

AGENTS and SOLICITORS I have the greatest...
newly patented article, carried in pocket. Send
me in stamps for sample to Pocket Door Lock Co.,
80 Mohawk Bldg., Portland, Oregon.

MOHAIR WOOL and HIDES.
Write Today for Prices
THE H. F. NORTON CO.
313 and 315 Front St. PORTLAND, ORE.

KODAKS AND KODAK SUPPLIES
Write for catalogue and literature. Developing
and printing. Mail orders given prompt attention
Portland Photo Supply Co.
140 Third Street PORTLAND, ORE.

MOHAIR Send for prices and
shipping tags.
THEO. BERNHEIM CO.
247 Ash St., Portland, Ore.

Wester FARMS, ACREAGE
CITY REAL ESTATE AND HOMES
330 Railway Exchange Building, Portland, Or.

BELMONT AUTO SCHOOL
You get the most thorough instruction in driving
and general work that can be provided, also
the latest work, full press and layout.
Fully equipped machine shop and school
rooms. Tuition \$15 cash, \$40
per month. BELMONT AUTO SCHOOL &
REALTY COMPANY.
East 23d and Morrison, Portland, Or.

INSIST UPON WESTERN MANTLES
Kerosene
L. A. KLEIN & CO., Inc., Distributors
25 Front Street Portland, Ore.

BOYNTON FURNACES
Most economical and effective for house
and school heating.
J. C. BAYER FURNACE CO.
Front and Market Sts. Portland, Or.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

**KILL YOUR MOLES, GOPHERS
AND OTHER RODENTS**
Whitney's Rodent Torch will do the work.
Fully tested at Lewis and Clark Fair and O.
A. C. Address
M. T. WHITNEY, Chitwood, Or.

GOLDEN WEST
COFFEE, TEA SPICES
BAKING POWDER
EXTRACTS
JUST RIGHT
CLOSSET & DEVERS
PORTLAND, ORE.

The confidence felt by farmers and
gardeners in Ferry's Seeds to-day
would have been impossible to feel in
any seeds two or three years
ago. We have made a
science of seed
growing.
FERRY'S SEEDS
always do
exactly what you
expect of them. For sale
everywhere. **FERRY'S SOIL SEED**
ANNUAL Free on request.
D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.

Know His Business.
"What you want to do is to have
that mudhole in the road fixed," said
the visitor. "That goes to show," re-
plied Farmer Cornstossel, "how little
you reformers understand local
conditions. Live purty nigh paid off a
mortgage with the money I made
haulin' automobiles out o' that mud-
hole."—C. H. H. H.

Hard to Live Up To.
An example of greatness thrust
upon one is an eleven-year-old boy
living in Hamilton avenue, Yonkers.
His name is George Washington. He
was born on Christmas day and
christened on Easter. The lad sings
in the choir of St. Andrew's Me-
morial church.

Not a drop of Alcohol
Doctors prescribe very little, if
any, alcohol these days. They
prefer strong tonics and altera-
tives. This is all in keeping
with modern medical science.
It explains why Ayer's Sar-
saparilla is now made entirely
free from alcohol. Ask your
doctor. Follow his advice.

Unless there is daily action of the bowels,
poisonous products are absorbed,
causing headache, biliousness, nausea,
dyspepsia. We wish you would ask your
doctor about correcting your constipation
by taking laxative doses of Ayer's Pills.
—Made by the J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.—

FARM AND ORCHARD

Notes and Instructions from Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations
of Oregon and Washington, Specially Suitable to Pacific Coast Conditions

CARE OF DAIRY CALVES.

Professor F. L. Kent, of the department of dairying at the Oregon Agricultural college, sets forth in a carefully prepared paper the best method of caring for dairy calves. He has prepared a very complete set of directions which should be used in guiding the dairyman in caring for his calves to the best advantage.

One of the weak points of dairying is the usually unsatisfactory condition of the growing dairy calf. The pot-bellied, unthrifty calf so often met upon dairy farms is really a travesty upon the industry. There is no excuse for this. If proper methods are employed, excellent calves can be grown upon skim milk. Care, however, must be exercised from the time of birth; even before birth careful preparation should be made for this event. Every dairy barn should be supplied with one or more rooms, well-lighted, well-ventilated box stalls. Shortly before the cow is expected to freshen she should be placed in a box stall that has previously been thoroughly cleaned. If this stall has been much used as a hospital stall it should not only be thoroughly cleaned but disinfected as well. For this purpose a two per cent solution of Croelin, or one part of corrosive sublimate to two thousand parts of water may be used. Use clean straw for bedding. Permit the calf to remain with its dam for about twelve hours, after which take the cow to her regular stall and allow the calf to remain in the box stall for a few days if the stall be not needed for other purposes. It is considered not a good practice to allow the calf to remain with its dam longer than twelve or twenty-four hours. By leaving a calf with a heavy milking cow for longer period than this it is liable to cause a serious shrinkage in milk production. About six hours after taking the cow away, milk her out clean and give the calf not to exceed three pounds of this freshly drawn milk.

It is a good plan whenever practicable to milk the cow three times a day for a few days and give the calf about three pounds of the freshly drawn milk at each milking. For the first week the calf should be fed three times daily and the whole milk should be continued until the calf is three weeks old; after this substitute for one-half pint to one pint of skim milk for the whole milk. In about a week or ten days the calf should be getting all skim milk. The change should be made very gradually. Even at this age unless the calf is very large and thrifty it should not be fed more than 10 or 12 pounds of milk daily. The skim milk should be fed at blood temperature and sweet. Milk directly from the separator while it is yet warm is the best to feed. Feed also from perfectly clean vessels. Unclean milk pails are the skim-milk calf's greatest foe.

As the calf grows and develops the milk ration may be gradually increased until from 12 to even 20 pounds per day may be fed. The latter quantity, however, is the maximum. In fact the calf should be watched closely and upon the very first appearance of scours or a tendency to bloating the quantity of milk should be immediately reduced.

Keep the calf in a clean pen that is frequently cleaned out and bedded with bright straw. A calf stanchion should be constructed so that each calf in the pen can be fastened in a separate stanchion while being fed. Construct it with a trough in front which may be utilized in feeding grain. When the calf is from two to four weeks old it will manifest a desire to take some solid food. Nothing is better at first than equal parts of bran and whole oats. Feed a very little of this immediately after giving the milk and while the calf is still confined in the stanchion. After a little when the calf eats the grain readily the bran may be omitted and whole oats given. This is one of the very best grain rations for calves for several reasons. First, oats are rich in fat, which takes the place largely of the butter fat in whole milk; the chewing of the oats assists in the development of the masseter muscles; the hull of the oat stimulates the developments of the rumen and in a mechanical way assists in the digestion of the casein.

A rack should be provided in the pen so that hay may be fed. The best cured, brightest hay should be selected. A mixture of clover and meadow-grasses is probably the best calf hay, but vetch and oats, or alfalfa, are also good. It is an excellent plan to supply a little kale, roots or silage. Succulent food in some form is very essential for the health and thrift of a growing calf. The method outlined is for the winter management of the calf. A spring calf should be fed in the same manner, but allowed to have the free range of a nicely sodded pasture. Shade and also an abundance of clean water should also be provided. The essential requirements for the

Foolishly Expunged.
I remember a passage in Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield," which he was afterwards fool enough to expunge: "I do not love a man who is zealous for nothing."—Samuel Johnson.

Lofty Structure.
Next to the Washington monument the new Pilgrims' monument on Cape Cod, Massachusetts, which is 272 feet high, is the loftiest structure of solid masonry on this continent.

growing of a good, healthy, thrifty skim-milk calf are a clean pen or lot; milk fed sweet, warm and from clean vessels, regularly fed in not too large quantities; whole oats as a supplemental grain food with well cured hay and some succulent feed with winter rations. By the observance of these simple rules a skim-milk calf will be a delight to behold and the scrawny, impoverished little creatures which are so much in evidence at times will no longer mar the landscape of the modern farm.

PRESERVING POSTS AND POLES

By Prof. G. W. Peavy, Department of Forestry, Oregon Agricultural College.

In the greater part of Oregon there is still such an abundant supply of timber that little thought has been given to economy in its use. The exhaustion of the timber resources of the East, together with the rapid increase in population in the Northwest, are rapidly producing conditions which will materially increase the value of all classes of wood. With the decreasing supply and increasing demand the price of the commodity must, of necessity, advance. Consumers of wood will naturally be forced to make use of poorer grades of material or else resort to means of prolonging the life of the stuff employed.

In line with the idea of increasing the usefulness of timber by prolonging the period of its utility, the Oregon Agricultural college, through its department of forestry, has installed a plant for the preservative treatment of fence posts and other farm timbers which are used in contact with the ground. The equipment consists of two galvanized iron tanks, one cylindrical in form, 3 feet in diameter and 3 1/2 feet high, and the other rectangular in form, 3 feet wide, 3 feet high and 8 feet long. The smaller tank is provided with a series of steam coils of inch pipe in the bottom. This is the hot bath tank. The other is the cold bath tank. The preservative used is commercial creosote.

All timbers treated are peeled and thoroughly seasoned before the preservative is applied. Fence posts, for example, are placed in the hot bath tank, with the temperature of the creosote raised to 215 degrees Fahrenheit and allowed to remain about five hours. The fluid is kept to a level which reaches just above the point where the post sets even with the surface of the ground. At the completion of the hot bath the posts are placed in the cooling tank for two or three hours. In this treatment the average fence post should absorb about two quarts of the preservative.

To make the reason for the application of the preservative clear, it should be understood that decay is due to the action of low forms of plant life known as bacteria and fungi. Familiar examples of fungi are the rot-stools, which grow on damp, rotten logs, and the punks or brackets which are seen on the trunks of trees in the woods. These outside forms, however, are not the cause of the decay. They are the fruiting bodies which bear immense numbers of spores—dust-like particles corresponding to the seeds of higher plants. These spores find lodgment in dead portions of a tree or in down timber, and when moisture conditions are right begin to grow. The growth of the fungus in the interior of the wood consists of long, thin, film-like white threads, which, by repeated branchings, eventually penetrate the entire structure of the wood. So much of the wood fiber is eaten away or changed in composition that its strength is diminished. The texture becomes brittle and disconnected, and the wood is commonly spoken of as "rotten."

The simplest way of prolonging the life of timber which is exposed to the attacks of fungi is through reducing the amount of moisture in the wood. It is common knowledge that green fence posts decay quickly. This is due to the fact that moisture conditions favor the action of the fungi. Hence, as a matter of economy, posts and poles should never be placed in the ground unless they are thoroughly seasoned. However, since seasoned wood gradually absorbs moisture from the soil, some means of preventing fungus action on moist wood is desirable. That is the office performed by the liquid used in timber treating. It poisons the food supply of the bacteria and fungi which produce decay.

Experts in the forest service estimate the average life of all fence posts used in the United States to be about eight years. With proper preservative treatment this life may be increased by fourteen years, giving a total service of twenty-two years for the treated posts. In other words, a treated post will last nearly three times as long as an untreated one. Setting a well-treated post saves the cost of setting three untreated ones as well as the price of two posts. This involves a business proposition which should be considered by the hog-growers and ranchers of the state.

She'd Been in Europe.
"I'm afraid the ship might run into an iceberg." "That danger, auntie, is very remote." "Well, give the captain a dollar, anyhow, and then he'll be extra careful."

The Reason.
Daughter—There ain't anybody come in for dinner today, ma. Landlady (grimly)—No; this is the day that they all promised positively to pay.—Puck.

FASHIONS OF THE MOMENT.

At that, while to the short woman they grant height, since they are very narrow, and the tall on that account must not adopt them as millinery for the matinee.

SUMPTUOUS! sumptuous! sumptuous! What I tell you three times must be true, and this is the word which best expresses the new silks dedicated to coronation year, writes our special London correspondent. Eighteen-carat gold, the most artistic of designs, and the finest of fiber go to the making of the multi-colored silken brocades which we shall delight to honor, and which will, no doubt, with equal fervor, delight to honor us in the coming season, which has almost come. Simple designs in gold, somewhat oriental in effect, are interwoven upon foundations as soft and pliable as gauze, yet thick and solid enough for the making of frocks unfined. In contrast to this there is a very much entangled and very elaborate pattern with flowers entwined on waving lines of gold, and there are further conventional and floral devices in gold and silver on dark or light foundations. The special attraction of most of the new silks is their double width, and for the contrivance of the straight, narrow frock it bessems us to acknowledge this gratefully. Crepe de chine is again an established favorite, either plain or printed, or interwoven with gold, and gold plays its part on gauze, and on grenadine, and on charmeuse. Altogether, when you come to investigate a selection of the silks of the hour you will cordially indorse my verdict that sumptuous is the one and only possible description.

What we shall do with these silks remains to be seen, but, of course, they are primarily dedicated to the service of the court train or to the evening dress of our greatest demand, for we are to foot it merrily in 1911. On the whole it will be an economical purchase, the gown of good silk, since it may be relied upon to outwear the gown of muslin or chiffon by at least a dozen times. A tunic and bodice of one of the brocades opening at one side of the front to show an under-skirt of lace, and made with a short-waisted bodice with a little lace about the décolletage, with sleeves and bodice cut in kimono fashion—will represent the most patronized style, further elaborate possibilities being supplied by flat or round gold cords and tassels.

This reminds me of a strange coiffure which was my neighbor at the theater the other night. This was a flatly rolled turban of hair with a thick gold cord resting about an inch above the eyebrows and terminating in two tassels above the left ear. The effect was definitely curious and almost as definitely Turkish.

Fashion is hot with the Oriental spirit. All the best theater cloaks are of Oriental embroidery, bordered with fur for the present, and liable to be denuded of it at any moment, while much favor is still shown to pine-patterned cotton as a foundation for day blouses veiled with nylon. Far newer than this latter, however, are the patterned ninos which are inspired by the work of the Roumanians and the Russians; and for our hats and wraps we seem to have sought and found inspiration in the great little Corsican, for the upturned brim, the cockade, and the shrouding mantle with its military decorations all savor of Napoleon.

Very pretty these new coats are, too, and when diverging from the straight path they permit themselves gold, and black, and red braid, and gold buttons, and a lining of crimson.

There is a deal of crimson in the market, indeed red, white and blue are conspicuously loved, separately and together, and what could be better or more suitable for the moment? An excellent dark red dress that I have seen designed for spring wear is fashioned with a short bolero and narrow skirt piped on to it well above the usual waist line, a round, turn-down collar of Roumanian embroidery, very tight long sleeves cut in one with the bolero, which has a vest of white muslin with a soft plaited frill at one side and a collarband outlined with black satin buckled with gold in the center. A dark red Tegal hat trimmed with a black cockade with a group of blue beads in the center flashes this most admirably, and to be worn with it has been purchased a long coat of black lined with red, with epaulettes of black braid and small gold buttons.

Talking of long coats reminded me of a capital specimen in raven blue satin which I met yesterday. This was cut in one with its sleeves, the sleeves being rather wide at their base, while the trimming down the center of the front was formed by squares of Oriental embroidery in different shades of blue, and on every edge was a band of braid, and turned down at the neck was a small collar of white Irish lace, and the lining was of bright blue, a color which was again repeated on the brim of the turban topped of black ermine which crowned all these charms.

Turban toques bearing ermine crowns and straw brims held with feathers or flowers or beaded ornaments are to have much vogue, and pretty they are too, and comfortable



From the south, whence the new modes come, I hear of toques of roses and lilac with hovering butterflies, and of bright cerise toques gay with purple birds, and there are also rumors of simple tailor-made tweed frocks made in checks, and crowned with narrow pyramids of flowers.

Again I have news of nylon scarves hemmed with flowers. These last I feel I could cheerfully dispense with, finding the soft satin scarf of black lined and fringed with a color, so premy becoming and engendering as much warmth as desirable when the fur has been no longer a circumstance of our necessity. The satin scarves are not so long as those of last year, and there seems to be a notion prevailing that one should be supplied to match every satin or muslin frock. The tweed coats and skirts are best without such addenda, but plain-faced cloths may well be so treated, but it would seem that silks are to have it all their own way, and for everyday occasions the short dress made of soft satin will enjoy considerable patronage; and floral muslins, and crepe de chine, and foulards, will only stand in the background until May is an established fact.

After all there will be so many occasions to wear so many frocks that the thrifty will doubtless hide their heads in the country, sing hey for the simple life and enwrap themselves in printed cambric and take earnestly to sport, or gardening, or even needlework.

Apropos of needlework, the industrious may find much excuse for their labors in the popularity of bead trimmings which are to be bought ready



made at prohibitive prices under the best circumstances, and may yet be accomplished in a manner that will lead to triumph, by the skilled amateur with a nice eye for color. There are several bead shops in town nowadays where every variety of bead and bugle definitely French and indefinitely Oriental may be discovered, and amongst my recent investigations has been a length of black and green brocade with the design carefully followed out in dull gold bugles and some red and blue Oriental beads, with a result that was surprisingly effective and bore no hint of home manufacture. Of course it is easy enough to contrive the many-beaded devices which decorate the latest millinery, and the beaded tassel may be calculated to bestow an air of elegance on quite inexpensive straw.

The illustrations show a little evening frock in silver-gray voile on transparent silver turquoise embroidery, touched up with turquoise jewels.

Early Betrothal.

Under the headline "Infant Betrothals" the American Hebrew tells of two patients of the Jewish Maternity hospital, in New York, friends of long standing, who "happened to increase the population of the world in that building by a boy and a girl on the same day. They had often expressed the determination to make a match between their offspring and the occasion seemed so propitious that little Leonard Barnett and tiny Rachel Marcus were betrothed to each other in the presence of the staff before either of them was a day old. Unfortunately, love laughs at such bonds and the very fact of their being tied together in this unceremonious way may turn them against each other. Fortunately, at present the betrothal is merely a pious wish and has no legal validity either in Jewish or American law.

Salvage.
Hotel Proprietor—Was there anything of value in the trunk of that fellow who jumped his bill?
Clerk—I should say so. It was full of our linen and silverware.—Judge.

Earn This Suit in One Hour!



Let Milk Stand Until a Good Head of Cream Rises, Cook to Boiling Point.

A reader who was interested in a recipe for making Devonshire cream has kindly written as follows, regarding method of procedure: "I used to work in a dairy at home where Devonshire cream was one of our specialties. The way we made ours was to let the milk stand till a good head of cream rose on it. Then we lifted the tin containing it onto a copper boiler of water, hot, but not boiling, and let it simmer until done. In this way, the cream is made sweeter though good results can be obtained either way. One advantage in water scalding is that you cannot burn the cream as you might with stove scalding. Care must be taken not to have the milk tin too full or it will stick. The water must be of sufficient quantity to float the milk tin. Our copper was generally built in a house, but in my opinion where a stove is used a large deep pan filled with water would answer the same purpose."

Most we will find Mrs. Winslow's Nursing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

Forgiven!
We can even take a charitable view of the time taken daily by the typewriter girl for the arrangement of her hair. Her fingers are congested by the work of writing, and tired by contact with the hard keys of her machine, and the different feeling of her hair and the little plays and movements of her fingers in adjusting it, are a distinct stimulation and relief.—Paul W. Goldsberry, in Atlantic.

3 Cures While You Walk.
Allen's Foot-Lose is a certain cure for itching, chafing, and swollen, aching feet, by all foot troubles. Price 25c. Do not accept substitutes. Trial package FREE. Allen's Foot-Lose, Le Roy, N. Y.

Not to be Thought Of.
"My dear," he feebly said, after they had permitted her to go to bed after the operation, "I shall not recover. They think I will, but they are mistaken. I feel it. I am going to die." "No, no, John!" cried. "Don't say that! You must die! I haven't a thing that is fit to wear to."

Pain and Swelling seldom indicate internal organ trouble. They are usually the result of local cold or inflammation which can be quickly removed by Hall's Wizard Oil.

Greatest Thing in Life.
Neither rich furniture, nor abundance of gold, nor a descent from illustrious family, nor greatness of authority, nor eloquence and all the charms of speaking, can produce a great serenity of life as a mind free from guilt, kept untainted, not only from actions, but purposes, can be wick.

Constipation causes many serious diseases. It is thoroughly cured by Dr. Tor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. One laxative, three for cathartic.

The Moabite Stone.
The "Real Moabite Stone" is a blue basaltic block, unearthed at Dibon 1868, by Rev. F. A. Klein, 3 1/2 feet, 1 1/2 feet in dimensions, which contains 34 lines in the Phoenician language. These chronicle the result of Mesopotamia, from Ahab King of Israel. At least two replicas of the valuable stone have been made. The original is still in the Louvre, Paris.

TRY MURINE EYE REMEDY
for Red, Weak, Watery, Itchy, and Granulated Eyelids. Murine Does Smart—Soothes Eye Pain. Druggists Sell Murine Eye Remedy, Liquid, 50c, \$1.00. Murine Eye Salve, Asseptic Tubes, 25c, \$1.00. Eye Drops and Eye Advice Free by Mail. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

Mixed Metaphors.
The famous commingling of metaphors beginning, "I smell a rat; shall nip him in the bud," has been surpassed. According to Punch, Yorkshire paper writes: "We heard Mr. Atkinson will keep his word with the ability he has always shown to shred and tatters the terranean methods of the clique at present rides the high horse."

Insomnia

"I have been using Cascarella's for insomnia, with which I have been afflicted for twenty years, and I can say that Cascarella has given me more relief than any other remedy I have ever tried. I can certainly recommend them to my friends as being all that they are represented to be."
Thos. Gillard, Elgin, Ill.
Pleasant, Palatable, Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken. Weakens or Causes Stomach Trouble. Never Sold in Bulk. The Cascarella Tablet Company, C. C. C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back.