

IT WAS A TRUE TEST

By MILDRED GOODRIDGE

"DOCTOR, he has agreed!" "Very good. I will telephone the sheriff at once and make all the arrangements for the test."

Perhaps few mortals have been in the peculiarly strained and unnatural situation of Doris Hemingway. She was of the world's obscure and humble, and scarcely the heroine or even understudy for the upper crust romance. There was, however, beyond the modest patient exterior a soul of rare worth. It shone out now in her eager, anxious eyes.

The somber looking, thoughtful physician who proceeded to a telephone closet and was busy there for a minute or two, was Prof. Alpheus Woods. He had made a name and a fortune in his profession. Now he was a fastidist. At least so standard sources designated him, for he had written three extreme books on "Heredity," leading up to the audacious claim that he could extinguish the criminal instinct in man, woman or child by a simple surgical operation, and make of the most vicious mentally warped assassin or thief an honorable, trustworthy citizen.

A month previous Professor Woods had interested the criminologists and the local jail authorities by asking that they find a subject for his test. It was intimated that any professional criminal in custody who would submit to the operation should receive his liberty.

It was not so easy to find self-confessed criminals who would run the risk of a dangerous operation. The majority claimed to be inherently innocent as lambs, and trusted to the lawyer rather than the surgeon to win their freedom. At length Professor Woods found a typical case—Robert Tyler, burglar, a man who freely admitted that the impulse to rob was an irresistible influence of his nature.

The world had badly misjudged this man. A keen schemer had wrested a fortune from him through the slippery deviations of the law. In desperation Tyler had set to work to get "even with the law." He had been appealed to in the matter of the Woods' test. He had wavered, declined, but now to the satisfaction of Professor Woods a pleasing faced, pleading-eyed girl had appeared at his office to announce that she had prevailed upon Robert Tyler to undergo the operation.

"I have phoned the sheriff," announced the professor, returning to his seat. "I have no doubt that Tyler will be placed in my charge within the hour."

"Oh, sir," breathed the girl fervently, "do you think you can cure him?"

"I have made my system a life study," declared her host, with dignity and assurance.

"Listen, sir," went on Doris, earnestly. "Mr. Tyler is not the desperate criminal the world adjudges him. He is reckless, he is tempted, but he has been plundered, crushed down, in poverty until he believes all mankind his enemy, but I—ah, yes, I know him. At heart he is a hero, a martyr!"

The professor regarded the soulful eyes of this fair young pleader curiously. There was no mistaking her sincerity.

"You are his relative—a sister, perhaps?" he ventured.

"No, sir, I am—that is, I love him!" confessed Doris. "Thief as he is, under a long sentence, I would marry him tomorrow were he free. I, like himself, am an orphan, and like him, I have tasted the bitter dregs of poverty. He risked his life to save me from a burning building. As might the highest gentleman in the land, secretly, nobly he saw that I was cured for when I was ill. He loves me; I know it, but he would refuse to let me share his disgrace, to become the wife of a convicted thief. Oh, sir, save him!" pleaded the girl pathetically, bursting into tears. "If you would do that, we would go away to some place where we are not known, and I would slave for him, to make him once more a man among men."

"My poor child!" spoke the professor brokenly, playing a trembling hand upon the bowed golden head, "for your sake I will exhaust all my science in trying to save this man's body and soul."

And so the honest enthusiast had his chance. For a week Robert Tyler lay under his care. The surgical operation applied to the cranium, current with a vigorous medicinal treatment. At the end of ten days the professor announced that the test had been completed and Tyler was a free man.

The newspapers were full of the experiment. The professor proudly

hoped, and Doris prayed, and that very night the professor discovered that before he had left his home Robert Tyler had burglarized one of his cabinets, and had disappeared with two watches and a small amount of money.

Gradually the incident of Robert Tyler and the professor's great curative system faded from public view. Two years later the professor received a package addressed in delicate feminine handwriting, containing a sum of money equivalent to his losses through the burglary.

Three years after that Professor Woods, on a western trip, passed Sunday at a thriving little town in the heart of the Rocky mountains. Strolling about casually in the afternoon, he came upon an open-air service meeting. The preacher talked from an improvised platform, near which was seated a lovely, pen-pen-faced lady with a child in her arms, evidently the wife of the speaker.

Such rugged yet earnest eloquence Professor Woods had never before heard. And then he stared nervously as he recognized the man as Robert Tyler and the woman he had known as Doris Hemingway.

His surprise was heightened, as at the end of the meeting the speaker looked directly at him with the words: "Will Mr. Woods please remain for a few moments' conversation?"

Professor Woods advanced to meet the exhorter as the audience dispersed. As he neared him he traced the old familiar lineaments of that oppressive face, but toned down, softened, the eyes clear, thoughtful, sincere.

"Do you remember me?" spoke Tyler, extending an eager hand.

"I can never forget you," replied the friendly hearted professor. "My first and last experiment in anatomical reformation ended with you."

"And cured me, sir," pronounced Robert Tyler gravely. Perhaps not directly, but the results, the effects materialized."

"You surprise and interest me," murmured Professor Woods.

"I went back to my old ways, as you know," narrated Tyler, "but it availed me nothing, for I caught a severe cold where the operation had not healed up. I lay in bed and misery for a year. This dear woman," and he motioned toward Doris, "worked for me, slaved for me through one helpless year. Then we came West, and then—I saw the true light and I am a changed man."

"It is a wonderful, a glorious word to report!" said Professor Woods with deep feeling. "The secret of your great transition—"

"Was love, such love and devotion that came as a blessing," and Tyler cast a fond glance at the smiling little woman advancing towards them.

"Yes, it was love—love, and the baby!"

Blunders in the Bible

There are two grammatical errors in the Bible: "Whom do men say that I am?" (Mark 8:27), and "A foot's wrath is heavier than them both" (Prov. 27:3). Of misprints the Bible has had plenty; and some of them give their names to highly prized editions—the Vinegar Bible, the Wicked Bible, the Whig Bible ("blessed are the peace-makers" and the rest); and one or two have been found even in the modern authorized version. We all know, too, the fundamental pun of the Bible—"Tu es Petrus." I do not think the Bible contains any spelling blunders; but there is an unblinking bull in "Isaiah": "Then the angel of the Lord went forth and smote in the camp of the Assyrians a hundred and four score and five thousand; and when they arose early in the morning, behold, they were all dead corpses."—37:36.—Prof. W. L. Phelps in Scribner's.

Facts About Mistletoe

In its article on mistletoe the latest edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica says: "The mistletoe is parasitic, both on deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs. In England it is most abundant on the apple tree, but rarely found on the oak. The sowing is effected by the birds wiping their beaks, to which the seeds adhere, against the bark of the trees on which they have alighted. The mistletoe, so extensively used in England at Christmas, is largely derived from the apple orchards of Normandy; a quantity is also sent from the apple orchards of Herefordshire."

The Vicious Idler

"If an idle man would hark in the sun, and do nothing, it wouldn't be so bad. But the idle man is nearly always mischievous in one way or another. Where do all the vicious stories come from? From those who have nothing to do, but loiter about the street.—Ed Howe's Monthly.

"Mugwump" Defined

In political parlance a "mugwump" is a man with no fixed beliefs or party affiliations. Horace Porter in the Cleveland-Blaine campaign of 1884 perpetrated a pun that became famous when he said, "A mugwump is a person educated beyond his intelligence."

Old Rothschild Bank Building Still Standing

Although no Rothschild is now in the banking business in Frankfurt-on-the-Main, where the foundations of the far-flung financial establishment were laid in the eighteenth century, the old bank building still stands on the corner of the Fraustrasse, near the entrance to the old ghetto, as a perpetual reminder of the past. The following description of its present state was written by Max Osborn in the *Vossische Zeitung*:

"The house was used for the banking business from top to bottom until the death of Baron Wilhelm Rothschild in 1901. Then it stood empty, was used during the war for charitable purposes and two years ago was presented to the city by Baroness Mathilde, Wilhelm's widow, the last of the Frankfurt Rothschilds.

"The room occupied by the heads of the firm and the manager remains just as it was. At the window two beautiful writing desks, opposite to each other, for the all-powerful ones themselves, but—separated by green

The Aldine Press

The Aldine press of Venice, Italy was one of the pioneer printing establishments of the world. It was founded in 1480 by Aldo Manuzio, a great classical scholar, and is famous for editions of the classics.

ROAD BUILDING

WOODEN STRUCTURES GROWING UNCOMMON

A hundred years ago bridges of the type of the old covered wooden structure spanned the rivers and streams of the country. In sharp contrast is



Old-Fashioned Wooden-Covered Bridge

the strong, modern bridge which is here compared to the old-fashioned one. Hundreds of heavily loaded vehicles pass daily over the concrete bridge, while the old one carried probably at most a few score a day. And



A Modern Concrete Structure.

the old bridge had to be repaired frequently and eventually deteriorated to such an extent that it had to be replaced entirely. The concrete bridge is as permanent as the stone of the mountainside.

Large Increase Seen in Concrete Paving in 1924

During the first seven months of the year 1924 practically 1,000 miles of concrete pavement 30 feet in width were placed under contract, reports the Highway Concrete Magazine. A total of 3,850 miles of concrete street pavement averaging 30 feet in width were completed and under traffic at the end of 1923, and contracts for almost 400 miles of such pavement. When all the street work carried over from 1923 and the new awards of 1,000 miles to July 31, 1924, have been completed, there will be 7,270 miles of this type of pavement serving traffic in the cities of the United States.

Some of the larger cities—100,000 population or more—have been slower to adopt concrete for their streets, chiefly because these cities were fairly paved before. Practically a quarter of the municipal street awards are in the cities whose population exceeds 100,000. New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Milwaukee, Detroit, Los Angeles, Seattle, Atlanta, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Kansas City and other important cities have built concrete pavements.

Motor Vehicle Owners Pay for Road Building

An analysis of the various sources of highway funds since 1914 made by the bureau of public roads of the United States Department of Agriculture shows that there is a marked tendency to collect a larger proportion of highway funds from the owners and users of motor vehicles. In 1914, out of a total highway income of \$240,262,784, the collections from motor vehicles amounted to \$12,382,001, or 5.1 per cent of the total. In 1921, seven years later, the motor vehicle owners and operators paid \$118,642,706 in motor vehicle fees and \$3,655,400 in gasoline taxes, which together equaled 10.6 per cent of the total income for highway purposes. A similar comparison of payments made by owners and operators of motor vehicles for licenses and permits in 1923 shows a total contribution on their part of \$188,790,992. In the same year gasoline taxes levied by 35 states amounted to \$36,813,969. The motor vehicles, accordingly, contributed a total of \$225,784,961, or 19.5 per cent of the entire 1923 highway income.

Roads in West Virginia

Among the states to embark recently upon extensive road building programs is West Virginia, which has completed 1,926.25 miles of improved motor roads. Of this mileage 912.86 miles are of graded earth, 91.41 miles are of gravel, 71.05 miles are water-bound macadam, 131.22 miles are of brick, 311.62 miles are of portland cement concrete and 497 miles are of asphalt. The new contracts show more pronounced trend toward the asphaltic types.

Milk for Fattening

Iowa station's report for 1922 gives comparison of semi-solid and dried buttermilk with fresh buttermilk for fattening poultry which shows that the fresh buttermilk is superior to either of the dried products. Preliminary results of a test of different feeds for egg production indicate that dried and fresh buttermilk are superior to tankage and beef scrap. A regular scratch mixture that is rather heavy in corn will be found satisfactory.

The V DAIRY

CONSUMER ENTITLED TO ALL BUTTERFAT

Average milk, even from Holsteins, contains close to 4 per cent butterfat. In most places it is legal to sell milk that has been robbed of at least one-fourth of its cream. Presuming it to be legal, the question arises, is it moral? We see the disastrous results that follow from trying to raise calves on milk that has been separated from its cream. Three per cent milk means that this milk has been unbalanced as a food by removing one of its most important foods for children and the lives of many babies depend upon it. It is morally wrong to steal from any one, but what shall we say of the person who systematically removes part of the cream from milk that babies are depending upon for their health or their lives?

In practical inspection the standard of butterfat for each dairy herd should be established by making frequent herd tests and the vendors of milk should be held to strict accountability on this basis. The public pays the price that is asked and is entitled to pure milk that has not been unbalanced by robbing it of part of its cream. The practice that has become altogether too general among dairymen in large cities of separating part of the cream from the night's milk and mixing what is left with the whole morning's milk, to sell to patrons, is morally wrong and it should be made legally so, with appropriate penalties.—George H. Glover, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colorado.

Should Be Careful When Using Milking Machine

It is especially common for cows to hold up their milk in the latter part of the lactation period, or when they are giving only a small quantity of milk. It is at this time that a little care and a little patience will make machine milking a success, while if the machine is put on the cow and operated as though the cows were insatiable, the cows may hold up their milk and, therefore, dry up earlier than they should. Some may even get swollen and diseased udders.

The milker should always see that the milk is given down before the milking machine is attached, and to rub the udders and fondle with them is excellent. It should always be practiced before the machine is attached, especially with cows that are inclined to hold up their milk.

Heavily milking as a rule give down their milk immediately when preparations for milking are being made. Some give down their milk when they hear the milking machine start. But a cow that is not a full milker does not give down her milk so readily. No milking machine, nor any other artificial force, can draw the milk from a cow if she "wills" to hold her milk, and there is no need of attaching the machine if the cow does not give down her milk.—C. L. Larsen, South Dakota College of Agriculture.

Keeping Milk Record to Eliminate Low Producer

Money can be lost in dairying almost as fast as in most other farm activities, and nobody wants to milk cows for a pasture. The average dairy cow in North Dakota produces about 137 pounds of butterfat, and a herd of cows which averages below this figure is almost sure to return a loss to the owner.

The low average herd may contain several animals that would return a profit if the low producers were eliminated. The high average herd might be capable of a much higher and more profitable return if the low producers were replaced.

The individual farmer can tell only in a general way which are the high-producing cows and which are the low ones. To get specific information on each herd and each individual in the herd, cow testing associations are organized by a group of farmers banding together and keeping milk records.

Dairying Notes

Boarder cows are most profitable as dead cows.

Provide water, grain and hay for the fall-born calves.

Milk scales tell you more accurately than the butcher which cows to cull from the herd.

All utensils should be rinsed with lukewarm water to remove the milk and then washed with hot water and a washing compound and rinsed.

Plenty of fresh water and clean utensils are found in every recipe for healthy calves.

A cotton filter makes the best strainer for the farmer who is really particular about the bacteria count in his milk, for it is inexpensive and can be thrown away after use.

Do not wait until the cows are off the pasture to begin feeding grain. Feed grain to keep the cows up in their milk whether they are on pasture or not, if they need the grain.

One characteristic of the job of brushing the cows is that it is never done. When started it is an endless task.

When cows are permitted to fall off in their milk through short feed or lack of care, it is a pretty hard and expensive job to get them back.

When weaning the calves they should be taken from the dams abruptly, and, if possible, kept where they can neither see nor hear the cows.

FARM STOCK

MANY CATTLE UNDER STRICT SUPERVISION

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

More than 8,000,000 cattle throughout the country are now under supervision for the eradication of tuberculosis.

State and federal veterinarians are carrying this work forward at the rate of nearly a half-million cattle tested each month. A recent summary prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture on the work up to the end of September reports that 440,484 cattle were tuberculin tested during that month, of this number 10,732 about the usual proportion—were found to be tuberculous. Animals found to be diseased are immediately segregated for slaughter in accordance with regulations governing the disposal of such animals which are sources of infection.

States most active in the current work are shown by the report to be: Iowa, where during September 64,079 cattle were tested; New York, with 54,233; Wisconsin, with 45,954; and Illinois, with 43,438 cattle tested.

The large number of cattle owners who have placed their animals on the waiting list shows that the work is popularly supported. At the end of September this list included 2,681,543 cattle. The limited official forces engaged in this work are making strenuous efforts to comply with the increasing demand for tuberculin testing.

Horse's Feet Need Good Care in Severe Weather

Human beings have no monopoly on foot ills. Horses likewise know what it means to have sore and tender feet, especially in freezing and thawing weather.

For that reason, the animal husbandry men at the New York State College of Agriculture suggest that special attention be given in winter to old Dobbin's hoofs.

Roads that have frozen rough after a thaw are extremely hard on horse's feet if the feet are not protected by some kind of calked shoes. For heavy hauling work in the winter time, the feet should be protected by a good set of well-fitted calk shoes.

Under particularly heavy hauling conditions, where sharp obstacles stick out of the road and cause soreness in horse's feet, the college recommends the use of leather padding under the shoe. But the use of leather padding is restricted quite largely to city streets, where the wear is unusually hard.

For the average winter work about the farm, however, it is not absolutely necessary to have work teams shod, but it is advisable to keep a careful watch on the hoofs, keeping them well trimmed and shapely.

Untrimmed hoofs break off after a time, making the feet sore and resulting in lameness. A rasp, a paring knife, and a pair of pliers are all the tools required to keep the hoofs down.

Raising Pigs in Severe Weather Is a Handicap

Cold weather at farrowing time is a big handicap in raising pigs. When the temperature gets much below freezing inside the house, pigs less than a week old are sure to show serious effects from the cold. It is a good plan to set up a stove and keep fire enough to maintain a temperature of about 50 degrees. Pigs which get chilled at the time of birth are in for trouble. Scours is the most common result. Pneumonia, enteritis, and all other diseases of small pigs are hard to combat unless the health of the pigs is good.

Extra time spent with sows when due to farrow will pay big wages. Put in part of the night in the hog barn when necessary. If by reason of three or four hours work, seven pigs are saved, where only five would survive without attention, the labor gives reward of several dollars per hour.—E. F. Ferrin, professor of animal husbandry, Minnesota college of agriculture.

Live Stock Notes

Sell the nonproducing sows.

Feed the sows liberally, especially those which are suckling pigs.

A rolling stone gathers no moss; but neither does an animal at rest find good pasture.

Wean calves that are from four to six months of age and give them a little extra feed.

Timothy hay was not intended for sheep. They will do much better on one of the legumes.

Long fiber, lots of fiber to the square inch, and a well covered body are points to be considered in examining the ewe for wool producing ability.

Cooked potatoes may be fed to hogs with corn and tankage. In tests made at the South Dakota experiment station approximately 500 pounds of cooked potatoes replaced 100 pounds of shelled corn in the fattening ration.

A man cannot do his best work with his feet in bad shape, but many horses are expected to. It pays to keep horse's hoofs trimmed and well cared for, as often a horse is as strong as his feet.

Never feed hay made from millet to horses. A little of the green millet will not injure a horse, and the dry hay is good for cows—but keep it away from horses.

Hogs that have indigestion readily take hog chakra.

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Old Tablet Records Birth.

A tablet recording the birth of a girl, Herennia Gemella, March 11, 128 A. D., is preserved in the vaults of the University of Michigan. It was found in Egypt in 1922 and was translated at the British museum. The wooden leaves open like a folding slate. Though the seals have disappeared the names of the witnesses are read with ease.

Inch in Millionths.

It is no longer necessary to use guesswork even when dividing an inch into a million parts, because a new machine for comparing the standards of length has been made at the National Physical Laboratory in England. This comparator is capable of accurately measuring the millionth part of an inch.

Site Chosen by Napoleon.

The Trocadero palace on a hill overlooking the city of Paris was built for the Paris World's fair in 1878. It occupies the site Napoleon chose for a magnificent palace for his unlucky son, the prince of Rome.

Ancients Were Advanced.

Chemical arts practiced in ancient Egypt included dyeing, the working of gold, glass blowing, baking, pottery making and the use of the blowpipe.

Mystery Vault.

In the vault of St. Michael's, Dublin, is a death chamber in which bodies laid away hundreds of years ago may be seen in perfect preservation. The atmosphere is clean and sweet. The mystery has never been explained.

Snow Sold as Ice.

In winter, in parts of Europe, snow is packed in pits, covered with earth and sold as ice during the following summer.

Ask Yourself.

Do you count your birthdays thankfully, forgive your friends, grow gentler and better with advancing age?—Horace.

Power in Kindness.

Kindness has converted more sinners than either zeal, eloquence or learning.—F. W. Faber.

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This'll Bring 'Em.

The only really reliable way to locate one's distant relatives is a hurry to execute a queer will and die.—Detroit News.

Heat Simply Regulated.

To keep the interior heat of his snow house uniform, the Eskimo keeps changing the thickness of the roof of the house. When it becomes too hot he shaves the snow blocks to let the cold penetrate.

Evil in Emptyness.

Empty hours, empty hands, empty companions, empty words, empty hearts, draw in evil spirits as a vacuum draws in air.—William Arnot.

Above Circumstances.

We are not the creatures of circumstances; circumstances are the creatures of men. We are free agents and man is more powerful than matter.—Diarail.

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