

It Works! Try It

How to loosen a sore, tender corn so it lifts out without pain.

Bumby! Any corn, whether soft or between the toes, will right up and lift out without pain or soreness. This drug is called **freezone** and is composed of ether discovered by a German man.

At any drug store for a small amount of freezone, which will cost but a few cents, but is sufficient to rid one's feet of every corn or callous.

Put a few drops directly upon any corn, itching corn or callous. In a few minutes the soreness disappears and the corn or callous will loosen and be lifted off with the fingers. The drug freezone doesn't eat out the corn or callous but shrivels it without even irritating the surrounding skin.

No pain at all; no soreness or smarting when applying it or removing it. If your druggist don't have freezone have him order it for you.

A New Dodge.

A Natal Kaffir belongs the credit of inventing a labor-saving device for cleaning. One of the colony says: "A native in Weenen has been asked to sweep a chimney. He has undertaken to do. Later he has been mounting the ladder he used for the purpose with a couple of fowls on his arm. These he allowed to drop down the flue, and the job was done."

For Pimples and Blackheads

Remove pimples and blackheads from them with Cuticura Ointment. Rub off in five minutes with Cuticura and hot water. For free samples, write "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." Druggists and by mail. Soap 25¢, Ointment 25¢ and 50¢.—Adv.

Depressed but Discerning.

That doctrine of "all for each and each for all" is beautiful enough in theory, but our experience is that the majority of us have to do the eaching of the favored few get away with nothing.—Houston Post.

What You Expect.

If you are looking for a chance to be aggrieved, you will be sure to find it. No one can be on the lookout for slights and snubs, without discovering them in plenty. The happy, wholesome girl, who takes it for granted that she is always welcome, and that everyone has the kindest intentions, is pretty sure to get what she expects.

Daily Thought.

The man who insists upon seeing perfect clearness before he decides never decides.—Amiel's Journal.

Optimistic Thought.

Safety built upon vengeance consumes the seeds of its own destruction.

WOMEN—Young or old. Make big money. New article for home canning. Write now. Mutual Novelty Co., Tacoma, Wash.

Your Eyes

Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. No Smarting, just Eye Comfort. At Druggists or by mail 60¢ per bottle. Book of the Eye free write Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

Soldiers Soothe Skin Troubles with Cuticura

Soap 25¢. Ointment 25¢ & 50¢

Wool & Mohair

Wool & Mohair. Write for Prices and Shipping Tags. THE H. F. NORTON COMPANY, 10th and Johnson Sts., Portland, Ore. Bellingham, Wash.

New Houston Hotel

Sixth and Everett Sts., Portland, Ore. Four blocks from Union Depot. Two blocks from New Postoffice. Modern and fireproof. Over 100 outside rooms. Rates 75¢ to \$2.00. CHAS. G. HOPKINS, Manager.

Hotel Hoyt

Corner Sixth and Hoyt Sts., Portland, Ore. LOU HIMES, Manager. Rates 75¢ to \$2. SPECIAL—Week or Month.

FRED DUNDEE

MOTOR CAR REPAIRING MACHINE WORK MAGNETO SERVICE STATION ALL KINDS OF WELDING CYLINDER GRINDING PROMPT ATTENTION TO ALL ORDERS Broadway at Flanders, Portland, Or.

SHIP

Veal, Pork, Beef, Poultry, Butter, Eggs and Farm Produce, at the Old Reliable Evered house with a record of 40 years of Square Dealings, and the assurance of TOP MARKET PRICES. F. M. CRONKHITE, 15-17 Front Street, Portland, Oregon

LITTLE CAST ASIDE

How Military Stores on Mexican Border Are Salvaged.

Nothing That It Is Possible to Repair, or in Any Way Make Useful, is Ever Thrown Away as Worthless.

The most extensive dealer in junk on the Mexican border wears an olive drab uniform, two bars on his shoulders and a serious look, for business is always rushing with Capt. Fred Felix, Uncle Sam's junk man in the cavalry division here, writes the Fort Bliss (Tex.) correspondent of the New York Sun.

As head of the salvage and reclamation department of the general quartermaster depot here, Captain Felix and his forces of enlisted men are repairing and salvaging supplies which have been discarded by the United States army in the border district. Three warehouses, a part of the fort machine shops, and the yard down town, are used for this work.

Tents which have been torn by the winds are repaired by men who have been sailors or who have experience in repairing canvas. Canvas cot covers which have been torn are cut up into small pieces and made into clothing bags. These cot covers were formerly discarded. A tailor shop has been established where worn and torn uniforms are repaired, buttons sewn on, the uniforms steam cleaned and pressed and returned to the owners.

Army shoes which have been worn by many marches over the desert sands near the fort are half-soled by machinery, ripped places stitched, new laces inserted and the shoes sent back for further wear. Not a scrap of leather is permitted to be wasted by the reclamation and salvage department. Shoes too badly worn to be repaired, and cavalry boots, are ripped to pieces and the leather used for repairing other boots and shoes. The scraps are then sent to market for use in the manufacture of composition belting.

Recently 15 meat grinders for preparing meat for cooking were condemned and sent to the reclamation department to be sold for junk. Instead, the parts were separated, reassembled and five good grinders obtained, while the remaining parts were stored for repairing other grinders. Broken parts were sold for junk.

Wagons, automobiles, tank wagons, soup kitchens and every other kind of field equipment is received by this department. Wagonmakers replace worn parts of transport and ammunition wagons with new ones. All automobile parts are classified and a crew of garage men repair the cars as they come to the shops. Even tracks for caterpillar trucks are kept for repairing those big trucks which haul supplies over the desert.

Broken spurs, ragged guidons and flags, eyelets from worn-out puttees, harness, saddles, the ropes and even "bull whips" used by the army mule drivers are salvaged in Uncle Sam's big junk shop here, and the government is saved thousands of dollars by repairing army property which otherwise would have to be replaced with new.

Potash From Cement Dust.

Extraction of potash from dust is claimed as a possibility. James D. Rhodes, a Pittsburgh manufacturer, claims to have made the discovery, and at his own expense has arranged to erect a large experimental plant adjoining the plant of a cement company at Castalia, O., for the purpose of experimenting for 120 days.

The Castalia plant is in the hands of a receiver and it was necessary to get permission of the United States district court before Mr. Rhodes could enter into any agreement with the receiver. This was granted.

Mr. Rhodes said he could extract large quantities of potash for fertilizer from the dust and waste of cement mills that will be of great benefit to the country in increasing the supply. It is understood that the United States government is watching the experiment with interest.

Dogs on the Battlefield.

Experiments made in the training of dogs as messengers with the armies in the field have, it is stated, given satisfactory results. The dogs which have proved most receptive under instruction are chiefly half-bred collies and retrievers. A rather poor breed of bob-tailed sheep dogs has also done well. All have been trained to perform their errands during heavy firing, both rifles and guns. They can be fired over by easily as the ordinary sporting dog, and, what is quite another thing, they will face fire at close range. Many have shown amazing skill in getting over, under and through all sorts of obstacles, including wire.

Destination—Berlin.

H. T. Bennett, a Seymour traveling man, was standing on a depot platform in a Kentucky town while a group of colored men were waiting to entrain, and overheard the following conversation between one of the conscripts and a colored girl who was bidding him goodbye:

"Well, Sam, are you goin' with this bunch? I suppose you are goin' to France right soon, ain't you?" the girl asked.

"Not exactly," replied the soldier candidate. "I suppose I'll go through France, but you see, I'm on my way to Berlin."—Indianapolis News.

DAIRY

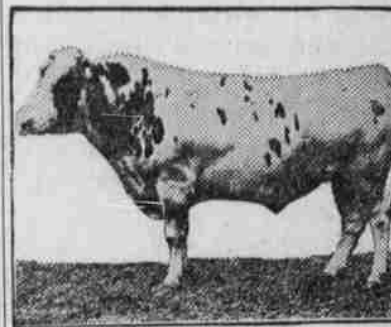


GET LARGE-PRODUCING COWS

Purebred Bull and Only Best Heifers From Best Cows Should Be Chosen for the Dairy Herd.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Breeding furnishes the most economical way to obtain large-producing cows. The purebred bull, with generations of high-producing ancestors back of him, must be used for breeding, and only the best heifers from the best cows should be chosen to be the dams of the next generation. Pure breeding alone does not make a good sire. The purebred sire should come from a long line of high-producing ancestors. If an old bull is selected he should have high-producing daughters. Two courses are open to the dairyman when buying a herd bull; he can purchase a young bull from a good, milk-producing stock, or he can purchase an old and tried bull. In either case the bull should be healthy and from a herd free from disease; he should have a good constitution and be of good conformation. In selecting a young bull



The Tried and Proven Bull is the Best Investment.

the buyer should choose one whose female ancestors have uniformly high records of production, since this indicates that high production is a fixed characteristic of the family. Careful attention should be given to the record of the young bull's dam, and after that to the daughters of his sire. The records of closely related animals are of far more importance than the fact that the pedigree may include, three or four generations back, some exceptionally high-priced animals.

The tried and proven bull is the best investment. When a bull's daughters are larger producers than their dams, he has improved the herd. Many good bulls, however, are sacrificed before their worth can be determined, which means the continual use of young bulls whose real value is not known. The sire should be kept until his daughters have shown his worth, and if he is a herd improver he should be kept in the community as long as he is useful.

The owner of a large herd of cows can well afford to own a first-class bull, and the bull association has now made it possible for the owner of a small herd to own a share in a good, well-bred bull. A co-operative bull association is a farmers' organization whose chief purpose is the joint ownership, use and exchange of high-class, purebred bulls. If skillfully managed these associations should be eventually the greatest single factor in the upbuilding of our dairy herds. The typical co-operative bull association is composed of from 15 to 30 farmers. It jointly owns five bulls, and divides its territory into five breeding blocks, to each of which one bull is assigned. As many as 50 or 60 cows may belong to the farmers in each block, and the bull should be kept at some farm conveniently situated. The blocks are numbered from one to five and to prevent inbreeding each bull is moved to the next block every two years. If all the bulls live and if all are kept until each has made one complete circuit, no new bulls need be purchased for ten years. In that way, paying only a small part of the purchase price of one bull, each member of the association has the use of good, purebred bulls for many years. In one association having more than 100 members the average cost to each was only \$23. In another association of 50 members the average investment was \$25. It is possible for each association to continue for ten years or more without other additional cost than the maintenance of the bulls.

Most of the milk in the United States is produced in small herds containing four or five cows. Purebred bulls are comparatively few in number, and expensive. It is, therefore, impossible for each dairyman with a small herd to own a purebred bull. Because of the expense it would also be impracticable to buy such a bull for a small herd. It would further be uneconomical to limit the use of a good bull to a few cows, when his use could be extended to a greater number of cows. If purebred bulls could be used in all the grade herds, in a single generation all the offspring would be at least half purebred and would show immense improvement. By means of the bull associations it is possible for the small herds to have the advantage of good purebred bulls at the minimum of cost.

THE AMERICAN MARINE

Wherever they be, on land or sea, when the voice of duty calls, They're alert and true to dare and do; no peril our lads appals. With true Yankee grit they will do their "bit" through stormiest battle scenes. And the Teuton shell that was made in hell has no terror for our Marines.

Away in the front where the battle's brunt is winning men like chaff, American lads, the sons of their dads, keep fighting right on and laugh! Oh, they're hearts of steel, no fear do they feel for the Teuton's fiery "screens" Or his poison guns, and they'll get the Hun, for they are our own Marines!

Then, here's to the boys, America's joys, to our gallant lads in France! To the Stars and Stripes, the immortal types of Democracy's advance! To the men who know how to meet the foe and who show what courage means! Uncle Sam is proud of that fearless crowd, the magnificent Marines! —John L. Barrett in New York Sun.

Knowledge, Without Love of Nature Does Not Stick, Says an Authority on the Subject.

"Once started in pursuit of nature lore, we are pretty sure to keep on," says John Burroughs in the Century Magazine. "When people ask me, 'How shall we teach our children to love nature?' I reply: 'Do not try to teach them at all. Just turn them loose in the country and trust to luck.' It is time enough to answer children's questions when they are interested enough to ask them. Knowledge without love does not stick; but if love comes first, knowledge is pretty sure to follow. I do not know how I first got my own love for nature, but I suppose it was because I was born and passed my youth on the farm, and reacted spontaneously to the natural objects about me. I felt a certain privacy and kinship with the woods and fields and streams long before the naturalist awoke to self-consciousness within me. A feeling of companionship with nature came long prior to any conscious desire for accurate and specific knowledge about her works. I loved the flowers and the wild creatures, as most healthy children do, long before I knew there was such a study as botany or natural history. And when I take a walk now, thoughts of natural history play only a secondary part; I suspect it is more to bathe the spirit in natural influences than to store the mind with natural facts. I think I know what Emerson means when he says in his journal that a walk in the woods is one of the secrets for dodging old age."

Mother's Cook Book

No talent will enable us to do any work without drudgery, but no childlikeness must tempt us to give it up because it is hard. No work can be well done by anyone who is unwilling to sacrifice ease to its accomplishment.

Save Sugar.

Before the war Germany, Austria-Hungary and Russia produced 57 per cent of the total supply of beet sugar, about one-third of the entire sugar supply of the world. With the withdrawal of sugar exports of these heavily producing countries it is easy to see why the allies' supply of sugar has shrunk. The one thing we can do in this country is to increase our production and decrease our consumption, to change our sugar habits until the war is over.

In practically all dishes requiring sugar some other sweetening may be substituted. The sweetening power of sirups varies somewhat, so that will have to be taken into account. Honey is about as sweet as sugar, but when it is used the liquid in the dish will need to be decreased. Maple sirup is sweeter than sugar and corn sirup less sweet. When substituting sirups for sugar decrease the liquid one-fourth.

Dried fruits of various kinds, when added to any cereal or pudding decrease the amount of sweetening needed.

Coconut Drop Cookies.

Cream a half cupful of fat, add one cupful of corn sirup, a fourth of a cupful of sour milk with a fourth of a teaspoonful of soda added, a third of a teaspoonful of salt, one cupful of buckwheat flour, one-half cupful of corn flour, a third of a cupful of coconut, a teaspoonful of vanilla, and a teaspoonful of baking powder sifted with the flours. Drop by spoonfuls on a greased tin. Bake in a quick oven.

Peanut Butter Cookies.

Mix the following ingredients in the order given: Six tablespoonfuls of fat, one-fourth of a cupful of peanut butter, one cupful of molasses, one-fourth cupful of sour milk, one-half teaspoonful of soda, one teaspoonful of baking powder, and three and one-fourth cupfuls of buckwheat flour, or sufficient to make a mixture stiff enough to roll. Roll, cut and bake in a moderate oven.

Maple sirup cooked with a cupful of sour cream until waxy, and added to half cupful of broken nut meats, hickory, walnut, butternut or pecans, is a delicious filling for cake. If frosting is desired boil the maple sirup and pour over the beaten white of the egg, beating until thick before placing on the cake.

Nellie Maxwell

Florida contains about 4,000,000 acres of land waiting to be reclaimed by drainage.



Packers' Profits Are Regulated

The public should understand that the profits of the packers have been limited by the Food Administration since November 1, 1917. For this purpose, the business of Swift & Company is now divided into three classes:

Class 1 includes such products as beef, pork, mutton, oleomargarine and others that are essentially animal products. Profits are limited to 9 per cent of the capital employed in these departments, (including surplus and borrowed money), or not to exceed two and a half cents on each dollar of sales.

Class 2 includes the soap, glue, fertilizer, and other departments more or less associated with the meat business. Many of these departments are in competition with outside businesses whose profits are not limited. Profits in this class are restricted to 15 per cent of the capital employed.

Class 3 includes outside investments, such as those in stock yards, and the operation of packing plants in foreign countries. Profits in this class are not limited.

Total profits for all departments together in 1918 will probably be between three and four per cent on an increased volume of sales.

The restrictions absolutely guarantee a reasonable relation between live stock prices and wholesale meat prices, because the packer's profit cannot possibly average more than a fraction of a cent per pound of product.

Since the profits on meat (Class 1) are running only about 2 cents on each dollar of sales, we have to depend on the profits from soap, glue, fertilizer (Class 2, also limited) and other departments, (Class 3) to obtain reasonable earnings on capital.

Swift & Company is conducting its business so as to come within these limitations.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.

THE JOY OF MOTHERHOOD

Came to this Woman after Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to Restore Her Health

Ellensburg, Wash.—"After I was married I was not well for a long time and a good deal of the time was not able to go about. Our greatest desire was to have a child in our home and one day my husband came back from town with a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and wanted me to try it. It brought relief from my troubles. I improved in health so I could do my housework; we now have a little one, all of which I owe to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. O. S. JOHNSON, R. No. 3, Ellensburg, Wash.

There are women everywhere who long for children in their homes yet are denied this happiness on account of some functional disorder which in most cases would readily yield to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Such women should not give up hope until they have given this wonderful medicine a trial, and for special advice write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. The result of 40 years' experience is at your service.

And the Hobo Left.

"Semper fidelis," announced the hobo. "Dat's me." "Sic semper," chirped the head of the house, and the bulldog promptly responded.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Really Great Victory.

It is a conquest when we can lift ourselves above the annoyances of circumstances over which we have no control; but it is a great victory when we can make those circumstances our helpers, when we can appreciate the good that is in them.—Lucy Larcom.

ADDED EARNINGS

BEHNKE-WALKER, at Portland, Northwest's biggest business college overwhelmed by calls for trained young men and women. Enroll now. Take a course and a position assured. Stenography, telegraphy, accounting, shorthand, banking, secretarial etc. Write for catalogue.



A WOMAN'S HEAD is level and her judgment good when she puts her faith in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. There is no beauty without good health. Nobody expects to become really beautiful from the use of complexion beautifiers. Bright eyes, clear skin, and rosy cheeks, follow the use of the "Prescription."

All women require a tonic and nerve at some period of their lives. Whether suffering from nervousness, dizziness, faintness, displacement, catarrhal inflammation, bearing-down sensations, or general debility, the "Prescription" is sure to benefit. In tablet and liquid form. Dr. Pierce's Pellets were first put in ready-to-use form nearly 50 years ago, and will always relieve the inactive liver and biliousness. Insist on getting Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets—there is none so good.—Adv.