of enthusiastic supporters. Not the least popular among these is the flag exhibiting three golden crowns imposed on a blue ground, which figures at the present day in the arms of the province of Munster.

This flag was accepted after the Norman invasion in the year 1170 as the ensign of Ireland, the three crowns representing the kingdoms of Desmond, Ormond and Thomond. It was retained until 1547, when Henry VIII. abolished it and substituted the harp.

Coming down to more recent times it is found that the parliament of Ireland, of which Henry Grattan was the head, did not recognize green, although it did accept the harp. That parliament's flag was a golden harp on a blue ground.

At the time of the union with England in 1801 a new flag was evolved apparently for the express purpose of incorporating it with what is now known as the union jack, but it does not seem to have caught the popular fancy any more than the act of union.

This was the red saltire on a white ground, which was christened St. Patrick's cross. Apparently it was taken from the arms of Trinity college at Dublin, though how Dublin came by it is a mystery.

The tricolor of green, white and orange—"The orange and green, with the stripe of peace between"—is the recognized flag of the Irish Nationalists, whose aim is complete independence.—James T. Doyle in Baltimore American.

### Hard to Move in Russia.

An American wished to move from the principal hotel in Petrograd to a smaller hotel around the corner. He came down with his bag packed ready to go. "Sorry," said the manager, "but you cannot leave this hotel or register at another hotel until we get your passport from the police, and that will take a day and a night. You must go through exactly the same procedure as if you were leaving the country."

### Gallien's Epigrams.

The late General Gallien was a master of epigrammatic expressions. "Don't criticise until you can remedy," is one. "If you've got brains, use them; if not, plant cabbage," was another of the general's sayings. "Set things going, and keep them going," and "Say what you want done, but don't say more than a man can remember," were two other counsels.—Westminster Gazette.

### Temperament.

Technically, temperament means "the special type of mental constitution due to natural characteristics of the bodily organism." Broadly speaking, temperament is character—the mental make-up of a person, the way he is inclined to think and feel about things in general.—New York American.

### His Own Defense.

The charge was assault and battery. "Have you any one to defend you?" asked the judge. "Defend me!" exclaimed the prisoner indignantly. "I don't want anybody. I'll defend myself. 'Come on, any half dozen of you.'"—New York Times.

Glory is never where virtue is not.—Le Franc.

### INCREASING WHEAT.

Less labor with more seed, more manure and more fertilizer would enable Ohio farmers to grow as much wheat on 1,500,000 acres as they now thrash from 2,000,000 acres. This is the conclusion of Director C. E. Thorne, head of the Ohio experiment station, who for more than a quarter of a century has been reaching sound conclusions for the benefit of Ohio farmers. A half million acres in corn last year saved from the wheat fields would have stored much wealth in the cribs with corn at its present high prices. The failure to reap profits from the soil can be charged in good measure to a lack of proper handling of the factors that enter into the equation.

### TO KILL GRASSHOPPERS.

Just After Wheat Harvest Is the Time to Destroy These Pests.

According to Mr. George A. Dean, entomologist of the Kansas State Agricultural college, the time to get the grasshoppers is just after wheat harvest, when they are migrating from the wheat stubble to the growing crops, or just after the second cutting of alfalfa. During the last three years the poisoned bran mash, flavored with fruit juice, has been found so effective in this state and in other states and countries that the experiment station does not hesitate to recommend it as the most effective and practical method of control.

The bran mash is made of bran, twenty pounds; paris green, white arsenic or london purple, one pound; sirup, two quarts; oranges or lemons, three; water, three and one-half gallons. Paris green is preferred to the other poisons, but the price of it this year is very high, and hence in some cases it may be well to substitute white arsenic or london purple.

In preparing the bran mash mix the bran and the poison dry in a wash tub. Squeeze the juice of the oranges or lemons into the water and chop the remaining pulp and the peel to fine bits and add them to the water. Dissolve the sirup in the water and wet the bran and poison with the mixture, stirring it at the same time in order to dampen the mash thoroughly.

The damp mash or bait should be sown broadcast in the infested areas early in the morning, when the grasshoppers first begin to move about. The amount of bait or mash made by using the quantities of ingredients given should be sufficient to cover four to five acres.

On alfalfa fields the bait should be applied after the crop has been removed and before the new crop has started. If grasshoppers are moving into corn, Kaffir, new wheat or garden, a strip of the poisoned bran mash should be scattered early in the morning along the edge of the field. A second or even a third application of the bait will be necessary in some cases at intervals of three or four days.

### Nontangling Pasture Stake.

An old carriage wheel and axle were used to good advantage in the making of the pasture stake shown in the



sketch. When the animal tethered to the wheel walks around the stake it is practically impossible for the rope to become tangled, as the wheel revolves on the axle.—Popular Mechanics.

### Farm Water Supply.

"On the farm where a supply of good water can be had from springs at an elevation above the buildings the expense of putting in a water supply system is not very large," says Charles G. McLain, water supply and drainage engineer of the Pennsylvania department of agriculture.

"The spring should be well cleaned, then boxed in with either a stone wall or in a concrete box, then piped from there to the buildings and distributed in any way desired.

"If the supply is below the buildings a hydraulic ram or any mechanical power may be used to elevate the water to a tank for distribution. This tank can be located in any suitable place. If a gas engine is used it can be attached to a line shaft and any other machines run from it, such as a washing machine, separator, chopping mill, a dynamo for charging storage batteries to be used for lighting the buildings or any other light machines used about the farm.

"The advantages of a water system on a farm are never understood and appreciated until after it has been installed and used. The whole system is within reach of almost every farmer in one form or another, and on the farm where a system has been installed it is one of the last things that would be done away with."

### Combining Silage.

While silage is an excellent feed for dairy stock, it should be combined with some other leguminous feed, such as clover, cowpeas or alfalfa, owing to its insufficient productive quality.

## Make Good Jelly

The canning-club specialists of the States Relations Service for the Northern and Western States recommend that the following points be observed to make certain that jelly will be of good quality:

After the fruit has been boiled and the texture broken down it should be poured into a jelly bag and permitted to drain for a considerable time. Forcing the juice from the pulp will cause cloudy jelly. When the juice has been collected, place two teaspoonfuls of cold unsweetened fruit juice into two teaspoonfuls of grain alcohol and mix by shaking gently. Allow it to settle for one half hour, preferably in a glass tumbler. If a jellylike substance collects in the bottom of the mixture it is evident that pectin is present and the juice is suitable for jelly molding. When the test shows absence of pectin, the white portion of an orange peel, apples, or green citron melon may be added to the juice to supply the necessary pectin. 12 ounces of sugar added to a pint juice will make a jelly of the proper firmness and texture. Jelly is ready to be poured into the glasses when two rows of drops form on the end of a paddle or on the edge of a spoon held sidewise.

### Much Adierika Used in Central Point

It is reported by Paxson Drug Co. that much Adierika is sold in Central Point. People have found out that one SPOONFUL of this simple butch-thorn bark and glycerine mixture relieves almost ANY CASE of constipation sour or gassy stomach. It is so powerful that it is used successfully in appendicitis. ONE MINUTE after you take it the gasses rumble and pass out. It is perfectly safe to use and cannot gripe. Feb. 17

## Child's Needs

Vegetables are an essential element in a child's diet after he has reached the age of three years. They are a good source of mineral necessity to growth; they are bulky and productive of peristaltic movement; and they contain food in the form of starch and more or less protein. Previous to the development of enzymes in the digestive juices it is unwise to give the child vegetable foods. Asparagus tips, string beans, peas and spinach are among the vegetables recommended by the domestic science specialists of O. A. C., for the child of three years. These should be cooked in salted water until very tender, then mashed or run thru a sieve and served with beef juice, or creamed.

### Under Obligation.

"That man Jones backed me into a corner last night and kept me there two hours telling me the bright things his two-year-old boy has said."

"Gosh! You must owe Jones an awful lot of money if you'll stand for that!"—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

### Contrary to Precedent.

"The speaker seems to be an unusually modest man."

"What makes you think so?"

"He makes all his promises in the first person plural and all his excuses in the first person singular."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

### A Specialist.

"Mary, have you cemented the handle on the water pitcher you dropped yesterday?"

"Well, mum, I started to, but I dropped the cement bottle."—Puck.

## NOTICE!

The rumors that I am about to move my shop from here are false for I am here to stay. The shop is open every evening till 8 p. m. and later most of the time.

Childrens hair cutting a specialty at 25 cents.

Will be very much pleased with a share of your patronage.

Yours to please,

ROY A. YOUNG