

August at the Beaches

The beach season is in full swing. Go while the crowds go. Enjoy the cool breezes now, while the heat is so unpleasant inland. Bathing, boating, hill climbing, fishing, hikes over delightful trails. Oregon beaches better prepared than ever before to care for the crowds. Plenty of accommodations. Lots of fun. The water is fine!

GO VIA THE



Newport, Nehalem, Bayocean, Tillamook Co. Beaches.

Excellent train service. Season round-trip fares. Special week-end and Sunday fares.

Send for illustrated booklets about the Oregon resorts and our special folder on "Vacation Days in Oregon." It tells all about the beaches, springs, mountain resorts, etc.

Call on nearest agent for information relative to fares, literature, etc., or address

JOHN M. SCOTT, Gen'l Passenger Agent, Portland, Ore.



[This matter must not be reprinted without special permission.]

Camphor is said to be obnoxious to mice, and putting it in the places they frequent will sometimes make them leave.

It is advisable to place a box of grit or coarse sand where the turkeys can find it, as not all farms have sufficient quantity for the purpose of good digestion.

Old folks have their trials, it's true, but few of them equal in sharpness of disappointment that of the small boy who is compelled to stay at home on circus day to weed in the garden.

It is a good time about now to prune back the raspberry canes of this year's growth. If the job is done it will tend to thicken the stalks and cause them to put forth lateral shoots which will give a greater bearing capacity for next year.

The right time to put a strain on a wire fence is when it is being stretched the first time. If you can "lay to" with all your might with a good stretcher without pulling up the end posts you have done your work like a man.

In business life, covering many vocations, promotion usually comes to the one who at any given time is doing a little more rather than a little less than he is paid for doing. It is a truth it is well for the young man and woman to remember.

Turn a small boy loose in a patch of onions, and the way he does the work of weeding can be taken as a pretty accurate index not only of the way he gets his studies in school, but likewise of the way he will be likely to do his work when he gets to be a man.

The dry mash method of feeding chicks and poultry has this decided advantage over the old-fashioned wet mash, that it does not sour and spoil and cause intestinal trouble. The reason for this is that ferment bacteria work in wet mash, but not in dry.

If it is impossible to provide the flock of hens with shade from growing things during the scorching summer days they will appreciate that made by stretching a good sized piece of sheeting or canvas over some part of the yard. This is mere humanity to dependent things that can do nothing for themselves.

Keeping bees may seem in the opinion of some a sort of small potato kind of vocation, yet one of the leading northern beekeepers has produced as high as 24,000 pounds of white clover honey in a single season, while another professional bee expert of Texas is credited with having produced 100,000 pounds in a single season.

A herd of common red cows that the writer passed through the other day, numbering some twelve to fifteen individuals, did not contain three that it would be safe to say were more than paying for their feed. Just what satisfaction the owner gets milking these cows during the hot summer months or, for that matter, whether the weather is hot or cold, it is hard to see.

Some experiments which have been conducted by the Missouri station with milk cows during the few weeks immediately following calving show that cows that are fat at calving time give richer milk in the interval following than do cows that are thin and richer than they themselves will give after three or four weeks. By an interesting process the fat on their bodies is reabsorbed and converted into butter fat in the pail.

The weather has been pretty dry down in Texas of late, and the people have been adopting somewhat extreme measures to secure the desired precipitation. The residents of San Angelo raised \$3,000 as a rain fund, and 3,000 pounds of dynamite were exploded. This disturbance of the elements is said to have resulted in a two inch rain within a comparatively short time. In view of the benefit resulting, this seems to have been pretty cheap irrigation.

While there is good money to be made from ginseng under most favorable conditions, the business has its risks also, and where native timber lots cannot be used for beds there is considerable expense involved in providing the sheds necessary to give the artificial shade. It is well, too, for any one planning to raise the herb to remember that if started from the seed there is little or no return until the third or fourth year. A good price is received for the seeds, which are produced in the little red fruit or berry, and the dried roots are quoted at from \$5 to \$6 per pound, depending upon size and quality.

The writer knows of a lousy patch of quack grass that has been knocked galley west within the past few weeks by receiving the contents of hundreds of Babcock test tubes after the butter fat readings had been made. The sulphuric acid simply burned the stuff out of the grass.

Each gathering of cream should be cooled in cold water before setting it away or adding it to the general lot of cream. A good way is never to mix a fresh batch of cream with older cream, however, but keep each lot from the different separatings by itself in gallon crocks.

There is still time in which to set out a few asters. They can be got for a modest price and for all around satisfaction are hard to beat. They are easily raised, and types of such richness of bloom have been developed that there is little to choose between them and chrysanthemums.

To obtain a full production of milk water is absolutely essential, and it should always be fresh. If possible, and where the cows can get it at any time during the day or night. Likewise is the same true of salt. The cows should be allowed to get at this whenever they feel so disposed.

The thorough cultivation of tracts in which fruit bearing bushes or trees grow is to be commended for two reasons chiefly—first, it conserves moisture needed by the growing things, and secondly, it reduces to a minimum the number of insects and worms which in some stage of their development find a harbor in the surface soil.

Milking cows in fly time is bad enough when they are paying a profit of from \$30 to \$100 per head yearly above the cost of keep, but the job would seem to be well nigh unendurable and calculated to make a fellow lose all his religion if the bovines he is associating with on such intimate terms are just barely paying for their board bill or even showing a deficit.

The Missouri state board of agriculture has just issued a bulletin on the construction and maintenance of good roads. Every phase of the work having to do with the building of different kinds of roads, as well as the cost, is taken up in detail. The bulletin contains eighty pages and may be had free of cost by writing to the secretary of the state board of agriculture, Columbia, Mo.

When the running gear of chickens or little pigs gets out of whack it is pretty good evidence that the ration being fed them is not right—that they are getting too much fat former, like corn, and not enough bone former, like oats, bran and oilmeal. For the growing pigs it is hard to beat a clover or alfalfa pasture, supplemented with a ration consisting of two-thirds corn and one-third barley, oats or bran.

If unusually dry weather should set in as the raspberry and blackberry bushes are getting ready to fruit and it is possible to make use of an artificial water supply this should be done. These fruits are for the most part moisture, and size is quite dependent on the supply of moisture available at fruiting time. Where water cannot be got the need may be met in part by giving the rows frequent and shallow cultivation.

No man who lays claim to patriotism or a becoming sense of gratitude for the blessings of a free country should become so absorbed in achieving a better type of agriculture that he forgets the while his responsibility for the achievement of a better political and economic order. It is questionable if that can be called the best type of agriculture which is prosecuted under conditions in which these higher ends are not achieved.

The ways of nature are surely past finding out. An interesting illustration of this truth is the failure of the potato beetle to put in an appearance this year in many sections where it was a veritable pest last year. Whether weather conditions have anything to do with this nonappearance or whether it is due to the inroads of some parasite it would be interesting to know. However, the important thing is that the beetle has not appeared on the scene as yet.

Statistics compiled by the department of agriculture show that the population of the country, as well as its number of dairy cows, has doubled within the past thirty-five years, the present number of the latter being put at 22,000,000. It is a matter for interesting conjecture just where the 44,000,000 dairy cows are going to come from in the next thirty-five years if the process of elimination continues as a result of applying the Babcock test. However, there won't be so many cows needed if the star boarders are eliminated from the herds of the country.

A good deal may be done toward augmenting the output of feed from the field of corn by sowing rape either just before or just after the last cultivation at the rate of about five pounds to the acre. If the summer is very dry the seed will be slow in starting, but the plants will grow rapidly with the moisture and cooler weather of the early fall. The rape pasture is especially good to those who practice hogging down their corn or turning sheep into the field. South of latitude 42 cowpans may be used more advantageously for the same purpose, having this advantage over rape—that they not only furnish good feed, but enrich the soil at the same time.

SHOULD GIVE IT A TRIAL.

In view of the quite general failure of clover in many of the northern states during the past two years, and this the result of the unusually dry summers that have prevailed, there would seem to be good grounds this year for giving alfalfa a test. The reason for doing this does not need to be explained to those who have tried the legume. For the benefit of those who have not and need some further argument we give the brief facts in connection with a small patch with which the writer is acquainted which was started three years ago by a north Iowa farmer who lives in a section where it has seemed to be accepted that alfalfa will not flourish. Last season, in spite of an exceptionally dry summer, this patch yielded at the rate of four tons per acre when nearby clover meadows were not producing half a ton. The first cutting this season was made some ten days ago, and the measured yield was three and two-thirds tons per acre of the finest and most nutritious hay that can be grown. If conditions for the remainder of the season are at all favorable there should be two more cuttings that will average a ton and a half each. This is a modest estimate, and there will likely be more than this. But on this estimate it makes an acre yield for the year of six and two-thirds tons, worth, at \$12 per ton, \$80. Some will say, "This sounds good, but how can a fellow get started?" Getting a start in alfalfa is not a difficult undertaking if conditions are right, but it is well to start with a small patch, say five acres. First the piece of land selected should be well drained, have a porous rather than an impervious subsoil and be sweet rather than sour—that is, in need of lime.

For the latitude of the northern states a place from which early oats or rye has just been taken will do well. This should be plowed to a good depth as soon as possible, top dressed with eight or nine tons of barnyard manure if fine; otherwise it should be spread before the plowing is done. The field thus prepared should be disked thoroughly, and at intervals of about ten days it should be disked lightly until the first or second week in August. This will put the soil in fine tilth and kill no end of weeds, which are one of the chief obstacles to growing alfalfa in humid sections. If it can be had, soil from an alfalfa field or a small quantity of manure from stock that has been fed alfalfa should be applied before the last disking for the purpose of inoculating the soil. In case neither of these sources of nitrogen fixing bacteria is available soil from the roadside where sweet clover is growing will answer the purpose. About Aug. 15 the tract should be seeded. If the weather is very dry it is best to use a disk drill, sowing the seed to the depth of about two inches. If the soil contains abundant moisture the seed may be broadcasted in either case it is well to go over the field both ways to insure an even stand. From eighteen to twenty pounds should be used per acre. If conditions are at all favorable the legume will make a nice growth by late fall, and this should be allowed to remain on the ground to serve as a catch for the snow.

WEEDS AND CULTIVATION.

The stirring of the soil for the purpose of conserving moisture rather than the killing of weeds should be the primary object in cultivation. For this reason the soil in which crops are growing should be stirred frequently, whether there are any weeds in sight or not. This point is nicely brought out in a cross fence colloquy between two corn belt farmers during the dry spell last August. The one who had given his ground none too thorough preparation in the spring and who somehow had the idea that the sole purpose of cultivation was killing weeds was sort of coddling his neighbor for cultivating his corn so much when there were no weeds in sight, his contention being that the more the soil was stirred the more the moisture would escape. His neighbor, at the moment turning the row with his riding corn plow, tried to explain to him the real reason for cultivating, but it made no impression. At husking time the one who kept up the cultivation of his field got forty-five bushels per acre, while the fellow who tilted to kill weeds got only twenty-five bushels. And the only difference between the two fields was the separating barbed wire fence.

DOPE FOR GRASSHOPPERS.

While fall plowing of the ground is one of the best methods for keeping grasshoppers in check, in that it buries a great many of their egg pods or breaks them open and thus exposes them to the moisture and attacks of birds and mice, very effective work can be done by means of poison. While poisoned bran is used, it should not be used in places to which poultry or stock have access or where quail or other wild fowl range. A safer poison is the chiddie mixture, which is made of fresh horse droppings, salt and paris green. Five handfuls of the droppings will make approximately 100 pounds, and to this should be added a pailful of water, in which two pounds of salt and a pound of paris green have been added, and the whole mass stirred thoroughly. This dope should be scattered about the fields in small portions, the amount used depending upon the number of hoppers. It has been found that a small pile of the bait will draw the hoppers a distance of forty feet, the salt in the mixture being that which attracts them.

J. E. Trigg

H. C. MADSEN
DIAMOND RINGS FOR GRADUATION
Monograms for
Breast Pins and Fobs
Hand Bags, Etc.

He Won't Limp Now.
No more limping for Tom Moore of Cochran, Ga. "I had a bad sore on my instep that nothing seemed to help till I used Bucklin's Arnica Salve," he writes, "but this wonderful healer soon cured me." Heals old, running sores, ulcers, boils, burns, cuts, bruises, eczema or piles. Try it. Only 25 cents at all druggists.

We Point with Pride



to our Flour, because our patrons assure us that it is the best for bread and pastry. It is the helpful kind of Flour—half the battle in baking, as every housewife knows. Then, again, even if it does cost a trifle more, its quality is so good that it goes farther, produces more and better bread, and that means nourishment to all consumers.

STERLING FEED CO.

Almost Lost His Life.
S. A. Stid, of Mason, Mich., will never forget his terrible exposure to a merciless storm. "It gave me such a dreadful cold," he writes, "that caused severe pains in my chest, so it was hard for me to breathe. A neighbor gave me several doses of Dr. King's New Discovery which brought great relief. The doctor said I was on the verge of pneumonia, but to continue with the Discovery. I did so and and two bottles completely cured me." Use only this quick, safe, reliable medicine for coughs, colds, or any throat or lung trouble. Price 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free. Guaranteed by all druggists.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY
Sell or exchange anything
this store is the best place
The Bellingham Second Hand Store

Blamed a Good Worker.
"I blamed my heart for severe distress in my left side for two years," writes W. Evans, Danville, Va., "but I know now it was indigestion, as Dr. King's New Life Pills completely cured me." Best for stomach, liver and kidney troubles, constipation, headache or debility. 25 cents at all druggists.

COTTAGE GROVE MFG. CO.
We always carry a full stock of Lime, Cement, Plaster, Fire Clay and Fire Brick, Concrete Blocks and Bricks, Shingles and Lath, Doors, Windows—all other things made of wood, necessary in building. Phone 148
Estimates Cheerfully Furnished

D. C. Bybee, teaming contractor living at 609 Keeling Court, Canton, Ill., is now well rid of a severe and annoying case of kidney trouble. His back pained and he was bothered with headaches and dizzy spells. "I took Foley Kidney Pills just as directed and in a few days I felt much better. My life and strength seemed to come back, and I sleep well. I am now all over my trouble and glad to recommend Foley Kidney Pills." Try them. New Era Drug Store.

STERLING FEED CO.

Wheat, Oats, Grain, Hay, Mill Feed—Shorts, Bran, Vetch Seed, Chopped Oats, Oil Meal, Grass Seed—all kinds constantly on hand. Poultry Feeds and Supplies.

PHONE 1711

ALL CITY ORDERS DELIVERED

Courtesy Counts

One of the best assets of any business is courtesy to its patrons. We pride ourselves on this asset in our business. We give this feature our own personal attention.

JOHNSON & CO.



Hot Lake Sanatorium

Nature's Cure for Rheumatism

You need not suffer. Write today for illustrated booklet descriptive of Hot Lake Sanatorium—Nature's great cure place. A natural boiling spring of curative mineral water. Thousands have been cured here after suffering years from Rheumatism, Stomach, Skin, Blood and Kidney disorders. Directly on main line of O. W. R. & N. Railway.

WALTER M. PIERCE, President and Mgr. Hot Lake, Oregon

The Shop Where Good Printing Is Done

Bread Is What You Make It With

H. & H.
HARD WHEAT FLOUR

A Home Made Product

