



You will notice that in this issue we have no "Ready print" matter. It is our hope that from now on we will be able to get out a good paper without the paper coming to us with half of it already printed. We feel confident that this change will be welcomed by a large majority of our readers, at any rate. Personally, we are very much opposed to the idea of having columns after columns filled with cheap advertising and other "junk". So, if anyone is disappointed, we will be sorry, but will have the satisfied consciousness ourselves that it is a genuine step in the right direction to give the readers a "Home print" paper.

Aims of Red Cross Work

In order to answer the inquiries of those who were not able to hear the address given by the field agent of the Pacific division of the Red Cross on Sunday, last, the following data has been prepared:

The object of the American Red Cross is to alleviate and, as far as possible, to prevent human suffering in times of peace, as well as in time of war.

When it was organized in 1863 its aim was, of course, to render medical aid to the army, but in 1905 its scope was extended by act of congress to include the mitigation of distress in cases of national or international calamity, such as earthquakes, fires, floods, famines, mine explosions and the like. Since 1905 the Red Cross has conducted more than eighty relief operations of this character.

A later extension of the work of the Red Cross is the first aid department, added in 1910, in order to bring an acquaintance with accident prevention and first aid within the reach of industrial workers and other interested classes of people.

The active duties of the trained personnel of the Red Cross and the details of its organization need not be outlined here, but the duties of the untrained personnel may be of interest.

In time of peace the active duties of the untrained personnel for preparedness in case of emergency consist in securing funds for the endowment of the American Red Cross and in increasing its membership to enable it to maintain an efficient organization for active service and in the organization of classes for instruction in first aid, elementary hygiene, home care for the sick, and other special courses.

In time of war special committees should be appointed by each chapter to collect funds, to arrange for hospital supplies, to care for convalescents, to aid the families of soldiers and sailors, and to assist and train for some occupation those permanently disabled in active service.

Every American citizen who can afford to do so should become a member of a Red Cross chapter. "Annual membership" costs \$1 a year. This is the minimum. For those who feel able to contribute more liberally, there are membership fees of \$2 and \$5, while a "sustaining membership" is \$10 a year, a "life membership" \$25 in one payment, and a "patron membership" \$100 in one payment. Fifty cents of each membership fee is retained for local needs and the remainder is sent to the National Red Cross at Washington.

Anyone wishing to join the Central Point Red Cross may pay the membership fee to R. H. Paxson at his drug store.

Northwest Future Brighter

Oregon and Washington were probably never in a better position to advance industrially than right now.

There has been an honest effort made in both states to hold down taxes and eliminate further freak legislation.

The labor agitator and the political agitator have had hard sledding in these states the past two years and

For Farmer And Orchardist

Preparing Soil For Potato Growing

The types of soil in which the potato plant thrives best are those designated as sandy or gravelly loam soils. It may be grown with a fair degree of success on any type of soil except loose sand and a heavy, sticky clay soil, provided the land is well drained and contains the necessary plant food.

Successful potato production is dependent to a large extent on the thoroughness with which the land is prepared before planting the crop. Where a horse can be used, the land should be plowed from 8 to 10 inches deep, provided the surface soil is of a sufficient depth to permit it. It is never advisable to turn up more than 1 inch of raw subsoil at any one plowing, so if previous plowings have not been over 6 inches the maximum depth at which it should be plowed is 7 inches.

Where hand labor is employed, the same rule should govern as to depth. In spading, especially on grass or waste land, turn the earth bottom side up.

Whether the land is plowed or spaded, it should be thoroughly pulverized immediately afterwards. It is a bad practice to allow the freshly turned soil to bake in the sun and wind, and thereby become cloddy, and, at the same time, lose a large per cent of its moisture.

When horse labor can be used, the land after plowing should be thoroughly disked first, then spring-toothed, and finally finished with a smoothing harrow. Where land must be prepared by hand, it is good practice to pulverize the soil as much as possible when spading it up, after which it can be put in a fine condition of mellowness with a steel garden rake. The importance of thoroughly fluffing the soil can not be over-emphasized, for it increases the water-holding capacity of the soil, renders more plant food available, and reduces the number of weeds.

When to Plant Potatoes.
The date of planting necessarily must be governed by climatic conditions. In attempting to produce an early crop as possible, some risk must always be incurred of the plants being injured by the late spring frosts. As a general proposition, it is best to plant potatoes as soon as there is little likelihood of killing frosts after the plants are up and the ground is in good condition to work.

Depth to Plant.
Plant the small eye cuttings from one and one-half to 3 inches deep, depending on the character of the soil—the lighter the soil the greater the depth of planting. Larger sets may be planted four inches deep.

If an early variety is planted, and the work is to be done by hand, the

general public is awakening to the fact that conservative policies are again the order of the day.

This will be of great advantage to these states at this time for millions of dollars are ready to go into all kinds of undertakings once the investor is convinced his money will be protected.

Thousands of people in the east have made small fortunes the past year and the natural place for them to look for investments and homes is in the west.

Let the public know that the tide of radicalism has turned here and that we are looking for capital to develop our great resources.

Let the world know that both capital and labor will be given a fair deal, and our future is assured.

State Banks Show Big Gain

Total deposits in the banks of the state of Oregon on March 5, 1917, were \$162,201,549.49, or an increase of \$35,461,469.51 over the amount shown in the report of March 7, 1916, according to a statement issued by S. G. Sargent, superintendent of banks, at Salem. The time and savings deposits during this period increased \$6,342,693.06 and the postal savings deposits \$552,046.44.

All banks and trust companies of the state showed resources amounting to \$209,320,826.50, or an increase of \$38,563,449.74 as compared with a year ago. This is the showing for the 177 state and 82 national institutions.

Since the call issued on November 17, 1916, total deposits of the state have decreased \$2,395,431.25. Of this amount the Portland banks lost \$2,283,143.42.

Continuing his statement, Mr. Sargent says:

"There has been a general tendency on the part of all banks to increase their loans. Loans on March 5, 1917, amounted to \$108,110,575.29, an increase of \$20,647,759.71 since the November statement, notwithstanding the fact that deposits during the latter period declined."

County Rodent Pest Campaign

Attention! Mr. Farmer:
Are you taking advantage of the opportunity to get the ground squirrel pest under control, offered by the co-operation of the United States Biological Survey, County Pathologist, County Court and local Farmers' Organizations? Every community in the county not organized should do so at once and thus get every farmer and orchardist who has a single squirrel on his place to help kill off this destructive pest. Co-operation and united effort is the only way any pest can be properly controlled. Do not say or think, "Let George do it, but rather, say, "It is a good movement and I am going to be public spirited and will do my share by buying enough poison to kill the squirrels off my own place and more if the circumstances warrant." If such a spirit should be maintained throughout the spring, summer and fall, there would be a great reduction in the number of squirrels. Continue another year and the following year you may rest from such labors. But keep at it, everlastingly keen at it, and the ground squirrel pest will soon be an incident of the past.

County Rodent Pest Campaign

Three and one-half tons of this barley, poisoned according to the formula which the government has used to eradicate the pest from one million acres of national forests, has been prepared and is now ready for distribution. Over half of this has already gone out. It will kill the squirrels if properly put out. It is sold you at cost, which is six cents per pound at the mixing plant at the Rogue River Fruit and Produce Association. Those living in a community not organized should take steps to form a pest club at once, but in the meantime, can secure poison at either the central plant in Medford or the nearest local organizations. Following are names of clubs formed and distributors of each: Rogue River Club, Rogue River Mercantile Co., Gold Hill, Martin's Drug Store, Phoenix, Phoenix Mercantile Co., Eagle Point Club, Geo. Brown & Son, Talent Club, Brown Bros. Store, Rush Club, Ed Smith, Central Point, Elden's Seed Store, Eastside Community Club, Harry Meriman, Valleyview Farmers' Club, A. H. Devenhill, Griffin Creek Club, J. R. Wilson.

Now is the time to put out the poison when the squirrels are hungry and the young are not born. When the green feed comes on they will slaken a little, but keep some out and they will soon be taking as much as usual again. Some who have already tried the poison barley, report excellent results, better than with any poison they have ever used. Because of its low cost everyone should take advantage of this opportunity. For further information and assistance in this work, call at the County Pathologist Office.

Oregon Potatoes Next To Lumber

Oregon's potato exports bring to the state yearly not less than \$1,400,000, or an average of 2 for every man, woman and child in the commonwealth, according to data compiled by Allan C. Hopkins of the University of Oregon school of commerce for the United States department of agriculture. All but 13 1/2 per cent of the crop raised in the state is exported.

Exports of the precious tuber, Mr. Hopkins finds, stand second only to those of lumber. In 1916, as shown by the report, 35,791 tons of potatoes

or 2,386 carloads were shipped out of the state.

Oregon's potato-growing area is given at approximately 55,000 acres. The average yield for the last ten years has been 129 bushels, almost four tons an acre. Through improved methods and the standardization of varieties, this figure is increasing and last year stood at 150 bushels. The yield varies, however, from 56 bushels in the dry area of Wasco county to 200 in the moist Coos county. Sixty-five to 70 per cent of Oregon's potato crop is used in the seed export trade. California is the great field for Oregon potatoes, but Texas and the whole southwest also demands large quantities and the tuber finds its way in large lots as far east as Chicago. In January and February of this year potato shipments out of the state have been especially heavy, reaching 1900 cars in January and 950 in February.

Oregon's potato farming is done on comparatively small tracts. The largest individual grower in the state is E. E. Morrison of Springfield, who last year had 60 acres planted. These small tracts contrast with the areas of 4000 acres in one stretch in California. Mr. Morrison intends experiment with irrigation this year. He believes he can overcome the ordinary perils of irrigation on potato land and hopes to increase his yield perhaps 50 per cent.

The maximum price to the farmer during the ten-year period was \$3.50 a hundred received during February, the minimum 75 cents and the average has been approximately \$1.90. The average cost of production is estimated at not more than 45 cents to 70 cents a hundred. Both the heaviest acreage, 65,000, and the heaviest average yield, 155 bushels, were reached in 1912. The price that year, however, was at the minimum.

The outlook for this industry in Oregon is bright, in the opinion of Mr. Hopkins. Big California buyers are reported ready to take all the good seed grown in the state. This, with the demand continuing from other states, will take care of the product of increased acreage next year.

Clackamas is the leading potato county of the state. Marion stands second, and others rank in the following order: Washington, Multnomah, Lane, Linn, Union, Coos, Yamhill and Umatilla.

Squirrel Poison Ready For Distribution

Mr. F. E. Garlough, assistant in the Biological Survey of the United States Department of Agriculture, has been engaged for the past two or three days in preparing the poisoned barley and will probably be kept busy for several days to come. A quantity of the poisoned grain is ready for distribution and can be obtained at the Rogue River Fruit and Produce Association. By having one central mixing plant it has been possible to prepare this poison at a minimum cost. The price to the farmers will be six cents per pound, cash on delivery.

Existing organizations should arrange to distribute this poisoned grain from some central place that will be most accessible to their members. Districts that are not already organized should do so at once in order to handle this in the most systematic manner.

For assistance in the organization of clubs and for other information call at the County Pathologist office, Medford.

\$1,000,000 Worth of Beans in Portland

Four solid trainloads of beans from the Orient, valued at over a million dollars and constituting the largest single movement of this commodity ever coming to the United States, have arrived in San Francisco to be transported by the Western Import Company to eastern markets. The Southern Pacific has already started one train of twenty-nine cars over its Ogden route to New York. Three others will be required for the total shipment, which amounts to 65,000 bags.

The consignment is being handled by the Western Import Company, which has been working for the last seven years to introduce them in America. They were brought here from Japan on the steamship Kotsu Maru.

The beans are of all varieties and their appearance here is one of the new developments that the European war has brought upon this country.

New Spray Bulletins

Four new spray bulletins have just been issued by the Extension Service of the Oregon Agricultural College and should be of interest to orchardists of this valley, who are engaged in these particular lines of fruit growing:

Extension Bulletin No. 193, Spraying apples and pears.
Extension Bulletin No. 194, Spraying prunes and plums.

Central Point Auto Co.

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Agency for Wright Ford Auto Truck
Clarence L. Lovern, Proprietor Phone: 21

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An Electric Motor will work harder and more steadily and give you less trouble than any horse or engine you can buy. We can furnish you, for less than the cost of a good horse, a Motor which will last a life time and give you not one moment's trouble. You won't have to feed it, and it costs nothing at all when it isn't working. It will do the work of six men at less cost for current than the wages of one. It will run day and night and turn out eight times the work of a horse, and it is More Reliable than Old Dobbin, too. It doesn't get tired, stop to eat, and never gets sick.

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Crisp, Sweet Breakfast Bacon
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Best Meal in the Rogue River Valley
For 25 cents
Can feed the biggest crowd in the shortest time of any restaurant or hotel in Grants Pass. Highest score by State Inspector of any Restaurant in Southern Oregon for Cleanliness and Hygienic Conditions.
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Comply With Law by using PRINTED Butter Wraps

According to the ruling of the Oregon Dairy and Food Commission all dairy butter sold or exposed for sale in this state must be wrapped in butter paper upon which is printed the words "Oregon Dairy Butter, 16 (or 32) ounces full weight," with the name and address of the maker.

To enable patrons of the Herald to easily comply with this ruling this office has put in a supply of the standard sizes of butter paper and will print it in lots of 100 sheets and upward and deliver it by parcel post at the following prices:

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|-----------------------------|--------|
| 100 Sheets, 16 or 32 ounces | \$1.25 |
| 200 Sheets, 16 or 32 ounces | 1.75 |
| 300 Sheets, 16 or 32 ounces | 2.25 |
| 500 Sheets, 16 or 32 ounces | 2.75 |

Send your orders to us by mail accompanied by the price of the paper and it will be promptly forwarded to you by parcel post, prepaid.

We use the very best butter paper obtainable and our workmanship is of the best. Let us have your next order and you will not regret it.

Central Point Herald
Central Point, Ore. Phone 28

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| Extension Bulletin No. 195, Spraying peaches. | Grain hay baled | \$18.00 |
| Extension Bulletin No. 196, Spraying cherries. | Alfalfa, baled | \$19.00 |
| These bulletins can be obtained free of charge of by addressing the Extension Service, Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Oregon. A limited supply is on hand at the County Pathologist's office. | Butter, creamery | 45c |
| | " country | 30c |
| | Eggs | 22c |
| | Steers | 6 1/2 to 7c |
| | Cows | 5 1/2 to 6c |
| | Hogs | 12c to 12 1/2c |
| | Lambs | 10c |
| | Ewes | 7c |
| | Yearlings, past | 5c |
| | Hens | 15c |
| | Broilers | .2 lb or less 30c |
| | Old cocks | 7c |
| | Turkeys No. 1, 17c | Dressed 21-23 |
| | Ducks (old) | 10c |
| | Ducks (young) | 10c |
| | Geese | 10c |
| | Potatoes | \$3.00 |