



Electric Farming.

Although agricultural machinery originated in the United States and the American farmer used patent mowers, reapers and threshing machines long before their European contemporaries...

This has probably been due to the fact that the farmers of America, thrifty and far-seeing, recognizing the economy and reliability of the small oil engine, failed to perceive how any saving could be effected by generating electric current and distributing to its motors in outlying positions.

When, however, the mains from some large electric power company pass within reach of a farm or estate the conditions are much more favorable, and this state of things must already exist in a measure which will be largely extended in the future.

Sixteen fixed electric motors are installed for chaff and root cutting, oat crushing, pumping and for operating machinery used in the manufacture of potato spirit. In addition to this power equipment, six portable motors are provided, which may be used for driving pumps, circular saws, threshing machinery, and so forth, at any point where their services are required.

It must be pointed out, however, that this example could only be followed in the United States on a very large estate or a group of adjacent farms, and it is doubtful whether such a scheme could be made a commercial success for the operation of farming machinery pure and simple.

Learned by Hard Knocks.

A peculiarity of clover is that we may take off a crop and leave the land richer than it was before.

A proper rotation and wise tillage will do much to keep the soil supplied with available fertility.

Without stock there can be no complete utilization of the farm products. With stock there can be no waste products.

Clover and grasses retain moisture in the soil, render it porous and favor nitrofication while being with vegetable matter.

More hay and less grain makes the farm easier to handle and in the end gives it quite as much profit.

So long as the home market is not fully supplied there is no gain in shipping away.

Better methods, better stock and better tools have doubled the productions of more than one farm.

As a rule the offspring of immature and pampered animals are predisposed to disease.

There is often more profit in growing little things and in fine products, in proportion, than in the great staples.

Oats contain largely the mineral properties requisite to form and grow bone and the protein that makes muscle and other tissues.

Quality of Grass Seed.

The Maine law regulating the sale of agricultural seeds requires that grass seed shall be sold under a guarantee as to purity. Bulletin 138 of the Maine agricultural experiment station, which, doubtless, many of your readers have received, gives analysis of the seeds which were collected by the inspector and those sent to the experiment station by correspondence in 1906.

The purity of seeds varies greatly with their kind. It is possible to grow timothy seed so clean that it shall car-

ry practically no foreign weed seeds. It is not as easy to grow any of the other grasses or clovers so clean. There is no need for the sower to ever buy timothy seed that is much less than 99.5 per cent pure.

The best red clover seed will frequently carry as much as 1 per cent of foreign matter, although these impurities are usually comparatively harmless. It is, however, poor policy for the sower to buy a red-clover seed that is less than 98 per cent pure.

Redtop is the most difficult seed of all. It will, of course, contain more or less chaff. It is difficult to grow redtop free from timothy, and the seed cleaners find it difficult to separate timothy seed from redtop after it has once been introduced.

Double-Edged Saw.

To make one saw take the place of two, and at the same time preserve its durability, is the recent invention of an Indiana man.



Every carpenter includes two saws in his kit—one for cross-cut and one for cutting with the grain. He can now dispense with one saw, as it is possible to put the two blades having different teeth on

The smooth top edge always seen on saws is changed to a cutting edge, similar to the regular cutting edge, the saw thus having teeth on the two longitudinal opposite edges. The handle is hinged to the blade instead of being rigid and can be reversed as it becomes necessary to use either blade.

News and Farm Notes.

The profitable line of production is to maintain good health with early maturity.

More than half a million emigrants from Russia have passed into Siberia the past year to engage in wheat raising.

A farmer near McEwan, Tenn., is displaying an ear of corn twelve inches long, weighing three pounds and containing 1,380 grains.

A grain farm at Murray, Iowa, shipped twenty-seven carloads of timothy seed last fall, for which the farmers received from \$1.50 to \$1.75 a bushel.

A Kansas man claims to have invented a fence-weaving machine, run by a two-horse power gasoline engine, which will weave and set a mile of fence a day.

The United States produced 14,000,000 bushels of rice last year on a half million acres. The culture of rice is gradually creeping north and some very good grain is reported in Arkansas.

Holland has set engineers to work to pump the water out of the famous Zuyder Zee and turn it into dry land.

When this work is accomplished there will rise where 4,000 fishermen now sink their nets farms and homes for 50,000 Hollanders.

Charles W Trock of Ridgeway, Ohio, a 7-year-old lad, while wandering in the fields sat down on a little hummock which contained a bumblebee's nest. Within a moment he was so badly stung that his body swelled to twice its size and death soon followed.

Enterprising men will make an experiment of raising thornless cactus on a commercial scale in Riverside county, California. This cactus is the kind that has had its thorns bred off by Luther Burbank and is said to be extremely valuable as stock food.

A Washington dispatch says a genius has invented a dope which when used as paint for farm machinery will prevent rust and decay. This might be good news for those farmers who use the fence corners as storehouses for their farm machinery, but the probability is they are too lazy to apply the dope.

R. W. Crouse, a graduate of Iowa agricultural college, has been appointed State lecturer on animal husbandry for Virginia. Another Iowa boy has gone to the Massachusetts agricultural college as assistant in animal husbandry. The demand for college graduates in the high class agricultural lines at salaries ranging from \$1,000 to \$2,000 a year is larger than the supply.



Small Boy (in tank of swimming school, anxiously)—Oh, pa; I've swallowed some water! Will they mind?—Punch.

Tommy—Pop, what is the difference between fame and notoriety? Tommy's Pop—Notoriety lasts longer, my son.—Philadelphia Record.

"Did you ever see any one so home-y?" "No; why, he's so homely that automobile goggles are actually becoming to him."—St. Louis Times.

"How we have changed since the old days!" "What do you mean?" "Why, to-day it isn't half so blessed to give as it is to be a receiver."—Life.

"Mamma, have I got to take a bath to-night?" "I'm afraid you have, my dear." "But I haven't done anything all the week to deserve it."—Life.

Mr. Jawback—That boy gets his brains from me. Mrs. Jawback—Somebody got 'em from you, if you ever had any—that's a cinch.—Cleveland Leader.

Peggy—Was that policeman ever a little baby, mother? Mother—Why, yes, dear. Peggy (thoughtfully)—I don't believe I've ever seen a baby policeman!

Farmer Bentover—I've just heard that the widdler Diggs has married her hired man. Farmer Hornbeak—Then, he'll have to climb down from the fence and go to work.—Puck.

Mrs. Newrocks—Really, I'm sorry we didn't accumulate more souvenirs of our European trip. Mr. Newrocks—Oh, we can get all we want in New York!—Town and Country.

Mrs. Hoon (looking up from her newspaper)—Here is an item about a convict who writes poetry in prison. Mr. Hoon—H'm! Is that what he is 'n for?—Philadelphia Ledger.

"I notice that you nearly always smoke when you are writing," said the caller. "Do you draw your inspiration from your pipe?" "No," replied the horse reporter, "I draw smoke."

Mistress—Jane, I saw the milkmaid kiss you this morning. In the future I will take the milk in. Jane—'Twouldn't be no use, mum. He's promised not to kiss anybody but me.

Boarding Mistress—I want a week's board in advance, so as to be sure of it. New Boarder—That's all right. Here's your money; now I want a week's food in advance for the same reason.

—Young girls always want to marry for love, but when they grow older they want to marry a man with money. She—You're wrong. They don't grow old; they merely grow wiser.—St. Joseph Press-News.

"Everything lovely down at the house?" "Yes; we are leading the quiet life these days." "How do you work it?" "Well, you see, we have a phonograph, and it alternates with my wife after supper."—Nashville Banner.

Jack—I hear you are engaged to that lovely Miss Gotrox. Tom—Yes; she has half a million in her own right. Jack—But money doesn't always lead to happiness, old man. Tom—True, but it ought to help some in the search.—Chicago News.

Borem—I think I hear your father's step on the stairs, so perhaps I had better bid you good-night. Miss Hitts (yawning)—Oh, it can't be father; he's a late sleeper. Perhaps it's the hired girl coming down to prepare breakfast.—Chicago Daily News.

"Well, well," growled the first man at the banquet, "why did they call on that man for a speech? He doesn't know how to talk." "No," replied the other, "but he doesn't know what he's talking about anyway, so there's no harm done."—Philadelphia Press.

Reporter—Senator, I have heard that you got your start in life by selling newspapers. Senator Lotsmun—Not quite correct, my boy. The fact is—but this is confidential, you know—that I got my start by buying one or two newspapers.—Chicago Tribune.

"Johnny, why don't you be a good boy like your brother Willy?" the mother was sternly admonishing her naughty son. "Willy here may be President some day, while you will have to dig in the sewer." "But, mother," wailed Willy, "can't I dig in the sewer sometimes too?"—Harper's Weekly.

"Professor," said Mrs. Gaswell to the distinguished musician who had been engaged at a high price to entertain her guests, "what was that lovely selection you played just now?" "That, madame," he answered, glaring at her, "was an improvisation." "Ah, yes, I remember now. I knew it was an old favorite, but I couldn't think of the name of it to save me."—Chicago Tribune.

Spring Medicine

The best is Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is the best because it does the most good.

While it makes the blood pure, fresh and lively, it tones the stomach to better digestion, creates an appetite, stimulates the kidneys and liver, gives new brain, nerve and digestive strength.

An unequalled list of cures—40,366 testimonials in two years—proves its merit.



Sarsaparilla—For those who prefer medicine in tablet form, Hood's Sarsaparilla is now put up in chocolate tablets called Sarasats, as well as in the usual liquid form. Sarasats have identically the same curative properties as the liquid form, besides accuracy of dose, convenience, economy,—there being no loss by evaporation, breakage, or leakage. Sold by druggists or sent by mail, C. I. Hood Co., Lowell, Mass.

Mrs. J. F. Gee, 59 Gould Street, Stoneham, Mass., says: "In 23 years experience I have never known Hood's Sarsaparilla to fail, for spring humors and as a general blood purifier; it cures scrofula, eczema, has no equal as a general spring medicine. It gives me genuine satisfaction to say this."

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USED THE WORLD OVER TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Always remember the full name. Look for this signature on every box. 25c.

E. W. Grove

Out of the Dim Past. Alexander the Great had just subdued Bucephalus. "Anybody can bust a broncho," he said, "but it takes a man to put the snaffles on a big four-legged devil like this one." Being shrewd, politic fellows, the cowboys of that age allowed the impression to go out that they were afraid to try to ride the savage beast, and the subversive historians hastened to confirm that impression.

Not a Cheerful Brand. "Haven't you any milk that is more cheerful than this?" queried the new boarder as he poured some of the liquid into his coffee. "Why, what do you mean by that?" queried the landlady. "Oh, nothing," rejoined the n. b.; "only this milk seems to have the blues."

An English newspaper had this death notice the other day: "At Stratford-on-Avon, age seventy-five, William Shakespeare. At rest."

Taking in the Soil. The automobile was going fifty miles an hour. "We are now passing through a beautiful part of the country," shouted the chauffeur in the front seat. The tourist swallowed another pint of grit and dust. "H'm!" he ejaculated between coughs, "it seems as though the country is passing through me."

Getting It All In. The prosecuting witness in the damage suit against the city was giving in his testimony. "Now, then, Mr. Bleedem," said his lawyer, "you will please tell the jury where you were injured." "On my knee, in my feelings, and right in front of the city hall," rapidly answered the witness, fearing an objection on the part of the other attorney.—Chicago Tribune.

The Salvation Army is established in fifty-two countries and colonies, and preaches the gospel in thirty-one languages.

S.S.S. CURES SKIN DISEASES

There is an evaporation from the body going on continually, day and night, through the pores and glands of the skin. This is nature's way of maintaining the proper temperature of our systems and preserving the softness and flexibility of the skin, and so long as the blood is free from impurities no trouble will result. When, however, the blood from any cause becomes infected with humors and acids, these too must be expelled, and coming in contact with the delicate fibres and tissues with which the skin is so abundantly supplied they produce irritation and inflammation, and the effect is shown by Eczema, Acne, Tetter, and skin affections of various kinds. These impurities and humors get into the blood through a deranged or inactive condition of the system; the members whose duty it is to carry off the waste and refuse matter of the body fail to properly perform their work, and this impure, fermenting matter is left in the system to be absorbed by the blood. The skin is not only affected by poisons generated within the system, but poisons from without, such as Poison Oak, Poison Ivy, Nettle Rash, etc., enter through the open pores and glands, and so thoroughly do they become rooted in the blood that they are ever present, or return at certain seasons of each year to torment the sufferer. Salves, washes, lotions, etc., cannot cure skin diseases. True, such treatment relieves some of the itching and discomfort, and aids in keeping the skin clean, but it does not reach the real cause, and at best can be only palliative and soothing. A thorough cleansing of the blood is the only certain cure for skin diseases. S. S. S., a gentle acting, safe blood purifier, made entirely of vegetable ingredients of the forest and field, is the proper treatment. S. S. S. goes down into the circulation, and neutralizes the acids and humors, thoroughly cleansing and purifying the blood, and curing skin affections of every kind. It supplies to the blood the fresh, nutritive qualities necessary to sustain the skin and all other parts of the body, and rids the blood of any and all poisons. S. S. S. cures Eczema, Tetter, Acne, Salt Rheum, Poison Oak and Ivy, Nettle Rash, and all other skin troubles, and cures them permanently by removing every trace of the cause from the blood. Special book on Skin Diseases and any medical advice desired furnished free to all who write.

I have used your S. S. S., spring and fall, for the past two years, with the result that it entirely relieved me of a form of Eczema which my doctor was unable to cure. My arms, lower limbs, and, in fact, the biggest portion of my whole body was affected, and when I first began S. S. S. the itching, etc., was worse, but I continued the remedy with the result that the dry, itching eruption entirely disappeared. I think a great deal of your medicine, and have recommended it to others with good results. It is the best blood medicine made, and I can conscientiously recommend it for the cure of all blood and skin affections. CHAS. HORSTMAN, Wheeling, W. Va.

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