

Free
FREE—from cancer and other ailments.
FREE—from aches and pains.
FREE—from rheumatism.
FREE—from all other ailments.
The original tasteless castor oil.

KELLOGG'S TASTELESS CASTOR OIL

Common Sign Language.

AT THE THIRD HOUR
By CRETE WARREN

(© by Short Story Pub. Co.)

IT WAS a cold, disagreeable day, late in November, and the cutting wind blew in fierce little gusts around the corners of the tall city buildings. The streets were almost deserted, save for a few men and women who, muffled almost beyond recognition, hurried with heads bent in face of the wind, which seemed to come from every direction. The thermometer registered several degrees below zero, and the sky was heavy, with every indication of snow. No one noticed that the great clock in the courthouse had stopped, and at three o'clock no one missed the striking of the hour.

At just one minute before three the power which ran the clock was turned off, and for the first time since it was started, several years before, the great hands were still. The man which held the hands in place had become loosened, and a man skilled in the mechanism of clocks had been called to tighten the screw.

It was a perilous undertaking. The clock was three hundred and eighty feet above the street, and his only way to get at it was by lowering himself from a lookout thirty feet above. The face measured twenty-four feet, the long, the hour hand nine. These hands were very heavy and solid, of wood covered with galvanized iron, and were two feet thick.

The man stood for a minute, gazing out over the city, after fastening the rope which was to let him down to the clock. He planned to gain a footing on the hour hand, which was almost horizontal at this hour, and work his way across to the center, where it would take him but a moment to tighten the screw, get back to the rope and pull himself up. He drew a deep breath and carefully let himself over the stone railing of the lookout.

The snow was now falling fine and fast, driven hard by the wind. The man was almost blinded by it, when he felt his foot firm upon the hour hand. The rope was barely long enough, and he wished he had taken a longer one, but he thought it would not pay to go back, as long as this one would reach, though he realized that it would be harder for him to get back with the short one. Sitting down, he slid over to the center and commenced his work. Every moment the snow became more blinding, and as he glanced downwards he noticed that he could not see the streets below.

He had finished and was just about to start back for the rope, when he heard a great whirr inside the clock and almost at the same time felt a jerk of the hand upon which he was seated. He made one mad, hurried move towards the end of the hand, when all at once his every sense seemed to be paralyzed by the deafening sound of the chimes. The sound seemed to vibrate through every part of him, and it was impossible to attempt to move until the last of the three deep tones striking the hour died away, and he felt another jerk of the hand beneath him. It was but an instant, and he had gained the end of the hand and was cautiously getting to his feet. He reached for the rope. The wind was blowing it and he could barely touch it with the ends of his fingers! He groaned aloud and strained every ligament in an effort to get a hold on the rope, but it seemed impossible. At last it was almost within his grasp, but with a jerk which nearly unbalanced him, the hand again slipped, and the rope was hopelessly out of reach! It seemed to the desperate man that his reason must go in that awful instant!

He repeated himself, for the shock had weakened his knees and his strength seemed gone. The cold was intense and there was no way of making anyone hear a cry for help. Nor was there any chance of anyone discovering his danger. With every minute the hour hand slipped downward over an inch, and—merciful heaven! As he looked up at the great minute hand he realized what an awful fate would overcome him in a few minutes if some help did not come to him. With every minute the descending hand brought certain death so much the nearer! Good God! Must he sit there calmly and count the minutes until he should be gradually crushed to death? For at a quarter past the hour, the minute hand must pass the hour hand on which he was seated, and the distance between the two was only a little over two inches! His brain seemed dead. He couldn't think. His gaze was fascinated by the rapidly descending hand which was either to crush him to death or hurl him off on to the steeply slanting roofs of the building two hundred feet

FARM STOCK
MILL FEEDS FINE FOR SPRING PIGS

Wheat by-products, such as middlings and red dog flour, can be used to advantage with a ration of corn and tankage under price conditions which have prevailed during the past two years, according to feeding tests which have been made at the Minnesota station. Spring pigs were fed in the tests, and four lots were fed during each of two summers. Each year one lot of pigs had a ration of 90 per cent shelled corn and 10 per cent tankage until they reached 100 pounds, after which the ration was changed to 95 per cent corn and 5 per cent tankage. The ration for each of the other three lots each season before reaching 100 pounds in weight was 65 per cent corn, 20 per cent wheat by-products and 5 per cent tankage. After passing the 100-pound mark, these pigs had 75 per cent corn, 23 per cent wheat by-product and 2 per cent tankage. The three wheat by-products compared were standard middlings, flour middlings and red dog flour.

Gains made on the rations containing the wheat mill-feeds were slightly higher than on corn and tankage. On each 100 pounds of gain, 80 to 85 pounds of the mill-feeds saved from 60 to 85 pounds of corn and about 9 pounds of tankage.

Tankage used in the tests cost \$50 per ton, while the corn averaged about 95 cents per bushel. The grade of standard middlings fed cost \$23 per ton. Flour middlings were slightly higher, averaging about \$30 per ton, while the red dog flour cost an average of about \$35 per ton.

At these prices, the pigs which had the two grades of middlings made a little cheaper gain than pigs fed corn and tankage, the savings amounting to \$5 to 40 cents on each hundred pounds of pork. In one case the gains made by the pigs which received red dog flour were a little cheaper than those made by the corn and tankage lot, while the other year the red dog flour added a little expense to the gains.

The tests indicate that when the wheat by-products, particularly middlings, can be bought at not to exceed half the price per ton of tankage they can be used with corn and tankage to the extent of about one-third of the ration for pigs which are on good pasture.

Hog Will Keep Clean if Given the Opportunity
Many of the failures in hog raising may be attributed to the mistaken idea that a hog is a filthy, obnoxious beast and should be treated as such, according to D. A. Weber, instructor in animal husbandry at the Kansas State Agricultural college.

Value of Skim Milk
One hundred pounds of skim milk is ordinarily worth the equivalent of ten pounds of corn plus five pounds of tankage for fattening hogs. With suckling brood sows or young pigs or fall pigs which are not doing well, it may be worth more than this. With corn and tankage at present prices skim-milk would seem to be worth about 25 cents per 100 pounds for fattening hogs.

Country's Smallest Town
Lewiston, Wyo., an abandoned government station where pony express riders changed mounts in the early days of western wilderness, is said to have the distinction of being the smallest town in the United States. In a recent communication to the General Electric company broadcasting station, Denver, Roy Griswold writes that the two lone residents, counting himself, comprise the total population.

Wisdom in Choice
A doctor who had taken up as his specialty the treatment of skin diseases was asked by a friend how he happened to select that branch of medicine. "There were three perfectly good reasons," replied the physician. "My patients never get me out of bed at night; they never die and they never get well."—Medical Review of Reviews.

Egyptian Barley Helps
Barley brought from Egypt is proving very successful in the semi-arid regions of the West. It grows during dry seasons when other grains perish.

The DAIRY
DAIRY PROFITABLE WITH SMALL HERDS

Many creameries at the present time are losing money because they cannot get enough cream for the farmers in their territory to pay their overhead expenses. The volume of overhead necessary to put these plants on a profitable basis is not likely to be secured until a large number of farmers begin to appreciate the value of the income from a few cows.

In the opinion of Prof. J. P. LaMaster, chief of the dairy division at Clemson college, the creamery development must depend on farmers who will milk from four to six good cows, and there is no doubt a place for such a number of cows on every farm which is operated by its owner living on the land. These few cows can be milked and cared for in a very few minutes before and after working hours each day. No extra hired labor is necessary.

The feed which these cows need and which the farmer saves for them, and the pasture they consume, would yield no income for him if he did not have the dairy cows. When a farmer gets many more cows than is indicated above, says Professor LaMaster, the labor problem becomes important, as does also the feed problem. The dairy herd then becomes a major project on the farm and requires sufficient time and labor to make it interfere with the other plans of operation. It is often just large enough to be burdensome and yet not large enough to be profitable.

There is very little place for herds between six or eight and twenty cows for cream production. Many a farmer has made money and has been satisfied while milking four or five cows, but when he increased his herd to twelve or fourteen cows, he did not make as much money in proportion and was dissatisfied with the results. A large number of farmers with four or five cows each will make dairying profitable.

Beans Fail to Improve Silage for Dairy Cows
Comparisons of corn silage and soy bean silage for dairy cows at the Iowa station fail to show much advantage for the corn and bean silage. In the first two trials, the cows produced about 2 per cent more milk and butterfat when on the corn and bean silage ration as compared with their production of corn silage, the grain and hay rations being kept constant. In this trial the returns over feed cost were nearly 4 per cent greater when the cows were on the mixed silage.

Soy Beans for Protein Balanced Ration for Cow
The average dairyman finds it necessary to buy some feed rich in protein in order to feed a ration properly balanced. And protein feeds are the highest in price of any he can buy, therefore it is good business for him to grow something to take the place of cottonseed meal, linseed oilmeal, or whatever he is purchasing.

Dairy Notes
It takes only 12 minutes to tell whether or not a dairy herd is profitable.

Consumption of Mutton
The sheep grower must depend upon home consumption to use the lamb and mutton produced. There seems to be room for a great increase in the demand. The average yearly consumption of mutton and lamb per capita in the United States in the decade preceding 1921, was 6.2 pounds, 4.35 per cent of the meat eaten. In Great Britain, it was more than 20 pounds, 22 per cent of the total meat eaten. As a whole, our greatest consumption is in the cities.

Sheep Fond of Weeds
No class of animals will do so much in keeping down weeds as will sheep. "Fifty-seven varieties" may be a large number for some things, but is not enough to cover the number of plants that sheep will eat with relish. Because they will eat so many different kinds of weeds, they are often used as scavengers. This is a good use to make of a farm flock. Many flocks have been underfed to the point of serious loss by forcing them to subsist upon poor feed.

PORTLAND OFFERS A MARKET FOR YOUR PRODUCE

HIPPODROME
CONTINUOUS 1 to 11 P.M.

Continuous 1 to 11 P.M.

BUD LORRAINE
Woolsey and Burgess
"SALLY'S BIRTHDAY"
Juvenile Frivolities.

NEIL and SALLE
A Sure Thing and a Guess

FRANK MCGOWAN
Singing Banjoist

BARRIERS BURNED AWAY

with Frank Mayo
Vanda Hamley
Mabel Ballin

Mallory Select Residential & Transient
1104 and 1106 Portland, Oregon.
Modern — Fireproof — American Plan
RATES MODERATE

Ship to Mutual Creamery
Your Check Returned Promptly

Better Franklin Service—Storage and General Repairing
ANDERSON & RICE, 404 Hoyt Street at 9th St. Portland, Ore.

Information DEPARTMENT

DR. CHAN LAM CHINBER
PHYSICIAN. Remedies for stomach disorders, kidney, bladder troubles, gall stones, constipation, appendicitis and all female complaints. You can take treatments at home if preferred. 1423 Second St., cor. 9th Alder, Portland, Ore.

CUT FLOWERS & FLORAL DECORATIONS
Clarke Bros., Florists, 237 Morrison St.

Beans Fail to Improve Silage for Dairy Cows
Comparisons of corn silage and soy bean silage for dairy cows at the Iowa station fail to show much advantage for the corn and bean silage. In the first two trials, the cows produced about 2 per cent more milk and butterfat when on the corn and bean silage ration as compared with their production of corn silage, the grain and hay rations being kept constant.

Soy Beans for Protein Balanced Ration for Cow
The average dairyman finds it necessary to buy some feed rich in protein in order to feed a ration properly balanced. And protein feeds are the highest in price of any he can buy, therefore it is good business for him to grow something to take the place of cottonseed meal, linseed oilmeal, or whatever he is purchasing.

Dairy Notes
It takes only 12 minutes to tell whether or not a dairy herd is profitable.

Consumption of Mutton
The sheep grower must depend upon home consumption to use the lamb and mutton produced. There seems to be room for a great increase in the demand. The average yearly consumption of mutton and lamb per capita in the United States in the decade preceding 1921, was 6.2 pounds, 4.35 per cent of the meat eaten. In Great Britain, it was more than 20 pounds, 22 per cent of the total meat eaten. As a whole, our greatest consumption is in the cities.

PORTLAND OFFERS A MARKET FOR YOUR PRODUCE

HIPPODROME
CONTINUOUS 1 to 11 P.M.

Continuous 1 to 11 P.M.

BUD LORRAINE
Woolsey and Burgess
"SALLY'S BIRTHDAY"
Juvenile Frivolities.

NEIL and SALLE
A Sure Thing and a Guess

FRANK MCGOWAN
Singing Banjoist

BARRIERS BURNED AWAY

with Frank Mayo
Vanda Hamley
Mabel Ballin

Mallory Select Residential & Transient
1104 and 1106 Portland, Oregon.
Modern — Fireproof — American Plan
RATES MODERATE

Ship to Mutual Creamery
Your Check Returned Promptly

Better Franklin Service—Storage and General Repairing
ANDERSON & RICE, 404 Hoyt Street at 9th St. Portland, Ore.

Information DEPARTMENT

DR. CHAN LAM CHINBER
PHYSICIAN. Remedies for stomach disorders, kidney, bladder troubles, gall stones, constipation, appendicitis and all female complaints. You can take treatments at home if preferred. 1423 Second St., cor. 9th Alder, Portland, Ore.

CUT FLOWERS & FLORAL DECORATIONS
Clarke Bros., Florists, 237 Morrison St.

Beans Fail to Improve Silage for Dairy Cows
Comparisons of corn silage and soy bean silage for dairy cows at the Iowa station fail to show much advantage for the corn and bean silage. In the first two trials, the cows produced about 2 per cent more milk and butterfat when on the corn and bean silage ration as compared with their production of corn silage, the grain and hay rations being kept constant.

Soy Beans for Protein Balanced Ration for Cow
The average dairyman finds it necessary to buy some feed rich in protein in order to feed a ration properly balanced. And protein feeds are the highest in price of any he can buy, therefore it is good business for him to grow something to take the place of cottonseed meal, linseed oilmeal, or whatever he is purchasing.

Dairy Notes
It takes only 12 minutes to tell whether or not a dairy herd is profitable.

Consumption of Mutton
The sheep grower must depend upon home consumption to use the lamb and mutton produced. There seems to be room for a great increase in the demand. The average yearly consumption of mutton and lamb per capita in the United States in the decade preceding 1921, was 6.2 pounds, 4.35 per cent of the meat eaten. In Great Britain, it was more than 20 pounds, 22 per cent of the total meat eaten. As a whole, our greatest consumption is in the cities.

Travelers in the interior of South America, although knowing little or nothing of the language of the Indians, claim that an astonishing amount of communication may be held by means of a sign language. The different Indian groups of Brazil, for instance, while speaking each a different language, have a more or less common language of signs.

State Named from River.
Wisconsin derived its name from the principal river, named Mascousin by Pere Marquette, translated wild, rushing channel. The present spelling is derived from a misprint. All early French documents have Ouisconsin or Misconsin.

Down on the Farm.
"The only worker I ever knew who would work when the boss was away was the old-fashioned American hired man," declared a professor at Grand Rapids. We have known a couple of them to sit on a fence at such times and work until their jaws were totally exhausted.

Already Free.
During the Sunday School lesson the teacher made reference to a passage of Scripture reading: "Ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free." A little girl in the front row exclaimed: "I'm already free. I'm free and a half."

One Way to Reduce.
A rather robust woman recently asked a doctor what she should do to reduce. "Take a certain kind of exercise," said he. "What kind of you recommend?" she asked. "Push yourself away from the table three times a day" replied the doctor.—Topeka Capital.

Word for the Cyclone.
About the only good thing that can be said about cyclone is that it doesn't cost the taxpayers anything for an investigation as to who was to blame.—Des Moines Register.

Slight Accident Fatal.
A young man in London who was struck on the head by a chicken bone used as a missile died of septic pneumonia set up by the slight scalp wound he had received.

Fought Against Odds.
Sir Richard Grenville, while attempting to run through the Spanish fleet off the Azores in September, 1591, was attacked by fifteen ships, and maintained a hand-to-hand fight for fifteen hours before surrendering.

Object in Reading.
Read not to contradict and confuse, not to believe and take for granted, not to find talk and discourse—but to weigh and consider.

Meat Distribution.
Two-thirds of the live stock used for food is raised west of the Mississippi, while two-thirds of the consumers live east of the Mississippi. This accounts for the 1,300 packing houses occupied in converting live stock into meats and transferring them to markets.

Remark Left Impression.
A man and his wife were buying a horse. "How could such a lovely creature have a temper?" asked the woman. "My dear, that is exactly what passed through my mind when I married you," answered the man, and he has not heard the last of it yet.

Final Adjudication.
Though reading and conversation may furnish us with many ideas of men and things, yet it is our own meditation must form our judgment.

Oxalic Acid in Rhubarb.
Rhubarb, when eaten in excess, has been known to act as a powerful poison on account of its natural content of oxalic acid.—Science Service.

Must Move Fast.
The lowest speed at which it is possible for an airplane to fly is 31 1/2 miles an hour.

Mankind's Duty.
Life is a problem; mortal man was made to solve the solemn problem, right or wrong.—J. Q. Adams.

You Want a Good Position
Very well—Take the Accountancy and Business Management, Private Secretarial, Calculator, Compartment, Stenographic, Penmanship, or Commercial Teaching Course at

Behnke-Walker
The foremost Business College of the Northwest which has won more Accuracy Awards and Gold Medals than any other school in America. Send for our Bureau Catalog. Fourth Street near Morrison, Portland, Or. Isaac M. Walker, Pres.
P. N. U. No. 24, 1925

Real Log Once Used to Determine Ship's Speed

The nautical "knot" was originally an actual knot on a ship's "log line." This in turn took its name from the log of wood which was used by the old-time mariner in measuring distance. Presuming the sea to be without current, a log thrown into the water will remain stationary. Obviously, therefore, if it is thrown overboard from the bows of the ship, by the time the stern passes it, the ship must have traveled its own length in such-and-such a time. The log, then, was really the first way of determining a ship's speed. The next step was to attach a line to the log, the line being knotted at regular intervals of 30 many feet. The log, by this time of a fixed type, was thrown overboard and the line allowed to run free from a reel. At the end of so many seconds the whole apparatus was hauled in and the knots that had been paid out counted. The ship was then said to be traveling at so many knots. The distance between the knots, as well as the number of seconds during which the log was overboard were