

FARMS AND FARMERS



A Low Poultry Run.

A safe and secure poultry run that requires less material than a high pen can be made from laths sawed in two, which would make the sides 2 feet high, making the frame of scantlings and the top of sawed laths, box boards or similar material. The top of the run should consist almost entirely of trap doors, using bits of old harness for hinges, which will look well if cut neatly. The illustration shows one of the doors propped up to show the construction more plainly. The doors are 4 feet long, the length of a lath, and may be 8 or 10 feet the other way and still not be clumsy, being constructed of such light material.

This trap door is an important feature, as it permits the tender to enter easily for removing top soil and replacing with fresh earth, or other caring for the birds. The frame material is of 2x2-inch scantling at the corners,



A USEFUL POULTRY COOP.

while the side strips are made of inch-boards sawed 2 inches wide. The earth under this run should be slightly mounded for the sake of dryness.—Farm and Home.

Plowing and Droughts.

Subsoiling and drainage are systems that should be practiced in connection with each other. Subsoiling without drainage is more damaging than beneficial, as it allows the water to accumulate and there remain. If the system of drainage is made complete there is nothing better than deep cultivation, assisted by the subsoil plow. The great fear of those who are opposed to subsoiling is that they are compelled to turn up soil from below, which is not desirable, as it requires time for the cold undersoil to become proper plant food; but the subsoil plow does not, as many suppose, turn up the soil. It simply pulverizes it. The plan usually pursued is to plow the soil in the ordinary manner, following in the same furrows behind the first plow, with a subsoiler, to which should be harnessed three horses, in order that the work may be thoroughly done. As the first plow moves on, leaving the upper soil broken, the subsoil plow, coming after it, should go in to a depth of at least 7 inches below the plowed furrow (a foot, if possible), thus rendering the actual depth quite deep, though not mixing the upper and lower strata. The advantage is that moisture is retained when rains are not frequent, owing to the greater capacity and depth of absorption at the time of rain, and also greater moisture from capillary attraction by virtue of the porosity of the subsoil.

Ensilage.

By the use of ensilage the ration can be greatly cheapened, but ensilage is not a balanced food, and must not, therefore, be used exclusively. A ration of 45 pounds of ensilage, 8 pounds of clover hay, 1 pound of bran and 1 of linseed meal will cost about 10 cents a day and be as nearly balanced as can be desired. This ration will be better digested than one composed mostly of dry food, and the ensilage can be grown from a silage corn at a cost below that of any other food that can be produced on the farm.

Field Mice.

Field mice do not attack old trees, if they can get the bark of young trees, but they sometimes do much damage to orchards. Wrap the trees with tar paper, extending the paper several inches into the ground. This method not only prevents the depredations of mice, but also serves to protect against the borers. The paper need not extend over one foot above the ground.

Your Dog.

The more you talk to a dog the better he likes you, and he times his temper to your every mood. Are you merry? He frisks and frolics and jumps up at you with wild abandon. Are you sorrowful? He will lay his head softly on your knee, looking up into your face with adoring, kindly eyes that, far more prettily than any words, begs to cheer up, and tell you that he, at all events, thinks you worthy of the utmost good fortune. The right kind of a dog never lets you forget how much he loves you.—From Paul and Flametta.

Grass Mulch in Orchard.

The average results of the different methods of orchard culture at the Ohio Station, covering a period now of six years, are quite markedly in favor of planting the trees in sod and mulching the trees. The trees on the plot thus treated have made a heavier and more vigorous growth than under any other system of culture, and have produced double as much fruit. Under the cultivation and cover crop method of culture the trees made very nearly as good a growth, and the fertility of the soil was kept up. The fact, however, that the general results, as regards both tree growth and yield of fruit, are inferior to the grass mulch method is the surprising thing.

The poorest results of all were obtained when clean cultivation throughout the season was practiced, since no humus or fertility was added to the soil by this method, and the ground washed and gullied so badly that heavy fills were necessary, and the practice had to be abandoned at the end of the fourth year.

The trees set in sod and having a circular area cultivated about them gave very good results for the first two or three years, after which much better results were secured by either the cover-crop method or the grass mulch method. This method of culture was the most expensive and laborious plan adopted. Its chief usefulness is on small, very rough or stony areas, where mulching material is not available, or on home grounds where neat and slightly grounds are desired.

Fools and Trees.

Any fool can destroy trees. They can not run away; and if they could they would still be destroyed—chased and hunted down as long as fun or a dollar could be got out of their bark hides, branching horns or magnificent bowl backbones. Few that fell trees plant them; nor would planting avail much toward getting back anything like the noble primeval forest. Durling a man's life only saplings can be grown in place of the old trees, ten centuries old, that have been destroyed. It took more than 3,000 years to make some of the trees in these Western woods, trees that are still standing in perfect strength and beauty; waving and sighing in the forests of the Sierra. Through all the wonderful, eventful centuries since Christ's time—and long before that—God has cared for these trees, saved them from drought, disease, avalanches and a thousand straining, leveling tempests and floods, but he can not save them from fools—only Uncle Sam can do that.—John Muir in the Atlantic.

A Good Market Pear.

The old market favorite pear, Louise Bonne de Jersey, is still one of the best known and most popular of the French type of pear and is highly recommended for the New England and Middle States by the official list of the department of agriculture. The name is being more and more shortened to Louise, which is enough to distinguish it from other varieties.



LOUISE PEAR.

This pear has been in cultivation for more than a hundred years, but the original tree is still alive at its place of origin in Southern France, says American Cultivator. Although a French pear, it seems to be as hardy as any and succeeds as far north as Ontario and in parts of Northern New England where any pear will thrive.

It is a good pear to grow on quince roots, producing large specimens and annual crops. It also does well on pear roots. It is a rather large pear, choice specimens averaging about three and one-half inches long. The skin is yellowish green, with reddish brown checks and dots. The flesh is white, fine grained and buttery and the flavor pleasant and spicy. It ripens about with the Sheldon in early October. Its shipping qualities are excellent, and it ranks among the first of the general purpose pears.

Water for Cows.

If a cow gives sixteen quarts of milk per day, she must, consequently, consume an equal quantity of water. If the water is icy cold she will not drink, because she thereby becomes chilled. She will fall off in her yield of milk, because she can not produce unless she drinks a quantity sufficient for the milk and the demand of her body. She voids, usually, a larger quantity of water. The water for the cows as the weather becomes colder, therefore, should be warm, if the flow of milk is to continue.

SERMON IN ESPERANTO.

Causual Scene at Congress Held in Cambridge, England.

The esperanto congress held in Cambridge, England, recently, which brought together 1,300 representatives of more than twenty nations, was the occasion of a sight which the world had never witnessed before. This was the preaching of a sermon and the conducting of the entire Church of England service in esperanto, the universal language. These devotional exercises were held at Great St. Mary's, the university church.

The preacher was Rev. J. Cyprian Rust, who had translated into esperanto all the hymns that were used. The scene was truly impressive. Here was an Englishman talking in a lan-



REV. J. CYPRIAN RUST.

guage which men of more than a score of different nationalities could understand with perfect ease, though many of them understood no other language save the tongue to which they were born.

When the congregation joined the Cambridge choir in singing the hymn: "Now thank we all our God, With hearts and hands and voices"—the effect was inspiring. The esperanto version of the hymn commences thus:

"Nun estu Di' laudata,
Per manoj, vocoj, koroj."

Pope Plus X sent his special blessing to the Catholics in the congress, and at the Catholic church the Abbe Richardson of Brussels, Belgium, addressed his congregation in esperanto after the usual Latin mass.

At the same time Rev. W. Selble preached a sermon in esperanto at the Congregational church.

"Mi estas carmita viu renkonti!" is one of the phrases most frequently used by esperantists. It means "Delighted to meet you."

Historic Oak in Texas.

When Gen. Zachary Taylor came to Texas on his way to Mexico during the Mexican war he landed at Rockport on a point adjacent to the Bayview Hotel, says the San Antonio Express. He then marched his forces up to where Fulton now stands and halted there before going on to Corpus Christi. When Taylor's army halted Gen. Taylor camped beneath the shady boughs of an oak that is still standing sentinel there. This oak is over eight feet in diameter and is probably the largest oak in Texas. It is gnarled and battered. Vandals have built fires against it that have almost eaten its heart out, but still the leaves are green upon its branches and its friendly shade is sought by the hundreds who frequent the locality. It is king of a grove of large and stately oaks. One peculiarity about these and other trees in this locality is that the prevailing wind has bent their branches so that they lean toward the northwest.

While I was there I found children scaling the old oak and perched upon its long and waving limbs. They made a playground of the locality and their merry laughter was mingled with the music wafted through the trees from the old Hall house, where women were playing on a violin and piano the old-time southern melodies so in harmony with the scene.

Already Dated.

In certain London railway stations the proprietors of the lunch counters have a custom of dating eggs. That is, they mark on the shell of a boiled egg the date on which it was laid. The evident purpose is to reassure doubting customers; the possible result is less comforting.

A party arrived at the station shortly before midnight, and following the habit of all American travelers, made at once for the lunch counter. They demanded eggs, and asked that they might have some of that very day's laying. "Sorry, sir," said the clerk. "Today's eggs is all gone, but—" glancing at the clock, which pointed to quarter before twelve—"if you'd not mind the date, I'll could give you some of tomorrow's."

The chances are usually about even that the men who won't let well enough alone will make matters much worse.

SKIN DISEASES

HUMORS IN THE BLOOD

When the blood is pure, fresh and healthy, the skin will be soft, smooth and free from blemishes, but when some acid humor takes root in the circulation its presence is manifested by a skin eruption or disease. These humors get into the blood, generally because of an inactive or sluggish condition of the members of the body whose duty it is to collect and carry off the waste and refuse matter of the system. This unhealthy matter is left to sour and ferment and soon the circulation becomes charged with the acid poison. The blood begins to throw off the humors and acids through the pores and glands of the skin, producing Eczema, Acne, Tetter, Psoriasis, Salt Rheum and skin eruptions of various kinds. Eczema appears, usually with a slight redness of the skin followed by pustules from which there flows a sticky fluid that dries and forms a crust, and the itching is intense. It is generally on the back, breast, face, arms and legs, though other parts of the body may be affected. In Tetter the skin dries, cracks and bleeds; the acid in the blood dries up the natural oils of the skin, which are intended to keep it soft and pliant, causing a dry, feverish condition and giving it a hard, leathery appearance. Acne makes its appearance on the face in the

form of pimples and black heads, while Psoriasis comes in scaly patches on different parts of the body. One of the worst forms of skin trouble is Salt Rheum; its favorite point of attack is the scalp, sometimes causing baldness. Poison Oak and Ivy are also disagreeable types of skin disease. The humor producing the trouble lies dormant in the blood through the Winter to break out and torment the sufferer with the return of Spring. The best treatment for all skin diseases is S. S. S. It neutralizes the acids and removes the humors so that the skin instead of being irritated and diseased, is nourished by a supply of fresh, healthy blood. External applications of salves, washes, lotions, etc., while they soothe the itching caused by skin affections, can never cure the trouble

S. S. S.
PURELY VEGETABLE

because they do not reach the blood. S. S. S. goes down into the circulation and forces out every particle of foreign matter and restores the blood to its normal, pure condition, thereby permanently curing every form of skin affection. Book on Skin Diseases and any medical advice desired sent free to all who write. S. S. S. is for sale at all first class drug stores.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

Too Dull for the Chauffeur.
"New York is to have a new automobile speedway."
"Just for automobiles? And nothing to get in the way?"
"Nothing."
"Say, wouldn't that be the limit of deadly dullness?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Natural Enough.
"They say that Bradley goes on like mad since he inherited his vast wealth."
"What does he do?"
"Oh, he acts like one possessed."—Lippincott's.

Apparent to All.
"Yes," said Miss Mugley, "I always try to retire before midnight. I don't like to miss my beauty sleep."
"Really," said Miss Knox, "you should try harder. You certainly don't get enough of it."—Philadelphia Press.

Showing the Furniture.
"I tell you I was at my best last night while calling on the Smiths; Mrs. Smith laughed at every remark I made. I must be quite a humorist when I'm in the humor."
"No, it wasn't that. Mrs. Smith got her new teeth yesterday."—Houston Post.

"OUCH" OH, MY BACK
IT IS WONDERFUL HOW QUICKLY THE PAIN AND STIFFNESS GO WHEN YOU USE
ST. JACOBS OIL
THIS WELL-TRIED, OLD-TIME REMEDY FILLS THE BILL
25c.—ALL DRUGGISTS.—50c.
CONQUERS PAIN

HILL MILITARY ACADEMY
A boarding and day school for young men and boys. Accredited to Stanford, Berkeley, Cornell, Amherst and all state universities and agricultural colleges. The principal has had 28 years' experience in Portland. Make reservations now. For illustrated catalogue and other literature address
J. W. HILL, M. D., Principal and Proprietor, PORTLAND, OREGON

Preferred Stock Tomatoes
come out whole—can be served at less cost than fresh ones though equally as good. They must be just a red, firm ripeness for Preferred Stock use—the kind you would pick from the vine if you had your choice. Quality is the absolute requirement of every vegetable and fruit that goes into
Preferred Stock Canned Goods
Packed Wherever the Best are Grown
For our tomatoes we go to the famous Santa Clara Valley in California. These tomatoes are firmer, with more meat and less water. We pay more for our tomatoes and we insist on having first pick.
BE SURE THE TOMATOES ARE PREFERRED STOCK—from your GROCER
ALLEN & LEWIS, Wholesale Grocers, PORTLAND, OREGON, U. S. A.

W. L. DOUGLAS
\$3.00 & \$3.50 SHOES BEST IN THE WORLD
THE SHOES FOR EVERY MEMBER OF THE FAMILY. AT ALL PRICES.
\$25,000 Reward To any one who can prove W. L. Douglas does not make & sell more Men's \$3 & \$3.50 shoes than any other manufacturer.
THE REASON W. L. Douglas shoes are worn by more people in all walks of life than any other make, is because of their excellent style, easy-fitting, and superior wearing qualities. The selection of the leathers and other materials for each part of the shoe, and every detail of the making is looked after by the most complete organization of superintendents, foremen and skilled shoemakers, who receive the highest wages paid in the shoe industry, and whose workmanship cannot be excelled.
If I could take you into my large factories at Brockton, Mass., and show you how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer and are of greater value than any other make.
My \$4.00 and \$5.00 Gilt Edge Shoes cannot be equalled at any price.
CAUTION! The genuine have W. L. Douglas name and price stamped on bottom. Take No Substitute. Ask your dealer for W. L. Douglas shoes. If he cannot supply you, send direct to factory. Shoes sent everywhere by mail. Catalog free. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.