

### WARS EXIGENCIES PRODUCING MANY FREAKS IN FOOD

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 17.—War stringencies have called forth a number of unusual foods, among them a bread made largely of potato flour, artificial protein cakes, green home meal preparations, together with innumerable foods manufactured in the laboratory in tabloid form. So soup cubes, pudding powders, meat essences and vegetable extracts—all ways more or less prominent in the kitchen of the European housewife—have, according to reports from the belligerent countries, received a tremendous stimulus through the war. War may create scarcity of the articles on a community's accepted menu, and, yet, there may be plenty of food about for those who eat it. For example, there may be an abundance of snails and grasshoppers on hand while a people, thoughtless of these delicacies, starve for meat. Showing somewhat of the range of foodstuffs when we consider the world by and large, a bulletin just given out by the National Geographic society at Washington enumerates a few of the freak foods enjoyed in other countries. It reads:

**Freak Human Appetites**  
"There is no accounting for the freaks of human appetites. The Roosevelt story of how he got the best work out of the men with sharp-fledged teeth by promising them the choicest bits of raw hippopotamus and rhinoceros steak for speed in skinning, will be recalled by many who read the articles in the magazines at the time of his African expedition. Captain Robert H. Bartlett, commander of the Karlok, which carried Stefansson to Arctic waters, says that on his return from Herald Island to northern Siberia he found raw polar bear meat tasting better than any piece of resistance he had ever eaten in the home country. "The Frenchman likes his snails and wonders how anyone who accepts oysters can refuse them. In Canton, China, rats sell for 50 cents a dozen, and a dog steak brings more per pound than a leg of mutton. The Chinese mandarin pays \$30 a pound for the birds' nests from which his soup is concocted. In parts of the West Indies the palm worm is stewed in fat, while certain African tribes are as fond of caterpillars as an American is of reed birds on toast. The Turks are as disgusted with oysters as we are with the fish, the Corsican relishes.

**Eating Earth Common**  
"Eating earth, or geophagy, is a common thing in many parts of the world. In some parts of Europe a batter is made of fine clay and in other regions various kinds of earth are sold in the open market. The Persians use some varieties of soil in making their sweetmeats, while in Mexico the eggs of certain species of flies are used by the Indians in making food paste which is regarded as a great delicacy. "Some of the Arctic tribes allow their fish to decompose when it becomes to them the same savory delicacy that Limburger or Harzer cheese is to us, while, in point of true fragrance, the palm remains to the fish. The Arabs, and many other of the near eastern peoples, prepare their bread in sheets almost as thin as tissue paper and find these crisp, tasteless things pleasing. In Central America, where creeping things are regarded as clean and reasonable, the lizard, the iguana, forms a choice article of food. Among the tribes of southern Russia, mare's milk, soured into an acid, strong-tasting beverage, constitutes the chief article of diet, and the westerner, who at first finds it nauseating, comes to form a strong attachment for this drink. In Syria, Mesopotamia and in Palestine, the locust now and again graces the table in a roasted condition, and those who have eaten him pronounce his meat full of the most acceptable flavor."

**AMERICANS DEVELOP AFRICAN GOLD MINES**  
LONDON, March 17.—American financiers, headed by Adolph Lewisohn & Sons, have arranged with London capitalists to develop extensive gold bearing properties of the Far Eastern Rand, South Africa. The project involves the expenditure of several million pounds. This is the first time that American capital has been sought for the exploitation of the Rand mining industry. On account of the war, it was not possible to raise sufficient funds from English sources. The new American capital supplements that of German banks and financiers, who, prior to the war, played an important part in that region.

### KEEP SOIL BUSY GROWING CROPS IN SMALL GARDENS

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 17.—Even the smallest back yard may be made to yield a supply of fresh vegetables for the family table at but slight expense if two or three crops are successively grown to keep the area occupied all the time, according to the garden specialists of the U. S. department of agriculture. People who would discharge a clerk if he did not work the year round will often cultivate a garden at no little expense and then allow the soil to lie idle from the time the first crop matures until the end of the season. Where a two or three-crop system is used in connection with vegetables adapted to small areas, a space no larger than 25x70 feet will produce enough fresh vegetables for a small family. Corn, melons, cucumbers and potatoes and other crops which require a large area should not be grown in a garden of this size. Half an acre properly cultivated with a careful crop rotation may easily produce \$100 worth of various garden crops in a year.

**When to Work Soil.**  
If the garden was not broken in the fall it should be plowed in the spring as soon as the frost is out of the ground. Small areas may be worked with a spade, pushing the blade into its full depth and turning the soil to break up the clods. Heavy soils should never be worked when wet. Overzealous gardeners, ready to seize the first warm spell as a favorable opportunity to go out and work the heavy clay soil before it is dry, are not only wasting their energy, but are doing a damage to the soil from which it will take years for it to recover. To determine when heavy soils are ready for plowing a handful of earth should be collected from the surface and the fingers tightly closed on it. If the ball of compacted earth is dry enough for cultivation, it will fall apart when the hand is opened.

A garden spot near the house is often more desirable than a plot which is in better till but located at an inconvenient distance. A garden which is near the house will receive many a spare hour of care from adults and children which would otherwise be wasted. Where there is ample room for the selection of a garden site, the slope of the land should be carefully considered. A gentle slope towards the south is most desirable for growing early crops, while it is a decided advantage to have the plot protected on the north and northwest by either a hill, a group of buildings or a board fence.

Drainage of the garden is of great importance. The land should have sufficient fall to drain off surplus water during heavy rains and yet not so steep that the soil will be washed or gullied. The surface should be nearly level so the water will not stand in hollows. Where the natural slope of the land does not provide a sufficient natural drainage, ditches may be dug or a tile drain put in. This will prevent waste water from the adjoining land from washing over it. Such water may carry weed and grass seed into the garden, which are later culled out with difficulty.

**How to Fertilize.**  
The soil in the average back yard is not only lacking in plant food, but also has been packed until it is hard and unyielding. To loosen up

### Got Rid of My Corns With Magic "Gets-It"

**Simplest Corn Cure in the World—No Pain, No Fuss. New, Sure Way.**

When corns make you almost "die with your boots on," when you've soaked them and picked them and sliced them, when corn-swelling has become a torment, when you've tried salves, and tapes, bandages, and plasters that make your corns grow faster, just hold your heart a moment and figure this. Put two drops of "Gets-It" on the corn. It dries at once. You can put your shoe and sock on right over it. The corn is done. It makes the corn come off clear and clean. It's the new, easy way. Nothing to stick or press on the corn. You can wear smaller shoes. You'll be a joy-walker. No lard, no trouble. Accept no substitutes. "Gets-It" is sold by druggists everywhere. 25¢ a bottle, or sent direct by E. Lawrence & Co., Chicago, Ill.

Sold in Medford and recommended as the world's best Corn Remedy by Leon B. Haskins.

such soil and make it suitable for garden produce requires that careful attention be given to its preparation. After spading the enclosure thoroughly, the upper three inches should be made fine with the use of hoe and rake. Stones and rubbish should be removed and clods of dirt broken. The surface should be made even and as level as possible. It may then be marked off for planting in conformity with the general plan of the garden.

**Commercial Fertilizer.**  
On many soils it is advisable to apply commercial fertilizer, especially phosphate, in addition to the manure. An application of 300 to 600 pounds of acid phosphate to the acre is usually sufficient. If additional potash is needed, which is often the case with sandy soils, this may be economically supplied in the form of wood ashes. If the wood ashes are unleached they should be distributed over the garden, using 1000 pounds to the acre. If they have been wet or leached, 2000

be applied after plowing or working with a spade and distributed evenly over the surface and later worked in with a hoe and rake.

**NOTICE**  
Precincts Medford North Main and West Medford register now at the Mail Tribune office.

pounds should be used. An application of 100 to the acre of nitrate of soda may be used in the spring to start the plants before the nitrogen in the manure has become available. It should be borne in mind that commercial fertilizers will not yield good results unless the soil is well supplied with humus. Soil or other vegetation which has overgrown a garden spot may be used to advantage. It should be turned under with a plow or a spade and will aid in lightening the soil and providing humus.

# United States 'Balanced' Tires

**At Last—the 'Balanced' Tire**  
The greatest forward step ever made in pneumatic tires

On January 8th, in the Saturday Evening Post, we announced that at last we had made pneumatic rubber tires more like other dependable articles of merchandise.

Stop and analyze this statement—"more like other dependable articles of merchandise."

Unless backed up by results, it would be almost commercial suicide for a tire manufacturer to make such a statement.

Now we are ready to tell you the reason for this fearless confidence in our tires—the reason for the gigantic sales increases in our tires since September last.

Many months ago we finally worked out and began producing the completely "balanced" pneumatic tire—the heretofore unattainable goal of every tire manufacturer.

To be 100 per cent. efficient, a tire must be absolutely "balanced"—that is, the rubber tread and the fabric carcass of the tire must give equal wear.

**'Balance' the tire maker's goal**

To have perfect 'balance' the rubber tread must have enough resiliency to absorb road shocks that tend to disintegrate the fabric, and still must have the toughness to give long wear.

Too much toughness reduces resiliency; too much resiliency sacrifices toughness.

Full, complete tire efficiency demands a 50-50 'balance' of the rubber tread and the fabric carcass—neither may be stronger nor weaker than the other.

**This is the goal we have reached**

By producing this complete 'balance' between resiliency and toughness in the tread, and between fabric and rubber in the carcass, we have secured 100 per cent. efficiency in United States Individualized Tires, or absolute 'balance'.

Since September, sales have increased steadily month by month up to the recent highest increase of 354 per cent.—this tells the story.

**United States Tire Company**  
'Nobby' 'Chain' 'Ucco' 'Royal Cord' 'Plain' "INDIVIDUALIZED TIRES"

# SATURDAY, 18th

Mr. Thomas Bates of A. E. Anderson & Co. of Chicago will be with me with two trunks of the very latest novelties and staple wools

Now is the best opportunity to make your selection for your Spring Suit

## GUS, THE TAILOR

Remember One Day Only SATURDAY, 18th

### STOP CATARRH! OPEN NOSTRILS AND HEAD

Says Cream Applied in Nostrils Relieves Head-Colds at Once.

If your nostrils are clogged and your head is stuffed and you can't breathe freely because of a cold or catarrh, just get a small bottle of Ely's Cream Balm at any drug store. Apply a little of this fragrant, antiseptic cream into your nostrils and let it penetrate through every air passage of your head, soothing and healing the inflamed swollen mucous membrane and you get instant relief.

Ah! how good it feels. Your nostrils are open, your head is clear, no more hawking, snuffling, blowing, no more headache, dizziness or struggling for breath. Ely's Cream Balm is just what sufferers from head-colds and catarrh need. It's a delight.

### Bargains in ROSES

260 Three-year-old Caroline Testout

Roses for sale at a bargain. The finest roses in Medford from the best rose hedges in the city. The Caroline Testout is a perpetual bloomer, large pink roses and the best hedge or street rose for this climate.

**Pierce, the Florist**

SYNOPSIS OF THE ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE

### Hartford Accident and Indemnity Company

of Hartford, in the state of Connecticut, on the 31st day of December, 1915, made to the Insurance Commissioner of the State of Oregon, pursuant to law:

CAPITAL	\$500,000.00
Amount of capital paid up	
INCOME	
Net premiums received during the year	\$2,362,659.43
Interest, dividends, and rents received during the year	78,968.39
Income from other sources received during the year	1,651.12
Total income	\$2,443,278.94
DISBURSEMENTS	
Losses paid during the year, including adjustment expenses, etc.	\$525,757.20
Commissions and salaries paid during the year	692,140.26
Taxes, licenses, and fees paid during the year	47,407.95
Amount of all other expenditures	302,588.98
Total expenditures	\$1,568,903.60
ASSETS	
Value of stocks and bonds owned (market value)	\$1,292,900.00
Loans on mortgages and collateral, etc.	190,000.00
Cash in banks on hand	577,875.30
Premiums in course of collection written since Sept. 30, 1915	551,911.07
All other assets	23,602.66
Interest and rents due and accrued	26,300.83
Total assets	\$2,961,790.86
Less special deposits in any state (if any there be)	8,345.00
Total assets admitted in Oregon	\$2,953,445.86
LIABILITIES	
Gross claims for losses unpaid	305,581.14
Amount of unearned premiums on all outstanding risks	1,118,091.2
Due for commission and brokerage	122,766.8
All other liabilities	36,012.55
Total liabilities	\$1,782,451.7
Total premiums in force December 31, 1915	\$2,179,662.6
BUSINESS IN OREGON FOR THE YEAR	
Gross premiums received during the year	\$21,327.37
Premiums received during the year	5,475.57
Losses paid during the year	2,774.60
Losses incurred during the year	9,011.60

HARTFORD ACCIDENT AND INDEMNITY COMPANY.  
By N. R. Moray, Vice-President and Gen. Manager.  
Statutory resident general agent and attorney for service: J. J. Dennis, Portland, Oregon.  
R. A. HOLMES, Agent, Medford, Oregon.

SYNOPSIS OF THE ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE

### Sterling Fire Insurance Co.

of Indianapolis, in the State of Indiana, on the 31st day of December, 1915, made to the Insurance Commissioner of the State of Oregon, pursuant to law:

CAPITAL	\$850,000.00
Amount of capital paid up	
INCOME	
Net premiums received during the year	43,352.09
Interest, dividends, and rents received during the year	77,271.80
Income from other sources received during the year	9,061.02
Total income	\$129,685.21
DISBURSEMENTS	
Net losses paid during the year	\$128,155.80
Dividends paid on capital stock during the year	42,500.00
Commissions and salaries paid during the year	29,570.89
Taxes, licenses, and fees paid during the year	28,591.37
Amount of all other expenditures	34,422.23
Total expenditures	\$263,240.29
ASSETS	
Value of stocks and bonds owned (market value)	\$160,668.35
Loans on mortgages and collateral, etc.	1,197,382.17
Cash in banks on hand	100,382.17
Premiums in course of collection written since Sept. 30, 1915	29,669.84
Interest and rents due and accrued	25,435.99
Total assets	\$1,523,934.15
Less special deposits in any state (if any there be)	18,062.34
Total assets admitted in Oregon	\$1,505,871.81
LIABILITIES	
Gross claims for losses unpaid	\$ 29,968.89
Amount of unearned premiums on all outstanding risks	206,089.10
All other liabilities, exclusive of capital stock of \$850,000	16,192.00
Total liabilities, exclusive of capital stock of \$850,000	\$262,249.99
Total premiums in force December 31, 1915	\$57,980.72
BUSINESS IN OREGON FOR THE YEAR	
Total insurance written during the year	\$101,670.00
Gross premiums received during the year	1,350.55
Premiums returned during the year	1.05
Losses paid during the year	1.05
Losses incurred during the year	1.05
Total amount of insurance outstanding in Oregon Dec. 31, 1915	147,405.00

STERLING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.  
By Edw. D. Evans, President.  
Statutory resident general agent and attorney for service: J. J. Dennis, Sherlock Bldg., Portland, Ore.  
R. A. HOLMES, Agent, Medford, Oregon.

1 Easy to Handle  
2 Costs Less  
3 Always the Same

# LILLY'S SOLUBLE SULPHUR

(COMPOUND)

You Sprayed For Scale Last Season, And Yet You Failed. Why?

DON'T BLAME THE SPRAY. You can't buy any spray today under U. S. laws unless it comes with a "Guarantee for It." For the outstanding spray, SOLUBLE SULPHUR has been "guaranteed" by experiment station tests. What a spray will do for you will be plain. Three times over in one letter of tests, say nothing of the years of success the country over who thousands of tests made, should convince any intelligent man that the spray is right.

IT IS RIGHT. IT DOES THE WORK.

SEND FOR OUR 1916 SPRAY BULLETIN. It tells everything about scale, and how to SCALE AND SCALD. Write for yours. Ask your dealer.

LILLY'S Seattle and Portland