

Per-na Useful for Catarrh?

Should a list of the ingredients of Per-na be submitted to any medical expert, of whatever school or nationality, who would be obliged to admit without reserve that the medicinal herbs comprising Per-na are of two kinds. First, standard and well-tried catarrh remedies. Second, well-known and generally acknowledged tonic remedies. That in one or the other of these uses Per-na has stood the test of many years' experience by physicians of different schools, whatever. Per-na is composed of the most efficacious and unobtainable medicinal herbs for catarrh, and for such conditions of the human system as require a tonic. Each one of the principal ingredients of Per-na has a reputation of its own as the cure of some phase of catarrh or as a tonic medicine.

The fact is, chronic catarrh is a disease which is very prevalent. Many thousands of people know they have chronic catarrh. They have visited doctors and over again, and been told that their case is one of chronic catarrh. It may be of the nose, throat, lungs, stomach or some other internal organ. There is no doubt as to the nature of the disease. The only trouble is the remedy. This doctor has tried to cure chronic catarrh. That doctor has tried to cure chronic catarrh. That doctor has tried to cure chronic catarrh.

Still Had Them.
The woman of the house eyed him suspiciously.
"You've been here before, haven't you?" she asked.
"Not lately, ma'am," answered Ware. "You probably recognize me as Long." This is an old suit o' yer husband's you was kind enough to give me when I was here two years ago."

Limited Knowledge.
"Now, have you ever been east?"
"Yes; I spent a year in New York City when I was considerably younger than I am now."
"Well, what is the 'eastern question'?"
"The only one I ever heard was, 'How much is it worth?'"—Chicago Tribune

Desperate Remedy.
"It says here," began the lady who would do more talking in one day than her photographs and five parrots combined. "That after a balloon has ascended to the height of six miles its occupants dare not open their mouths."
"Will you go up, Marie, if I buy a balloon?" asked her husband, desperately.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *W. L. Douglas*

Superstition.
"Do you think Mars is inhabited?" asked the scientific person.
"I really can't say that I care much whether it is or not," answered Miss Supreme. "There are already enough neighbors to talk about."—Washington

Syrup of Figs

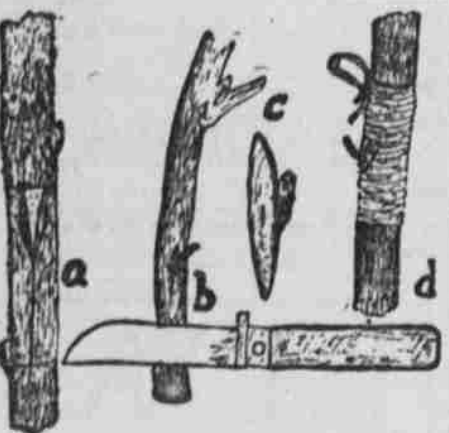
Elixir of Senna
Cleanses the System Effectually. Disperses Colds and Headaches duo to Constipation; Acts naturally, acts truly as a Laxative.
Best for Men, Women and Children—Young and Old.
To get its Beneficial Effects, always buy the Genuine which bears the full name of the Company.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
It is manufactured, printed on the front of every package.
SOLD BY ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS.
Price only, regular price 50¢ per bottle.



FARMERS' CORNER

Budding Fruit Trees.
It is sometimes desirable to bud orchard trees at a time when cleft grafting can not be done. The work can be done in late August, September and early October. The purpose of budding trees is very much the same as that of grafting. The apple, plum and rose-bush particularly, may be operated upon to advantage and with good results. The work of budding can be done by a sharp, round-pointed knife and a piece of yarn. Usually the best results follow by selecting a place where the branch is from 3/8 to 1/2 inch in diameter, and where the bark is smooth and healthy. With the rounded part of the knife cut lengthwise of the branch, just through the bark, a slit about 1 1/2 inches long, and at the top of this slit cut across about 1/2 inch, as shown at a. Next remove from a branch of the same season's growth of the desired variety one of the strong, healthy buds by cutting from below the bud up and under it. Start about 1 inch below the bud and come out again 1 inch above the bud, as at b. Cut deep enough into the wood so as not to injure the bud, and cut it so as not to leave too much wood under the bud. Then place the bud, c, on the end of the knife and push down into the slit, as above described. Push securely in place, so that the bud is about 1 inch below the upper cut. Then wrap carefully with yarn, as at d. In two or three weeks examine and see if the bud has grown fast and so that the yarn is not injuring it. Should the yarn be loose, retie. The bud should start to grow the following spring.



THE STEPS IN BUDDING.

Success largely depends upon whether the stock is growing vigorously or whether the bud is healthy. The bud serves the same purpose as the scion in grafting. From it springs a limb which will produce the kind of fruit borne by the tree from which the bud was taken.—W. H. Underwood, in Farm and Home.

Protect the Birds.
The farmer is liable to forget his bird friends. I wish to tell some of my farmer friends what I have done this spring, in regard to our quails. When our assessor came around I gave in some quails, as well as domestic fowls for taxation, as I knew about how many we had on our farm when winter was over. Some will say that you could not tell how many birds you have, because they will be on your farm one day, and on your neighbor's the next. While that is true, do not our domestic fowls go over on our neighbor's place, also, if you give them opportunity to do so? Which most people do that I know of. But do they not come back home every evening to roost? It is the same with the quail, and he will roost on the farm where he was bred and hatched, providing he is unmolested by hunters, hawks, etc. If you were to chase your domestic fowls with dog and gun one-tenth as much as you do the poor little quail, in the fall of the year, do you think that there would be many chickens on the roost in your chicken house at night?
The writer has known coveys that after being chased and shot at all day, would be whistling the call just at dusk, and after getting back together would fly to roost.
I think that anything that is as valuable as the quail and stays with you through such circumstances, should be protected better than most of our farmers are doing.—J. H. T., in the Indiana Farmer.

Getting a Start with Sheep.
When the farmers in the corn and grass states reach the point where they have their fields all fenced hog tight, they should not delay for any considerable length of time getting a start in sheep, says Wallace's Farmer. It is not necessary to have a large flock. It is a good deal better not to have it for two or three reasons: One is that sheep do not do well with hogs and cattle. This is the reason why so few sheep are kept in the hog and cattle country. Another reason is that those who have had no experience in sheep would do well to advance slowly, and, if need be, retreat rapidly. Twenty-five ewes and a good buck are as many as the inexperienced farmer should start with. The expense of these is comparatively small, the possible loss therefore not great in case the man should prove not to be a fit man to handle sheep. There are some men of this kind. The chances of loss, however, are very small where the farmer has any kind of sheep gumption about him.

The Black Raspberry.
The black raspberry has its peculiarities, and among them is that of the annual travel to new soil by means of the tips. Stocks from the hill are comparatively worthless for new plantations; and growers of valuable varieties must obtain their plants from the tips of the present year's growth. The first part of July, if it has not been attended to sooner, when the growing canes have reached the height of 4 feet, nip out the point with thumb and finger, and soon branches will come out along the cane, increasing the number to take root, and adding to the productiveness of the plant the next season. Leave the bearing cane in its place until fall. Later, when it is time for the tips to attach themselves to the soil, the rooting can be facilitated by a slight covering of dirt. In preparing for the crop in spring head in the branches to two or three feet, according to their strength.

Testing the Health of an Animal.
The pulse of a horse when at rest beats forty times per minute; of an ox from fifty to fifty-five; of a sheep and a pig about seventy to eighty. The pulse may be felt wherever a big artery crosses a bone. It is generally examined in the horse on the cord which passes over the bone of the lower jaw in front of its curved position, or in the bony ridge above the eye; and in cattle over the middle of the first rib; in sheep by placing the hand on the left side, where the beating of the heart may be felt.
Any material variations of the pulse from the figures given above may be considered as a sign of disease. If rapid, hard and full it is an indication of high fever or inflammation; if rapid, small and weak, low fever, loss of blood or weakness. If slow the possibilities point to brain disease, and if irregular to heart troubles.

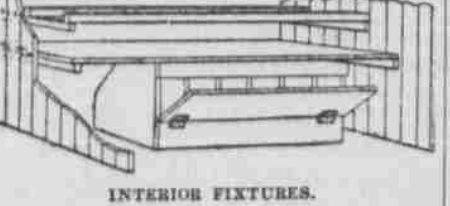
Sow Fall Wheat Early.
In the great corn belt of the Middle West most farmers are afraid their wheat will make too much top in the fall and sow very late in order to avoid the Hessian fly. As a rule, however, it is better to sow early enough to get eight or ten inches growth. Harrow the seed bed frequently, making a fine dust mulch, which will conserve moisture and cause regular germination. Wheat put in this way makes a stronger growth in the spring and matures at least a week earlier. If early and late seeded wheat come through the winter without injury the early wheat will always outyield the other, although it may have a tendency to lodge. Watch your own wheat next spring and see how it comes out and then sow next fall at a time to make it better the following year.

Curtain Front Poultry House.
The style of curtain front house shown is of the shanty roof type, 8 feet 6 inches high at the front and 4 feet 6 inches at the rear. The width of this



CURTAIN FRONT POULTRY HOUSE.

or any of the houses may be varied to suit the builder. The front of this house consists of a curtain on a frame hinged in such a way that it may be swung to the roof to allow the sunshine to enter. The plans of the curtain front houses lend themselves to the construction of an enclosed house by using lumber instead of cotton. The roosts, nest boxes, drop boards and in fact all interior fixtures, should be constructed and put up in such a



INTERIOR FIXTURES.

way that they may be easily removed for cleaning and disinfection. The diagram illustrates how they may be arranged with advantage in any house. The roosts should rest in sockets, and the drop boards should not be nailed in place, but simply rest on the cleats at the ends.

Intensive Farming.
The possibilities of a small farm under intensive cultivation are strikingly shown in the following record of production from eleven acres, located near Reading, Pa.: Three thousand six hundred and fifteen bunches of radishes, 30 bushels of white China radishes, 775 bushels of onions, 1,800 boxes of strawberries, 675 bunches and 20 bushels of beets, 500 quarts of lima beans, 12 bushels of soup beans, 75 bushels of peas, 63 bushels of string beans, 125 bushels of potatoes, 440 baskets of tomatoes, 1,000 heads of lettuce, 5,000 heads of cabbage, 600 dozen ears of corn, 125 baskets of egg plant, 100,000 pickles, 40 bushels of turnips, 12 bushels of carrots, 35 bushels of parsnips, 1,000 roots of horseradish, 2,000 stalks of endive, 20,000 stalks of celery, 25 bushels of artichokes, and 8 bushels of popcorn.

Do Not Rob Yourself.
Have you ever noticed that the farmers who buy corn, clover, hay and other feeds for their stock always have the most fertile farms? The man who practices selling his grain crops is taking just that much fertility from his own farm and selling it at the price of grain. It is a very bad practice.

BLACK ALKALI.

Professor Elliot Makes Suggestions for Overcoming Trouble.
From Washington State College, Pullman.
In a letter addressed to a farmer residing near Walla Walla, Professor Elliot discussed black alkali, and its interference with the growth of alfalfa; plants which are tolerant of alkali; grasses and plants which tend to crowd out alfalfa, and means preventive of this; and a certain pest which is damaging the leaves of apple trees grown by this farmer. Briefed somewhat, the letter follows:
"I understand from your letter, that you are having difficulty with the black alkali, which interferes with the starting of alfalfa. The land in question is undoubtedly so supplied with water near the surface that there is considerable evaporation, which has caused the alkali to rise to the surface. This trouble would be observed in all such land, and the best way to prevent it is by surface draining. This would permit the washing out of the alkali from the surface through the drains, and I think you would have sufficient rainfall in the winter to accomplish this. The drains should be from two to three feet below the surface, which would not interfere with the cultivation of alfalfa, as the water level would be at the distance beneath the surface of the lower level of the drains.
"I suspect that if you are able to get a start of alfalfa, it would be able to overcome the effect of the alkali, which I assume is strongest near the surface; but with the water level so near the surface as it is, the roots would not have any encouragement to penetrate deeply, and would probably stop at the water table. It might be possible to counteract the effect of the alkali by the use of considerable manure, or some chemical fertilizer, but I very much doubt the value of such treatment.
"We have seen some excellent stands of alfalfa secured by seeding alfalfa in the fall. Fall seeding should be done early enough to secure the full benefit of the fall rains, and thereby make a growth, which would insure that the alfalfa would pass safely through the first winter, while the plants were somewhat tender. I think that in the warm section of the state, where you are located, that this would be perfectly possible; and it would have the further advantage of starting during the time when the alkali would be less abundant, due to its being washed out by the winter rains.
"Regarding plants which might be tolerant of alkali, the station would inform you that there are several, but that it is quite difficult to obtain the seed of such in any quality. There is a plant known as salt grass (*Distichlis Maritima*), which has a small seed, and is very coarse, which is somewhat common, but which seeds very sparingly; consequently, getting a start of this grass is very difficult. It does not make first class forage but stock will eat it. Its chief value is its ability to grow in alkaline places, thereby absorbing the alkali.
"It is said that the Australian salt bush will do the same. This plant resembles tumble weed, and the station has been informed that it is becoming quite a pest in the neighborhood of Walla Walla. Therefore the experiment station does not advise you to try it.
"The salt grass to which you refer is entirely different from the Iowa quack grass. You will find that blue grass, as well as other grasses, will frequently crowd out alfalfa; in fact, throughout this region we find that after six or seven years the alfalfa becomes so crowded out by other grasses that the ground has to be worked over, or plowed up. Frequent disking will control this to some extent. I doubt if alfalfa will grow in any soil where the water table is as near as three feet to the surface.
"The pest which you mention is undoubtedly the aphid, or apple lice, which affect the leaves. They are sucking insects, and absorb so much of the sap that the leaves curl up and ultimately die. It is difficult to control wire worms when they once get a start. It is possible that a treatment of air-slacked lime around the plants, or even an application of salt, might have a beneficial effect. Either of these applications would need to be made with great care."
Query—Will you kindly advise us concerning the use of dust sprays in the fruit raising sections of the Pacific slope? Has their success been uniform, or otherwise?
Ans.—There is a peculiar condition existing at the present time relative to the use of dust sprays in the several fruit growing sections of the Northwest. Quite a number of orchardists are using the dust sprays at the present time, and are successful to the extent of keeping their fruit almost entirely free from insect pests, reducing the amount of injury to less than one per cent. Other experiments have failed entirely. Where successfully used, this method of spraying is very satisfactory, especially in hilly orchards where it is almost impossible to get around with a gasoline outfit. In the opinion of W. S. Thornber, horticulturist of the state experiment station of Washington, the matter of dust sprays is a good field for further exploitation.—From the Washington State College, Pullman.

Her Generosity.
He—I wish that you were poor, so that you would be willing to marry me.
She—Evidently I am far more generous than you. I wish you were rich, so that I might be willing to marry you.
And leave their manners at home!
Take trunks of perfectly useless things.
Away on vacation to town.
How many persons who so
red generosity!

Good Enough for Him.
City Nice—Why, uncle, I'm surprised to see you wearing such a rusty looking hat when you come to town.
Uncle Reuben—It's th' hat I allers wear tew home.
City Nice—Yes, but that's different. Everybody knows you there.
Uncle Reuben—Wall, nobody don't know me here, so I ain't worryin' by grass!

Turning a Tight Screw.
Any one who has attempted to remove a very tight screw knows what a very difficult business it is. After straining and twisting for a considerable time the operator frequently ends by losing his temper and destroying the bite of the screw, which remains fixed as tightly as ever. With the aid of a pair of pinchers, however, the affair is quite a simple one. Place the screwdriver in position and then catch hold of the blade with the pinchers just above the head of the screw. Press the screwdriver firmly and at the same time twist round the blade with the pinchers. The tightest screw will yield immediately to this sort of persuasion.

What a Poultry Man Says About 20-Mule Team Borax.
As I am in the poultry business, I had ten white chicks to wash and prepare for a show. I used "20-Mule Team" Soap for washing the birds, and I can say from years of experience washing white birds, never before have I found a soap or Borax that cleaned my birds so fine and easy. I had a great deal of comment on my birds being so white. J. A. Dinwiddie, Newmarket, Tenn. Local agents wanted. Write for money making plan.

Her Idea.
"Stocks were all down a few points to-day," remarked the broker.
"The idea!" exclaimed his wife. "It's a wonder they didn't advertise it as a bargain day."—Catholic Standard and Times.

S.S.S. CURES MALARIA

Malaria is due to impurities in the blood which destroy the rich, healthful qualities of the circulation, and reduce it to a weak, watery fluid. The body is then deprived of its necessary nourishment and strength, and is unable to resist the countless disorders that assail it, and the general system suffers in consequence. The appetite fails, digestion is weakened, chills and slight fever are frequent, while the sufferer loses energy and ambition. Boils, skin eruptions, and some times sores and ulcers follow when the blood becomes deeply polluted with the malarial germs. Both a tonic and blood purifier are needed to cure Malaria, and S. S. S. is best fitted for this work. It is the most perfect of all blood purifiers and at the same time an invigorating, healthful tonic. S. S. S. goes down into the circulation, and removes every trace of impurity or poison, and gives to the blood the health-sustaining qualities it needs. It cures Malaria thoroughly and permanently because it removes from the blood the germs and poisons which produce the disease, and while doing this tones up and strengthens every part of the system. Book with information about Malaria and any medical advice furnished free to all who write.

A Retort Discourteous.
A young lady full of good deeds noticed the tongue of a horse bleeding and with a use of technical terms too little appreciated said to the cabby, "Cabby, your horse has hemorrhage."
"It's 'is tongue's too large for 'is mouth," said the cabby and added sententiously, "Like some young ladies."—London Globe.

Howard E. Burton—Assayer and Chemist.
Leadville, Colorado. Specimen prices: Gold, Silver, Lead, \$1; Gold, Silver, Tin; Gold, \$2; Zinc or Copper, \$1; Cyanide tests. Mailing envelopes and full price list sent on application. Control and Empire work solicited. Reference: Carbonate National Bank.



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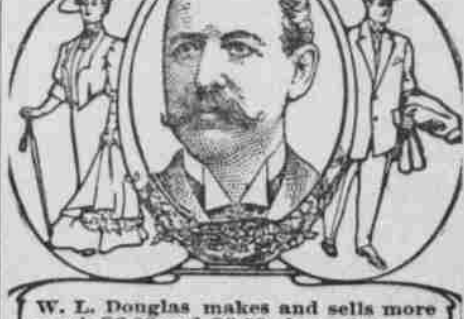
Buy Hair at Auction?

At any rate, you seem to be getting rid of it on auction-sale principles: "going, going, g-o-n-e!" Stop the auction with Ayer's Hair Vigor. It checks falling hair, and always restores color to gray hair. A splendid dressing also. Sold for over sixty years.
"My hair came out so badly I nearly lost it all. I had heard so much about Ayer's Hair Vigor I thought I would give it a trial. I did so and it completely stopped the falling, and made my hair grow very rapidly."—MARY H. FIELD, Northfield, Mass.
Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass. Also manufacturers of SASSAPARILLA, PILLS, CHERRY PECTORAL.

Sorry, but—
"Gumbolt and I have made a bet and agreed to leave it to you. He says a drowning man gets his lungs full of water, and I say he doesn't. Which of us is right?"
"What are the terms of the wager?"
"The loser is to pay for a dinner for the three of us."
"H'm—I never knew Gumbolt to pay a bet. You lose."—Chicago Tribune.

Side Lights on Poesy.
Scott was writing the "Lady of the Lake."
"If you were to tell the truth about her," he said, "I should say that she is awfully senesick, but expects to feel better when the boat gets to St. Joe."
Thus it is, in all ages, that the poet has to sink the Real in the Ideal.—Chicago Tribune.

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