Farm and Garden

SEED CORN EVANGELIST.

How Professor Holden Taught Iowa Farmers to Plant Good Grain.

One day in 1904 an Iowa college professor worked out a problem in arithmetic which caused him to catch some of the zeal which the evangelists had caught in their training schools, and he resolved on a campaign in behalf of yellow and white, variegated and red, dent and flint. Indian corn, almost as unusual as that adopted by the traveling evangelists who had been calling men to account for the waste of life by wickedness.

Professor Holden's little problem showed the farms were increasing in value because of the new and complex development and new armies of pioneers pushing into the west. At the rate they were producing the best would soon stop "paying dividends" on a valuation of $100 per acre.

Thirty years ago, with land worth $8 to $20 per acre, a farmer did not need to be as careful as he must be today, when the same land is worth from $75 to $150 per acre. "There must be better farming in the middle west, and one way to do it is to go out among the farmers and show them that the 'book farmers' in the agricultural colleges are practical farmers—that they are capable of making more than a living on forty acres and would not starve to death on 160 acres, as the farmers say sometimes," said Holden after having thought the matter over.

Other men were giving thought to the same problem of rising land values and lagging production. As early as 1896 Henry Wallace, editor of Wallace's Farmer, in company with State Dairy Commissioner Boardman, had made a trial of the special train as an educational agent in a campaign for the stimulation of dairy interest through the Des Moines valley. Now the former and Superintendent Given

PROFESSOR P. G. HOLDEN.

of the Rock Island road turned their attention to the corn question. They called Professor Holden into their councils. It was at once manifest that he was the ideal executive—the man to do the work.

Accordingly Professor Holden planned a campaign in Iowa with the assistance of railroad managers. He would take a special train and go out on the railroads where he could meet the farmers and show them that science only simplifies.

Professor Holden's plan was not to go into plant breeding, but to confine himself largely to insisting that the farmers plant selected seed corn, seed which had been tested in a simple device which could be made in any farm workshop. Given this hint in lectures and by the use of charts, the Iowa educator believed the direct result would be instantaneous, while the fairyland of science would be opened a little way to the farmers, and they would realize after the first year or two of experimenting that by harnessing up and using the forces of heredity in corn and other farm crops production could be greatly increased and consequently the profits of farming become greater, the land "pay dividends" on a higher valuation, because brains had been mixed with muscle in meeting the seasons.

The work Professor Holden proposed to do was evangelistic, and when his trains were started down the long lines of shimmering steel they became known as "seed corn gospel trains."

Some of the figures Professor Holden presented were startling, but they sent large audiences of farmers away from the meetings pledged never again to select seed corn from a crib with a scoop shovel.

Remedy For Potato Blight.

An effectual remedy for potato blight has been found in bordeaux mixture, which consists of four pounds of copper sulphate and five or six pounds of fresh lime in sixty gallons of water. This remedy is also effectual against what is known as the early blight, which attacks the early varieties, while the late blight seldom appears before the first of August and does not attack the late kinds unless they are planted late in the season. This mixture can be used in connection with paris green or arsenate of lead for the potato beetle. The arsenical article is especially valuable, as it does not burn the foliage and adheres so firmly that it is not easily washed off by rain. When spraying with this in connection with the bordeaux mixture, use two pounds of the arsenate in fifty gallons, and use when the beetles first appear. This will prove very effective, though if other beetles appear later in the season it will be necessary to spray again in order to protect the growth made after the first application.

LITTLE FACTS FOR FARMERS.

There are now sixty-five active beet sugar factories located in sixteen different states. Last year 365,000 acres were given over to beets, and the farmers delivered to the factories 3,470,000 tons.

Good, strong, well developed pigs from mature sires and dams will make better growth and more economical gains than the undersized runts that result from breeding immature sows to some six-months-old boar pig.

Somebody has estimated from statistics that fruit trees and bushes will bear for the following periods: Apple, 25 to 40 years; blackberry, 6 to 14 years; currant, 20 years; gooseberry, 8 to 12 years; pear, 50 to 75 years; plum, 20 to 25 years; raspberry, 6 to 14 years; strawberry, 1 to 3 years.

The largest grapevine in the world flourishes at San Gabriel, Cal. It was planted by the San Franciscan friars and is 120 years old. The stalk is one and one-half feet in diameter and eight feet high, and the branches and foliage cover 5,000 square feet. Last year it produced two and one-half tons of grapes.

Lean, lank hogs and poor fences will discourage almost any farmer who has such a combination. With animals that will multiply as rapidly as pigs it seems almost a shame to see a man breeding old scrub sows to some boar that has no pride of ancestry or hope of posterity. Yet this is exactly the course that about half of the farmers are following and wondering why feeding hogs is not paying substantial profits. Never get the idea in your heads that breeding from young and immature breeding stock encourages early maturity in the progeny.

The Shop on the Farm.

The farm workshop should be detached from other outhouses. It should contain a forge, a chimney, a stove and a solid workbench, with a good steel vise heavy enough to hold firmly a two inch shaft.

One of the most important tools is the vise. A good heavy steel vise costs from $5 to $8, and it is worth every cent of what it costs. If you get a good one you can never break it or wear it out, but if you get a cheap one it is an aggravation from the very first time you use it. The same may be said of other tools. Whatever you get, get good. If you can only afford a half dozen bits, get twist drills, because they will bore either wood or iron, and they are accurate as to size. Get other tools as you can, but get them good every time, then use them carefully.

Remember that a buzzsaw is not intended to cut iron. A good Jennings bit will bore a clean hole until you run it against a nail, but it will never bore

A SUBSTANTIAL FARM WORKSHOP.

decently afterward. If you must work old stuff with nails in it use twist drills.

A shop should have a loft, not necessarily floored over, but there should be stringers across to support strips of wood, lengths of gas pipe, bars of iron, etc. It is handier not to have it floored, because these things can be reached by standing on a box. They are in plain open sight and not liable to be lost or covered up.

Have hooks and brackets on one side of the shop to hold whiffletrees, broken parts of machinery and anything else that you are liable to want to lay your hands on at short notice.

Weeds In Feeds.

In a recent bulletin of the Connecticut state experiment station is emphasized the danger of the introduction of weeds by the use of feeds made up in part or in whole of grain screenings and similar materials, which, as a rule, contain a great amount of weed seed. These screenings vary a good deal in quality. Thus an analysis recently made of wheat screenings showed about 30 per cent of flax and shrunken cereal, 15 per cent of foxtails, 8 per cent of bindweeds and pigweeds, 15 per cent of weed seeds of other species and 21 per cent of dirt, broken seed and sand.

THE BEST APPLES.

Some That You Will Recognize as Old Friends In This List.

North America is the great apple producing region of the world, and New York leads all the other states in the quantity grown, although varieties quite as choice are produced in other states, particularly Missouri, Oregon and Washington. To have perfect fruit the soil and the climate conditions must be of the most favorable.

A list of what may be called the best apples—best in one sense or another—has been arranged. The list comprises these varieties: The Belmont, Bethlehite, Bullock's Pippin, Cogswell, Early Joe, Esopus, Spitzenburg, Fall Wine, Garden Royal, Melon, Mother, Northern Spy, Pomme Grise, Porter, Ultimate, Red Canada, Summer Pearmain, Summer Rose, Swaar, Wagener and Westfield. To this list are added the Baldwin and the Rhode Island Greening—two of the best known apples the country over.

Other popular apples include the Gillliflower, Vandevere, Malden's Blush, American Beauty, Fameuse, Pound Sweet, Talman Sweet, Winesipe, Bellflower, Red Astrakhan, Pearmain, Autumn Bough, Roxbury Russet, Sops of Wine, King, Twenty Ounce, Hubbardston and Peach Pond Sweet.

The Pippin wherever found seems to be always well liked. But one Pippin differs from every other. What one state knows as Pippin another state greets by quite a different name. The Ben Davis, for instance, so known in the middle west, is known in New York state as a New York Pippin.

Almost every propagator of apples has found, if his experience and his orchards are extensive, specimens which he thought entitled to such names as Seek No Further, Nonesuch and Sine Qua Non, so that if one receives an apple bearing one of these names in Massachusetts it may differ exceedingly from one of the same name offered to him in Wisconsin. But they are all likely to be worth the eating if their grower has seen fit to honor them with such names.

The longer apples remain on the tree, unless the weather becomes too cold to permit their exposure, the better the flavor and keeping qualities. The fruit that comes to perfection the farthest north, as that in the Hood river region of Oregon, appears to have the finest keeping qualities without deterioration in flavor.

Of the varieties raised in the east the winter russets keep longest without being put in cold storage and really reach the full perfection of flavor only late in the winter or in the early spring. It used to be considered a marvelous and almost an impossible thing to keep apples over from the fall till the first summer apples appeared, but with methods of cold storage so extensively used as they are now this is easily achieved and with far less deterioration in flavor than might be reasonably expected.

Where there are no trees in the pasture which will furnish ample shade for the stock during the heated months of the summer some kind of shelter should be provided, if nothing more than a shed made of poles and thatched with straw or old hay. A number of instances were reported during July of last year where many head of cattle died from the heat, being found piled up in a seeming attempt to gain the shelter of a little patch of shade.

GASOLINE PLOW HORSE.

Farmer Also Does Harrowing With Homemade Tractor.

Harry B. Kean of Ontario county, N. Y., has made a gasoline plow and harrow by mounting a motor on some old binder trucks. He says of it:

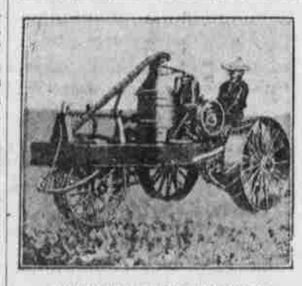
"The cut shows the tractor at work drawing harrows in the orchard. It weighs 3,815 pounds. It is equipped with a ten horsepower double cylinder motor of the two cycle type. It draws the two three-horse spring tooth harrows when set about as deep in the ground as they will go at the speed of one and one-half miles per hour, covering about two acres per hour. As we

GASOLINE HORSE.

have quite a good deal of fruit on our farms, the principal work of the tractor has been just as shown in the picture, excepting that part of the time the harrow used is a four horse double action disk, heavily weighted with large stone. We find the machine very advantageous for this work, as it goes steadily and does not work to one side or the other, so that you can keep the drags right to within two or three inches of the trees without the danger of barking them.

"We use the machine also in a great many other kinds of work. It hauls a two bottom gang plow (fourteen inch bottoms) seven inches deep at the same speed, and with the steering arrangement we have, I think we can turn around on as narrow a headland as the horses can—can turn it in a circle a very little larger in diameter than its length. We grind our own feed, using the engine to run the mill. Our mill is not large, but with this amount of power we grind thirty bushels per hour. The tractor is very handy for pulling out brush and young saplings in old fence rows; also for dragging off bowlders, as it is so much stronger than a team of horses. It is also the best wire fence stretcher we have ever used. You can draw the wire up to any tension you choose and set the brake and the wire is held till stapled.

"We have never kept accurate account of the fuel used when plowing or dragging with the engine, but I believe it averages about $1.50 worth per day, which we do not consider much when it is taking the place of two teams of horses. From the use we



SIDE VIEW OF GASOLINE HORSE.

have had of the machine we do not now feel as though we could possibly get along without it. I believe motive power in the future is going to revolutionize farming operations as greatly as it has the road travel in the past few years."

Home Pasteurization of Milk.

Milk is most conveniently pasteurized in the bottles in which it is delivered. To do this use a small pail with a perforated false bottom. An inverted pie tin with a few holes punched in it will answer this purpose. This will raise the bottles from the bottom of the pail, thus allowing a free circulation of water and preventing bumping of the bottles. Punch a hole through the cap of one of the bottles and insert a thermometer. The ordinary floating type of thermometer is likely to be inaccurate, and if possible a good thermometer with the scale etched on the glass should be used. Set the bottles of milk in the pail and fill the pail with water nearly to the level of the milk. Put the pail on the stove or over a gas flame and heat it until the thermometer in the milk shows not less than 150 degrees or more than 155 degrees F. The bottles should then be removed from the water and allowed to stand from twenty to thirty minutes. The temperature will fall slowly, but may be held more uniformly by covering the bottles with a towel. The punctured cap should be replaced with a new one or the bottle should be covered with an inverted cap. After the milk has been held as directed it should be cooled. To avoid danger of breaking the bottle the water should be warm at first. Replace the warm water slowly with cold water. After cooling, milk should in all cases be held at the lowest available temperature.

After testing several methods of making clover hay Professor Roberts of the Cornell (N. Y.) experiment station recommends the following procedure as most satisfactory: He cuts the crop when moderately ripe and only during those hours of the day when the dew is off. The hay cut one day is left until the following day and while hot is put in small bunches and left until the next morning, when they are turned lightly and carefully and loaded with as little shaking as possible and moved away, being salted at the rate of three pounds per ton as unloaded.

The animal husbandry department of the Pennsylvania Agricultural college reports the case of a creamery manager who refused a graduate of the state dairy school a ten dollar a month advance in wages, hired a man at the lower figure, and on the 40,000 pounds of butter made during the ensuing months lost $800 as a result of a slump in the overrun from 19 to 13 per cent. This is a concrete illustration of the shortsighted economies practiced by many folks engaged in many enterprises. The lesson is so plain that it does not need pointing.

The artichoke, until a few years ago considered a troublesome perennial weed, hard to eradicate, is now viewed by some hog raisers as a valuable source of succulent feed, the hogs being turned into the field in the fall as the tubers dug and stored for winter use. The artichoke is handled much as are potatoes and may be planted up to the latter part of May in sections where rainfall or artificial water supply is available for their proper growth. They yield as high as 300 to 400 bushels of tubers per acre, which contain more protein and more fat than do potatoes.

While paris green has been considered a standby as an insecticide by orchardists for a number of years past, recent experience shows arsenate of lead to be superior in that it does not burn or injure fruit or foliage, is insoluble in water and adheres to the foliage better than does the paris green. There are several brands of commercial arsenate which are carefully made and reliable and which require no preparation further than working to a fine, creamy paste and mixing with water at the rate of from two to three pounds to fifty gallons of water. In twenty-five pound kegs the arsenate can be bought at about 13 cents per pound.

While the sod bound orchard may produce fruit of a superior color and make the work at harvest time a little cleaner, these are about the only advantages that can be claimed for the plan. The main disadvantages of the system are that it too often furnishes an easy excuse for turning the orchard of into a pasture, that it consumes moisture and fertility that the trees sorely need, while it reduces the size of the fruit from a third to a half and provides a harbor for a multitude of insect pests which are thus able to propagate undisturbed. If a careful survey of the situation seems to show that there is more money in raising hay than there is in producing fruit, the sod should better be cut out and the hay or pasture idea given the right of way.

HOW TO BARREL APPLES.

Grower Gives Suggestions on Packing and Heading.

There's an art in knowing how to grade and pack a barrel of apples, and the heading of the barrel is not the least thing about the job. On this topic an experienced apple grower, S. B. Shaw of Randolph county, N. C. offers these valuable suggestions:

Before beginning to pack see that the barrel is resting on a solid base. If packing in the orchard provide planks or boards on which to place the barrels while being filled. This keeps the head of the barrel clean and enables the packer to "rack" it to better advantage. "Racking" is the shaking of the barrel from time to time during the packing in order to settle the ap-

BARREL HEADER.

ples, thus making them fit firmer and closer together. The head or end that is usually opened upon reaching market is placed at the bottom end in filling.

Before starting to pack put in a corrugated apple barrel cap or two or three layers of nicely folded white or plain brown paper. This not only keeps the fruit in better shape, but prevents it from bruising. When this is done the barrel is ready to be "faced." This consists of placing by hand from two to three rows of fruit, stem end down. After "facing" the apples are carefully poured in and the barrel frequently shaken until it is almost full. The last two or three rows may be placed by hand, stem end up, thus "facing" both ends of the package.

The last layer of fruit should extend about one inch above the chine of the barrel and be covered either with a corrugated apple barrel cushion cap or with two or three layers of neatly folded paper, as used in the other end.

The head is then put on and forced into place with an apple barrel press. There are several types of these presses, differing slightly from the one illustrated, but all answering the same purpose. After nailing the head in place and seeing that all hoops are securely fastened in their proper positions label the barrel, and it is ready for market.

In packing apples see that each package is well filled with the same grade throughout, including top, middle and bottom. Put up a strictly first class, honest pack or keep the fruit at home. "Honesty is the best policy" and the only one that pays in the fruit business.

Good Roads as Memorials.

W. W. Mitchell, one of the men of means at Cadillac, Mich., has offered a bonus, said to be as much as $300, for each mile of good road constructed in Wexford county in the next three years. Presumably one of the principal highways leading into the county seat will be known as the Mitchell road. Whether it is or not, the aid given in the creation of a county system of improved highways will cause Mr. Mitchell to be held in grateful remembrance by future users of the roads.

While it isn't so necessary as in the case of a small plant or shrub, the good sized shade tree will make a more thrifty growth if the soil is spaded and mellowed up a few feet about the roots. We saw this fact nicely proved one day last fall in the case of two white oaks eighteen inches in diameter, one in a cultivated garden patch and the other but a couple of rods distant in a dry, hard packed pasture. The first had thrifty, glossy leaves, with a foot and a half of new growth, while the second had a decidedly jaded and drought stricken appearance. It was a forceful object lesson and indicated a fact too often overlooked.

Dehorn In Cool Weather.

If the animals are dehorned in warm weather it is well to apply some pine tar with a view to keeping flies from the wound. Some operators do this in nearly all cases, thinking that it facilitates healing. The dehorning operation should always, when possible, be performed in cool weather and upon animals which have at least attained the age of two years.

MULE RAISING IS PROFITABLE.

Mule raising is fast becoming a large and most important industry throughout the United States, and it may be said that it is one of the principal live stock industries in certain sections—namely, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois and Virginia.

While in the states where the largest number of mules are raised the conditions are well suited for the industry, there is nothing to make it a special business more than could be done in a number of other states, except that the farmers got into the business long ago, and it proved contagious and spread over a considerable territory, and dealers, finding it out, naturally went there to buy them.

On the other hand, horse colts are raised to a considerable extent in all the states where the conditions are favorable to live stock growing. If many of the mares used as brood mares in different states for producing horse colts were bred to jacks instead of stallions it would be found more profitable and in every way more satisfactory. This idea was suggested by a well known breeder for the benefit of any who are doing anything in the way of raising horse colts, for the reason that he believes mule colts will be found more profitable to any owner of good sized mares that will foal colts that have the qualities to make them salable.

Mule colts have decided advantages over horse colts in a general way. We all know that at the present time a horse colt or a young horse to be salable at a profit must possess some qualities of high character. Good drivers, good saddlers, good draft horses and some other classes, as army horses, will sell at a profit, but "plugs" are not wanted at figures that pay to raise them.

Of course there may be "plug" mules as well as "plug" horses, and no doubt they will average less profitable than "plug" horses. Small and crooked mules cannot be made to pay any profit in any region where it costs a reasonable amount to raise a colt. So in breeding mares for mules it is foolish to use small and defective mares or to use a small and inferior jack.

Any man who has enough land of the kind to make grass will in almost

HIGH HEADED VIRGINIA MULES.
[From Breeder's Gazette, Chicago.]

any state now find mule raising very profitable if he will get the right sort of mares and keep the colts growing right along till they make the necessary size. The mares must be of good size. The mule will be sure to get his size from his dam, and if he is kept growing right along he will be good for a fair price as a two-year-old and for a better one at three. And yet the cost will not be more than that of a steer of the same age.

Feeding is another important factor in mule raising. Either corn or oats are good feed to use with alfalfa hay. They will give better results if used together than if either one is fed alone. If the mules do not seem to eat as much as they should, mix shelled corn and oats in equal parts by weight and grind them. Feed only a little ground feed at first and gradually increase it as they get accustomed to the change. Some of the mules may not eat any more of the ground feed than of the whole corn and oats, but what they do eat will do them more good. A little blackstrap molasses mixed with the grain would make it more palatable after they once become used to it, increasing the consumption of feed and consequently making faster gains. If the mules have any tendency to scour at work the main grain reliance should be oats, or a little of some other kind of hay might be fed with the alfalfa.

The Value of the Separator.

The value of the cream separator is based on the amount it saves out of the loss of the cream that is common under the old or primitive methods. Usually there is a loss of from 25 to 60 per cent of the cream. The cream separator saves this loss, and, computing that under the average price of butter fat the cream separator will save the farmer $10 or more a cow per year, so we see that if a farmer milks five or six cows he saves enough in one year to buy a cream separator above the old methods. Many of the hardware dealers who are separator agents have said to me frequently that they are always pleased to sell a cream separator to the farmer because it brought them into closer relation or to a better friendship than any other commodity they could sell.

That tuberculosis can be transmitted from cattle to hogs has been quite forcefully demonstrated in some experiments which have lately been conducted by the Iowa animal husbandry department. Out of twenty-eight healthy pigs which were kept in a pasture three months to clean up after a car load of cows affected with tuberculosis twenty-two showed unmistakable lesions of the disease when slaughtered a short time after removal from the feed lot.

The new canes in the raspberry patch—those which will be bearing fruit next season—should be tipped when they are about three and a half feet high. This will result in a sturdy, well branched bush, to the maturing of which all the plant energy for the rest of the season will be devoted.

Quite accurately the spread of the root system of shrub or tree is indicated by its visible spread of branches. This should be of aid in pruning roots and branches at the time of transplanting and also in the cultivation and care of trees after they are set, including the growing of tilled crops in orchard tracts.

Raises the dough and complies with all pure food laws.

CRESCENT

CRESCENT MFG. CO.
Makers of MAPLEINE
(better than Maple).

A Few Short Weeks.

Mr. J. S. Bartell, Edwardsville, Ill., writes: "A few months ago my kidneys became congested. I had severe backache and pain across the kidneys and hips. Foley Kidney Pills promptly cured my backache and corrected the action of my kidneys. This was brought about after using them for only a few short weeks and I can cheerfully recommend them." For sale by Conrad Stafrin.

A very large and increasing volume of railroad business is being done at Klamath Falls.

Foley's Kidney Remedy will cure any case of kidney and bladder trouble not beyond the reach of medicine. No medicine can do more. For sale by Conrad Stafrin.

If you do not think Salem is growing look over the city and note the various street improvements, and then look at the new roofs in every direction, says the Statesman.

"Is Life Worth Saving?"

Mrs. Mollie McRaney, Prentiss, Miss., writes that she had a severe case of kidney and bladder trouble, and that four bottles of Foley's Kidney Remedy cured her sound and well. She closes her letter by saying: "I heartily recommend Foley's Kidney Remedy to any sufferer of kidney disease. It saved my life." For sale by Conrad Stafrin.

A branch of a Sheridan pear tree bears nearly a dozen blossoms, while the older branches are loaded with developed fruit as large as goose eggs. A cherry tree in a nearby yard is also white with blossoms at the same time ripe cherries are being picked from its branches.

Hay Fever and Asthma

Bring discomfort and misery to many people but Foley's Honey and Tar gives ease and comfort to the suffering ones. It relieves the congestion in the head and throat and is soothing and healing. None genuine but Foley's Honey and Tar in the yellow package. For sale by Conrad Stafrin.

Fine big apricots are grown near Irrigon.

Must be Above Suspicion

Kidney and bladder ailments are so serious in their consequences, and if unchecked so often fatal that any remedy offered for their cure must be above suspicion. Foley Kidney Pills contain no harmful drugs, and have successfully stood a long and thorough test. For sale by Conrad Stafrin.

The Booth-Kelly company of Lane county has been awarded a contract for 40,000,000 feet of lumber for cars for the Harriman lines, a contract calling for nearly $1,000,000. The money will come into Oregon for a state product and be expended here.

"Foley Kidney Pills Have Cured Me."

The above is a quotation from a letter written by H. M. Winkler, of Evansville, Ind. "I contracted a severe case of kidney trouble. My back gave out and pained me. I seemed to have lost all strength and ambition; was bothered with dizzy spells, my head would swim and specks float before my eyes. I took Foley Kidney Pills regularly and am now perfectly well and feel like a new man. Foley Kidney Pills have cured me." For sale by Conrad Stafrin.

Eugene Register: The whole northwest is growing rapidly, but no section of it faster than the portion embraced within the boundaries of Lane county, Oregon.

BURDENS LIFTED

From Dallas Backs—Relief Proved by Lapse of Time.

Backache is a heavy burden;
Nervousness wears one out.
Rheumatic pain; urinary ills.
All are kidney burdens—
Daily effect of kidney weakness.
No use to cure the symptoms,
Relief is but temporary if the cause remains.
Cure the kidneys and you cure the cause.
Relief comes quickly—comes to stay.
Doan's Kidney Pills cure kidney ills;
Prove it by your neighbor's case.
Here's Dallas testimony.
The story of a permanent cure.

Mrs. John P. Byers, Oak Street, Dallas, Ore., says: "The public statement I gave in praise of Doan's Kidney Pills in 1907 still holds good. Although I never used this remedy myself, I know that it can be depended upon to bring relief from kidney trouble. One of my relatives has used Doan's Kidney Pills with great benefit."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn, Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

Thirteen blocks of bitulithic pavement have recently been laid in Corvallis and many other improvements have been made.

Poison Oak Poisoning.

Ballard's Snow Liniment cures it. Mr. O. H. P. Cornelius, Turner, Ore. writes—My wife has discovered that Snow Liniment cures "Poison Oak Poisoning," a very painful trouble. She not only cured a case of it on herself, but on two of her friends who were poisoned by this same ivy. Price 25c, 50c and $1.00. For sale by Conrad Stafrin.

Legal blanks for sale at this office.

Congress never gets down to much real business until the members become anxious to adjourn.

A Golden Wedding

means that man and wife have lived to a good old age and consequently have kept healthy. The best way to keep healthy is to see that your liver does it's duty 365 days out of 365. The only way to do this is to keep Ballard's Herbine in the house and take it whenever your liver gets inactive. 50 cents per bottle. For sale by Conrad Stafrin.

A Cough, A Cold

And then no telling what—unless you use Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey. It is the best, ask your neighbor. Look for the Bell on the Bottle. Sold everywhere. For sale by Conrad Stafrin.

On one Albany rosebush stem are 128 blooms and buds.

Summer Colds

Are harder to relieve than winter ones but they yield just as readily to treatment with Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey. Sold everywhere. Look for the Bell on the Bottle. For sale by Conrad Stafrin.

Harvest is already "in full blast" in western Umatilla county.

Old Ulcers

Are unsightly and dangerous. Dr. Bell's Antiseptic Salve will heal them promptly. It is clean and pleasant to use. 25c a box. Sold everywhere. For sale by Conrad Stafrin.

The Oddfellows' order is growing rapidly in Klamath Falls.

All Skin Diseases

Yield readily to treatment with Dr. Bell's Antiseptic Salve. We guarantee it. 25c a box. Sold everywhere. For sale by Conrad Stafrin.

The Salem Cherry fair was a greater success than ever before.

Chronic Sore Eyes

Are easily cured with Sutherland's Eagle Eye Salve. It is painless and harmless and guaranteed. 25c a box. Sold everywhere. For sale by Conrad Stafrin.

La Grande box factory is running day and night, making fruit boxes.

A Pain Remedy

Both internal and external is needed daily by almost every family. Keep a bottle of Dr. Bell's Anti-Pain. Good for all kinds of bowel troubles. Externally for cuts, burns, sprains and all pains. Strongly antiseptic. Sold everywhere. For sale by Conrad Stafrin.

Several big eastern wool buyers attended the wool sale at Joseph, Saturday.

Two In One

Dr. Bell's Anti-Pain is both an internal and external remedy. It is an antiseptic remedy and destroys disease germs. Sold everywhere on a positive guarantee. For sale by Conrad Stafrin.

Ashland, Albany and La Grande, as well as Gladstone Park, will have Chautauqua assemblies this summer.

Napoleon's Grit

was of the unconquerable, never-say-die kind, the kind that you need most when you have a bad cold, cough or lung disease. Suppose troches, cough syrups, cod liver oil or doctors have all failed, don't lose heart or hope. Take Dr. King's New Discovery. Satisfaction is guaranteed when used for any throat or lung trouble. It has saved thousands of hopeless sufferers. It masters stubborn colds, obstinate coughs, hemorrhages, la grippe, croup, asthma, hay fever and whooping cough and is the most safe and certain remedy for all bronchial affections. 50c, $1.00. Trial bottle free at all druggists.

Some alfalfa near McMinnville stands 6 inches or more high over the whole of a large field.

Those Pies of Boyhood.

How delicious were the pies of boyhood. No pies now ever taste so good, **what's changed?** the pies?, No. Its you. You've lost the strong, healthy stomach, the vigorous liver, the active kidneys, the regular bowels of boyhood. Your digestion is poor and you blame the food. What's needed? A competent toning up by Electric Bitters of all organs of digestion—Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Bowels—Try them. They'll restore your boyhood appetite and appreciation of food and fairly saturate your body with new health, strength and vigor. 50c at all druggists.

The Woodburn Masons have contracted for the construction of a temple to cost $22,000. The Salem Masonic lodges are preparing to build a $75,000 to $100,000 steel frame building.

A Frightful Wreck

of train automobile or buggy may cause cuts, bruises, abrasions, sprains or wounds that demand Bucklen's Arnica Salve—earth's greatest healer. Quick relief and prompt cure results. For burns, boils, sores of all kinds, eczema, chapped hands and lips, sore eyes or corns, its supreme. Surest pile cure. 25c at all druggists.

Rainmaker Hatfield did not return to Sherman county this year, but it has rained there more than usual.

Work 24 Hours A Day.

The busiest little things ever made are Dr. King's New Life Pills. Every pill is a sugar-coated globule of health, that changes weakness into strength, languor into energy, brain-fag into mental power; curing Constipation, Headache, Chills, Dyspepsia, Malaria. 25c at all druggists.

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Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucus surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucus surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by druggists. Price, 75c per bottle.

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Who has tried Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey for coughs, colds, grip or any throat or bronchical trouble. Get a bottle today. Look for the Bell on the Bottle. For sale by Conrad Stafrin.

Foley's Kidney Pills

What They Will Do for You

They will cure your backache, strengthen your kidneys, correct urinary irregularities, build up the worn out tissues, and eliminate the excess uric acid that causes rheumatism. Prevent Bright's Disease and Diabetes, and restore health and strength. Refuse substitutes.

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