

What Ails You?

Do you feel weak, tired, despondent, have frequent headaches, coated tongue, bitter or bad taste in morning, "heart-burn," belching of gas, acid risings in throat after eating, stomach gnaw or burn, foul breath, dizzy spells, poor or variable appetite, nausea at times and kindred symptoms?

If you have any considerable number of the above symptoms you are suffering from biliousness, torpid liver with indigestion, or dyspepsia. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is made up of the most valuable medicinal principles known to medical science for the permanent cure of such abnormal conditions. It is a most efficient liver invigorator, stomach tonic, bowel regulator and nerve strengthener.

The "Golden Medical Discovery" is not a patent medicine or secret nostrum, a full list of its ingredients being printed on its bottle-wrapper and attested under oath. A glance at these will show that it contains no alcohol, or harmful habit-forming drugs. It is a fluid extract made with pure, triple-refined glycerine, of proper strength, from the roots of native American medicinal forest plants. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Proprs., Buffalo, N. Y.



Dry Farming

The fifth Dry Farming Congress and Exposition will be held in Spokane, Washington, October 3-6, 1910. There can be no question but that the influence of this body has enhanced development in the dry farming districts of this and other countries; through its careful and systematic work along educational lines, it has overcome prejudices against this form of agriculture and has shown that the systems advocated will increase the annual average production of every acre now under cultivation. The phrase "dry farming" is rather elastic as well as ambiguous. Specifically, there is no such thing as "dry farming." As applied to western conditions it means soil culture under a limited rainfall; the conservation of soil moisture and fertility; growing drought resisting plants; systematic tillage. In so far as the Congress has exploited these ideas it merits support and encouragement.

Horses' Sense of Smell

The horse has a wonderful sense of smell. No matter how hungry he may be he will leave mostly hay untouched in his manger; and though thirsty will reject water that is objectionable to his sense of smell. He will likewise refuse to drink out of a bucket which may have some offensive odor to it.

His intelligent nostril will widen, quiver and query over the faintest bit offered by the fairest of hands, with coaxings that would make a mortal shut his eyes and swallow a mouthful of a gulp. A mare is never satisfied by either site or whinny that her colt is really her own until she has a certified nasal proof of the fact.

Blind horses have been known to show signs of anger when a stranger approached them, which shows that they have good sense of smell. Blind horses, as a general thing, will gallop wildly about a pasture without striking the surrounding fence, their scent informing them of its proximity. Others will, when loosened from the stable, go direct to the gate or bars opened to their accustomed feeding grounds, and when desiring to return, after hours of careless wandering, will distinguish one outlet and patiently await its opening.

Home Eggs Best for Hatching

Farmers too generally save eggs from the entire flock for hatching. This is fatal to the best results. The best layers, those commencing early and keeping it up while eggs are highest, begin in spring to take a much needed rest. About the time when the hatching season begins, the hens that have not laid an egg all winter begin business, and by using their eggs for hatching, the resulting chickens are from the poorest instead of the best layers.—Missouri Dairy.

Fish for Roosevelt Dam

The reclamation service has been advised by the government bureau of fisheries that during this summer or fall a consignment of fish will be forwarded for planting in Roosevelt dam. The fish will include thousands of specimens of black bass, croppie, perch and catfish, and will ultimately provide Phoenix with as splendid a fishing resort as can be found in the entire west.

To Clean Wall Paper

You can remove grease spots from wall paper with blotting paper and a hot flatiron. Put the blotting paper over the stain and press it with the hot iron. By this process the stain will be transferred to the blotting paper. Other stains may be removed from wall paper by rubbing them with a piece of bread a day old or with a piece of flannel dipped in dry oatmeal.

Dog Waits at Prison Door

York, Pa.—After a vain effort to save its master and mistress from prison, a big black dog owned by Mr. and Mrs. Amos Paul of this city, cannot be induced to leave the vicinity of the jail where they are confined.

Detective Pickles, who went to arrest the pair for disturbing the peace, was savagely attacked by the animal as he attempted to lead his prisoners away.

When the dog had been quieted it followed at the heels of the Pauls to the county jail, and when the barred doors closed upon them sat down to await their reappearance.

Wireless Pocket Apparatus

A wireless telegraph apparatus was exhibited recently by the inventor, Prof. Cerebotann, the priest in charge of the Munich parish, during a scientific lecture before an audience of persons engaged in the various branches of scientific investigation.

The instrument consists of a wooden base with the letters of the alphabet thereupon arranged in a circle. A small metal indicator swings on a pivot in the center, so adjusted as to respond to the wireless dot and dash currents and spell out the messages. The apparatus is simple and somewhat larger than the ordinary card case.

What She Swallowed

Mrs. "Jack" Gardner of Boston has taken up the Audubon Society's war against the "Merry Widow" hat, says the Washington Star.

"That hat is the worst omnivorous creation that the milliners have yet given us," she said at a recent dinner. "The number of things required to trim the hat is frightening. Its appetite, in fact, reminds me of a police court episode. A detective was testifying in the case of a woman shoplifter whom he had arrested in her bedroom.

"And your honor," he said, "when I told her the charge she turned her back on me and swallowed a purse, six suits of silk underwear, a silver candlestick, a chaffing dish, and—"

"Rubbish! Are you crazy?" the magistrate interrupted.

"Excuse me. What I mean to say, your honor," exclaimed the detective, "is that she swallowed the pawn tickets."

Oregon Can Grow Fine Tea

J. O. Stemmler of Myrtle Point, Oregon, has demonstrated that tea can be grown successfully in Coos county. On his ranch outside that city, where the climate is milder than on the coast, he has for several years grown fine crops of tea.

He secured from the government Japanese tea plants and had no trouble in making the crop thrive and produce well. Mr. Stemmler also is able to cure the leaves and make a fine product which is used by himself and friends.

He says that the only reason why tea cannot become a commercial crop in this country is the fact that help is needed to pick the crop and is too expensive to compete with the coolies of Japan and Ceylon.

TIMELY HINTS FOR FARMERS.

A Lesson in Intensive Farming by R. H. Forbes, Director and Chemist of Agricultural Experiment Station

University of Arizona, January 15, 1907.
Just west of Yuma, Arizona, in the alluvial flood-plain of the Colorado, lies a little farm of 72 acres which on May 1, 1906, was virgin cottonland, covered with a growth of brush and cactus bushes. The original purpose of the tract was for planting selected varieties of alfalfa, cotton, corn, sorghum and wheat. The U. S. Department of Agriculture from the Old World. The experiment station, May 2, the ground was leveled, and on May 20 the work of leveling, bordering and irrigating the tract and the planting of 150 pairs, was completed.

THE PLAN OF WORK.
Recognizing, however, that a farmer with his living to make, meantime, cannot afford to wait for an orchard to come into bearing, it was planned in this tract for quick returns between the tree-rows, thus putting the work on a possible basis from the start. The crop plan of view. In order to economize around the irrigating ditches were so placed as to coincide with the rows of trees, thus utilizing space otherwise usually wasted. The tract was divided by the borders into bands, for the most part one-half an acre in size. Irrigating water from the Colorado Valley P. & I. Canal was obtained in the customary manner and E. L. Crane, himself a Yuma Valley farmer, undertook the care of who is, as well as in the intensive character of the work planned, this "farm" is the opposite of the average holdings of this locality. The prevailing crops of the region are alfalfa, corn, barley, and sorghum, generally raised in large fields, with the cost of leveling and planting being given to vegetables and fruits. Within the cost of leveling and planting, the cost of leveling, bordering and planting is high, rarely being less than twenty dollars an acre. Current prices for labor and teams. Moreover, the cost, exclusive of maintenance of the government irrigating system, now under construction will be about \$2.50 an acre annually for ten years. To meet these and other heavy items of expense in connection with the establishment of a farm in this region, intensive crops of a more remunerative character than those now in vogue, are essential. It was, therefore, an object lesson in intensive farming, these financial aspects of the general situation that this cultural work was planned.

RESULTS OF WORK.
The soil of our tract, a warm, sandy loam, well adapted to gardening operations, was leveled, bordered and leveled at a cost of \$17.20 an acre, considerably less than the average for the locality, reckoning the cost of men and teams at current rates. In addition, barbed wire and posts for fencing cost \$10.16, lumber for building a pump, a drive well point and pipe, a water-siphon pump and a barrel, \$15.15; a small lumber two-room house, including the cost of a carpenter, \$12.75; and a brush-rod shelter for horses, about \$5.00. Only skilled labor employed in leveling, bordering and ditching the ground, and for part construction of the house, is included in the above estimates, as the common labor of the ordinarily would be, and in this case, was furnished by the farmer himself. It costs an average of \$2.50 an acre annually for ten years. To meet these and other heavy items of expense in connection with the establishment of a farm in this region, intensive crops of a more remunerative character than those now in vogue, are essential. It was, therefore, an object lesson in intensive farming, these financial aspects of the general situation that this cultural work was planned.

THE CROPS.
The crops selected for the season of 1906 were Early Rose potatoes, White Bermuda onions, Rocky Ford cantaloupes, watermelons and berries. Squatter (variety) tomatoes, and alfalfa, besides a few hills of watermelons and sundry vegetables.
The produce was marketed in Yuma with the exception of tomatoes, which, for the largest part, were exported to Tucson and Bisbee. The following statements for the various crops are on the basis of net cash returns to the small farmer, who with an average family of five and a team of horses is assumed to do the work required, as outlined below. Items necessitating cash outlay, as seed, irrigation water, and crates are deducted from gross returns. Water costs an average of 50 cents for irrigation per acre for the crop grown. The yields in certain instances are low, due to the unimproved condition of the soil, which, like desert soils in general, was low in nitrogen and organic matter. Some small sandy areas also affected yields locally.

White Bermuda onions: 47 acres. Seed planted Feb. 28, 1906. Crop matured about June 1. Yield, 200 pounds of dry onions per acre. Highest price, 25¢ per pound. Lowest price received, 15¢ a pound. Entire crop marketed in Yuma.

Cash outlay, returns:	
Seed.....	\$ 2.88
4 irrigations to seed bed and 3 irrigations in field about 4.50	
Stacks and sundry, about.....	2.96
200 pounds of onions at 25¢.....	\$75.00
Net cash returns, not deducting labor.....	\$71.24
Not deducting labor.....	\$71.24

Early Rose potatoes: 21 acres. Seed potatoes planted Feb. 19, 1906. Beginning to show April 13. Crop all harvested June 15. Yield, 200 pounds. Highest price, May 21, 5¢. Bulk of crop, 24¢. All marketed in Yuma.

Cash outlay, returns:	
250 pounds seed-potatoes and freight on same.....	\$ 8.86
Irrigating water, 4 irrigations used as fertilizer.....	2.96
2 irrigations for crop.....	.50
Fertilizer for same, including the expense.....	1.00
200 pounds of potatoes at 25¢.....	\$75.00
Net cash returns, not deducting labor.....	\$71.24
Not deducting labor.....	\$71.24

Rocky Ford cantaloupes: 15 acres. Seed planted Feb. 19, 1906. Beginning to show April 13. Crop all harvested June 15. Yield, 200 pounds. Highest price, May 21, 5¢. Bulk of crop, 24¢. All marketed in Yuma.

Cash outlay, returns:	
150 pounds seed-potatoes and freight on same.....	\$ 8.86
Irrigating water, 4 irrigations used as fertilizer.....	2.96
2 irrigations for crop.....	.50
Fertilizer for same, including the expense.....	1.00
200 pounds of potatoes at 25¢.....	\$75.00
Net cash returns, not deducting labor.....	\$71.24
Not deducting labor.....	\$71.24

The amount of labor required for the crop itself was about 15 working days, with team 15 days. The same number of men and teams on the west half of the potato ground was given 17 irrigations. Bermuda grass, in some cases, furnished the seed for such an extent as subsequently to require 25 days labor for cleaning up the acres so fertilized. Although the larger part of the crop came from the seshania fertilized portion of the potatoes, this method of enriching the soil proved very costly, 27 days man, time and 15 days team-work being required to put the seshania under and 25 days man, time and 15 days team-work being required to put the Bermuda grass. Nevertheless, the labor entailed could easily have been diminished by a careful farmer, as the Bermuda grass was done in January when other work was not urgent.

been canned, 1850 pounds. Total crop of 2280 vines, 1841 pounds of 14 pounds, gross, to the vine. Highest prices received, 30¢ for a single pound on June 10. Bulk of first-class crop sold during July in Tucson and Bisbee markets, at 15¢ to 15¢ 1/2. In Yuma, second-class crop sold locally down to 2¢.

Cash outlay, returns:	
Seed.....	\$ 1.22
4 irrigations to seed bed and 3 irrigations in field about 4.50	
Stacks and sundry, about.....	2.96
200 pounds of onions at 25¢.....	\$75.00
Net cash returns, not deducting labor.....	\$71.24
Not deducting labor.....	\$71.24

*Not including \$14.00, failed to collect. Until the last of June this crop required but little labor. During the shipping season, however, four persons were employed on about half time in picking, packing and shipping for the crop. The entire labor requirements for the crop were, men's time, 85 days; women and boys, 38 days; and team 10 days. The lowest demand upon labor being during July. Two of Champion and Barrow's Quarter Century yielded about equally well, both being of the dwarf bushy sorts best adapted to this climate. Barrow's mature was used under the double row, otherwise the amount was unfertilized once by the muddy irrigating water used.

Rocky Ford cantaloupes: 15 acres. Seed planted March 29, 1906. Cold, backward season resulting in this stand equal to about three-fourths of an acre. Crop picked July 1 to Sept. 7. Yield 200 dozen, sold locally at from 30¢ to 1.50 a dozen.

Cash outlay, returns:	
1 pound seed.....	\$ 1.00
16 irrigations to seed bed and 16 irrigations cantaloupes at 5¢ to 1.00.....	\$112.00
Net cash returns, not deducting labor.....	\$111.00
Not deducting labor.....	\$111.00

The labor on this crop was not, but in this case labor consuming, because of the inconvenient arrangement for marketing. There were not enough men to pick the crop, and the women and boys, and 2 days team, not otherwise included.

The crop was fertilized with barnyard manure in about three-fourths of the hills, and as stated above, the amount was unfertilized once by the muddy irrigating water used. Watermelons and sundry small items of produce were sold locally to the amount of \$22.00 for irrigating water. The labor required was, man's time, 14 days and team nine days, which is rather high labor requirements for this class of crop. The size of the field under consideration, and the use of machinery. This crop is a 1000 a ton, base, which has been the price this season, represents a cash return of not less than \$120.00 for the crop, but this may be used to feed the team employed on the place, provide for more than sufficient for that purpose, since a stack of about three tons remains at the end of the season. The manure from this source, being free from Bermuda grass seed, was especially valuable for fertilizing a part of the crop grown.

Warning Notice

To whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that the Italy Group and other claims and New Group in mine claims, situated in Sonora, Mexico, District, Yuma county, Arizona Territory, are under contract or bond to parties working the same and that neither the mines nor the owner thereof will be responsible for any labor or debt contracted or incurred sustained by any employer or employee in working said property, and that no employer or employee is the agent of the owner for any purpose, and that all operatives engaged in such service at their own risk and that no debt or claim of debt is valid against said mining claims or their owner.

WM. H. MACK,
Mack's Landing, Yuma County, Arizona Territory.
Dated April 23, 1910. (May 5, 1910.)

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