

**HOW**

**MATERIAL FOR BASEBALL BAT IS MADE PERFECT.**—The wood for making baseball bats is selected with much care. Experience has taught bat makers that second-growth ash makes the best bats. Even the kind of soil the wood grows on is important, for it determines whether the bat will be strong or weak. The best ash is said to be found in those sections of the forest where the trees grow in masses, forcing them to shoot straight toward the sky in an effort to get sunlight. Here are found the straight, clear-grained ashes, capable of withstanding tremendous blows.

The selected trees are split into billets, which are carefully inspected and shipped to the bat factories. There the billets are graded by timber experts, after which they start the seasoning process. The billets are about three and a half feet long and three inches square. They are piled in tiers so the air can circulate freely through them. This drying requires from one to two years. When the billets are bone-dry they go to the lathe room where a machine roughs out the bats. They next go to expert handle turners who shape them into the desired model. There are some 30 or 40 models or types of bats. Before completion the bats pass through 11 different lathes.—Pathfinder Magazine.

**HOW**

**SOME OF MOST POPULAR FLOWERS WERE NAMED.**—One of the most popular single flowers among patrons of florists, as well as among the fortunate recipients of the florist's wares, says the Mentor Magazine, is the fragrant carnation.

The origin of this name indicates that it means "flesh color," for it can be traced through the French to the Latin caro (carn-), meaning "flesh." The form of the word carnation is patterned after the Italian carnagione, "skin color." In the sixteenth century carnations were also called "incarnations" and "coronations." It may be seen, then, that the carnation was so named because of its color.

Gladiolus comes from the Latin diminutive of the word for "sword lily." The rhododendron was named from two Greek words, signifying "rose tree." Phlox is literal Greek for "flame" (from the color of some of the flowers) and corresponds to the German flammenblume, or "flame flower." Aster is literal Latin for "star," and survives in English in asterisk, which is the name for the "star mark" in typography (\*).

The daisy was named after the sun or "day's eye," coming from Anglo-Saxon words of that significance. A heliotrope is a flower that, from the Greek derivation of its name, "turns toward the sun"—in other words, it is a botanical sun dial. Chrysanthemum comes from the Greek words meaning "gold flower."

**How Tomahawks Were Made**

Although the American Indians originated the tomahawk they later imported them. The tomahawk as originally found among the Indians was made of deer horn or stone attached to a stout wooden handle with a piece of hide. The horn or stone was chipped out in the shape of a blade and sharpened. They used them to skin their trophies and for scappling human beings in time of war. But when the Europeans came over they found a more ingenious way of making tomahawks, and traded great numbers of them to the Indians. The European tomahawks were combined pipes and tomahawks. The handles were hollow and used as stems for the pipe bowls in the knobs opposite the blades.

**How Bottles Are Cleaned**

When the thermos flask wants cleaning the best way to do it is to put in enough vinegar to cover only the bottom of the flask; then add a small handful of eggshells, well crushed into small pieces. Then half fill the flask with cold water, and let it soak for a time—say an hour or two. Shake well to make the eggshell clean off any crust or grease; empty the flask, rinse it well with cold water and turn upside down to drip and dry.

**SAM'S VALLEY**

(too late for last week)

R. H. Burton, the local merchant, will build a new house on the 80-acre tract which he recently purchased from Mr. Henderlee.

We are glad to note the fact that the county road crews are in our vicinity, working the roads. We understand they will resurface a mile of the east and west road, from Dugan's corner east. They also are opening up a north and south road through the John Bigham place. This will make a great improvement in getting out from the Meadows district when finished.

Tom Wright is busy rounding up cattle for Earl Day. They will soon drive them to the mountains for the summer pasture.

Rufus Basom was a Sunday visitor at the McKinnis home. Mr. Basom is a cousin of Mr. McKinnis, and a former resident of Lane county, Kansas. He says the Rogue River valley is good enough for him and he intends to locate here in the valley.

Mrs. Deussenberry and children of Medford were calling on friends in the valley Sunday.

Mrs. John Conley was called to Myrtle Creek last week on account of the death of her father, at that place.

S. S. Dellinger, the Kach man, was calling on his customers this week.

John Conley is erecting a new barn on the place he recently bought, which was the old Conley homestead.

The weather has been rather torrid here the last few days. We hope to have the weather a little cooler when harvesting starts in earnest.

Mr. and Mrs. John Bigham are on a vacation and pleasure trip through Iowa, visiting relatives and friends. We wish them a pleasant trip.

—June 16—

John Halst of the forrest service, was a week-end visitor in the valley over Sunday.

Elmer Wright and family spent last Sunday at the Dead Indian Springs.

R. V. Williams returned last Thursday from San Diego where he has been for some time on a business trip.

Park Shelley of Medford was in the valley this week in the interest of the Insurance company he is with.

Miss Frances Fitzgerald has accepted a position in the Sam's Valley store as clerk, during her vacation. Miss Fitzgerald recently closed a very successful term of school at Savage Rapids, at which place she will again teach next year.

M. M. Abbott of Central Point was a Sunday visitor in the valley.

Grange meets Saturday evening and we hope to see as many in attendance as can possibly come, as there will be reports from the delegate to the State Grange. Also at this meeting it is planned to organize a Degree Staff for conferring the work which will add much to the pleasure of attending the meetings of the Grange.

Tourist travel is starting in earnest. Quite a number of cars passing through the valley daily on the way to Crater and Diamond lakes. We are getting good roads through this way now and it makes a nice drive out through the valley.

**WASTE PAPER NOT WASTED ANY MORE**

So huge are a railroad's paper requirements that waste of a single letterhead on an average of once a week by each of Southern Pacific's 94,000 employees would cost the company more than \$9,000 a year, according to V. R. Hunt, stationery storekeeper.

Each year the company's Pacific lines expend almost as much for paper used in conducting its correspondence as is spent for news print paper by the average large metropolitan newspaper. The bill for last year's stationery amounted to \$508,000, sufficient paper being purchased to fill 85 freight cars to capacity.

In the same period 364,425 pencils, 152,496 pens and 44,748 erasers were bought and used. Altogether the company carries in stock 5,700 items under the head of stationery supplies.

"Constant experimentation is being carried on," Plank said, "to develop new methods of stationery conservation. Waste has been practically eliminated in handling of paper and supplies.

"Old typewriter ribbon containers are used as desk pin containers in place of glass bowls which were easily broken. Typewriter oil is purchased in bulk and bottled in our store room. Scrap paper is sold and produces a revenue of over \$1,000 yearly, bottles for mucilage and oil are salvaged from our commissary department. Efforts are made to find practical money saving uses for every article which otherwise would be thrown away."

**FARM POINTERS**

**Tiling May Aid Orchard**

Unthrifty conditions in fruit trees in Oregon including dying of branch tips, failure to produce crops, and a sickly appearance in general, are sometimes due to poor drainage. If the water level is above the root system this condition exists, as the smaller feeder-roots cannot live. Some orchards including cherry and pear having good heavy foliage, do not produce even though good pollination and all plant food elements necessary are provided, according to experiment station recommendations. To insure proper planning and laying of the system a reliable drainage engineer is consulted, for the cause of this unhealthy conditions is often poor drainage which is remedied by tiling.

Warm, well lighted and well ventilated stables are essential to a high rate of production, says the Oregon experiment station. A sanitary barn has four to six square feet of window space for each cow. When cows are kept in the stalls most of the time, the barn is light enough to read in. Good ventilation is essential, but needs such arranged that the cows are not exposed to draughts.

Cherries picked too green result in an inferior Oregon product and cut down on the possible tonnage of the trees, reports the college experiment station. If left to ripen properly their weight is increased and the public is better satisfied. Cooperation with the field man of the cannery as to the time of picking rights this problem, for every cannery strives to produce a superior product.

Bracing Oregon fruit trees with small iron rods is a simple and effective method of preventing heavily loaded trees from splitting at the

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the experiment station has found. Holes are bored through main limbs on opposite sides, a short distance above the crotch, and one-half inch rods are driven in and clinched, causing the limb on one side to hold up the one on the other side. The trees soon grow over the ends of the rods, resulting in a permanent brace.

**Second Cover Spray Due**  
Time for the second cover spray

has arrived where recent warm weather prevailed, as the codling moth have laid large numbers of eggs on apple and pear leaves and fruit. The eggs will hatch in 8 to 16 days according to weather conditions, and the apples and pears need a good coat of poison before the worms come out and begin to eat.

The spray recommended by the experiment station is lead arsenate powder, 2 to 4 pounds combined with 100 gallons of water.

**Low Fares to California**

Reduced roundtrip summer fares are now in effect. Plan your trip to California and take advantage of them. Tickets with 16-day limit are on sale daily; also season tickets with Oct. 31 limit at slightly higher cost, permitting stopovers.

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