

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SATURDAY.
 A consolidation of the Medford Mail, established 1858; the Southern Oregonian, established 1892; the Democratic Times, established 1872; the Ashland Tribune, established 1896, and the Medford Tribune, established 1898.
 Official Paper of the City of Medford.
 GEORGE PUTNAM, Editor and Manager.
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ENTER THE FLY WITH DEATH ON HIS FEET.

At this season the housewife turns by instinct and with industry to the task of spring cleaning. It is well to have the house and the premises wholesome and sanitary against the coming warm weather. But the main item in the spring cleaning program should be—The elimination or minimizing of the housefly. This commonest of little pests is more formidable than the beast in the jungle or the serpent in the grass. Literally, death is on its feet. It is the world's most insolent, amazing and successful "butter-in." Its waits not for cards of invitation. With death on its feet, it is ready to invade the cottage of the laborer or the mansion of the rich. Given a noisome stable or a neglected garbage heap in which to breed, it gathers up the bacilli of a dozen germ diseases on its twinkling feet and carries those germs into your home to infect the milk, water and food. The time to combat the fly is now, before he wins a foothold. The way to combat the fly is not only to keep your premises clean and sanitary, but as well to see that your neighbor does the same thing in the way of confining his stable by-products and his garbage in a fly-proof can. If your neighbor is compelled to maintain an earth-closet, see that an air and water-tight receptacle is used. Community health is a matter of habitual co-operation between the municipality and its citizens. With regard to the typhoid-fly, that co-operation should begin right now!

EXTENDING SHIPPING PERIOD OF FRUIT

Two great lines of advance have been made in the shipping of fruit during the past years, both of which have very largely extended our markets, or rather so prolonged the life of our fruits that we have been able to reach a more extended area than formerly. These are, first, the pre-cooling process, and secondly, the more careful handling of fruit in the process of picking and packing.

The whole natural object of the fruit of the plant is the reproduction of the plant. It is the seed pot, the pericarp in which the embryo seed is protected until it has attained a stage at which it is capable of germination, at which stage the outer coating is of no further use, but rather detrimental, and it begins to slough off or dry up and fall away, leaving a ripened seed exposed. It is this process that we call ripening, and if it proceeds too far it becomes decay. Ripening, therefore, is the beginning of decomposition, and we all know how rapidly fruit will decay when it becomes ripe. In some cases, even a few hours work the difference. Now, the great object to be attained by the grower and the shipper is to stop this process at a certain stage, and keep it at that stage until it has passed into consumption. And this is accomplished by refrigeration. When fruit is brought from the orchard or vineyard it is at the height of the warm season, and it is heated through; the process of ripening, too is one of heating, and it continues until checked. In the refrigerator cars this checking takes from 36 to 48 hours, and therefore, the ripening process, the advance toward decay, is continued, for that time. By pre-cooling, however, this is checked in an hour or two, and so much added to the life of the fruit. In pre-cooling the fruit is exposed to cold air as soon as it is taken from the orchard, and then, in its cooling condition, transferred to the refrigerator car, and kept at a low rate of temperature until it reaches its destination. By this means some two days are added to the life of the fruit and two days means a much wider market.

EDITOR BROWN ISSUES SPLENDID NUMBER

The first cycle in the life of the Rogue River Magazine was rounded out with the present number and Editor Brown took occasion to give his patrons something very fine in the current number. The magazine is replete with cuts of local scenes, write-ups and advertising matter. It is one of the most creditable of the magazines as yet issued by Mr. Brown and should do its full quota toward advertising the valley and its resources.

Married.

In Jacksonville, March 16, 1910, by J. R. Neil, county judge, Edgar Paysen and Jennie E. Jones, both of Medford.
 At Jacksonville, March 16, 1910, G. H. Maasdam and Emma C. McKilligan, by J. R. Neil, county judge.
 Is your advertising program an expanding one—in the degree that you want your store, or enterprise, to expand? To widen our markets, by prolonging the life of our fruit, than any other that has been discovered or practiced in the many years in the packing and shipping fruit.
 Haskins for Health.

THE WEARING OF THE GREEN

Oh, Paddy, dear, and did you hear the news that's goin' round—The shamrock is forbid by law to grow on Irish ground. St. Patrick's day no more we'll keep; his colors can't be seen. For there's a bloody law ag'in the Wearing of the Green. I met with Napper Tandy and he tuk me by the hand And he said, "How's poor ould Ireland and how does she stand?" She's the most distressful country that ever you have seen; They're hanging men and women there for Wearing of the Green.

Then since the color we must wear is England's cruel red, Sure, Ireland's sons will ne'er forget the blood that they have shed. You may take the shamrock from your hat and cast it on the sod. But 'twill take root and flourish still, tho' under foot 'tis trod. When the law can stop the blades of grass from growing as they grow, And when the leaves in summer time their verdure dare not show, Then I will change the color I wear in my caubeen; But till that day, please God, I'll stick to Wearing of the Green.

But if at last our color should be torn from Ireland's heart, Her sons with shame and sorrow from the dear old soil will part. I've heard whispers of a country that lies far beyant the say, Where rich and poor stand equal in the light of freedom's day. Oh, Erin, must we leave you, driven by a tyrant's hand? Must we ask a mother's welcome from a strange but happy land, Where the cruel cross of England's thralldom never shall be seen. And where, thank God, we'll live and die, still Wearing of the Green?

Distillate vs Crude Oil In the Heating of Orchards

The time is now near at hand when a decision must be reached concerning the kind of fuel which is to be used for orchard heating in the prevention of frost injury. For some time past agents have been selling several types of pots and have contracted with many orchardists for large numbers, with the understanding that crude oil might be used as a fuel. It would seem that if any grower bought these pots and then contented himself with the statement that tank-run crude oil would burn in them, he has made a mistake. The average run of crude oil contains a considerable amount of water which has become mixed with the oil in pumping it from the wells to the storage tanks. Crude oil cannot be pumped directly through pipes. With the oil a certain amount of water must be pumped into the pipes so as to form a water jacket, and this water flows with the oil into the storage tanks. Crude oil may be used in connection with sawdust, shavings or anything that will give it body. Large wicks have also been used more or less successfully with certain grades of oil not running too high in the percentage of water mixed with it.

During last year a large number of tests were made with some oil kindly donated by the Southern Pacific company and taken from their storage tank at Ashland. In almost every case the oil pots did not burn more than an hour, and in many cases the pots boiled over in less than half an hour and extinguished the flame. These tests were made in the Fresno, Trantman and a home-made conical-shaped pot, and in no case was there any marked difference in the burning of the oil. In the matter of raising the temperature, which is the important thing, crude oil seemed to be a failure in the above tests. It is very true that some samples burned better than others, which, no doubt, was due to the fact that they were not taken or drawn from the tanks at the same time, and came from different levels.

Recently a few tests were made of oil which had been furnished by agents selling pots. The oil came from five-gallon cases, or cans, and it would be natural to suppose that this oil would prove more satisfactory than the ordinary tank run. However, after burning a short time, and consuming only a portion of the oil, the flame was extinguished by the oil boiling over. Furthermore, in order to light the pots it was found necessary to use gasoline as a starter. Even the agents in demonstrating the pots used gasoline.

Yesterday I made tests of crude oil and 28 degree distillate. These tests were made on the vacant ground near the Rogue River Valley depot, and were witnessed by a large number of interested people. In making the tests a gallon each of tank-run crude oil and 28 degree distillate were used. Instead of employing the patent types of oil pots, two ten-pound lard pails purchased from the Economy meat market were used. Exactly one gallon of each fuel was poured into each pail and ignited. It was necessary to use gasoline to start the crude oil, but the distillate ignited readily by saturating a small piece of paper and throwing it, lighted, into it.

The experiment began at 8:44 a. m. and at 9:19 a. m., or after 35 minutes, the crude oil pot went out; the distillate burned until 12:24 p. m., or for 3 hours and 40 minutes. While the crude oil was burning it spluttered and boiled in such a way that much of it was wasted; some of the oil being thrown at least two feet away from the pot, so that, after burning 35 minutes, fully one-third of the oil was gone, showing that had it burned until all the oil was used it would have lasted only 1 hour and 45 minutes. The distillate, therefore, lasted more than twice as long, and even at double the price of crude oil, is more economical. However, it was impossible to make it burn in order to determine exactly how long one gallon of crude oil would last.

lon, or 1/2-cent cheaper than when loaded in drums. One ton of distillate (300 gallons) costs at Oleum \$12. Therefore, a ton of distillate, laid down at Medford, will cost \$32.80 in tank cars, and the cost per gallon would be nearly 11 cents. Referring again to the matter of the drums, I may say that after the first shipment growers who purchase drums may get the oil from the tank cars at the 11-cent rate. It would be prohibitive to buy the distillate in any other way than in tank cars, but since provision must be made for handling the material in the orchards, it was thought that for many it would be cheaper to purchase the drums already filled with distillate than to go to the expense of having tanks made. Since distillate is volatile, the container, or drum, in which it is stored should be well made and provided with a tight-fitting cover.

Should Get Busy. Those who are interested in this matter should at once communicate with Mr. Garnett, who has made arrangements for handling the distillate and the drums. This is a matter of much importance and should not be delayed. If the quantity of distillate is considerable, it may be possible that some reduction in the freight rate may be made. As the matter stands now, the freight charge is nearly twice the cost of the oil at Oleum. However, Mr. Garnett has this matter in hand also, and as soon as he can determine how much distillate is wanted he may be able to make a better price per gallon. Please do not leave this important business affair until it is too late, and then expect to get fuel when it is needed. In ordering it might be well to estimate from 150 to 200 gallons per acre. P. J. O'GAR, Assistant Pathologist, United States Department of Agriculture.

POLICE IN QUANDARY OVER RIFLE DUEL

SPOKANE, Wash., March 17.—Police authorities of Spokane county and the state of Washington are in a quandary as to what action to take over a duel with rifles fought by Oliver A. Tooley, 73 years old, and Norris Diltz, 62 years of age, near Selkirk lake. Near here, a few days ago, when the former was severely wounded in the left arm. Tooley declares he will not prosecute his enemy. The duel was the culmination of a feud of long standing, the men having quarreled over political and religious questions for years, and finally fought over the ownership of a gate, which both claimed. Diltz had the gate in his possession when Tooley called to get it. Tooley carried a rifle and opened fire when he saw Diltz. The latter ran to the house, and, taking down his bear gun, fired from the window, the ball striking Tooley in the arm as he was about to level his rifle for the second shot at Diltz. The old man's arm was shattered and the attending physician says it will have to be amputated near the shoulder to save the old man's life.

NOTICE TO PAVING CONTRACTORS.

Notice is hereby given that the city council of the city of Medford, Oregon, will receive sealed proposals for paving of certain streets, a list of which is now on file at the office of the city recorder, giving widths and lengths of improvement, with asphalt, bitulithic and Granitoid pavements; other items entering into the improvement will be bid for separately as follows:
 (a) Foundation and wearing surface, per square yard.
 (b) Excavating, per cubic yard.
 (c) Curved concrete armored curb, per lineal foot.
 (d) Straight concrete curb, per lineal foot.
 (e) Furnishing and laying 6-inch cast iron drain pipe, per lineal foot.
 (f) Furnishing and laying 6-inch vitrified sewer pipe, per lineal foot.
 (g) For furnishing and laying 8-inch cast iron pipe, per lineal foot.
 (h) For furnishing and laying 8-inch vitrified sewer pipe, per lineal foot.
 (i) Catch basins, complete, each.
 (j) Standard monument cases, each.
 (k) Standard meter boxes, each.
 Each bid shall be accompanied by a certified check in the sum of 5 per cent of the amount of the bid for the work, payable to the city treasurer of the city of Medford.
 Any bidder who refuses to enter into a contract after it has been awarded will be declared irresponsible and the certified check forfeited to the city of Medford.
 The city reserves the right to re-

Medford Bakery and Delicatessen
 All kinds of Bakery Goods and Delicatessen. Lunches prepared for fishing and picnic parties. Satisfaction guaranteed.
 128 East Main.

ONCE MORE
 We can supply you with a good variety, including many kinds of
FRESH FISH
 OYSTERS, CLAMS, SHRIMPS, ETC.
 and from now on we hope to have at all times enough to supply our customers. Come and see what we have.
Rogue River Fish Co
 17 North Fir Street Phone Main 83.

Cooper's Sprays
 GIVE PERFECT RESULTS.
 Cooper, V1 and V3 tree sprays are the best and most scientific sprays in use today. V1 kills all pests on the tree while the tree is in the dormant state; V3 kills all pests on the tree while three is in bloom or leaf. Easy to handle, no clogging of the nozzle, no corroding the hands and face, always uniform, results guaranteed. This is the best, though not the cheapest, spray on the market today.
Glen Fabrick Agt.
 Medford Domestic Laundry Medford, Or.

BARGAINS for BUYERS
 104 acres, cleared, close to station, \$20,000.
 42 acres, cleared, two and one-half miles from Medford, \$9000.
 20 acres, in pears, half mile from Central Point, \$7000.
 40 acres, 25 acres in alfalfa and irrigated; beautiful view; \$9000.
 32 acres, bearing orchard, close in, \$24,000.
HUNTLEY-KREMER Co.
 214 Fruit Growers Bank Building

In Case of Sickness
 —PHONE 3641—
MEDFORD PHARMACY
 Near Post Office All Night Service Free Delivery

EMPLOYMENT AND BUSINESS CHANCES
 FOR SALE OR TRADE.
 Equity in 15 acres irrigated land in California.
 10 acres in 6-year-old vineyard in California.
 60 acres, 7 miles from Medford.
FOR SALE.
 40 acres near Woodville; a snap.
 20 acres, planted to trees, 2 1/2 miles out; a snap.
 Four-room house, furniture and two cows, \$650.
 Seven-room house, lot 91x200, \$3000.
HOUSES FOR SALE.
 3 and 4-room bungalows, \$2100.
 5-room bungalow, modern, \$2300.
 4-room cottage, \$1700.
FOR RENT.
 6-room house, \$20.00.
 5-room house, 1/2 acre, \$12.00.
 Twelve-room house, furnished.
 Five-room house.
 Six-room house.
 Girl for general housework, no washing.
 Three girls for general housework, \$1 per day.
 15 ranch hands.
 Two carpenters.
 One ranch hand, \$32.50 per month and board.
 One ranch hand, \$40 per month and board.
 Man and wife on ranch, house and wood furnished.
 Shepherd, \$35.
 Chambermaid, out, \$25.
HOMESTEAD RELINQUISHMENTS
 140 acres, price \$400.
 160 acres, price \$350.
WANTED.
 Man and wife, no children, woman to assist.
 25 Ranch hands.
 Chambermaid, out, \$25, room and board.
 Shepherd, one used to lambing.
 Have your house cleaning, carpets or rugs to clean, chimneys to clean or any other work, hour or day? I can furnish you the help; also suits cleaned and pressed.
E. F. A. BITTNER,
 208 Taylor & Phipps Bldg. Phone 4141

GILT EDGE INVESTMENTS
 88 acres fruit land 3 miles out; 50 acres pears, 1 to 5 years old; all under ditch; a good investment; \$226 per acre; good terms.
 14 acres, apples, Newtown and Spitz; nice 6-room house; modern improvements; one mile out; \$12,000; easy terms.
 Nice 7-room bungalow; 5 rooms finished; 100x168 foot lot; nice oak shade trees; high lot; a dandy home buy; only \$2350; \$500 will handle it.
 ONE ACRE of fine land, half set to 5-year-old fruit; nice 6-room house; east front; close to Main st.; only \$3500.
 A fine corner lot 60x150, improved, just off of Oakdale; a snap at \$1000.
 Take a look at our Ross Park lots. They are A No. 1; only \$350; terms to suit you.
 Nice 8-room bungalow, all modern conveniences; best resident district in city; close to Main street; only \$4500; terms; lot 50x200.
LET US SHOW YOU.
 128 East Main.
Wright & Allin
 128 East Main Street.
A. L. VROMAN
PLUMBING & HEATING CONTRACTOR
 No job too small, none too large. Twenty-five years' practical experience.
OFFICE
 113 SOUTH FRONT STREET.