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THE FARMER NOT RESPONSIBLE.

There has not been a time in the past thirty years when the prices of the necessities of life, and particularly foodstuffs, have been higher than they are today and no time when folks were looking into the cause of high prices more than now. It is very easy to take it for granted that the original producer—the tiller of the soil, farmer and gardener—is the person chiefly responsible for the high cost of living, but a close study of price conditions which is being made does not seem to bear out this contention. Investigators have found that of the dollar which the consumer spends for meat, breadstuffs, fruit and vegetables, the producer or grower, who does the bulk of the working and sweating and who bears all the loss in case of unfavorable weather conditions, receives the munificent sum of 35 cents, and out of this must come all expenses of production. The other 65 per cent is appropriated, absorbed, or whatever you want to call it, by the chaps who handle it after it leaves the producer's hands—the transportation companies, the commission or middle man and the retailer. On the supposition that these three factors in distribution share equally, they absorb close to 22 cents apiece on every dollar's worth of stuff which the consumer buys, but this is certainly not the case with many articles of consumption. However, in the case of meats, a recent investigation showed that the town and city retailer was exacting a profit ranging all the way from 20 to 55 per cent. On the supposition that middleman and retailer appropriate 10 cents each, the railroads absorb the balance, which is 45 cents. While feverish agitation may not result in lowering prices in an appreciable degree, the average consumer out of sheer curiosity, if for no other reason, would like to know a little more definitely where that 65 cents goes to.

THE SCHOOLMA'AM AND TEN ACRES.

There is little doubt that the conservative purchase of favorably situated fruit lands in many sections of the west is a perfectly safe proposition, but such purchase ought to be made with a fairly comprehensive knowledge of the future contingencies, especially in some of the heavily timbered sections. The point we would make in this is nicely illustrated in the case of an eastern schoolma'am whose purchase was detailed to us the other day. This girl, who has saved a nice little nest egg, has thought to insure her material well being for coming years by purchasing a ten acre tract of raw land in a heavily timbered section, not seeming to have taken into account the fact that the cost of clearing the land alone before the little trees are set will range from $125 to $175 per acre, the word of zealous real estate agents to the contrary nowithstanding. At best there must be a wait of five or six years before the trees begin to bear, and then not enough to pay for their annual care. Of course potatoes, strawberries and other small fruit crops may be grown between the tree rows during the first few years, but this means a degree of hard and painstaking work that one who has not had experience in horticulture has little conception of. On the other hand, if the tract in question was bought as an investment only, to be sold to some one else to develop, the question is entirely different so far as the schoolma'am is concerned. When she starts to develop her tract she will doubtless consider it wise to sell.

"IN THE BARNYARDS."

A well known agricultural authority and student of conditions prevailing throughout the great cotton belt has recently said that the economic and agricultural salvation of the south in years to come lies in the barnyards of that section, meaning thereby the adoption of dairying and stock raising with attendant crop rotation in place of the present shortsighted, one line production of cotton which every year leaves the land poorer and keeps the cotton grower dependent on the outside world for his breadstuffs, meat and dairy products and for the grain and forage supplies needed for the few beasts of burden he does keep. In some sections of the cotton belt the force of the above agricultural truth is already being realized, and the "better way" is being inaugurated. What is true of the south is true, if in less degree, of the east, west and north, of New York and Massachusetts, of Iowa and Minnesota, of Kansas, California and Nebraska, of Georgia and Mississippi. This doctrine of agricultural salvation needs preaching in season and out of season from every platform and in every newspaper and magazine in the country. It is the only way out, and the sooner we realize it as a people the better will it be for our own generation and those to follow.

There is many a canine that seems to serve no other earthly purpose than to eat scraps from the table, which might better be given to the chickens, and lie at the corner of the house to rush out at passing pedestrians and teams. This type of dog should be given burial honors at the earliest possible moment.

Every mother who has little children who drink milk should take the precaution of inquiring into the health of the cow which furnishes the milk supply, and this holds whether the cow in question is one's own or belongs to a neighbor. This simple precaution may save doctors' bills and funeral expenses.

The rain barrel at the corner of the house will cease to be a fertile breeding spot of the mosquito tribe if a board cover, piece of wire screen or mosquito netting is placed over it. Stagnant pools on or near the premises may be kept from being a harbor for the pests if a cupful or two of kerosene are poured on their surface.

A Minnesota hog raiser whose herds have been immune from cholera when his neighbors have been heavy losers attributes his freedom from loss to the fact that he has purchased generous quantities of slack coal and scattered it where the hogs could get it whenever they liked. While this simple preventive of cholera is not vouched for by veterinary authorities, it is inexpensive and worth trying.

There is a whole lot about creed, theology and the hereafter that we don't know, but it seems to be a practical as well as safe conclusion that none of us will enjoy the heaven to be in a large or satisfying degree unless we do what we can to promote the happiness of those with whom we live here below by fair dealing, kindness, sympathy and unselfishness. Our religion will doubtless be tagged "counterfeit" if as a cloak it is put on only in prayer meetings and on Sundays and thrown aside or forgotten the rest of the week.

In answer to a query of a reader of these notes living at Dover, Del., which is typical of several which have been received, the writer would say that he has published no book under the title "Farm, Orchard and Garden," but simply prepares three columns of weekly notes which appear in many news and agricultural papers over the country. The matter is put in stereotype or plate form by the American Press Association of 45 Park place, New York city, and may be got in this form from any one of the company's sixteen branch houses over the country. Any individual may have the regular reading of this matter by subscribing for a paper which uses it.

The bindweed, or wild morning glory, belongs to that pestiferous class of weeds like the Canada thistle and quack grass, which not only propagate by maturing seed, but also by means of their root stalk systems, every piece of which will start a new plant a-growing; hence eradication of it involves an entire digging of these root systems from the soil or a careful plowing at blossom time, when the vital energy of the plants is taxed to the limit, and the heavy broadcasting of millet, buckwheat or rye, which will germinate at once and whose dense rank growth will smother the bindweed out. The plowing of this growth under early in September usually puts on the finishing touches, so that there will be no further trouble from the pest the following season.

Veterinary science has done much to safeguard the health of our domestic animals, and one of the direct results of its recommendations is the quite general use to which the dipping tank is put as a means of ridding hogs, sheep and cattle of parasites or bacterial ailments. A dipping tank for grown cattle is a large affair and quite expensive, but a tank large enough to accommodate hogs, sheep and calves may be bought at a very reasonable figure. And it is a good idea to give these animals an occasional dipping as a preventive measure. Not only their health is safeguarded and improved, but they are more thrifty and make a more rapid growth, as a result of the treatment, which is the prime consideration with every grower. Disinfectants for use in the dipping solutions are on the market and are both cheap and entirely effective.

The only way that seems possible of explaining the all too limited use to which the King road drag is put is that its very simplicity and cheapness of construction have tended to place it in disrepute, whereas if it were an implement of road improvement which cost ten times what it does it might have come into more general use. But, whatever the reason, the facts as they stand prove that as yet we come a long way from taking advantage of the means within our reach for road improvement. Another phase of this same regrettable failure to do the best we can is shown in the very limited use of broad tired wagons when they are not only handier in everyday use but would do wonders for our highways if used, instead of the narrow tired vehicles in hauling bulky produce to market. In some states and counties a portion of the road tax is abated to all users of broad tired wagons. The plan ought to become far more general than at present.

It beats all how so many of the things which tickle the palate most are the hardest to digest.

Conducted in as slipshod a manner as the poultry business is, yet the value of the eggs laid annually in the United States is twice that of the total value of all the precious metals mined during a like interval.

The automobilist who will crowd a team off a narrow highway is full brother to the teamster who is deaf to a chauffeur's toot for half the road and keeps his horses in a slow walk to tantalize the fellow behind him.

The work in the garden with hoe or cultivator may be made far more effective and satisfactory if the tools are kept sharp with a good sized broad file. It makes all the difference between drudgery and enjoyable work.

Any one who wages relentless war on the common housefly along any one of the many lines which are recommended for their extinction not only greatly safeguards his own health and peace of mind, but may properly be termed a public benefactor.

The western ranchman is not tempted to use his orchard tract for a calf pasture because there is no grass in it—only the finely mellowed soil resulting from frequent cultivations. There is a send of calf pasture orchards that ought to be handled in this same way.

The thinning of apples on horizontal limbs shows the best shaped as well as the largest sized fruit to be on the underside of the limb. This is doubtless due to the fact that as a result of the law of gravity a major portion of the sap flows along the underside. For the same reason a wound will heal over more quickly on the under than on the upper side of a limb.

One appreciates more readily the possibilities of destruction by forest fires in parched sections where the conifers abound when he sees how like gasoline a small cypress will flare up and burn. What takes place when a forest of these pitchy trees catches fire and is fanned by a high wind is simply beyond the power of words to describe.

The cold storage egg chaps fell down again in the spring, failing to take into account the possibility of four weeks of May weather in March. They will probably consult weather prophets next time.

Farm and Garden

VENISON FOR PROFIT.

Government Officials Think Farmers Could Rear Deer Successfully.

In "Deer Farming in the United States," a bulletin issued by the department of agriculture, the economic possibilities of raising deer and elk in the United States are discussed. It is believed that when the restrictions now imposed by state laws are removed, says the bulletin, this business may be made an important and highly profitable industry, especially since it will be the means of utilizing much otherwise unproductive land. The raising of venison should be and is naturally as legitimate a business as the growing of beef or mutton, and state laws should be so modified as to permit the producer who has stocked a preserve with deer at private expense to dispose of his product at any time under reasonable regulations either for breeding purposes or for food.

The growing scarcity of game mammals and birds in the United States and the threatened extinction of some of them over large parts of their present ranges make the preservation of the remnant highly important. Very important also is the increase of this remnant so as to make game more abundant. It is believed that by means of intelligent game propagation both by the states and by private enterprise many of our depleted ranges can be restocked with big game.

Wherever obtainable in quantity the flesh of deer of different kinds has always been a staple article of diet, and under different market conditions it is hardly necessary to say that venison is perhaps the most important game, being a favorite with epicures and also having a wide use as a substitute for beef and mutton, which meats it resembles in texture, color and general characteristics. Its flavor is distinctive, though it suggests mutton rather than beef. In chemical composition it is very similar to beef, though, judging from available data, it is not so fat as stall fed cattle. The following figures show how it compares with beef and mutton: A lean venison roast before cooking has been found to contain on an average 75 per cent of water, 20 per cent of protein or nitrogenous material and 2 per cent of fat; a lean beef rump, some 65 to 70 per cent of water, 20 to 23 per cent of protein and 5 to

ROCKY MOUNTAIN ELK.

14 per cent of fat, and a lean leg of mutton, 67 per cent of water, 19 per cent of protein and 13 per cent of fat.

Venison, beef and other common meats are very thoroughly digested whatever the method of cooking. Venison may be roasted, broiled, pan broiled or used for making stews in much the same way as beef. It should be eaten as soon as possible.

The general popularity of venison is so great and the demand for it so widespread that overproduction is improbable. The other products of the deer—skins and horns—are of considerable importance, and in countries where deer are abundant and especially where large herds are kept in semidomestication the commerce in both is very extensive.

A number of species of the deer family have been proved to be susceptible to domestication. The reindeer, however, is the only one that has been brought fully under the control of man. The fact that the European red deer and the fallow deer have been bred in parks for centuries without domestication does not prove that they are less susceptible to the process than the reindeer. The purposes for which they have been held captive and the environment given them have been markedly different. It must be remembered also that few attempts have been made to rear and domesticate deer under intelligent management. The work has been largely a matter of chance experiment. If they had been as long under careful management as cattle they would now probably be equally plastic.

But raising deer for profit does not necessarily imply their complete domestication. They may be kept in large preserves with surroundings as nearly natural as possible and their domestication entirely ignored. Thus the breeder may reap nearly all the profit that could be expected from a domestic herd, while the animals escape most of the dangers incident to close captivity. But the breeder who aims at the ultimate domestication of the animals and whose herd approaches nearest to true domesticity will in the end be most successful.

That cleanliness is a very important factor in the keeping quality of eggs was proved to the writer quite conclusively the other day (June 15) when he found six eggs in his mow of alfalfa hay which were laid prior to Jan. 15, when the hens on the place were removed by the former owner. In the interval of five months there was a range of temperature from 20 degrees to 95 degrees F. The eggs when broken were not even musty, the only deterioration noticeable being a slight weakening of the membranes enveloping the yolk.

The easiest money made today is not by tilling the soil, but by the class of schemers who promise gullible folks returns from mining or other investment enterprises which are more than a fair interest return on a business proposition honestly financed. Were there such fabulous returns from the operation of the mines as the promoters usually give their victims to understand there wouldn't be a dollar of the stock for sale, let alone peddling it around at from 12 to 19 cents a share ("this for a short time only, as the price will be advanced in a few days").

Giving the old tabby cat a ration of milk once a day will reduce the necessity she will feel under of raiding the birds about the place. She will have food in order that she may nourish her hungry litter, and if she doesn't get it in one way she will in another.

One of the several advantages in living in a section where water power is abundant is the cheapness of electricity for lighting purposes. Instead of turning out the lights when going from one room to another to squeeze the meter at pay time, folks run their lights all night and their porch lights a good share of the forenoon.

Neither bison nor bunch grass horses will eat corn when it is first put before them. The writer recently ran across a man who found the latter to be the case when he bought a team which the owner said he brought from Iowa with him because he thought so much of them. One was branded on the fore shoulder and the other on the rump, and the latter did not know corn from chestnuts.

A sore neck on the horse may be aggravated by an adjustment of the lines which pull the heads of the animal too far in or out. More frequently the trouble is due to an ill fitting collar or one on which there have accumulated dirt and hair. Such dirt should be scraped off and the collar surface smoothed and softened if necessary by pounding. A washing of the sore shoulder in cold water in which a few drops of carbolic acid have been added will heal the sore spot quickly.

The other day we were puzzled to account for the tameness of a little hedge sparrow which seemed in distress. It allowed the writer to approach within a couple of feet. On investigating we found a bull snake had climbed to the bird's nest situated six feet from the ground in a slender cypress and was in the act of devouring the last of its pretty eggs. Snakes do not so often break up the nests of useful birds as do squirrels, crows, bluejays and blackbirds, but they occasionally do so when the nests are accessible.

A lot of folk fall down badly in their well meaning attempts at economy by reducing both the quantity and variety of the bill of fare beyond a point which is justifiable and reasonable. It doesn't pay to underfeed horses which have to work, nor does it pay human beings to take less food than is needed to maintain the body in a healthy condition and furnish the excess vitality consumed in labor. A lot of folks who subsist largely on potatoes, wheat bread and tea should balance their ration with bacon and eggs, beefsteak, corn bread and baked beans when they would get rid of that "tired feeling" which they suppose is due to a disordered liver or some other like cause.

According to a statement of a Wyoming stockman at the last meeting of the National Live Stock association, it requires from 20 to 100 acres in his home state to pasture a steer, a horse or five sheep, the average area required being about thirty-five acres. Changed conditions involving a reduction in range areas and in many cases the necessity of fencing bid fair to make beef production under these conditions unprofitable. This means still further increases in the cost of meat products and also that the cheapest beef of the future will come from the great corn belt, the product of a more economical use of the stalks and leaves of this cereal crop.

In the recent oleomargarine hearing before the agricultural committee of the house of representatives at Washington it developed that practically 80 per cent of the oleo as it goes to the consumer is artificially colored to look like yellow butter, yet only 3 per cent of all the oleomargarine thus sold pays the ten cent tax. The Grout law, at present in force, provides that all oleomargarine artificially colored to look like butter shall pay the ten cent tax, yet from the above figures it appears that about 77 per cent of the colored article pays no tax at all, which would seem to show that, while the present law ought not to be repealed for the sake of the beef tallow and cottonseed oil producers, it ought to be patched up to protect the dairymen and ultimate consumer.

That a federal pure seed law should be enacted to buttress the laws at present operative in some of the states has recently been emphasized by some seed investigations which have been conducted by the Indiana experiment station. In samples of alfalfa seed collected in several counties thirty different kinds of weed seeds were found. In the seeding of one acre of ground at the rate of sixteen pounds per acre it was found that only the three purest samples of seed would deposit less than 10,000 weed seeds, while the worst would put into the soil as high as 175,680 seeds per acre. It is high time that the tillers of the soil were uniting in a demand for a national pure seed law which will free them from this sort of fraud and outrage, and one of these days some farseeing legislator will insure for himself a large place in the agricultural history of the country by leading the campaign for the enactment of just such a law. Of course unprincipled seed houses will have their lobbyists at Washington when the time comes, but they will only be able to block proceedings for a little while.

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.

Buttermaking.

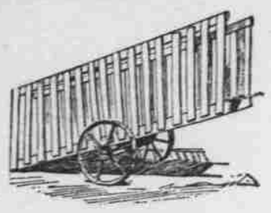
The buttermaker or the creamerymen bases his values entirely upon the amount of butter that may be made from a given amount of milk and the quality of the cream. He demands that only certain classes of feed shall be used, because one class will have a tendency to make the butter too soft, another to make it too hard or still another to contribute undesirable flavors. Discrimination must be made in the matter of feeds, resulting in an increased cost. The manufacturers of condensed milk also have an ideal, largely derived from arbitrary considerations, and will purchase milk produced only from certain groups of feed, thus making the cost to the maker much greater.

Farm and Garden

FOR LOADING ANIMALS.

A Handy, Easily Made Contrivance Is Sometimes of Great Use.

Perhaps every farmer has occasion to load some animal into a wagon, and many farmers prepare for this by building a stock chute. Frequently these chutes are built as permanent fixtures in connection with the feed



STOCK CHUTE.

[From the Kansas Farmer.]

lots, but they are often made so that they can be transported from one part of the farm to another. When a chute of this kind is built heavy and strong enough to support the weight of a mature hog or a large calf it becomes a clumsy thing to move. R. J. Linscott of Holton, Kan., has solved this problem of inconvenience in a very happy way, according to the Kansas Farmer. The wheels and axle used are parts of old machinery found on the farm, the wheels being taken from an old mower. The upper end of the chute is provided with two strong iron hooks, which are sharpened so as to engage the bottom of the wagon bed and prevent slipping after the animal starts upward. With such an arrangement there is no difficulty in building a chute of ample strength, because the question of weight has relatively little importance. The chute can be hooked on behind the wagon and hauled to any part of the farm, and it is a comparatively easy matter to put it in position by hand.

Bee Notes.

One must be deliberate and not perspire when hiving bees. The bees do not like the smell of excited persons.

Always have an empty box hive about the apiary properly set on a floor board. This will often catch a swarm that might otherwise be lost.

It is never good business policy to sell a customer bad honey or honey with an undesirable flavor. This will injure future sales.

It is well to keep all vegetation down around the hives, so that it will not interfere with the flight of the working bees between their hive and the feeding ground.

The number of colonies which any locality will support depends on the flora of the vicinity. There are but few places, however, that will not support from ten to twenty-five colonies to the square mile, and many localities will support a greater number than this. Bees fly long distances for forage, averaging at least two miles.

Smoke is the best agent known among beekeepers that can be used to make bees submit to their wishes. All sorts of material may be burned in a smoker, such as cotton rags, rotten wood, etc. There is a great difference in the disposition of bees, however, some requiring more smoking than others.—Farm and Ranch.

Growing Potatoes.

In Ireland, in the best potato growing localities, a yield of 400 bushels to the acre is nothing unusual. It is obtained by the use of about thirty loads of barnyard manure to the acre, supplemented by 500 pounds of commercial fertilizers, proportioned as follows: One hundred pounds of muriate of potash and 400 pounds of superphosphate. In England the best results are obtained by the use of twenty to twenty-five loads of barnyard manure to the acre, supplemented with 100 pounds of sulphate of ammonia, 350 pounds of superphosphate and 50 pounds of sulphate of potash. The popular fertilizer for growing potatoes in Maine, when planted where a two-year-old crop of clover or grass has been grown, is made up on the farm of 135 pounds of nitrate of soda, 600 pounds of tankage, 200 pounds of acid phosphate and 400 pounds of sulphate of potash, making in all 1,335 pounds. One-half this amount is used in the planter or mixed in the furrow and the other half at the first harrowing, when the plants begin to appear.

Insects and Alfalfa.

It has been discovered that the honeybee is of even more importance to the alfalfa than the alfalfa is to the bee. The wonderful strength and speed of the bees take them long distances for their food, and they have recourse to a great variety of plants. But the peculiar construction of the alfalfa blossom renders it unable to fertilize itself, and its shape makes cross fertilization very difficult.

At the Kansas experiment station a small plot of vigorous alfalfa was covered just before coming up into bloom with mosquito netting supported on sticks. It was therefore known that no bees or other insects could come into contact with the blossoms. Later a careful examination disclosed that the pods which had formed were entirely without seeds.—Coburn's "The Book of Alfalfa."

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 2 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.

Raises the dough and complies with all pure food laws.

CRESCENT

CRESCENT BAKING POWDER

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

A 25 acre tract near Ashland, planted to Newtown apples and pears, sold for $25,000.

Staggers Skeptics.

That a clean, nice, fragrant compound like Bucklen's Arnica Salve will instantly relieve a bad burn, cut, scald, wound or piles, staggers skeptics. But great cures prove its a wonderful healer of the worst sores, ulcers, boils, felons, eczema, skin eruptions, as also chapped hands, sprains and corns. Try it. 25c at all druggists.

A man near Milton will have many hundreds of crates of tomatoes worth $1.12½ a crate.

Struck a Rich Mine.

S. W. Bends, of Coal City, Ala., says he struck a perfect mine of health in Dr. King's New Life Pills for they cured him of Liver and Kidney Trouble after 12 years of suffering. They are the best pills on earth for Constipation, Malaria, Headache, Dyspepsia, Debility. 25c at all druggists.

Rainier Review issued an excellent illustrated Columbia county development number last week.

The Best Hour of Life

is when you do some great deed or discover some wonderful fact. This hour came to J. R. Pitt, of Rocky Mt., N. C., when he was suffering intensely, as he says, "from the worst cold I ever had. I then proved to my great satisfaction, what a wonderful Cold and Cough cure Dr. King's New Discovery is. For after taking one bottle, I was entirely cured. You can't say anything too good of a medicine like that." Its the surest and best remedy for diseased lungs, Hemorrhages, La Grippe, Asthma, Hay Fever—any Throat or Lung Trouble. 50c. $1.00. Trial bottle free. Guaranteed by all druggists.

A Brownsville man has an ornamental tree that is also a prune-persimmon tree; has 10 gallons of fruit.

Foley Kidney Pills

Tonic in quality and action, quick results. For backache, headache, dizziness, nervousness, urinary irregularities and rheumatism. For sale by Conrad Stafrin.

Towns, or townsites, are nearly as numerous as buildings along the route of the railroads in central Oregon.

They Have A Definite Purpose

Foley's Kidney Pills give quick relief in cases of kidney and bladder ailments. Mrs. Rose Glaser, Terre Haute, Indiana, tells the result in her case. "After suffering many years from a serious case of kidney trouble and spending much money for so called cures, I found Foley Kidney Pills the only medicine that gave me a permanent cure. I am again able to be up and attend to my work. I shall never hesitate to recommend them." For sale by Conrad Stafrin.

When cut last week, some alfalfa near Ontario planted last October, was about 3½ feet tall, and the stools were some six inches in diameter.

From Sickness To "Excellent Health."

So says Mrs. Chas. Lyon, Peoria, Ill.: "I found in your Foley Kidney Pills a prompt and speedy cure for backache and kidney trouble which bothered me for many months. I am now enjoying excellent health which I owe to Foley Kidney Pills." For sale by Conrad Stafrin.

Huckleberries and black cap raspberries are plentiful in the mountains now, says the Sheridan Sun. The bears have also discovered that fact and are indulging in their annual berry feast.

Acute or Chronic—Which?

No matter if your kindney trouble is acute or chronic Foley's Kidney Remedy will reach your case. Mr. Claude Brown, Reynoldsville, Ill., writes us that he suffered many months with kidney complaint which baffled all treatment. At last he tried Foley's Kidney Remedy and a few large bottles effected a complete cure. He says, "It has been of inestimable value to me." For sale by Conrad Stafrin.

It certainly looks good to see so much street paving and other improvement work going on, says the Roseburg Review. People are realizing that it is a good investment. Petitions are being prepared for several more blocks.

DAIRY NOTES

The work required to sponge an animal's flank and udder is but a trifle, and great improvement can be made on the milk and its products.

Poor Mixing.

Warm cream should never be mixed with cold. The result of mixing is always quick souring. The bacteria in cold cream are dormant or inactive and will remain so if kept chilled.

Butter Sticking to Utensils.

The stickiness of butter utensils made of wood may be avoided by washing well in very hot, clear water and scouring well with salt, says a Rural New Yorker correspondent.

Real Reform In Farm Life.

There can be no real reform in farm life unless the farmer grows as well as his crop. He can grow only by achievement—by accomplishing something of which he may be justly proud. As soon as he begins to achieve and to grow he will become watchfully discontented with his unnecessary hardships and limitations. He will want a better home in which to live, a better school for his children and better public roads. Outlook.

Best Varieties of Oats.

Among twenty-five best varieties of oats grown at the Ohio experiment station, Siberian, Sixty Day, Improved American, Illinois German, Jonnette, Green Mountain and Big Four led in productive capacity. The range in yield of grain on the average for the five years was 89.34 bushels for the last mentioned variety to 70.46 bushels for the first mentioned.

An auto line has been established between Drain and Coos Bay; fare $5.

Notwithstanding the long dry spell, hay is turning off well along the John Day river and cattle on the range are looking fine.

The Laziest Man in the World

. . would not be contented to be kept in the house and doing nothing by rheumatism. Neither are you, who are always busy and active. Then don't neglect the first twinge of an ache or pain that you might think is just a "crick." Rub well with Ballard's Snow Liniment and no matter what the trouble is, it will disappear at once. For sale by Conrad Stafrin.

Balfour, Guthrie & Co. will build a large grain warehouse at Stanfield.

Disagreeable at Home.

Lots of men and women who are agreeable with others, get "cranky" at home. Its not disposition, its the liver. If you find in yourself that you feel cross around the house, little things worry you, just buy a bottle of Ballard's Herbine and put your liver in shape. You and everybody around you will feel better for it. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by Conrad Stafrin.

Freight shipped at Lebanon has increased over 400 per cent in four years.

Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey

Is the best for coughs, colds, croup, grip, whooping cough, bronchitis, asthma and all throat and bronchial troubles. Sold everywhere. Look for the bell on the bottle. For sale by Conrad Stafrin.

Several washtubs full of crawfish were caught one afternoon by Sublimity people.

Croup.

People with children should keep a bottle of Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey on hand at all times. Croup is worse at night when it is sometimes hard to get a physician. Look for the bell on the bottle. For sale by Conrad Stafrin.

A Lane county man raises fine filberts.

We Do Not Recommend

Sutherland's Eagle Eye Salve for anything but the eyes. It is a speedy and harmless cure for granulated lids, scrofulous sore eyes, styes, weak eyes and dimness of vision. Sold everywhere 25c. For sale by Conrad Stafrin.

The Eugene cannery is canning green beans, experimentally.

Sutherland's Eagle Eye Salve

Is a creamy snow white ointment put up in air tight screw cap tubes. Will cure any case of sore eyes and will not injure eyes of a babe. Sold everywhere 25 cents. For sale by Conrad Stafrin.

Homeseekers and land buyers are active around Falls City.

We Guarantee Every Box

of Dr. Bell's Antiseptic Salve to do what we claim. Try it for ulcers, boils, running sores, tetter, ringworm, eczema, salt rheum, fever sores, cuts, bruises, pimples, black heads, chaps, felons, burns or any skin disease. 25c a box. For sale by Conrad Stafrin.

The Baker City Democrat predicts a mining revival in that district.

A Clean Shave

Is desirable. Dr. Bell's Antiseptic Salve is a creamy snow white ointment and guaranteed for all skin diseases, such as eczema, salt rheum, chaps, etc. 25c. For sale by Conrad Stafrin.

First carload of Rogue River Bartlet pears has been shipped.

Internally

Dr. Bell's Anti-Pain cures colic, flux, diarrhoea, cramps and all bowel complaints.
EXTERNALLY:—Cures sore breasts, corns, bunions, toothache, neuralgia, and all pains. Sold everywhere. It is antiseptic. Sold by Conrad Stafrin.

"Quaker" oats, a new variety, will yield a fine crop near The Dalles.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN,
Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucus surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

The fruit crop of the Rogue River valley is so heavy that growers are experiencing difficulty in getting props to hold up the heavily laden limbs.

Life on Panama Canal

has had one frightful drawback—malaria trouble—that has brought suffering and death to thousands. The germs cause chills, fever and ague, biliousness, jaundice, lassitude, weakness and general debility. But Electric Bitters never fail to destroy them and cure malaria troubles. "Three bottles completely cured me of a very severe attack of malaria," writes Wm. A. Fretwell, of Lucama, N. C., "and I've had good health ever since." Cure Stomach, Liver and Kidney Troubles, and prevent Typhlod, 50c. Guaranteed by all druggists.

Henry Ganno has been section foreman at Toledo for 24 years, and has been given an annual pass for himself and family by Mr. O'Brien.

Timothy heads near Cottage Grove are 15 inches long.

KILL THE COUGH AND CURE THE LUNGS
WITH Dr. King's New Discovery
FOR COUGHS COLDS
PRICE 50c & $1.00. Trial Bottle Free
AND ALL THROAT AND LUNG TROUBLES.
GUARANTEED SATISFACTORY OR MONEY REFUNDED.

A Cold

Is not necessarily serious, provided it is taken care of. It is frequently the starting point of many dangerous diseases. When it comes use Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey. Look for the bell on the bottle. For sale by Conrad Stafrin.

Man near Aumsville cleared $1000 from his farm in one year.

To keep your health sound; to ward off the ills of advancing years; to preserve your physical forces for a long and healthful old age, guard your kidneys by taking Foley's Kidney Remedy. 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, 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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