

LINCOLN COUNTY LEADER

C. P. SOULE, Publisher

TOLEDO.....OREGON

Secretary Wilson can always look to the fertile fields and find something to be optimistic over.

Mr. Rockefeller has been making his will. We trust that he bequeathed the earth to the people who reside on it.

The increased cost of telegraph messages will make the average woman more afraid than ever to open one of them.

The author of "Florodora" is dead, but the original sextet will be making rich and racy reading matter years from now.

It may interest the man who has to re-light his cigar every thirty seconds to learn that the match trust cleared \$300,000 last year.

The scientific name of the green bug that threatens the wheat crop is toxoptera graninum. Take it home and try it on your graphophone.

When the average man reads in the stock market column of the paper the statement that "money is easy," he can't help feeling that it must be a misprint.

Those who pretend to know say that only 9 per cent of the kisses are laden with disease germs. Who wouldn't take a chance under such circumstances?

A Cleveland woman is suing for divorce because her husband won't let her read the newspapers. Why doesn't she compromise by letting him tear out the baseball page?

Tom Lawson is said to have made \$2,500,000 the other day by not buying a copper mine. We refrain from buying copper mines every day in the year without gaining anything by it.

Mexico has been badly shaken by an earthquake, but luckily it does not appear that the people down there are going to need any help in the way of money which may be pocketed by grafters.

A Boston newspaper recently contained the following headline: "Eye and Juice Boards After Knowledge Box Trimmings." If that doesn't remove your doubts about Boston's intellectual superiority, nothing ever will.

The worst feature of the advance in telegraph rates is that the good news and the bad news will continue to cost the same. A private telegram telling about a slump in stocks will cost the same as the announcement of the death of a rich uncle.

Consternation was caused all over the English-reading world not long ago by the report that the Valparaiso earthquake had destroyed Juan Fernandez, Robinson Crusoe's island. The terrible rumor has been denied authoritatively by the secretary of the Royal Geographical Society.

Mothers and other humane persons will agree with the remarks of a lecturer in the Harvard Medical School, who said the other day, in speaking of the persons who had asked him whether it is worth while to save the lives of diseased babies, "I reply that no baby ought to die. It is the brain which, after all, does the work, better or less well, according to the physical development. We cannot judge beforehand at birth what the individual may become later."

This sacrosanct attitude of the minister no longer goes with the people. The man who adopts it is as far behind his time as if he wrote his sermon with a quill pen and dried the ink on it with sand. The successful clergyman no longer lives in his pulpit and meets his people solely at the Friday evening prayer meeting. He comes down from his pedestal and mingles with men. If they find he is of the same clay with themselves, if he has had human experiences himself and has been made wiser and broader and more tolerant by the evil and the suffering with which his calling naturally brings him into contact, they put a high value on his words, quite as much from the fact that he is an every-day man as that he has "reverend" before his name.

The migration of Japanese to Korea is said to be going on at the rate of 2,000 or 2,500 a month. The islanders who cross the strait to the peninsula are men of the kind who would be most useful to Japan in case of trouble with the Koreans. They are making their impress, deep and strong, upon the less advanced and feebler people among whom they live. Meanwhile the Japanese projects which deal with the fortification of strategic garrison

points in Korea and the gridironing of the country with railroads and military highways go forward steadily. Every such extension of Japanese power and sovereignty means another step toward the time when Japan will be prepared to announce and enforce, as to eastern Asia, a sort of new Monroe doctrine—Asia for the Asiatics.

That physical fatigue is not necessarily a cure for mental fatigue is the conclusion which is gradually being reached by a good many people who used to hold the affirmative of the proposition. So learned and weighty a body as the British Association for the Advancement of Science is now disposed to admit that a man is not likely to recuperate his brain by overworking his muscles. This looks like enlightenment. In England and to a smaller extent in this country the doctrine has been preached and pretty generally accepted that a man who is fagged out mentally ought to fag himself out physically as a means of recuperation. The proposition has not been put in that form, but that has been the purport of it. Are you mentally played out? Go and tire yourself out physically by rowing a boat or riding a bicycle or playing tennis or even by sawing wood. This has been the formula. There is a homeopathic flavor to it. Yet Hahnemann never intended the theory of similia similibus curantur to apply to such a matter. It is doubtful whether the physical culturists themselves did either. In truth the gospel of exercise for the sake of exercise is the result of a misapprehension by those who preach it. So long as exercise is recreation it is a remedy for mental fatigue. The moment that it becomes work that moment it aggravates instead of relieving the strain upon the brain. Exercise enthusiasts saw that in certain cases athletic sports benefited weary brain workers, and they jumped at the conclusion that it was the physical activity that caused the good results. In truth it was not the exercise (except in a small degree) but the sense of recreation, the entire change of occupation, that did the work. It was taking the mind from one task and putting it at another and easier one that gave relief. And that is the secret of all true recreation. A man may divert himself by diverting his thoughts into new channels. The lawyer may take his recreation in collecting butterflies, the banker may take his in playing pence, the physician may go in for amateur theatricals. In all three cases the result will be better than if the lawyer and the doctor and the banker, having no taste for athletics, go to a gymnasium and doggedly put in a certain time every day tiring out their muscles. Tiring the muscles does not rest the brain. The British association manifests wisdom in repudiating the exercise fetch. Exercise in moderation and in its proper place is a good thing. But exhaustion never cured exhaustion.

STUDIES LOBSTER'S HABITS.

Difficult French Professor Had to Secure Some Sea Water.

A distinguished French scientist, a professor in a Paris university, who was studying the habits of the lobster, decided that inasmuch as the habitat of the lobster was the salt water of the ocean it would be necessary to get some sea water for proper experimentation. Sea water, a few barrels of old ocean, was required, but in France, where all things are beneficially regulated by a paternal and solicitous government, it was necessary to get the permission of the minister of finance—or, as we should say, the federal treasury department—to transport sea water from the ocean to the interior. For is not the sea salty and is not the production of salt a source of revenue and might not the professor wish to extract two teaspoonfuls of salt?

The application went to the ministry, where a subordinate official was charged with the duty of looking into the standing of the petitioner. There was a voluminous correspondence on the subject. The petition was referred to many bureaus and finally with a favorable recommendation to the chief of the department, who instantly resolved that it would be necessary to inquire why the professor wished to transport sea water.

Weeks passed and another inspector made a favorable report. The petitioner received a tremendous report elaborately swathed in red tape and incidentally official extracts from that part of the penal code relating to the salt monopoly. After months of waiting the professor was empowered to fill several casks with sea water at a particular point where another official issued to him a permit for the transportation of the water into the interior of France.

Lobsters are so called because of their awkwardness, stupidity, ineptitude, slowness.

Wise Girl.

"Why did you turn him down?"
"He said if I would marry him he would never go away and leave me alone."—Houston Post.

AGRICULTURAL



Shady Watering Trough.

The writer may be a crank on the summer care of animals, but at least he knows that it pays well to look out for their comfort during the heated spell. Knowing the luxury of a drink of cool water in warm weather an intelligent man realizes that an animal will enjoy its water much more if it is in a shady place where it is cool and where also there may be a little shade for the animal while it is drinking. Only in some sections do we find the old-time drinking trough hewn from a log than which nothing better has ever been devised.

On most farms it will not be at all hard to find a corner shaded by trees or vines where this trough may be located. Oftentimes an old tree will serve as a hitching post near the trough and a light chain or tie rope hitched to the lower branches of the



LOG WATERING TROUGH.

tree to hold the horse while drinking if its owner wishes to leave it a few minutes. By a little care in the setting of the trough so that the lower back corner is tilted away from the side at which the horse approaches the trough the overflow may be readily conducted away from the trough and the wet stamping place avoided. A good plan is to dig out the soil for a foot in the spot where the horse would stand while drinking and fill it with coarse gravel which would surely do away with the wet spots.—Indianapolis News.

The Early Fruits and Vegetables.

Ground intended for onions should be plowed as early as the weather will permit, as the onion crop is the first to go in. One method of producing onions is to sow the seeds in hotbeds and transplant the small bulbs later. The seeds may be sown in the hotbeds in January or February. By thus growing them there is a saving of time and less difficulty with weeds. If preferred, the onion sets may be procured of seedsmen. In fact, onion sets should now be in the ground. Plant the sets in rows, placing them four inches apart in the rows. The rows may be sufficiently wide to permit of the use of a wheel hoe. It is important to keep the grass from between the onions as well as to have the space between the rows clean. Onions can endure frost, and will start to grow almost as soon as planted.

Rape for Sheep.

Every farmer who keeps sheep should try rape this year, if only on a small plot, so as to learn how it grows and what it is worth. Get the dwarf Essex variety, plant it in drills and begin to use it as soon as it is well grown. It will grow again after being cut. It may be planted in April, even later. Sow it in rows or broadcast it. Those who sow it for sheep broadcast it over the field and turn the sheep on it at any stage of growth desired. It is now considered indispensable to all who keep sheep, but, as it is also relished by other stock, it will be found serviceable in providing a succulent food late in the season after grass is gone. It is also excellent for all kinds of poultry.

Breeding Sows.

Breeds of swine have been injured to a certain degree by using animals for breeding purposes that were not fully matured. Experiments made with matured sows and young sows show that the cost of raising pigs from matured sows is much less than from younger dams, while the losses of pigs were also much greater when the dams were young. It has been claimed that liability to swine cholera and other diseases is likewise caused by the use of immature animals for breeding purposes.

Continuous Corn Culture.

In the spring of 1894, at the Rhode Island experiment station, Professors G. E. Adams and H. J. Wheeler began the study of the continuous culture of corn on an acre of soil that is partly a silt loam and partly a light sandy loam. In the first two years only chemical fertilizers were used, the maintenance of soil humus being placed upon the corn stubble remaining upon the field. The following two years half of the area was sown with crimson clover at the time of the last cultivation of corn and half to rye, in order to compare the merits of a leguminous and nonleguminous crop as a means of maintaining soil humus.

Beginning with 1898, after the experiment was in progress four years, the first quarter of the acre plot was sown to crimson clover and the third quarter to winter rye at the time of the last cultivation of the corn, while the second and fourth quarter acre received no clover crop. In 1899 the land was limed to secure the success of clover.

A summary of the results during the twelve years the experiment has been conducted shows the gain from using clover as a cover crop, after deducting the cost of the seed, was \$50.24, or an average of \$4.19 per acre annually, compared with \$4.28, or an average of 36 cents an acre annually from using rye.

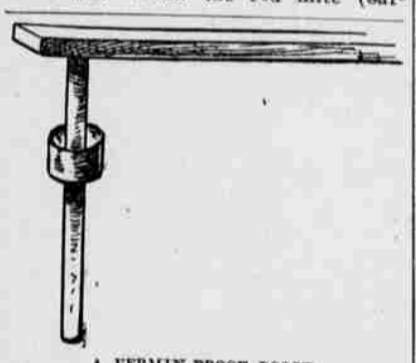
Alfalfa Seed Testing.

Directions are given by the Texas station for testing the purity of alfalfa seed and the weed seeds frequently found in it, together with seeds sometimes used as its adulterants, such as bur clover and sweet clover, are described.

In 1905 the station tested thirty-two samples of alfalfa seed obtained from the wholesale houses of the State. In these samples thirty different weed seeds were found. The percentage of sand, trash and broken seed varied from 0 to 20 per cent. Testing the vitality of the seed is also described. The results secured with the thirty-two samples showed their vitality or germinating power to vary from 40.5 to 96.5 per cent, the greater number having a vitality of over 80 per cent. The actual values of the seed samples in percentages varied from 39.6 to 96. The results in detail are given in a table.

Vermis-Proof Roost.

Get as vertical supports iron pipes two feet long, cut jam tins in half similar to the illustration. Place kerosene and water in the tins. The perches should not come within six inches of the walls. Then the red mite (sar-



A VERMIN-PROOF ROOST.

coptes) or tick is held at bay. Lime washing the house is not necessary, says J. A. C. F., writing from Colac, Victoria, Australia. In our country instead of using dropping boards roofing felt in sheets is used. It folds easily, does not rot, prevents the floor from being hollowed—cheap, everlasting. Trap nests of any sort are not known within fifty miles of this town. We are backward.

Wood Ashes for Fertilizing.

Ashes vary greatly, those containing as high as 8 per cent of potash being the exception. The value of the pure potash is about 5 cents per pound. The best ashes are seldom valued at over \$8 per ton. They contain a large proportion of lime, but potash is the material sought as a fertilizer in ashes. Potash gives good results on nearly all crops, more especially fruits, grass, potatoes and many vegetables, being broadcasted over the plowed ground and harrowed in.

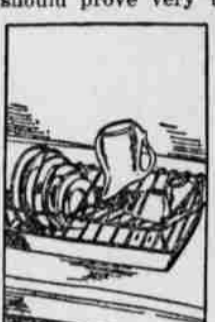
A Good Insect Powder.

Pyrethrum is well established as an insect powder. It is cheap and very effectual. At the experiment station at Amherst, Mass., they mixed a tablespoonful of the powder in a pailful of equal parts of water and buttermilk, and sprinkled it on currants, potatoes and other plants infested with bugs and worms. The buttermilk makes the powder stick to the plants, and in about half an hour the insects get a good supply of it, curl, drop to the ground and die.

THE HOUSEHOLD

Dish Drainer.

Among the recent inventions for household use is a dish drainer, which should prove very useful. As shown



DISH DRAINER.

In the illustration, it is a device for holding plates, saucers and other dishes in a position to allow them to drain thoroughly. The drainer comprises a wire rack in which the dishes are supported and a pan to catch the drip. Diagonally across the frame are span wires, a considerable number of dishes being thus accommodated in a comparatively small space. As the span wires touch the dishes only in one spot, there is nothing to prevent thorough cleansing, the drainage being perfect. The dishes may be washed or partially washed before being inserted in the rack, or, as some prefer, they can be placed in the rack exactly as they come from the table and then cleansed by pouring boiling water over them.

Pickled Trout.

Clean the fish and boil in salted water, then drain, wipe dry and set aside until very cold. Make a pickle of two quarts of vinegar, a dozen blades of mace, the same number of white peppers and cloves, two teaspoonfuls of mustard, three tablespoonfuls of white sugar and a pint of the water in which the fish was boiled. Boil all this liquid once, then skim it. Cut the fish into pieces of uniform size. Let the liquid get cold; put back on the stove and when it boils drop the fish and take from the fire. Pack in jars filled to overflowing with the spiced vinegar, seal tightly and put in a cool place.

Hard Soap.

Put together four gallons of boiling water, six pounds of washing soda and three pounds of unslaked lime. Set aside until clear, then drain off and put over the fire with six pounds of pure fat. Boil for about two hours, or until it begins to harden, thinning, when necessary, with the water that you have drained off, adding it when there is danger of the soap boiling over. Try a little in a saucer and when thick enough throw in a handful of salt and remove from the fire. Pour into a wet tub, and stand aside to harden, then cut into bars.

Tapioca and Banana Sponge.

Sprinkle half a cup of tapioca and two-thirds of a cup of sugar into one pint of boiling water, add half a teaspoonful of salt, and cook in a double boiler, stirring occasionally. When the tapioca is transparent add the juice of two lemons and the whites of two eggs, beaten until stiff. Spread over sliced bananas and serve with cream and sugar, or with a cold-bolled custard previously made. This dish may be made with canned peaches or quinces, using the juice of the fruit instead of water.

Banana Salad.

Have the bananas very cold. Cut them into small pieces and mix with a dressing made of two teaspoonfuls of salad oil, one teaspoonful of vinegar, one teaspoonful of lemon juice and a quarter of a teaspoonful each of salt and white pepper. Fill the banana skins and set over lettuce leaves. Sprinkle a few halves of English walnuts and a little chopped parsley over the top of the salad and serve immediately.

Cream of Corn Soup.

Simmer one can of corn in three cups of water for an hour. Then press through a sieve. Thicken three cups of scalded milk with one tablespoonful each of butter and flour, add it to the corn pulp and season to taste, with salt and pepper. Let it get very hot, stir in half a cupful of cream, remove from the fire and add a beaten egg just before serving. If the cream is whipped it is more delicate.

Chocolate Almond Delight.

Dissolve one package of raspberry gelatin in a full pint of boiling water. Strain when it begins to harden and press in one-half pound of chocolate almonds. When firm serve in college ice glasses, with a spoonful of whipped cream over each glass and an almond on the center of each.

Spanish Cream.

One-half box of gelatin, one quart of milk, the yolks of three eggs, one small cup of sugar. Soak the gelatin in the milk for an hour, then put it on the fire and stir well as it heats. Add to milk and heat to the boiling point, stirring all the time. Strain with a mold and flavor with vanilla.