

Encouragement for Women



Mrs. W. Z. Simmons

Salem—Ever since I was about twenty years old Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has been my only tonic and nerve. When I begin to feel run down or get into a nervous state I take the "Prescription" and it has always given satisfactory results. During all of my expectant periods I have depended entirely on it to keep me well and strong, and it was a wonderful help. I always got along fine, was able to be around and had no distress to speak of at any time. I do believe there is no other medicine so helpful in motherhood.—Mrs. W. Z. Simmons, 995 S. 14th St.

Obtain this famous "Prescription" now, in tablets or liquid, from your druggist. Write Dr. Pierce, President Invalids' Hotel in Buffalo, N. Y., if you desire free medical advice.

Rate Lower; Amount Increases.
Washington, D. C.—Despite generally lower levels of tax rate in effect during 1925 the federal government received a greater volume of taxes than it did in 1924. Official figures for the two years, made public Sunday night by the bureau of internal revenue, showed total receipts of \$2,694,257,246 for 1925, compared with \$2,685,045,620 for 1924, or an increase last year of \$9,211,625.

The revenues from sources other than the income tax failed to go forward under the stimulus of reduced taxation. The income taxes, however, yielded \$1,825,794,135 last year, a gain of \$24,599,724 over 1924. Miscellaneous receipts dropped from \$886,941,268 in 1924 to \$868,553,110 in 1925.

Real Health Resort.
The Falkland Islands have one of the most salubrious climates in the world. Against 55 births recorded there in 1923, there were only 15 deaths. The population, estimated, is 2,142, of which 1,205 are males. There was no sickness of serious character throughout the year.

Asking Too Much of Fox.
She was in Alaska looking over a fox farm. After admiring a beautiful silver specimen she asked her guide: "Just how many times can the fox be skinned for his fur?" "Three times, madam," said the guide gravely. "Any more than that would spoil his temper."

Few Aggressive Snakes.
The Department of Agriculture says that the king cobra of Asia has been known to follow and attack persons, and the large constricting snakes of the tropics also at times are aggressive. The poisonous snakes of the United States usually do not attack men unless molested.

Ancient Anesthetics.
Anesthetics in surgical operations were used thousands of years ago, we are told by one high authority. They commonly used vegetable drugs such as morphine and hashish and alcohol.

Kept in Cage Eleven Years.
Jean de la Baluse, French ecclesiastic and politician of the Fifteenth century, incurred the displeasure of King Louis XI, who had him shut up in an iron cage for eleven years, from 1469 to 1480.

An Angle.
Jud Tunkin says tryin' to please some men makes 'em feel so important that you don't get any thanks.—Kansas City Star.

Misquoted With Effect.
A hard-worked Georgia editor got Scripture mixed, to suit his own case, in thiswise: "Let us not be weary in well-doing, for in due season we shall faint if we reap not."

Weak Humans Nature.
Of course, all of us are bawling like the mischief for a square deal, but deep down every mother's son of us wants a copper-riveted cinch.—Houston Post-Dispatch.

Suspenders, or "galluses," to hold up the skirts is the latest thing in women's fashions, says the girls of Converse college at Spartanburg, S. C., who are filing over the campus thusly attired. The girls do not trust the nail often used in lieu of the missing button and connect the "palluses" and skirt with safety pins.

PASTEL TONES LEAD FOR SPRING; WOOLENS VIE WITH WASH GOODS

TO MILADY who aspires to purchase a costume which will say with unmistakable emphasis, "I am an advance spring style," comes this timely word of advice from fashion's headquarters—buy either a dress, coat or suit of cheviot or novelty cloth in light pastel coloring.

A strongly defined trend of the Southern resorts and spring fashions is the soft version of mannish mixtures. Of such is the unusual coat-dress here pictured. It is styled of a soft brown and old ivory mixture accenting brown bone buttons as its smart trimming detail.

Color runs riot in the two-piece

stylists tell us are the very newest thing for spring.

It would indeed be a pity if the allurements of the wash goods section should cause mother to pass by the springlike woolens which are quite the stylish note for immediate wear. Indeed, there is not much danger of mother missing anything, for little daughter's keen eye will at once discover the lovely pastel and gay-colored flannels, reps, twills and gabardines piled on the counters. When she does, mother will feel a little hand stealing in hers while a coaxing voice gleefully exclaims, "Oh, mother dear, please, oh, please, make



COAT DRESS IN MANNISH MIXTURE

cheviot and tweed suits which are now the pride of every correctly dressed woman. Tan or gray shades are almost outnumbered by the rose, blue and green tints. These vary from soft "faded" shades to the bright crayon colors.

To add to the novelty, these fanciful wool mixtures carry trimmings of solid colored flannel. For instance, inverted plaits in tweed tops are often faced with flannel of solid color harmonizing the general tone of the tweed or cheviot from which they are styled.

Spring woolens include diamond and herring-bone patterns, irregular stripes, mottled effects, diagonals, checks and

me a dress of this pretty woolen goods," or words to that effect. It is a fact, every little girl ought to have at least one lightweight woolen dress in her spring wardrobe, and more especially this season because gay-colored woolens are the outstanding theme of the mode. Why not make a pastel-colored flannel like the one shown in the picture? A dainty luster twill would be equally a practical and suitable for wear even into the summer months.

A distinctive style touch in this model is the using of one-color material with another for trimming. Unusual color combination is the chief topical of interest throughout all fash-



A PASTEL COLORED FLANNEL

plaid. Some are woven in novel shawl effects. That is, the body of the material will be in some pale pastel shade of apricot, salmon pink, rose beige or blue, the borders showing handsome interwoven patterns. Very attractive sports dresses and coats are made of these suitings.

It is all well enough to buy one's self during this between-winter-and-spring period with making up ginghams, percales and other wash-goods frocks for the children. Surely it is a commendable custom to sew in advance and wisdom counsels, "Let the good work go on." But what of the new lightweight woolen fabrics which

landed. Scallopings is another favorite theme among those who create the new modes.

If for practical wear make this dress of gray flannel trimmed with dull blue or lipstick red. However, if one follows the never pastel color trend, the frock itself would be lovely of old rose summer-weight twill trimmed with navy, artichoke-green borders and buttons or periwinkle blue if preferred. Very important is the cunning belt, so be sure you do not omit this trimming detail from little daughter's costume.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.
(Ed. 1924, Western Newspaper Union.)

Cowboy Hats Are Smart
The newest hats of felt, called the cowboy hat, are fairly large and rakish. To be really smart they must be made on the head and adjusted to the personality of the individual wearer.

Initials on Shoes
Gold, silver and enamel initials are now put on the side of the shoe in a small circle or lozenge. Instead of initials some women have a motto or a phrase, all done in Egyptian characters.

Exquisite Hat Ornaments
Hat ornaments to be really smart must be exquisite in color and detail. A most attractive one consists of two circles of jade held together with bands of onyx and diamonds.

Turbans Are Smart
Turbans of felt made on close high lines are the creation of one of the foremost milliners of Paris. They have been taken up by the smartest women both in Paris and America.

POULTRY

FEED LAYING HENS IN COLD WEATHER

In feeding laying hens, only one-half to one-third as much of the scratch feed should be fed in the morning as in the evening, according to the instructions accompanying a list of rations for laying hens recently compiled by T. A. Bittenbender of the poultry husbandry department, Iowa State college.

He states that the mash feeds should be left before the birds at all times. It should be fed in self-feeding hoppers. It has been found that mash moistened with hot water or buttermilk fed in the middle of the morning will increase the egg production noticeably during the winter months.

The green feed should be fed at noon or soon after. Sprouted oats, steamed alfalfa leaves, cabbage, beets, mangels or a small amount of fresh silage will answer the purpose. Green feeds and mash are very essential, according to Mr. Bittenbender, for the highest possible production of eggs during the winter months.

Some scratch formulas which Mr. Bittenbender recommends are as follows: 200 pounds of corn to 100 pounds of oats; or 200 pounds of corn, 200 pounds of wheat and 100 pounds of bran. For a mash formula the following is recommended: 100 pounds bran, 100 pounds middlings or shorts, 100 pounds ground oats, 100 pounds ground corn, 50 pounds tankage, 5 pounds salt, 20 pounds bone meal and 20 pounds of ground limestone. To this as much liquid buttermilk, sour skim milk or paste buttermilk as the birds will consume should be added. Forty pounds of dried buttermilk can be substituted for the liquid milk.

Cheap, but Ideal Floor for the Poultry House

Eight inches of cinders, gravel or crushed rock covered with about two inches of rich cement will make a cheap but ideal floor for the poultry house. The porous material under the cement will tend to keep the floor dry. The filling should be tamped until it forms a solid base for the concrete.

Hollow tile forms perhaps a more satisfactory base for the cement, and only one-half inch of cement is needed to cover a carefully laid floor. It is more expensive than the other filler. It should be laid on a layer of sand and then covered with rich cement to make a smooth surface which is more easily cleaned.

Nebraska Station Gives Ration for Laying Hens

The ration for laying hens should have yellow corn as its basis and also contain mineral, animal protein, and a green feed. Cracked yellow corn as a scratch feed and sprouted oats for a succulent feed, plus a self-fed dry mash made up of 150 pounds of corn meal, 150 pounds of shorts, 100 pounds of bran, and 100 pounds of meat meal or tankage is recommended as Ration No. 1 by the new Nebraska Station Circular 33. Three other rations are listed on the back page and the circular as a whole deals with principles and methods of feeding for an average of above 150 eggs per hen per year.

Try Sprouted Oats

There is nothing that does more to promote egg production and the general health of the fowls during the winter months than sprouted oats. This is such a cheap feed and oats are so easily sprouted that it is surprising that there should still be some breeders who do not regularly feed sprouted oats to their birds. A good sprouter should be considered a necessity on every poultry plant. They can be had in many forms and in any size to suit the largest as well as the smallest poultry raiser. If you have never fed sprouted oats, try it.

Poultry Notes

If houses and coops are not kept clean lice and mites take control of things.

Don't forget gravel for the hens when snow covers the ground—it's their teeth.

Make a close examination frequently to see whether birds are gaining or losing in weight.

Health, vigor and vitality must be maintained in poultry if winter eggs are to be obtained.

Resolve that this year, if never before, you will supply plenty of litter and see that it is changed often.

One authority says that eggs from hens fed milk freely will hatch better and produce more vigorous chicks.

Convenience for both hens and caretaker should be considered when building a poultry house. Convenience means cleanliness and cleanliness means health. The arrangement of fixtures such as water stands, nests, roosts and droppings board, broody coop and mash hopper should be such as to promote ease of cleaning and saving of labor in caring for the flock.

Special markets may be worked up on eggs and dressed fowls. Our "Sunrise Eggs From Milk-Fed Hens" bring us a premium of five cents on the dozen.

Regular culling twice a year will increase the profits. Lazy hens are the first to leave our farm, the ones that stay on the roost of mornings. Then an examination of each hen will show good and poor ones—after a poultry expert has showed you how to cull your particular breed, if you are not experienced.

The DAIRY

RECORDS ON COWS SHOW NET INCOME

Join a cow testing association, feed for economical production, and weed out the tramp cows. Profits will follow just as they have on hundreds of other farms where the milk is tested regularly by a competent tester states A. J. Cramer, in charge of cow testing work in Wisconsin for the United States bureau of dairying, the Wisconsin Dairymen's association, and the Wisconsin College of Agriculture.

The cows in well-kept herds tested in a cow testing association, fed in accordance with the efficient tester's verdict easily average 300 pounds of butterfat a year, Cramer reports. On the other hand, 12 months' records on 15 poor cows in Wisconsin cow testing associations show an average of 100 pounds of butterfat valued at \$50. On these cows the average feed cost was \$47, leaving only \$3 income over feed cost. Cramer asks: "How many such cows can farmers afford to keep?"

The cow testing association in Wisconsin is composed of about twenty-six farmers with a hired tester who, usually, is at least a graduate of the short course at the Wisconsin College of Agriculture. The tester spends one day a month on each farm and while there, according to Cramer, gets a complete record of milk and butterfat production for each cow in the herd. He also obtains feed consumption costs, costs of feed, and figures income over feed cost.

Using these results as a guide, Cramer tells how the farmer and the tester figure out together better methods of feeding and of care and management of the herd. They plan to eliminate all cows that do not respond profitably to intelligent feeding and they give attention to problems of breeding. Many times the tester has been an aid in helping the members of his association to obtain higher prices ranging from \$10 to \$25 more per cow for cow testing association cows with records.

Wisconsin's 162 cow testing associations are on the march toward a more economical dairy production system for the state.

Variation in Production of Milk Due to Feeding

Dairymen are often puzzled as to the explanation of why two cows of the same age, breeding, and under similar management vary so widely in milk production.

In a study to determine the underlying cause of this variation the dairy department of the Missouri College of Agriculture kept exact feed and production records of two cows of similar breeding. It was found that the cow producing the largest amount of milk and butterfat consumed a great deal more feed than the cow producing only a small amount of fat. From this it is concluded that the underlying reason for the variation in the milk production of cows is due to the difference in the amount of feed they are able to consume and use above that required for maintenance. Both cows were equally efficient in digesting the feed which they received. In other words, a cow is a large producer because she is able to consume a large amount of feed above the maintenance requirement and uses this feed for the production of milk. This, of course, means that a cow must have a large udder containing a large number of cells which secrete milk. On the other hand, the small producer has a small capacity for feed and also mammary glands.

Form of Milk Pail

The form of milk pail used in milking is an important factor in eliminating contamination of the milk. The Geneva station found that ordinary 12-quart pails to which had been soldered covers with oval openings 5 by 7 1/2 inches were most satisfactory. These covers were sufficiently convex so that the entire inside of the pail could be easily observed and readily cleaned. Their height was only 12 1/2 inches, so that they could be comfortably used in milking short-legged or heavy-uddered cows.

Prevent Bacteria in Milk

It is a common practice with some dairymen to brush their cows just before milking. In a study of this problem it was found that there was uniformly a higher number of bacteria in the milk drawn from the cows which had just been brushed than there was in the milk drawn from the cows which were milked before the brushing was done. These results are not surprising to those who appreciate the fact that the hair and skin of the cow normally carry very large numbers of bacteria.

Dairy Hints

Alfalfa hay and corn silage together provide ideal roughage for dairy cows.

The dairy cow should be provided with a comfortably warm barn through the winter season.

High hay becomes prohibitive when fed to poor producing dairy cows. Cull the borders.

Timothy hay, cut at the proper time, and properly cured, makes a good feed, but it is quite deficient in protein for dairy cows giving milk. Carrots are excellent and furnish a succulent food in the ration.

There are two ways to increase profits. Either cut the cost of production, or receive more for the product. Too little attention is paid, usually, to cutting the cost of production. It is one of the most important factors in lowering feed costs on the dairy farm.

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Cheaper Lime for Farmers.
Governor Pierce has under consideration a plan proposed by the State Lime Board to establish lime crushing machinery at the penitentiary, the rock to be shipped in from Marble Mountain in Josephine county, and ground at the prison, with prison power and prison labor. State Market Agent Spence says the farmers of western Oregon are nearly all in need of lime for full productivity, but that the high cost has held this back. Governor Pierce thinks, if the plan is carried out, that at least \$2 per ton reduction from present prices can be made, with delivery at Salem.

The Canadian Way.
In the wheat section of Canada a farm instruction train will be run, two cars, one with samples of the best seed grain to show what good seed looks like, the other with two modern seed cleaning outfits, one to be operated by hand, the other with gasoline power. Farmers along the route may bring in their wheat and see it cleaned and they will be advised to form syndicates to produce the larger machines for community service or the smaller ones for individual use.

Hope Lies in Organization.
Labor has days work to sell and by union strength it has been able to fix its selling price in many lines of industry, in localities where it is solidly organized. Farmers have no such control of what they have to sell—they cannot fix prices—they permit world-wide competition and manipulation to set prices on their products and fix their incomes. Once labor thought the undertaking of establishing wages by organization strength was hopeless.

Enormous Grain Losses.
The Toronto Sun gives some startling figures of grain losses from wheat and winter injury of Canadian wheat. In one day, it states out of 1278 cars handled in the western division, 518 were classified as "No grade" against 154 No. 1 northern, 344 No. 2 and 179 No. 3. The difference in price that day was 42 cents per bushel.

\$225 Per Family for Clothes.
The U. S. Department of Agriculture states that \$225 per family was the average amount spent for clothing by 1,337 American farm families in 1922-23, the families averaging four persons. These figures are positive proof of the utter unfairness between farm and other incomes, the average per persons on the farm being \$55 per year for all wearing apparel.

Quarantine Against Smut.
Quarantine against flag-smut wheat went into effect in the United States February 1, prohibiting importation from India, Japan, China, Australia, Union of South Africa, Italy and Spain of all varieties of wheat and wheat products except such as have been so milled or processed as to have destroyed the flag-smut spores.

Grading Pays.
It gives the producer more money for fewer products and it gives him ready markets. The farmer who farms with his head is the one who guarantees the quality of a container.

Br'er Williams.
"Don't argue with a fool," says Brother Williams, "for that does give him a chance to make a fool of you."
—Atlanta Constitution.

Ship Struck by Meteor.
In 1908 the sailing ship Eclipse, on a voyage from England to San Francisco, was struck by a meteor, which crashed through the deck and through the whole fabric of the vessel, making a hole through which the water poured.

Has Long Made Music.
An organ in the Philippine islands has furnished music for more than 100 years.

Lees in Revolution.
Four persons by the name of Lees took important parts in the American Revolution—Gen. Charles, dismissed by congress for disobedience, Richard Henry and his brothers, Arthur and Francis Lightfoot of Virginia.

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Jardine Says of Farm Income.
Secretary of Agriculture Jardine says the income of the average farmer in this country last year was \$346—\$510 in cash and \$336 value of food produced on the land. Since the investment of an average farm is a little over \$5000, the interest on the investment at six per cent would reduce the net return per farm to \$146, or \$70 per month. With an average of four persons to a family the per capita return would be \$17.25 per month.

Red Heads Best
Samuel Long, automobile instructor, says he can tell at a glance whether a woman will make a good driver. Fat women, he says, make good drivers, but red-headed ones are better. Tall women are "not so good," and school teachers are "terrible."

That Familiar Crossing
A fool and his automobile part at the railroad crossing.—Lynchburg News.

Cost of Stamp Production.
To supply the nation with its yearly output of postage stamps, more than 50 acres of spruce trees are needed. Ink, paper and gum, besides, are required, so that one million dollars' worth of supplies goes through the stamp machines every day.

No Real Claim to Honor.
There are no definite records to show that Stratford-on-Avon was the birthplace of Shakespeare.

Kelso.—Three Wahkiakum county property owners received \$4750 in awards for right of way through their places for the Ocean Beach highway in condemnation suits in Wahkiakum superior court. Gus Svenson received \$1750, Campbell brothers \$1500 and K. A. Costella \$1500.

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