

Is Your Hair Sick?

That's too bad! We had noticed it was looking pretty thin and faded of late, but naturally did not like to speak of it. By the way, Ayer's Hair Vigor is a regular hair restorer. It keeps the scalp clean and healthy.

"I am well acquainted with Ayer's Hair Vigor and I like it very much. I would especially recommend it as an excellent dressing for the hair, keeping it soft and smooth, and preventing the hair from falling out at the roots."—MISSIE FRITZ, Vedonia, Mich.

Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.
Also manufacturers of
Ayer's
SARSAPARILLA,
PILLS,
CHERRY PECTORAL.

Two large paintings and seven water colors by Ibsen, painted while he was young, have been discovered at Nil-Dalen, Sweden, in the possession of the widow of one of Ibsen's friends. It is well known that the dramatist during his youth was interested in drawing and painting. So far only two paintings and two water colors were known, belonging to a private collection. They all were painted during his youth.

Uncle Allen. "They say," remarked Uncle Allen Sparks, "that the corporations are not going to contribute anything to the campaign funds this year. Then we won't have as much campaign oratory as usual. There is no loss without some gain."—Chicago Tribune.

Disappointed. "Mrs. Wraaxil, how do you like your new flat?"

"Don't say anything about it, Mrs. Hugo, but I'm all out of patience with it."

"What is the trouble?"

"There isn't a single thing I can find fault with."

Good judgment. "Your partner," remarked the privileged friend, "seems to be a man of unusually good judgment."

"You bet he is," replied the self-acquainted brains of the firm. "Why, he never makes a move without asking my advice!"—Chicago News.

Real Enlightenment. "Pop, what is a chiroprapist?"

"One of these people who tell your character from your handwriting. That's right, Tommy; always ask pa anything you want to know."—Baltimore American.

HOWARD E. BURTON—Assayer at Chemist, Leadville, Colorado. Specimen prices: Gold, Silver, 1 cent; Iron, 5 cents; Zinc, 5 cents; Copper, 5 cents; Uranium, 10 cents. Mailing envelopes and full prospect sent on application. Central and Empire work solicited. Meteoric Carbonate New Local Bank.

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AGRICULTURAL



Connecting of Drain Tiles.

It is difficult to cut large tile with a view to fitting small tile to connect laterals with main drains. There is a great deal of danger of the tile breaking, and one is likely to lose two or three large tile in attempting to form a junction, and, at the best, the junction is likely to be a poorly formed one, unless considerable care is taken in covering the openings and cementing the joint. I have, therefore, found it advisable to recommend the use of a



JUNCTION OF TILES.

connecting box or basin, built in the main drain at points where laterals connect. These basins may be made of plank or brick or cement, according to convenience or fancy. Of whatever materials, the box should be from twelve to eighteen inches square, according to the size of the main tile. The best time to build the box is when the main is laid. Two sides of the box, namely opposite sides, will be used for the main line, the other two fitted with the first tile of the laterals, which may be immediately or at some subsequent time completed. This basin or box should extend six to twelve inches below the line of the drain, and besides serving for connecting the basin will serve for a silt basin, that is, will collect any sediment which may happen to get into the various lines of tile discharging into it. Also, the box may be continued to the ground surface and be provided there with a tight cover, or if it is not desired to have a box exposed thus and in the way, it may be covered with plank about fifteen inches below the ground surface and then covered over with soil—the position of the box being carefully marked on the drain map or two points near at hand. Such a basin is an excellent device to use where two or three lines of drain unite.

Of whatever material the box is built, the tile on the four sides should

be carefully fitted in so as to allow nothing to enter the box except what goes there through the tile. If the main drain is to be built of plank, it certainly would be better to spike the plank, for two reasons: First, to prevent displacement, and secondly, to prevent entrance of soil matter. It has been found that the joints of the box will afford sufficient means of ingress for the water even if the planks are spiked, and if they are not spiked there is danger of too great openings and finally filling the box with sediment.—Exchange.

Chemical Fertilizers.

Strong chemical fertilizers should not be given too lavishly to growing plants. Nitrate of soda is good as a source of nitrogen, but you can not grow a plant in pure nitrate of soda, acid phosphate and other actual food substitutes; not even if they are mixed with the most consummate skill. Look at a clay soil; it is generally regarded as a pretty poor one for growing plants, but it has more actual units of food in it than any other sort of soil you can take and it is improved by throwing in the soil grit of sand or the rubbish of ashes from the furnace.

Keeping Away Cutworms.

It is claimed that plaster and salt, two parts of the former to one part of the latter, dropped on the hills of corn—or potato in the form of kaint—will have a good effect in keeping away cutworms, and besides will fertilize the corn. A very small amount is all that is required.

Restoring Meadows.

Meadows can often be revived and made profitable by the application of commercial fertilizer. This can be made up of 150 pounds of nitrate of soda, 150 pounds of acid phosphate and 70 pounds of muriate of potash. These materials should be well mixed and sown broadcast about this time, care being taken to distribute it evenly over the field.

Hatches 15 Chicks from 13 Eggs.

"Phoebe," a large hen owned by Mrs. T. Z. Bush, of Birdsboro, Pa., for a long time has had a reputation of laying an egg every day and sometimes two per day. Now she has hatched out of thirteen eggs fifteen healthy chickens. Mrs. Bush can not account for the extra number except that there must have been two pairs of twins.

A Few Farm Tips.

Keep the water sprout growths rubbed off the fruit trees.

Angora goats have been found exceedingly profitable on many farms.

Cow pens are to the South what clover and alfalfa are to the North.

Bordeaux mixture is the best all-around spraying material in existence.

In fencing land be sure to make a contract with the tenant and then both live up to it.

No one is quite so much out of place as the farmer who retires to a whitening place in town.

All the corn growing land is taken. Cheap corn land is no more. The price of corn must stay up.

The atmosphere contains in unlimited quantities one of the most essential plant foods, nitrogen, but the farmer must grow the legumes before he can get any benefit from this vast store.

The estimated cost of the Roosevelt dam, which is part of the Salt River irrigation scheme, has been cut down by \$1,000,000 by the establishment of a government cement mill on the spot.

DRY FARMING IN IDAHO.

Resume of Idaho Experiment Station Bulletin No. 62.

By Elias Nelson, Irrigationist.

In the western part of Nez Perce county and throughout southern Idaho the precipitation is small and arid conditions there prevail. Farming without irrigation in those portions of the state may therefore be termed dry farming.

In Idaho dry farming has been quite successful with 12 inches of annual precipitation. It is practiced in eastern Oregon even with but 9 to 10 inches. The average annual precipitation for southern Idaho is 12.95 inches. Dry farming should be successful in Idaho on all soils that are 4 to 5 feet deep and suitable in other respects provided proper methods of cultivation are pursued.

Dry farming has been practiced successfully on various soils ranging from heavy clay to sandy. The depth of the soil is of more importance than the kind. The average soil in southern Idaho is capable of absorbing 3 inches of water for each foot of depth. Of this amount 2 inches is available water and may be used by crops. The remainder is not given up by the soil. To absorb 12 inches of rain and hold it as available moisture requires 4 feet of soil. While a deep soil is a great advantage, dry farming has been successful on soils of lesser depth than that. The equivalent of an inch of rain stored in the soil is capable of producing 2½ bushels of wheat per acre if it be utilized.

With good methods it should be possible to conserve at least one-half of the precipitation to do duty in crop production. In actual practice not much more than one-fourth is generally utilized, the three-fourths being lost by surface evaporation or by run-off.

The amount of moisture that is absorbed by the soil and retained very largely determines the yield. Deep percolation is therefore to be desired and surface cultivation to prevent unnecessary losses by evaporation should be practiced. Deep plowing favors the storage of water in the soil. Maintaining a dust mulch over the surface tends to conserve that which the soil has absorbed. It is important to preserve this dust blanket over fields by harrowing and especially on the summer fallow should this be done. That will prevent the soil below the mulch from drying out. Leaving the summer fallow rough during summer allows the soil to dry out. With such practices there is a large loss of moisture and no particular gain in fertility for the elaboration of plant food does not take place in a dry soil.

Summer fallowing alternate years is recommended for all localities with less than 15 inches of annual precipitation. Where there is more than that it is generally possible to grow a crop every year. Growing a cultivated crop every other year is more profitable than a single crop system. For every year cropping the plowing should be in the fall. For the bare summer fallow the plowing may be either in the spring or in the fall. The former has been most successful in the Columbia basin uplands, the latter has proven the better system in Utah.

With fall plowing the soil settles during winter and good capillary connection with subsoil is thus ensured, with spring plowing the lower part of the furrow slice does not become firm enough. Packing to close up the air spaces is therefore an advantage. Either the sub-surface packer or the corrugated roller may be used for that purpose. Packing in connection with spring plowing is recommended for the lighter soils in Idaho.

Rotation of crops in dry farming should be practiced at least in the more favorable localities as the fertility of the land is then maintained. While continuous wheat growing for several decades in some districts has not exhausted the soil, there cannot be much dependence upon the permanency of such a system.

Winter wheat generally yields 4 to 5 bushels more per acre than spring varieties. The most promising winter wheat for southern Idaho are Turkey Red, Forty-fold, Gold Coin, Lofthouse and Odessa. The best spring varieties are Kulkanka Durum, Blue Stem, Little Club, Red Chaff and Sonora.

Other cereals have been successful on dry land, such as Sixty Days, Kheron and Big Four oats and Smooth Hullers barley and rye. Potatoes have been quite successful without irrigation. Early varieties, such as Early Ohio and Six Weeks, are the best. Alfalfa is very drought resisting and may be sown on the arid farm. In favorable localities it may give two cuttings while the less favorable but one.

In some localities in southern Idaho the profitability of dry farming is no matter of doubt, for from 25 to 35 bushels of wheat per acre are produced where yields are small the cost of production must be greatly reduced to give a margin of profit and operations must be on a considerable scale. Each man should handle from 200 to 300 acres. By means of co-operation among farmers traction engines may be employed and these generally reduce expenses one-half. Where the farmer uses his own tools and teams the actual cost of producing wheat will range from \$3 to \$4 per acre. At contract prices it would be from \$5 to \$7.

No Escape. The young man had proposed and been accepted.

"But what's this you're doing, dear?" he asked a moment later.

"I'm taking your Bertillon measurements, Clarence," said the determined young woman. "The last one got away."—Chicago Tribune.

Much of the tobacco grown in eastern Bengal is marketed in Calcutta, whence it is shipped to Burma, where it is manufactured into cheroots.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

For local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflammation of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed, you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; no cases out of ten are cured by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

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Sold by Druggists. See
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

With Father's Muste.

Bragdon, the composer, was working on his symphonic poem when the baby's lusty cry was heard from the nursery. Bragdon bore it manfully for five minutes, expecting baby's mother to come to the rescue. Then he opened the door and shouted upstairs:

"What is the matter? Harry, are you teasing the baby?"

"No, papa."

"You must be doing something to make him cry."

"No, papa—truly! All Ethel and I did was to try to sing him to sleep with your lullaby."

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of *Wm. D. Galt*

Amended. The editor was dreaming in his "den" when the door opened and a rather stern-visaged woman entered, without apology, says a writer in the Baltimore Sun.

"Will you kindly explain," she began, grimly, thrusting a newspaper clipping under the editor's nose, "why your reviewer refers to my recent book as a 'History of Female Suffrage by a new Historical Writer?'"

"Quite unpardonable," said the editor, gravely. "Of course the word should be spelled with a 'y.'"

Furnishing an Inspiration. "What is it you are writing in such a hurry, Will?" asked Mrs. Bonus.

"I saw you discharge the cork a few minutes ago," answered E. Will Bonus, the struggling author, without looking up from his work.

"What of that?"

"It was intensely dramatic."

"Gracious! You are not trying to dramatize it?"

"Not at all, my dear. You can't get quick enough action on a drama. I'm novelizing it."

His Money's Worth. A gentleman interviewed the laundryman in regard to lost garments, says a writer in Harper's Weekly, with the following result:

Laundryman—I regret to tell you, sir, that one of your shirts is lost.

Customer—But here I have paid you twenty cents for doing it up.

Laundryman—Quite right, sir. We laundered it before we lost it.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

Side Lights on Poesy. The ancient mariner had shot the albatross.

"I was absolutely out of meat," he pleaded, "and I couldn't shoot a canvas-back duck without getting into trouble with the game warden."

Let us not blame Samuel Taylor Coleridge, however, for taking liberties with this bald narrative when he worked it up into a Poem You Ought to Know.

YOU'RE TOO THIN.

Even Slight Catarrhal Derangements of the Stomach Produce Acid Fermentation of the Food.

It's Stomach Catarrh

Some people are thin and always remain thin, from temperamental reasons. Probably in such cases nothing can be done to change this personal peculiarity.

But there are a large number of people who get thin, or remain thin, who naturally would be plump and fleshy but for some digestive derangement.

This person lacks in adipose tissue. Adipose tissue is chiefly composed of fat.

Fat is derived from the oily constituents of food.

The fat-making foods are called by the physiologist, hydrocarbons. This class of foods are not digested in the stomach at all. They are digested in the duodenum, the division of the alimentary canal, just below the stomach.

The digestion of fat is mainly, if not wholly, the work of the pancreatic juice. This juice is of alkaline reaction, and is rendered inert by the addition of acid. A hyperacidity of the digestive fluids of the stomach passing down into the duodenum, destroys the pancreatic fluid for digestive purposes. Therefore, the fats are not digested or emulsified, and the system is deprived of its due proportion of oily constituents. Hence, the patient grows thin.

The beginning of the trouble is a catarrhal condition of the stomach which causes hyperacidity of the gastric juices. This hyperacidity is caused by fermentation of food in the stomach.

When the food is taken into the stomach, if the process of digestion does not begin immediately, acid fermentation will take place. This creates a hyperacidity of the stomach juices which in their turn prevent the pancreatic digestion of the oils, and the emulsification results.

A dose of Peruna before each meal hastens digestion, by hurrying digestion, Peruna prevents fermentation of the contents of the stomach, and the pancreatic juices thus preserved in its normal state. It then only remains for the patient to eat a sufficient amount of fat-forming foods, and the thinness disappears and plumpness takes its place.

Two Little Slips.

Admission slips to the hospitals are pretty likely to be matter-of-fact records and more or less tragic, but occasionally, the New York Sun reports, a bit of unconscious humor is found in them.

A slip at Gouverneur recently reported that a driver of a hansom had received his injuries by "falling off a perch," and the man's name was Bird.

Another Gouverneur slip announced that the patient was hurt by "falling off water wagon"—a fall, it might be added, which is always dangerous.

"Tith Shining Morning Face."

"This luminous plant," said a young father, according to the Philadelphia Record, "ought to be an excellent thing among families."

"How so?" asked a friend.

"Why," said the young father, "you just touch up the baby's face with it before retiring, and then you can see to give him his bottle without making a light."

The General Demand

of the Well-Informed of the World has always been for a simple, pleasant and efficient liquid laxative remedy of known value; a laxative which physicians could sanction for family use because its component parts are known to them to be wholesome and truly beneficial in effect, acceptable to the system and gentle, yet prompt, in action.

In supplying that demand with its excellent combination of Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna, the California Fig Syrup Co. proceeds along ethical lines and relies on the merits of the laxative for its remarkable success.

That is one of many reasons why Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna is given the preference by the Well-Informed. To get its beneficial effects always buy the genuine—manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., only, and for sale by all leading druggists. Price fifty cents per bottle.

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