

AGENTS and SOLICITORS I have the greatest...
MOHAIR WOOL and HIDES.
 Write Today for Prices.
THE H. F. NORTON CO.
 313 and 315 Front St. PORTLAND, ORE.

KODAKS AND KODAK SUPPLIES
 Write for catalogues and literature. Developing and printing. Mail orders given prompt attention.
Portland Photo Supply Co.
 148 Third Street PORTLAND, ORE.

MOHAIR Send for prices and...
THEO BERNHE M CO.
 247 Ash St., Portland, Ore.

Wester FARMS, ACREAGE
 CITY REAL ESTATE AND HOMES
 330 Railway Exchange Building, Portland, Or.

BELMONT AUTO SCHOOL
 You get the most thorough instructions in driving and practical work that can be produced, also...
BELMONT AUTO SCHOOL & REPAIRING.
 East 234 and Harrison, Portland, Or.

INSIST UPON WESTERN MANTLES Gasoline Kerosene
L. A. KLEIN & CO., Inc., Distributors
 28 Front Street Portland, Ore.

BOYNTON FURNACES Most economical and effective for houses and school heating.
J. C. BAYER FURNACE CO. Portland, Or.
 Front and Market Sts. SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

KILL YOUR MOLES, GOPHERS AND OTHER RODENTS
 Whitney's Rodent Torch will do the work. Fully tested at Lewis and Clark Fair and O. A. C. Address:
M. T. WHITNEY, Chitwood, Or.

GOLDEN WEST
COFFEE TEA SPICES BAKING POWDER
 EXTRAITS JUST RIGHT
CLOSET & DRYERS PORTLAND, ORE.

The confidence felt by farmers and gardeners in FERRY'S SEEDS today would have been impossible to feel in any seeds two score of years ago. We have made a science of seed growing.
FERRY'S SEEDS
 always do exactly what you expect of them. For sale everywhere. FERRY'S BLUE SEED ANNUAL. Free on request.
D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.

Knew His Business.
 "What you want to do is to have that mudhole in the road fixed," said the visitor. "That goes to show," replied Farmer Cornstossel, "how little you reformers understand local conditions. I've put my high paid old mortgage with the money I made haulin' automobiles out o' that mud-hole." —(Cl.)

Hard to Live Up To.
 An example of greatness thrust upon one is an eleven-year-old boy living in Hamilton avenue, Yonkers. His name is George Washington. He was born on Christmas day and christened on Easter. The lad sings in the choir of St. Andrew's Memorial church.

Fame's wacky.
 First Cat—"How sweetly you sing! I never heard anything so entrancing! What was that last song?" Second Cat (sentimentally)—"If I had nine thousand lives to live, I'd live them all for you!"—Woman's Home Companion.

Not a drop of Alcohol
 Doctors prescribe very little, if any, alcohol these days. They prefer strong tonics and alteratives. This is all in keeping with modern medical science. It explains why Ayer's Sarsaparilla is now made entirely free from alcohol. Ask your doctor. Follow his advice.
Ayer's
 Unless there is daily action of the bowels, poisonous products are absorbed, causing headache, biliousness, nausea, dyspepsia. We wish you would ask your doctor about correcting your constipation by taking laxative doses of Ayer's Pills.
 Made by the J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

FARM AND ORCHARD
 Notes and Instructions from Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations of Oregon and Washington, Specially Suitable to Pacific Coast Conditions

CARE OF DAIRY CALVES.
 Professor F. L. Kent, of the department of dairying at the Oregon Agricultural college, sets forth in a carefully prepared paper the best method of caring for dairy calves. He has prepared a very complete set of directions which should be used in guiding the dairyman in caring for his calves to the best advantage.

One of the weak points of dairying is the usually unsatisfactory condition of the growing dairy calf. The pot-bellied, unthrifty calf so often met upon dairy farms is really a travesty upon the industry. There is no excuse for this. If proper methods are employed, excellent calves can be grown upon skim milk. Care, however, must be exercised from the time of birth; even before birth careful preparation should be made for this event. Every dairy barn should be supplied with one or more roomy, well-lighted, well-ventilated box stalls. Shortly before the cow is expected to freshen she should be placed in a box stall that has previously been thoroughly cleaned. If this stall has been much used as a hospital stall it should not only be thoroughly cleaned but disinfected as well. For this purpose a two per cent solution of Creolin, or one part of corrosive sublimate to two thousand parts of water may be used. Use clean straw for bedding. Permit the calf to remain with its dam for about twelve hours, after which take the calf to her regular stall and allow the calf to remain in the box stall for a few days if the stall be not needed for other purposes. It is considered not a good practice to allow the calf to remain with its dam longer than twelve or twenty-four hours. By leaving a calf with a heavy milking cow for longer period than this it is liable to cause a serious shrinkage in milk production. About six hours after taking the cow away, milk her out clean and give the calf not to exceed three pounds of this freshly drawn milk.

It is a good plan whenever practicable to milk the cow three times a day for a few days and give the calf about three pounds of the freshly drawn milk at each milking. For the first three weeks the calf should be fed three times daily and the whole milk should be continued until the calf is three weeks old; after this substitute from one-half pint to one pint of skim milk for the whole milk. In about a week or ten days the calf should be getting all skim milk. The change should be made very gradually. Even at this age unless the calf is very large and thrifty it should not be fed more than 10 or 12 pounds of milk daily. The skim milk should be fed at blood temperature and sweet. Milk directly from the separator while it is yet warm is the best to feed. Feed also from perfectly clean vessels. Unclean milk pails are the skim-milk calf's greatest foe.

As the calf grows and develops the milk ration may be gradually increased until from 12 to even 20 pounds per day may be fed. The latter quantity, however, is the maximum. In fact the calf should be watched closely and upon the very first appearance of scours or a tendency to bloating the quantity of milk should be immediately reduced.

Keep the calf in a clean pen that is frequently cleaned out and bedded with bright straw. A calf stanchion should be constructed so that each calf in the pen can be fastened in a separate stanchion while being fed. Construct it with a trough in front which may be utilized in feeding grain. When the calf is from two to four weeks old it will manifest a desire to take some solid food. Nothing is better at first than equal parts of bran and whole oats. Feed a very little of this immediately after giving the milk and while the calf is still confined in the stanchion. After a little when the calf eats the grain readily the bran may be omitted and whole oats given. This is one of the very best grain rations for calves for several reasons. First, oats are rich in fat, which takes the place largely of the butter fat in whole milk; the chewing of the oats assists in the development of the masseter muscles; the hull of the oat stimulates the developments of the rumen and in a mechanical way assists in the digestion of the casing.

A rack should be provided in the pen so that hay may be fed. The best cured, brightest hay should be selected. A mixture of clover and meadow-grasses is probably the best hay, but vetch and oats, or alfalfa, are also good. It is an excellent plan to supply a little kale, roots or silage. Succulent food in some form is very essential for the health and thrift of a growing calf. The method outlined is for the winter management of the calf. A spring calf should be fed in the same manner, but allowed to have the free range of a nicely sodded pasture. Shade and also an abundance of clean water should also be provided. The essential requirements for the

growing of a good, healthy, thrifty skim-milk calf are a clean pen or lot; milk fed sweet, warm and from clean vessels, regularly fed in not too large quantities; whole oats as a supplemental grain food with well cured hay and some succulent feed with winter rations. By the observance of these simple rules a skim-milk calf will be a delight to behold and the scrawny, impoverished little creatures which are so much in evidence at times will no longer mar the landscape of the modern farm.

PRESERVING POSTS AND POLES
 By Prof. G. W. Peavy, Department of Forestry, Oregon Agricultural College.

In the greater part of Oregon there is still such an abundant supply of timber that little thought has been given to economy in its use. The exhaustion of the timber resources of the East, together with the rapid increase in population in the Northwest, are rapidly producing conditions which will materially increase the value of all classes of wood. With the decreasing supply and increasing demand the price of the commodity must, of necessity, advance. Consumers of wood will naturally be forced to make use of poorer grades of material or else resort to means of prolonging the life of the stuff employed.

In line with the idea of increasing the usefulness of timber by prolonging the period of its utility, the Oregon Agricultural college, through its department of forestry, has installed a plant for the preservative treatment of fence posts and other farm timbers which are used in contact with the ground. The equipment consists of two galvanized iron tanks, one cylindrical in form, 3 feet in diameter and 33 feet high, and the other rectangular in form, 3 feet wide, 3 feet high and 8 feet long. The smaller tank is provided with a series of steam coils of inch pipe in the bottom. This is the hot bath tank. The other is the cold bath tank. The preservative used is commercial creosote.

All timbers treated are peeled and thoroughly seasoned before the preservative is applied. Fence posts, for example, are placed in the hot bath tank, with the temperature of the creosote raised to 215 degrees Fahrenheit and allowed to remain about five hours. The fluid is kept to a level which reaches just above the point where the post sets even with the surface of the ground. At the completion of the hot bath the posts are placed in the cooling tank for two or three hours. In this treatment the average fence post should absorb about two quarts of the preservative.

To make the reason for the application of the preservative clear, it should be understood that decay is due to the action of low forms of plant life known as bacteria and fungi. Familiar examples of fungi are the toadstools, which grow on damp, rotten logs, and the punks or brackets which are seen on the trunks of trees in the woods. These outside forms, however, are not the cause of the decay. They are the fruiting bodies which bear immense numbers of spores—seed-like particles corresponding to the dusts of higher plants. These spores find lodgment in dead portions of a tree or in down timber, and when moisture conditions are right begin to grow. The growth of the fungus in the interior of the wood consists of long, thin, film-like white threads, which, by repeated branchings, eventually penetrate the entire structure of the wood. So much of the wood fiber is eaten away or changed in composition that its strength is diminished. The texture becomes brittle and disconnected, and the wood is commonly spoken of as "rotten."

The simplest way of prolonging the life of timber which is exposed to the attacks of fungi is through reducing the amount of moisture in the wood. It is common knowledge that green fence posts decay quickly. This is due to the fact that moisture conditions favor the action of the fungi. Hence, as a matter of economy, posts and poles should never be placed in the ground unless they are thoroughly seasoned. However, since seasoned wood gradually absorbs moisture from the soil, some means of preventing fungus action on moist wood is desirable. That is the office performed by the liquid used in timber treating. It poisons the food supply of the bacteria and fungi which produce decay.

Experts in the forest service estimate the average life of all fence posts used in the United States to be about eight years. With proper preservative treatment this life may be increased by fourteen years, giving a total service of twenty-two years for the treated posts. In other words, a treated post will last nearly three times as long as an untreated one. Setting a well-treated post saves the cost of setting three untreated ones as well as the price of two posts. This involves a business proposition which should be considered by the hopgrowers and ranchers of the state.

Foolishly Expunged.
 I remember a passage in Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield," which he was afterwards fool enough to expunge: "I do not love a man who is zealous for nothing."—Samuel Johnson.

Lofty Structure.
 Next to the Washington monument the new Pilgrimage monument on Cape Cod, Massachusetts, which is 272 feet high, is the loftiest structure of solid masonry on this continent.

She'd Been in Europe.
 "I'm afraid the ship might run into an iceberg. That danger, sunta, is very remote." "Well, give the captain a dollar, anyhow, and then he'll be extra careful!"

The Reason.
 Daughter—There ain't anybody come in for dinner today, ma. Landlady (grimly)—No; this is the day that they all promised positively to pay.—Puck.

FASHIONS OF THE MOMENT.



SUMPTUOUS! sumptuous! at that, while to the short woman they grant height, since they are very narrow, and the tall on that account must not adopt them as millinery for the matinee.

From the south, whence the new modes come, I hear of toques of roses and lilac with hovering butterflies, and of bright cerise toques gay with purple birds, and there are also rumors of simple tailor-made tweed frocks made in checks, and crowned with narrow pyramids of flowers.

Again I have news of nylon scarves hemmed with flowers. These last I feel I could cheerfully dispense with, finding the soft satin scarf of black lined and fringed with a color, so much becoming and engendering as much warmth as desirable when the fur boa need no longer be a circumstance of necessity. The satin scarves are not so long as those of last year, and there seems to be a notion prevailing that one should be supplied to match every satin or muslin frock. The tweed coats and skirts are best without such addenda, but plain-faced cloths may well be so treated, but it would seem that silks are to have it all their own way, and for everyday occasions the short dress made of soft satin will enjoy considerable patronage; and floral muslins, and crepe de chines, and foulards, will only stand in the background until May is an established fact.

After all there will be so many occasions to wear so many frocks that the thrifty will doubtless hide their heads in the country, sing hey for the simple life and enwrap themselves in printed cambric and take earnestly to sport, or gardening, or even needlework.

Apropos of needlework, the industrious may find much excuse for their labors in the popularity of lead trimmings which are to be bought ready-

TO MAKE DEVONSHIRE CREAM
 Let Milk Stand Until a Good Head of Cream Rises, Cook to Boiling Point.

A reader who was interested in a recipe for making Devonshire cream has kindly written as follows, regarding method of procedure: "I used to work in a dairy at home where Devonshire cream was one of our specialties. The way we made ours was to let the milk stand till a good head of cream rose on it. Then we lifted the tin, containing it onto a copper boiler of water, hot, but not boiling, and let it simmer until done. In this way, the cream is made sweeter, though good results can be obtained either way. One advantage in water scalding is that you cannot burn the cream as you might with stove scalding. Care must be taken not to have the milk tin too full or it will kick. The water must be of sufficient quantity to float the milk tin. Our copper was generally built in a house, but in my opinion where a stove is used a large deep pan filled with water would answer the same purpose."

Not to be thought of.
 "My dear," he feebly said, after they had permitted her to go to him after the operation, "I shall not recover. They think I will, but they are mistaken. I feel it. I am going to die." "No, no, John!" she cried. "Don't say that! You mustn't die! I haven't a thing that is fit to wear to"

Forgiven!
 We can even take a charitable view of the time taken daily by the typewriter girl for the arrangement of her hair. Her fingers are congested by the work of writing, and tired by contact with the hard keys of her machine; and the different feeling of her hair, and the little plays and movements of her fingers in adjusting it, are a distinct stimulation and relief.—Paul W. Goldsbury, in Atlantic.

2 Cures While You Wait.
 Allen's Foot-Paste is a certain cure for hot, sweating, callus, and swollen, itching feet. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25c. Don't accept any substitute. Trial package FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Greatest Thing in Life.
 Neither rich furniture, nor abundance of gold, nor a descent from an illustrious family, nor greatness of authority, nor eloquence and all the charms of speaking, can produce so great a serenity of life as a mind free from guilt, kept untaunted, not only from actions, but purposes, that are wicked.

Constipation causes many serious diseases. It is thoroughly cured by Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. One a laxative, three for cathartic.

The Moabite Stone.
 The "Real Moabite Stone" is a black basaltic block, unearthed at Dibon in 1868, by Rev. F. A. Klein, 3.8 feet by 1.2 feet in dimensions, which contains 24 lines in the Phoenician language. These chronicle the result of Mesha King of Moab, from Ahab King of Israel. At least two replicas of this valuable stone have been made, but the original is still in the Louvre in Paris.

TRY MURINE EYE REMEDY for Red, Weak, Watery Eyes and Granulated Eyelids. Murine Does Not Smart—Soothes Eye Pain. Druggists Sell Murine Eye Remedy, Liquid, 25c, 50c, \$1.00. Murine Eye Salve in Assorted Tubes, 25c, \$1.00. Eye Books and Eye Advice Free by Mail. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

Mixed Metaphors.
 The famous commingling of metaphors beginning, "I smell a rat; I shall nip him in the bud," has been surpassed. According to Punch a Yorkshire paper writes: "We hope Mr. Atkinson will keep his word and with the ability he has always shown terrate to sberds and tatters the subterranean methods of the elique which at present rides the high horse."

Insomnia
 "I have been using Cascarets for Insomnia, with which I have been afflicted for twenty years, and I can say that Cascarets have given me the more relief than any other remedy I have ever tried. I should certainly recommend them to my friends as being all that they are represented."
Thos. Gillard, Elgin, Ill.
 Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sicken, Weakens or Grips. 25c, 50c, \$1.00. Never sold singly. The genuine tablet stamped C.C.C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back.



Early Betrothal.
 Under the headline "Infant Betrothals" the American Hebrew tells of two patients of the Jewish Maternity hospital, in New York, friends of long standing, who "happened to increase the population of the world in that building by a boy and a girl on the same day. They had often expressed the determination to make a match between their offspring and the occasion seemed so propitious that little Leonard Barnett and tiny Rachel Marcus were betrothed to each other in the presence of the staff before either of them was a day old. Unfortunately, love laughs at such bonds and the very fact of their being tied together in this unceremonious way may turn them against each other. Fortunately, at present the betrothal is merely a pious wish and has no legal validity either in Jewish or American law.

Salvage.
 Hotel Proprietor—Was there anything of value in the trunk of that fellow who jumped his bill?
 Clerk—I should say so. It was full of our linen and silverware.—Judge.