

The Song of the Hair

There are four verses. Verse 1. Ayer's Hair Vigor makes the hair grow. Verse 2. Ayer's Hair Vigor stops falling hair. Verse 3. Ayer's Hair Vigor cures dandruff. Verse 4. Ayer's Hair Vigor always restores color to gray hair. The chorus is sung by millions.

"Before using Ayer's Hair Vigor I had very thin and very poor hair. But I continued to use it until my hair greatly improved and I have used it off and on for the past ten years."—Mrs. M. DUMMOND, Lowell, N. H.

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

Old Age and Work.

Old people make a great mistake when they give up work. Many men who have made a competency in business and feel entitled to retire from active work find themselves declining in health and becoming prematurely old for want of occupation. In most aged persons the vital functions continue in active exercise under normal conditions, but if the regularity and moderation of business life are departed from trouble will surely follow.—London Lancet.

Longevity of Car Wheels.

Has anybody ever stopped to think how many miles the wheels of a railroad car travel before they wear out? Statistics gathered from various roads show that perfect car wheels often run three hundred thousand to four hundred and fifty thousand miles before they have to be turned down. Wheels with flaws in them run only about fifty to ninety thousand miles.

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

For Home.

"Mr. Smalley," said the beautiful young girl, "I never can marry a man as little and short as you are."
"Oh, I'm too short, am I?" he said, with a hollow, merciless laugh. "Well, Mrs. Smalley, with your permission I will just go out and stretch myself a bit."

Drawing himself up to his full height, as it was, he took his hat, cane, gun, and departure.

Not So Grasping as That.

Elderly Uncle—Like all other young chaps just out of college, you'll be wanting to marry, of course, some of these girls.

Nephew Harold (with a bright blush)—"Not some of these days, Uncle. Only one of 'em—Muriel, the youngest."

At the Dance and all Nervous Disease

permanently cured by Dr. King's Great Peppermint Cure. Hand for FREE 25¢ trial bottle and 50¢ bottle. Dr. J. L. King, L. J. Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Making Progress.

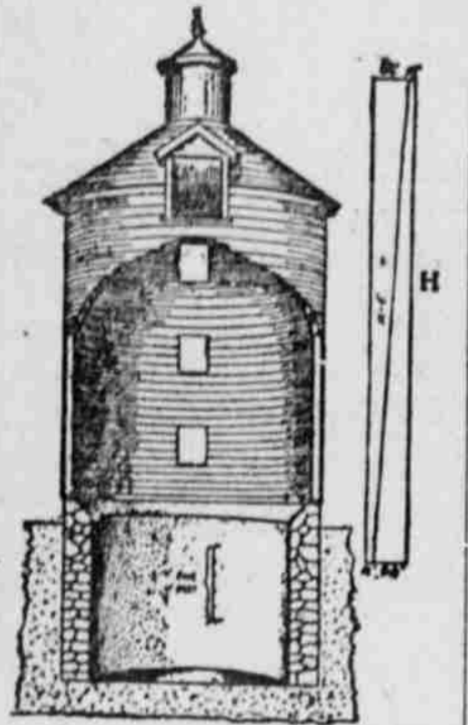
Neighbor—How's your boy Milton getting along at college?
Uncle Haycraft—Fine. Mill's going to be a regular orator. He can talk about the personal equation, and other things long equal, and questions for academic discussion, and all that sort of lingo, just like an old hand.



Building a Silo.

In locating a silo it is well to remember that the feeding of the silage is an everyday job during the whole winter and spring. Other things being equal, the nearest available place is the best. If the ground is dry outside the barn the silo may be built alongside, providing for doors opening directly into the stable. In case silage is fed to milking cows, directly there is a danger of its odor filling the stable to the detriment of the milk. This can to some extent be avoided by keeping the cows at the opposite end of the stable and by proper ventilation.

Silos may be built of wood, stone, brick or concrete, or partly of one and partly of another of these materials. Where lumber is cheap and stone high,



ROUND SILO ON STONE FOUNDATION—IT SHOWS METHOD OF SAWING BOARD FOR CONICAL ROOF.

wooden silos are generally built. Where stone or brick can be obtained readily these materials will have the preference. Concrete silos are the most durable and all things considered may be the cheapest in the end if cement and gravel or cobble stones are near at hand.

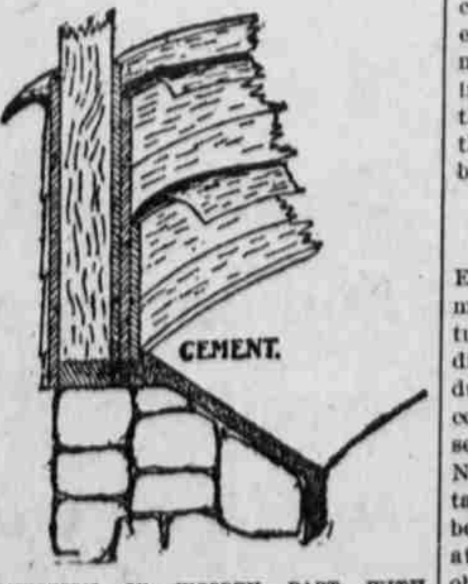
Round silos give the greatest capacity for the wall space and in the case of wood construction, lighter material can be used. In the Northern States and Canada the possibility of freezing must be taken into consideration. The sheltered side of the barn will afford some protection.

There should be a substantial masonry foundation for all forms of wood silos to bring the woodwork everywhere at least 12 inches above the earth. The bottom of the silo may be 3 feet or more below the feeding floor of the stable so that 4 to 6 feet of stone, brick or concrete wall may be counted on. For a silo 30 feet deep a foundation wall of stone should be 18 inches to 2 feet thick.

Tamp the ground forming the bottom of the silo, so that it will be solid and then cover with two or three inches of good concrete. This is advisable because clay soil will spoil the silage if permitted to rest on it. In case the wood portion of the silo rises 24 or more feet above the stone work and the diameter is more than 18 feet, it will be best to stay the top of the wall in some way. If the woodwork rises from the outer edge of the wall, then building the wall up with cement so as to cover the sill will give the needed strength, because the woodwork will act as a hoop; but if the silo stands at the inner face of the wall it will be best to lay pieces of iron rod in the wall near the top to act as a hoop.

The studding of the all-wood round silo need not be larger than 2 inches by 4 inches, unless the diameter is to exceed 30 feet, but they should be set as close together as one foot from center to center. This number of studs is not required for strength, but they are needed in order to bring the two layers of lining very close together, so as to press the paper closely.

When paper is used to make the



CONNECTION OF WOODEN PART WITH STONE WALL.

Joints between boards air-tight, as represented in the illustration, it is extremely important that a good quality be used that will not decay and is waterproof.

Treating San Jose Scale.

The aggressive orchardists of Maryland are able to control the San Jose scale, but in a number of localities this pest affords serious difficulties. Wherever orange hedges become infested the difficulty of eradicating the San Jose scale is increased.

A number of experiments were tried by the Maryland Station with different insecticides in combating the pest. Lime and sulphur mixtures were used containing from 20 to 30 pounds of lime and from 15 to 25 pounds of sulphur per 50 gallons of water. The lime-sulphur-salt mixture, tested by the authors, was made according to the formula 20-15-10-50. Lime-sulphur-caustic soda preparations were also employed, as well as a mixture containing 15 pounds of sulphur and 10 pounds of caustic soda per 50 gallons of water.

In most cases the weaker lime-sulphur preparations were about as effective as the stronger, but in a few instances an increased effectiveness was noticed where 35 pounds of lime and 30 pounds of sulphur were used per 50 gallons of water. Perfectly satisfactory results were obtained from the use of lime-sulphur-salt, and lime-sulphur-caustic soda also proved fairly effective. The sulphur-caustic-soda mixture was not so satisfactory. Kerosene linseed did not prove to be a good substitute for lime-sulphur. Certain proprietary remedies were tested and notes were given on the preparation of the various insecticides which were used.

Fighting Weeds.

If the labor annually bestowed in the endeavor to eradicate weeds could be applied at the proper times not only would the nuisance be removed, but the labor lessened. In the case of weeds the slightest amount of labor saved in omitting to kill them when it should be done entails greater labor at other times. Nor is all labor on weeds lost. During the eradication or destruction of weeds the regular crops may be cultivated and the land put in better condition. One of the greatest mistakes is in not destroying the weeds when they first appear. It will require less labor to destroy a hundred weeds when they are young than to kill a single plant after it has made considerable growth, to say nothing of the fact that every weed that reaches maturity and produces seeds leaves greater work to be done afterward. Although farmers are busiest in spring, yet by properly preparing the land for the intended crop they gain time. For a year or two the farmer may find it difficult work combating weeds, but the time so devoted will be regained fourfold in after years. Weeds can best be destroyed when rotation is used, and the ground should be plowed for corn early enough in the spring to allow of the sprouting of weed seeds. This sprouting of the weed seeds is the most important part of the process, and the farmer should be willing to perform any amount of labor if he can sprout them at a time when they will not interfere with a growing crop.

Experience with Manure Spreader.

My experience with the manure spreader teaches me that the modern method of applying manure to land is far in advance of the old practice, says a writer in Farm and Fireside. In applying manure with the spreader it is put on uniformly, and all parts of the field are equally benefited. When the manure was dumped in piles, it frequently happened that the work of spreading was postponed for some time, and the result was that much of the fertilizing value of the manure leached out or was lost through fermentation. The manure spreader not only saves the plant food elements of the manure, but also saves time and labor, as the work is all done at one time. It does two very important things and does them well—it thoroughly fines the manure and distributes it evenly.

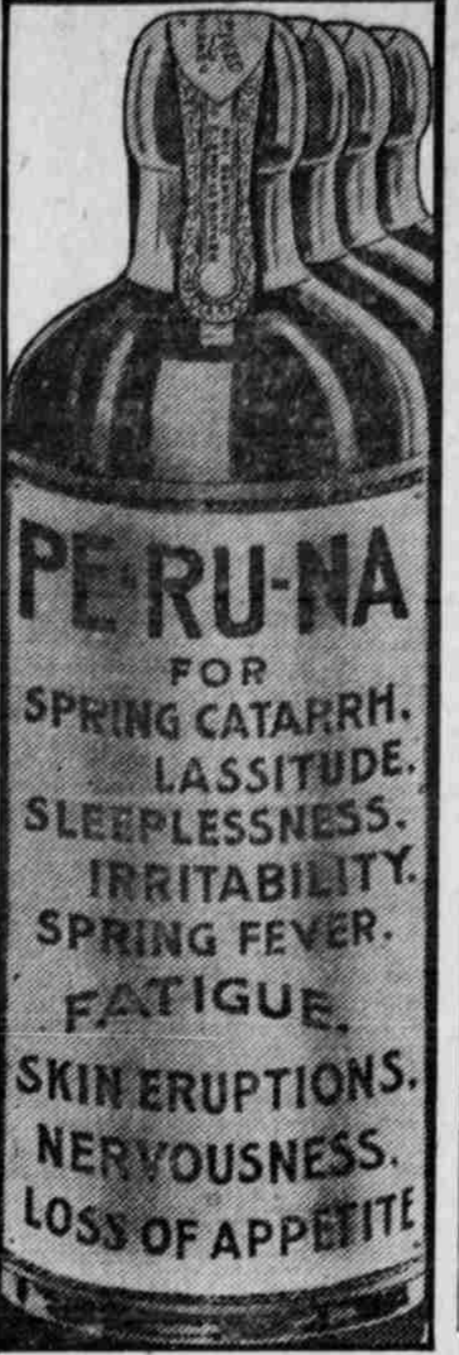
Managing Bees.

It is always best to start with a full colony of bees, and one that is in every respect in first-class condition. It is true that one can buy a part of a colony for less money, but it is the dearest in the long run, and more liable to be a failure. A strong colony of bees in one season is capable of storing 100 or 200 pounds of honey; besides, they may swarm and make from one to two colonies. Bees should always be in a condition to take care of themselves, and do not require such difficult manipulation as that of a nucleus, or pounds, of bees, and a queen, etc., as full and strong colonies are now sent in the ordinary hives used in the apiary, and are equipped with the necessary fixtures to have everything in working order the moment the bees are located and the entrance open.

The Boll Weevil.

The co-operation with the Bureau of Entomology of the Crop Pest Commission of Louisiana a number of cultural experiments were carried out in different sections of the cotton belt, during which it appeared that Triumph cotton is the best variety for use in sections infested with the boll weevil. Northern-grown seed, in order to retain its early maturing qualities, must be renewed from its Northern sources at least every other year. The results obtained from these experiments confirm previous work along this line, and the author therefore recommends thorough preparation of the soil, early planting, the use of early varieties of cotton, abundant fertilizers, thorough cultivation of the crop, and the destruction of cotton plants in the fall.

HEALTH NOTES FOR JUNE.



Spring Catarrh is a well defined Spring disease. The usual symptoms are given above. A bottle of Peru-na taken in time will promptly arrest the course of the disease known as Spring Catarrh.

Thackeray's Fantomime.

William Makepeace Thackeray was always too genial, too generous, too open handed, to be an accumulator of this world's goods, and in spite of the large earnings of his pen he died a poor man. Shortly before his death his friend, John Leech, the cartoonist, called upon him and found him in his study writing—writing and sighing at the monotony of his work. "Why don't you have a holiday," said Leech, "and take your girls to the seaside?" The great novelist made no verbal answer, but, rising slowly, plunged his hands to the very bottom of his pockets, brought these receptacles out, shook them vigorously without eliciting a rattle of coin, replaced them and then resumed his seat.

During the Honeymoon.

The Friend—And you and George have excellent appetites for every meal. What kind of appetizers do you use?

The Bride—Kisses, dear. And we have the grandest dessert.

The Friend—Gracious! And what does it consist of?

The Bride—The same, of course—kisses!

Down at Bacon Ridge.

Hiram Hardapple—Old Josh Wheatly killed his red cow yesterday and found a peck of nails and railroad spikes in her stomach.

Zeke Crossby—Do tell! Josh always was lucky. Now he'll have beef and iron for a spring medicine without getting it at the drug store.

Bow Wow.

Edgar Saltus, the brilliant novelist, was asked by a young lady at a tea if he thought that the use of quotations was a good thing.

"Quotations are only good," said Mr. Saltus, "when they are extremely apt. There was once a witty Irishman, James E. Fitzgerald, who made excellent use of a quotation in a political speech. During this speech he was repeatedly interrupted by a butcher, the proprietor of a large sausage-making plant. An adherent of Fitzgerald's finally took offense at the butcher's mocking remarks, and yelled: "Hey, you, leave politics alone, and go back to your sausage machines!" "The butcher glared at the man and retorted: "If I had this speaker in one of my sausage machines, I'd soon make mince-meat of him."

"Then Mr. Fitzgerald quoted from the platform with a smile: "Is thy servant a dog that thou shouldst do this thing?"

A Queer Error.

The late Ambrose L. Thomas, the noted advertising expert of Chicago, once told a story about two doctors in an address on advertising.

"To illustrate my point," he said, apropos of an advertising error, "I'll tell you about my friend Bones. Bones was taken down very bad, and, his family physician being out of town, a specialist was called in.

"But the family physician unexpectedly returned, and he and the specialist entered Bones' chamber together. They found the man in a high fever and partially unconscious. Each put his hand under the bed clothes to feel Bones' pulse, and each accidentally got hold of the other's hand.

"He has typhoid," said the first physician.

"Nothing of the kind," said the other. "He's only drunk."

Plenty of Parents.

At Quimper, in Brittany, the wife of a man named Le Saux gave birth to a boy. The father took the child and sold it for \$8 to the wife of the local butcher, Mme. Bonan. The woman presented it to her husband as her own newly-born infant and Bonan hastened to register the child's birth.

Le Saux, fearing that he might get into trouble with the police, next consulted the butcher, whom he supposed to be a party to the fraud. The duped husband threw Le Saux out of the house. The latter then registered the birth of his own child. In the eye of the law, therefore, the infant has claims on two separate families and enjoys the unique distinction of being the son of two mothers.—Paris News.

She Left Too Soon.

Two young women were seated together in a Broadway car, when a well-dressed man of middle age entered. One of the women bowed to him.

"Who is that?" her companion asked.

"He's the father of one of my children," the first speaker replied.

Whereupon an elderly spinster of severe countenance, who was seated next, gasped and nearly fainted.

"Isn't it queer," the young woman went on, "that I should have three pairs of twins—all girls, too?"

The spinster changed her seat in a hurry—too quickly to hear any further facts concerning the young woman's public school class.—New York Globe.

His Natural Modesty.

"Two mutual friends sat near a man at lunch one day.

"What makes him look so glum this morning?" said the first.

"Why," said the other, "he visited an Egyptian palmist last night, and the fellow told him his wife would marry twice, and the second husband would be a remarkably fine chap."

"Aha! He thinks that's rather a reflection on himself, eh?"

"Not at all. He thinks his wife was married before, and never told him."—Washington Star.

BAD BLOOD THE SOURCE OF ALL DISEASE

Every part of the body is dependent on the blood for nourishment and strength. When this life stream is flowing through the system in a state of purity and richness we are assured of perfect and uninterrupted health; because pure blood is nature's safe-guard against disease. When, however, the body is fed on weak, impure or polluted blood, the system is deprived of its strength, disease germs collect, and the trouble is manifested in various ways. Pustular eruptions, pimples, rashes and the different skin affections show that the blood is in a feverish and diseased condition as a result of too much acid or the presence of some irritating humor. Sores and Ulcers are the result of morbid, unhealthy matter in the blood, and Rheumatism, Catarrh, Scrofula, Contagious Blood Poison, etc., are all deep-seated blood disorders that will continue to grow worse as long as the poison remains. These impurities and poisons find their way into the blood in various ways. Often a sluggish, inactive condition of the system, and torpid state of the avenues of bodily waste, leaves the refuse and waste matters to sour and form uric and other acids, which are taken up by the blood and distributed throughout the circulation. Coming in contact with contagious diseases is another cause for the poisoning of the blood; we also breathe the germs and microbes of Malaria into our lungs, and when these get into the blood in sufficient quantity it becomes a carrier of disease instead of health. Some are so unfortunate as to inherit bad blood, perhaps the dregs of some old constitutional disease of ancestors is handed down to them and they are constantly annoyed and troubled with it. Bad blood is the source of all disease, and until this vital fluid is cleansed and purified the body is sure to suffer in some way. For blood troubles of any character S. S. S. is the best remedy ever discovered. It goes down into the circulation and removes any and all poisons, supplies the healthful properties it needs, and completely and permanently cures blood diseases of every kind. The action of S. S. S. is so thorough that hereditary taints are removed and weak, diseased blood made strong and healthy so that disease cannot remain. It cures Rheumatism, Catarrh, Scrofula, Sores and Ulcers, Skin Diseases, Contagious Blood Poison, etc., and does not leave the slightest trace of the trouble for future outbreaks. The whole volume of blood is renewed and cleansed after a course of S. S. S. It is also nature's greatest tonic, made entirely of roots, herbs and barks, and is absolutely harmless to any part of the system. S. S. S. is for sale at all first class drug stores. Book on the blood and any medical advice free to all who write.

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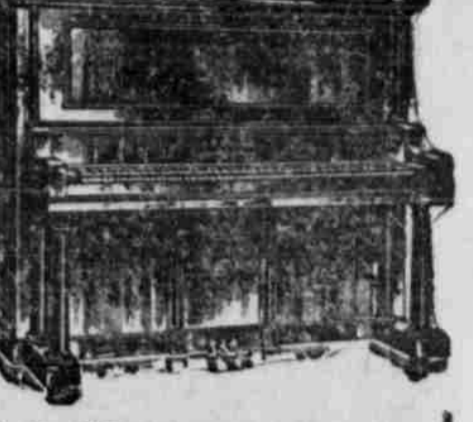
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