

AXE SWUNG ON 16 BILLS

Governor Vetoes All Game Legislation of Session, Leaving Regulation to New Fish and Game Commission—Rogue River Bill on List.

SALEM, Or., Feb. 23.—Sixteen bills attempting to amend game code of 1910 out of all semblance of its former character met slaughter today at the hands of Governor West. The sixteen bills embrace practically all the bills introduced at the late session of the legislature relating to game. Among them is house bill 184, by Eggleston, prohibiting sale and shipment of fish caught in Rogue river.

Up to Commission.

The governor takes the position that the game code of 1909 was enacted at some expense of labor and effort to meet the requirements as they then presented themselves to the legislature that it was the clearest idea of the protection that should prevail as to game in all parts of the state. The governor does not maintain that this code was the wisest disposal of the game question protection, but takes a position that the new game and fish commission provided by the legislature at the session just adjourned is especially qualified and it will be one of the most important duties to take up the game protection question in the various counties with the idea of arriving at an able disposal of it.

The game commission will be in a position to impartially study the conditions in each of the counties and the complaints regarding the game laws in each of the counties may be filed with the commission. This can be taken up for investigation from an important viewpoint and suggestions made as to the revision of the game code "schedule by schedule" just as an impartial tariff commission would suggest to the national legislature the revision of tariff laws. The governor contends that the game commission was created with that especial purpose in view as one of its clearest duties and such better shelter revision as those various vetoed bills suggest is dangerous, to say the least unwise.

Sixteen Bills Killed.

The bills vetoed by the governor include house bills 68 by Representative Fouts of Multnomah, relating to duck shooting; 196 by Thompson, relating to trout fishing; 217 by Chatten relating to salmon fishing in the Willamette river; 267 by Chambers, relating to the shooting of fowl from a skiff; 208 by Thompson, relating to the shooting of ducks; 184, prohibiting the sale and shipment of fish caught in the Rogue river; 260 by Mahoney, relating to the sale of game; 354 by the Douglas county delegation, relating to the fishing in the Umpqua river; 415 by Beals relating to fishing in certain Tillamook county streams; and 315 by Church, relating the hunting game in Union and Wallowa counties.

The senate bills vetoed are 77 by Senator Chase, regulating the shooting of wild geese; 253 by Senator Merryman relating to salmon in the Klamath river; 296 by Senator McCulloch, relating to ducks in eastern Oregon; 261 by Senator Merryman, authorizing the game warden to destroy certain wild animals; and 390 by Senator Chase, protecting game fowl in certain coast counties.

COURTMARTIAL FOR FITTING MULE IN EYE

VANCOUVER BARRACKS, Wash., Feb. 23.—For "maliciously striking a government mule in the eye" with his fist, Charles Brown, a private, has been court martialled, dishonorably discharged from the service and sentenced to confinement at hard labor for three months. He began his sentence today.

Mabel Talliferro's Divorce.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 23.—Mabel Talliferro today refused to discuss the report that she intended to sue her husband, Frederick Thompson, for divorce. Miss Talliferro has virtually retired from the stage and has leased an apartment here. She is a Catholic and it is reported she has prevented her so far from seeking a divorce.

Seven Killed in Russia.

PERM, Russia, Feb. 22.—Seven persons were killed and 32 badly injured today when a passenger train burned at Volnesenka. An exploding lamp fired the train after it was wrecked and the passengers slowly roasted in the debris.

Haskins for Health.

MARCH FIRST COLONIST DAY

Every Man, Woman and Child Expected to Write Letters East to Some Friend Upon This Date Inviting Journey Westward.

PORTLAND, Or., Feb. 23.—"Colonist day" has been fixed for March 1. On that date each man, woman and child in the northwest is expected to write a letter to some friend in the east or middle west, asking them to come to Oregon, Washington or Idaho during the period of low rates westward which will be in effect from March 10 to April 10.

The special effort on March 1 has been originated by the publicity department of the Harriman lines in the northwest and from the Portland headquarters will go out a great number of folders specially issued for "Colonist day." These folders are to be enclosed in the letters written to eastern friends. They will tell of the advantages of living in the west and urge those addressed to make a change.

Thirty-six communities in Oregon, Washington and Idaho that have participated in the Harriman lines' booklet plan of advertising will be sent folders, 5000 going to each place. It is felt that if the people of the different towns respond to the plan of "Colonist day" that the campaign for new citizens will be very successful and that a decided impression will be made upon many thousands of easterners who may thus be attracted to the Pacific northwest.

"It all depends how the people take hold of it," explained William Bittle Wells of the Harriman home-seekers' bureau, which decided to try the novel plan. "If the various cities of the northwest enter into the spirit of the thing and carry it out as it is intended, I have no doubt great good will result from it; otherwise, we must not expect too much. Our people will show their good intentions by distributing the special folders, designed to attract the eye of the one who wants to change his location and a consignment of 10,000 folders will also be sent to Omaha to see if they cannot be put to good use there as well."

ARE YOU INTERESTED IN A GOOD INVESTMENT?

One hundred acres Butte Creek bottom, under irrigation, perpetual water right. All for apples or peaches can make big money raising onions, celery, tomatoes and all kinds of vegetables; big money in subdivisions; lots a new townsite and the railroad; all under new wire fence; can be bought for one-half the price of adjoining land. Buy from owner and save the commission. Address Box 35, Medford, Or.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will apply to the city council of the city of Medford, Or., at its regular meeting on March 7, 1911, for a license to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in quantities less than a gallon at its place of business at No. 31 South Front street, in said city, for a period of six months.

D. S. RAUCLIFF & CO.

POLK'S OREGON AND WASHINGTON

State Gazetteer and Business Directory.

Just issued for 1911-12, is the most complete work of the kind ever published. It contains an accurate business directory of every city, town and village in Oregon and Washington, and the names and addresses of country merchants and professional men, lumbermen, etc., who are located adjacent to villages; also lists of government and county officers, commissioners of deeds, state board statutory provisions, terms of courts, names of postmasters, postoffices, express, telephone and telegraph offices, justices of the peace, hotels, daily and weekly newspapers, besides much other information useful to all classes of business and professional men. A descriptive sketch of each place is given, embracing various items of interest, such as the location, population, distances to different points, the most convenient shipping stations, the products that are marketed, stage communication, trade statistics, the nearest bank location, mineral interests, churches, schools, libraries and societies. An important feature is the classified directory, giving every business arranged under its special heading, thus enabling subscribers to obtain at a glance a list of all houses manufacturing or dealing in any particular line of goods. The work generally is compiled to meet the wants of the business community and is so thorough as to deserve their liberal patronage. Price \$9.

R. L. POLK & CO., Seattle, Wash.

Lime-Sulphur—Its Use as a Fungicide and an Insecticide

—By—
Prof. P. J. O'Gara, Pathologist. Written especially for the Medford Mail Tribune.
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NINTH INSTALLMENT.

The Self-Boiled Lime-Sulphur Wash. The preceding chapters have mainly dealt with the commercial brands of lime-sulphur solution which are found on the market, as well as the home-made article boiled by the fruit grower himself. We have tried to impress upon the reader the fact that in the Rogue River valley the commercial or home-boiled lime-sulphur solutions should not be considered as a summer spray. It has been shown that outside of the peach fruit spot and the mildews, which attack few fruits seriously, there are no other troubles making the use of a lime-sulphur spray necessary in the orchards of the Rogue River valley during the growing season.

The peach fruit spot disease is primarily a disease of the young wood and buds of the peach tree, and it is from the infections on the wood that the disease spreads to the fruit during the following season. The leaves are also injured by the fungus and the effect produced is such as to give the leaves the appearance which we call "shot-holed." The fungus killing small spots in the leaves which subsequently fall out. Since the diseased condition of the young wood is produced by infection which takes place in the late fall after the rains begin, it is evident that fall spraying with the proper fungicide is the correct method of preventing infection. However, it often happens that trees are not sprayed in the fall, and in order to avoid serious infection of the fruit, some summer spraying must be done. It is for this spraying during the growing season that the self-boiled lime-sulphur mixture is advised. I wish to repeat that the use of the commercial lime-sulphur solution is a dangerous thing except in such weak solutions as to make it border on the impractical. There may be some who will differ with the writer in this matter, but in hundreds of tests that we have made, it has been shown that at a strength of 1 to 75, that is, one gallon of commercial lime-sulphur solution (20 degrees Beume test) to 75 gallons of water, considerable injury to foliage was frequently observed. Naturally, the amount of injury varied with the time of application, whether early or late in the season, as well as with the climatic conditions during the time of application and for some time thereafter. It may be stated that peaches, apricots and Japanese plums all come in the same category so far as danger from foliage injury by commercial lime-sulphur spray is concerned. I wish to caution the peach growers of this district not to take too literally a signed statement which the writer finds on page 25 of the July, 1910, number of Better Fruit regarding the matter of lime-sulphur as a summer spray for peach blight. The statement is: "If lime-sulphur is used as a summer spray, a stock solution registering 20 degrees Beume should be diluted 1 to 25." A strength of 1 to 25 borders on the dangerous for apples, but for peaches it should be considered "murder." If fruit growers will take the trouble to inquire as to what happened in a certain district in Oregon where lime-sulphur at a strength of 1 to 25, was used as a summer spray for apple scab, they will find that serious injury resulted in a number of orchards. Of course, such injury can always be ascribed to weather conditions, but since weather conditions enter in as a prominent factor, we should not neglect this in making recommendations as to the strength of the spray.

How Self-Boiled Lime-Sulphur is Made.

The self-boiled lime-sulphur, as was previously stated in this bulletin, was first used as early as 1833, and was recommended by Dr. William Kenrick for mildew of the grape. In the year 1885, William Saunders also recommended its use as a fungicide. However, it was not until 1901 that W. M. Scott, now of the United States department of agriculture, began to seriously consider the matter of controlling the brown rot of the peach by summer treatment with a fungicide. His results were published in 1907, and the present status of the self-boiled lime-sulphur mixture is due entirely to him. The self-boiled lime-sulphur mixture is a combination of lime and sulphur boiled with only the heat of the slaking lime and is primarily intended for summer spraying as a substitute for Bordeaux mixture and the commercial and home-boiled lime-sulphur sprays which injure both foliage and fruit, especially the peach, apricot and Japanese plums. The reason why the self-boiled lime sulphur mixture does not injure the delicate foliage of fruit trees is because it is really little more than a mechanical mixture of lime and sulphur, and if properly made, contains very little, or perhaps none, of the higher sulphides of lime, namely, calcium tetra-

sulphide (CaS4) and calcium pentasulphide (CaS5). The formula for the self-boiled mixture is as follows: 8 pounds of good unslaked lime, 8 pounds flour or flowers of sulphur, 50 gallons of water. Using the same proportions as given in the above formula, the mixture can best be prepared in rather large quantities, enough for 200 gallons at a time, making the formula read: 32 pounds of lime, 32 pounds of sulphur, 200 gallons of water. By using the larger formula, sufficient lime is present so as to get enough heat by slaking to produce a violent boiling for a few minutes. The lime should be placed in a barrel and enough water poured on to almost cover it. Eight or ten gallons should be about the right quantity. As soon as the lime begins to slake the sulphur should be added after first putting it through a sieve so as to break up the lumps. The mixture should be constantly stirred and more water added as needed to form a thick paste at first, and then gradually a thin paste. The lime will supply enough heat to boil the mixture several minutes. As soon as it is well slaked, water should be added to cool the mixture and prevent further cooking. It is then ready to be strained into the spray tank, diluted to 200 gallons total mixture, and applied to the trees.

In making the mixture, considerable care should be given to the boiling. Five to 15 minutes are required for the process, according to whether the lime is quick acting or not. Some limes are so sluggish in slaking that it is difficult to obtain enough heat from them to cook the mixture at all, while other limes become intensely hot on slaking and care must be taken not to allow the boiling to proceed too far. If the mixture is allowed to remain hot 15 or 20 minutes after the slaking is completed, the sulphur gradually goes into solution, combining with the lime to form sulphides which are injurious to peach foliage. It is therefore, very important, especially with hot lime, to cool the mixture quickly by adding a few buckets of water as soon as the lumps of lime have slaked down. The intense heat, violent boiling, and constant stirring, result in a uniform mixture of finely divided sulphur and lime, with only a very small percentage of sulphide sulphur. The amount of water required to make the best mixture depends largely upon the lime. Some grades of lime respond quickly and take a large quantity of water, while others heat up slowly and are easily "drowned" if too much water is added at once. Hot water may be used to good advantage in preparing the mixture with slow slaking limes, but with quick acting lime hot water is not necessary, and is likely to bring too much of the sulphur into solution. The intense heat of slaking is such as to break up the particles of sulphur into a very finely divided state, such as would be obtained by precipitation, and the violent boiling makes a good mechanical mixture out of the lime and sulphur. The mixture may be kept for a week or more without deterioration, but should be thoroughly stirred before using.

In applying the self-boiled lime-sulphur mixture, a spraying outfit equipped with a good agitator should be used. The mixture settles to the bottom of the tank, and unless kept thoroughly agitated cannot be evenly applied. For a power sprayer the propeller type of agitator is most suitable. The agitator of the small hand sprayer or barrel sprayer outfit does not give the best results. When the small outfits are used frequent stirring, or agitating, by hand will be found necessary. One more point which should not be overlooked is the straining of the mixture. It is best to use a sieve with 20 meshes to the inch in order to remove the coarse particles of lime which would tend to clog the spray nozzle. However, in straining, all the sulphur should be worked through the strainer instead of being thrown away. It is the finely divided sulphur which acts as the fungicide, and, as far as possible, it should be retained in the mixture. When we come to the treatment of the peach blight disease in one of the following chapters in this bulletin, complete directions will be given as to the characters of the disease and the time for applying fungicides.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

The blacksmith business of the firm name of Carly and Elliott have this day been dissolved by mutual consent, Carkey retaining the business will hereafter be run by Hugh Elliott who will collect all outstanding accounts and pay all bills contracted by the old firm. 289
Haskins for health.

CITY NOTICES.

RESOLUTION.

Be It Resolved by the City Council of the City of Medford, Oregon: That there be and hereby is called a special election in and for the City of Medford, to be held on the 13th day of March, 1911, between the hours of 9:00 o'clock a. m. and 5:00 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of submitting to the qualified electors of said city, for their approval or rejection, the following entitled amendment to the charter of the City of Medford:

1. An amendment to the charter of the City of Medford, providing for a board of registration, and its duties and the registration of voters.
2. An amendment to the charter of the City of Medford, amending section 72 thereof, providing for an increase of the bonded indebtedness of said city to the extent of \$30,000, said sum to be used for the sole purpose of making improvements in the water system of said city and paying for trunk, sanitary and storm sewers, hereafter or hereafter constructed by said city.
3. An amendment to the charter of the City of Medford, amending section 72 thereof, providing for an increase of the bonded indebtedness of said city to the extent of \$8000, said sum to be used for the sole purpose of the improvement of the fire department of said city.
4. An amendment to the charter of the City of Medford, amending section 72 thereof, providing for the retraction of a sinking fund for the purpose of the retirement of the bonds of the City of Medford.
5. An amendment to the charter of the City of Medford amending section 87 of said charter, providing for repayment of amount paid by purchasers at sales of property for delinquent assessments in said city in case the sale is vacated, set aside, or declared void by any court.

The following named persons are hereby appointed judges and clerks of said election:

First Ward: J. W. Ling Judge, D. T. Lawton Judge and clerk, L. L. Damon Judge and clerk.
Second Ward: Joe Derry Judge, Chas. P. Talent Judge and clerk, Wm. Ulrich Judge and clerk.
Third Ward: P. W. Cholgrin Judge, J. Summerville Judge and clerk, H. H. Lorimer Judge and clerk.
The following are hereby designated as the places for holding said election.
First Ward: Hall over Haskins Drug store.
Second Ward: Hotel Nash sample rooms.
Third Ward: City Hall.
It is further resolved that the recorder of said City of Medford be and hereby is ordered to give notice of said election in the manner provided by the charter in the case of annual elections of said city.
The foregoing resolution was passed by the city council of the City of Medford, Oregon, on the 16th day of February, 1911, by the following vote:
Merrick absent, Watt aye, Wortman aye, Emerick aye, Eifert aye, and Miller aye.
Approved February 16th, 1911.
W. H. CANON, Mayor.
ROBT. W. TELFER, City Recorder.

NOTICE OF ELECTION.

Notice is hereby given that a special election will be held in and for the city of Medford on March 10th, 1911, for the adoption or rejection of those certain proposed charter amendments to the charter of the city of Medford, set forth in the foregoing resolution. Said election to be held at the time and places designated in said resolution.
ROBT. W. TELFER, City Recorder City of Medford.

NOTICE.

J. D. McArdle will arrive in Medford the 25th inst. with plans and specifications for his bank and garage to be built on Oakdale avenue, Medford. Contractors are invited to bid. Mr. McArdle can be seen at the Nash hotel.

TALENT Real Estate FOR SALE

A fine tract, quarter of a mile from Talent, 8-room house, good barn; 300 trees. Price \$4,000; terms given.
Good business opportunities and locations, all paying.
A 66-acre tract, 5-room house and large barn, 3 miles from Talent, partly cleared and lots of good wood on place; must be sold soon; will go for \$1100.
A 60-acre tract, water to irrigate same; has a 5-room house and barn to hold 6 head of horses, implements to run the place, and a wagon. This place put up 20 tons of hay last year, and no water was used. Price, \$3900, half down.
A 74-acre tract, 2 1-2 miles from Talent; good 8-room house and large barn; 8 acres under ditch and in alfalfa and garden land; 34 acres under plow, and trees; 20 acres of orchard, of which 5 acres are in bearing; good terms and easy payments.
A 14 1-2 acre tract, lies entirely in city limits; has 9-room plastered house, good barn, well and power for irrigation of whole tract. Partly set of trees; easy terms.
For plenty of other bargains call or address
G. A. Gardner
TALENT, OREGON.

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