Little Soldiers

In your blood are the millions of corpuscles that defend you against disease.

To make and keep these little soldiers healthy and strong, is simply to make and keep the blood of the right quality and quantity.

This is just what Hood's Sarsaparilla does—it helps the little soldiers in your blood to fight disease for you.

It cures scrofula, eczema, eruptions, catarrh, rheumatism, anemia, nervousness, dyspepsia, general debility, and builds up the whole system.

Value.

"O, George!" cried the young bride. "I've split one of my finger nails! And there's no $5,000 insurance on the finger, either!"

"Never mind, dear," said the young husband, kissing the injured digit. "It's worth $5,000, just the same."

"Isn't it worth $5,250, George?" she asked, snuggling up to him. "It's the one that has my engagement ring on it."

Satisfactory.

Smith—I used to have a great deal of trouble with my teeth, so I finally had them all extracted and an artificial set put in.

Jones—And are they satisfactory?

Smith—You bet they are! Why, I can almost eat with them.

Artful Urchin.

Little Boy—Mamma, I wish you'd find out who it was hypnotized me, and punish 'em severely.

Mamma—What?

Little Boy—While you was out I was pulled right into the pantry and forced to eat a lot of those mince pies you said I mustn't touch.

The Real Dispute.

"But, honorable sir," insisted the educated Japanese, "you class us wrongly. We are not Mongolians."

"In that case," said the California statesman, shrugging his shoulders, "you will have to settle your differences with Noah Webster—not with me. He says you are."

Sure Thing.

"Henry," said the rich old uncle, "if you think I am likely to die suddenly some day when I least expect it you may as well rid your mind of that idea. There is nothing whatever the matter with my heart."

"You'll never die of enlargement of it, anyway, uncle," cheerfully acquiesced the spendthrift nephew.

THE TRUE MAPLE FLAVOR.

Housewives Welcome a Maple Flavor That Has the Real Maple Taste

Vermonters have a reputation for the quality of the maple syrup produced in their state. It is but a few years since the discovery was made of a method of imparting this delicious flavor to dishes without the use of maple syrup. The new flavoring extract was appropriately named Mapleine.

Strange as it may seem, Vermonters themselves cannot tell the difference between syrup made with Mapleine and that which comes from their own Green Mountain state. This is due to the purity of the ingredients and the care used in the manufacture.

Mapleine is perfectly healthful, is purely vegetable and makes a syrup that is equal to any and superior to many brands of maple syrup that are placed on the market.

Flavoring for cakes, icings, blanc mange, sauce, etc., that is delicious and has all the piquancy and delicacy of maple syrup can be readily made by the addition of a few drops of Mapleine to a little water in which granulated sugar has been dissolved. Mapleine syrup makes such dishes as rice, tapioca, stale bread, etc., simply irresistible to children.

Mapleine Dainties is the title of a booklet full of wholesome receipts published by the Crescent Manufacturing company, who make Mapleine. The booklet will be sent free to anyone who asks for it. You can buy Mapleine of your grocer. Try it, you'll like it as thousands of others have. Here is a sauce for puddings that is delicious:

Whites of two eggs, one and one-half cups of granulated sugar, one cup of milk and one teaspoonful of Mapleine. Mapleine can be used anywhere that other flavoring extracts are used.

Seemed to Awaken Memories.

Tommy—Paw, what is three card monte?

Mr. Tucker—It's the most diabolical, infernal swindle that ever anybody—er—er—O, it's some sort of gambling game with cards, I believe, Tommy.—Chicago Tribune.

Where It Landed Him.

With a dazed look in his bloodshot eyes the man who had been on a jag for a week or more and had wandered over the country in a half delirious condition without knowing where he was going came to himself.

He was in a strange city.

Everything around him looked unfamiliar.

"Officer," he said, stopping a policeman, "what town is this?"

"Anaconda," answered the policeman.

"Then I've got 'em again!" he groaned.—Chicago Tribune.

A Reason for Helping.

The poor help the poor more than the rich help them. An official of the Department of Charities in New York recently remarked this trait.

"Everything has its cause, its simple and striking cause, if we can but find it," he said. "Once, in a miserable slum, I heard two little girls talking about this matter of poverty and wealth and helpfulness.

"'Why is it,' said the first, 'that the poor allus is more willin' to help us than the rich?'

"The second child replied promptly, and not without some bitterness, 'Them wot don't mind givin' is the ones wot stays poor.'"

Nothing In It.

Bartender—Say, what do you think of this idea of runnin' cities on the commission plan?

Alderman (from the 'Steenth Ward)—I don't know much about it, but I'm agin it. The—er—commissions are mighty small and they don't go to the right people.

His Specialty.

William Jackson—I hear you engaged a deaf and dumb man yesterday.

Proprietor of Quick Lunchroom—Yes.

"Going to make a waiter of him?"

"No; he's going to make signs."

VICTORY IS A BARREN ONE

Government Wins Decision in Commodities Clause Case.

Railroads May Not Haul Goods They Produce Directly, but May Control Producing Companies—Reversal of Findings of Lower Court in This Case.

Washington, May 4.—It has been many a day since a decision of the United States Supreme court has been received with as much interest as was manifested yesterday in the reversal of the Circuit court's "commodities clause" decision, affecting the anthracite coal carrying railroads. These cases had been decided by the Circuit court favorably to the railroads, in that the clause of the Hepburn rate law which prohibits interstate railroads from carrying commodities manufactured, mined or produced directly or indirectly by the road was declared unconstitutional. The general impression had been that the decision would be affirmed by the Supreme court. When, therefore, there was a reversal instead of an affirmation the interest was much magnified. When again it was found that the reversal was based on technical grounds, and that the effect was really favorable to the railroad companies, sentiment took another turn.

The decision was announced by Justice White, who declined to give out more than a summary, showing the net result of the court's finding. Because of the court's delay in announcing its conclusion it was generally supposed that the court would be found to be much divided. Only one dissenting opinion was announced—Justice Harlan's statement that he did not follow the conclusion on the point that the law did not prohibit the railroad ownership of stock in commodities-producing companies.

Analyzed, Justice White's decision is that congress did not transcend its constitutional authority in enacting the commodities provision, but it was held that the government's construction of the provision had been entirely too comprehensive. As construed by the court, the sole object of the clause is to prevent carriers being associated in interest with the commodities transported at the time of transportation. Summed up, the act only compels companies to disassociate themselves from the products they carry and the government contention that the law applies to the ownership of stock and prohibits the transportation of commodities simply because they have been produced by a railroad company is untenable.

The effect of the decision is favorable to the railroads and the government lost on practically all points except in the sustaining of the principle involved.

The decision sustained the provision of the law exempting timber from the operations of the commodities clause. This exemption was used as a basis of attack by the railroads.

WELCHERS CANNOT DODGE.

Insurance Companies Liable for Loss in San Francisco Fire.

San Francisco, May 4.—In an opinion handed down by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals today, the effort of certain insurance companies to bring losses sustained by fires during the conflagration of 1906 under the earthquake clauses of the policies, because the shock broke water mains and thus prevented the extinguishing of the fires, was rejected and characterized as being as trivial as it would have been to seek the same action on appeal because the men and horses of the fire department had been injured by the earthquake. The companies involved were the Commercial Union Assurance company, the Alliance Insurance company and the Norwich Union Fire Insurance company and the Pacific Union club was the policyholder in each case.

Abdul's Sanguinary Plot.

Constantinople, May 4.—Documentary evidence has been discovered among the records of the telegraph office here of the knowledge of the Constantinople authorities that massacres had been planned for the Adana district, and that they were to coincide with the political events here. Lists of houses, with notes on the kind of loot to be found therein, were discovered. The arrangements included a general massacre of foreigners in Constantinople, including the diplomatic representatives, on April 24.

Exodus of Sultan's Harem.

Constantinople, May 4.—Since the deposition of Abdul Hamid there has been an exodus daily of the women of the imperial harem from the Yildiz Kiosk. Forty-five carriages, each containing two or three women, left the city yesterday and 15 more were seen proceeding to Stamboul today. It is evident that the total number of fair prisoners in the palace must have been prodigious. Palaces have been set apart for their accommodation, but in the present condition of the country their fate is pathetic.

Dynamite in Postoffice.

Butte, Mont., May 4.—Twice within the last two weeks a package containing dynamite, wrapped, stamped and addressed to a town in Nova Scotia, Canada, has been dropped into the package chute of the local postoffice. The first incident happened nearly two weeks ago and the second last Saturday. The postoffice authorities, hoping to capture the guilty parties, have kept the matter a secret. No clew has yet been obtained, however.

Snowbound in Rockies.

Sulphur Springs, Colo., May 4.—The train on the Denver, Northwestern & Pacific (the Moffatt road) which left Steamboat Springs Friday morning, is still snowbound at Carona pass and probably will not be released until tonight.

WORK OF NATURE.

Scenic Beauty of A.-Y.-P. Grounds Not Work of Man.

The amphitheater of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition has been accomplished partly by human efforts, but for the most part the work has been done by nature. On the high precipitous shores of Lake Washington, looking across a succession of bays, and snow topped peaks of the Cascades are brought clearly into view and this forms the back ground of the amphitheater stage. Three sides rise from the floor and these have a stately upward slope; only in the development of these natural seating places has it been necessary for work to be expended.

About the tiered sides of the amphitheater chairs rise one above the other and in the vast forest theater 30,000 people can have comfortable and sightly positions. Surrounded at the back and sides to towering trees of Douglas fir and massive cedar, the place seems to have been created by giants of old for spectacular events; it is so fashioned and designed that open air acoustics produce results which could be generally looked for only within the walls of structures built with this property always in mind.

It was in this spot that the first shovel of earth was removed in the building of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition. Without any work of preparation, 25,000 people were easily accommodated within its borders. During the course of the exposition the amphitheater will be the scene of many interesting events and with its arrangement as now perfected will afford the grandest out of doors theiter in existence.

WAR VERY COSTLY.

Next Session of Peace Conference Will Hear Interesting Report.

Chicago, May 3.—Amazing statistics will be presented to the National Peace society, which convenes here today, by Benjamin F. Trueblood, secretary of the American Peace society. In a report compiled for distirbution among the delegates it is asserted that 15,000,000 persons have sacrificed themselves in wars since the beginning of authentic history.

"This vast number of victims," says Mr. Trueblood, "is about equal to all the people who inhabited the globe for the last 600 years, allowing three generations to the century and 650,000,000 estimated population of the world at the opening of the Nineteenth century as the average population per generation.

"The usual estimate of the number of men lost in the wars in the Nineteenth century, including those who died of wounds and diseases, places it at 14,000,000. Of this number the Napoleonic campaigns are responsible for about six million.

"Losses in the American Civil war have been variously estimated at from 800,000 to 1,000,000 men. The brief war between Prussia, Austria and Italy in 1866 entailed a loss of 45,000 men."

STORM REACHES ATLANTIC.

Seaboard Cities Suffer Severely as Hurricane Passes Out to Sea.

Atlanta, Ga., May 3.—The storm which for three days has swept eastward across the Southern states, passed over the Atlantic ocean Saturday. At least 200 were killed and perhaps 400 injured. News of 34 more deaths in Georgia were received today.

At Savannah the storm tore through the old town, unroofed many houses and destroyed much property.

Towns in North Carolina and Florida suffered devastation. The casuality list will be incomplete for several days. Property worth probably several million dollars was destroyed.

The southwestern section of Savannah was struck at 11:30 o'clock Saturday by a severe storm which uprooted trees, unroofed houses, tore down fences and injured several people.

The McKane hospital for negroes was badly damaged. A factory was unroofed and one man badly injured.

The storm lasted not more than half a minute.

Borne to His Tomb.

Pekin, May 3.—The body of the late Kwang Hsu, emperor of China, Saturday began the long journey to the Western tombs, 80 miles away, for final interment. The dowager empress will not be interred until the fall. The procession started from the precincts of the Forbidden City at 11 o'clock. The march to the tombs will take four days and the entire route is to be over the great highway especially constructed for the passage of the imperial coffin. The tomb cost considerably over $1,000,000.

Cold Wave Throughout East.

Washington, May 3.—A great storm, sweeping from the Upper Lake region over the Middle and Southern Atlantic states, with heavy rains, high winds and snow in spots, figured conspicuously on the weather maps Saturday. A May-day snowstorm prevailed in the vicinity of the Upper Lake and Upper Mississippi Valley states, the temperature dropping rapidly in the Central states; and there was freezing weather all the way from the eastern end of Lake Superior southward to New Mexico.

Icicles on Orchard Trees.

Kansas City, May 3. — Freezing weather, with the temperature in Western Kansas going as low as 20 degrees above zero, still prevailed in the Southwest Saturday, according to the local observer. It covered most of Missouri, all of Kansas, the greater portion of Oklahoma and extended into the Texas panhandle. On many Kansas fruit farms ice three-quarters of an inch thick formed and there is not much prospect of a fruit crop this year.

1,000 Chinese En Route.

Victoria, B. C., May 3.—There are over 1,000 Chinese on the way to Victoria. The Empress of Japan is due tomorrow with 575, and the steamer Ning Chow, of the Blue Funnel line, is bringing over 500 according to advices from Hongkong. The Canadian Pacific is bringing 300 tons of raw silk from Japan, valued at $750,000.

FARMING IN INDIA

Religious Rites Required Throughout the Entire Season.

Agricultural practice in southern India from start to finish requires religious rites, says the Madras Mail.

In the Tamil districts the agricultural year commences about April. On April 23 the cultivators of a village consult a "valluvan," who fixes for them the kind of wood that they should cut and take away. He is supposed to settle the question as the result of astrological observations made on the commencement of the Tamil New Year's day, which falls about April 13. Each cultivator then takes a little camphor, some incense, a few plaintains and a cocoanut, and with others assembled for the purpose he proceeds to the forests, where he worships the tree he is about to cut, offering the plaintains and the cocoanut. Then he lops off the first branch, taking good care that it falls on the right side. In each year the side is different. Prosperity to himself and his cattle is firmly believed to depend very much upon this. He then cuts away the required quantity of wood and takes it home.

Another day is then selected, soon after the early rains of the same month, by the "valluvan" and then the greatest event of the agricultural year occurs. Each ryot takes the wood he has selected for the plow, which is newly fitted up and taken to the field, where the bullocks are tied to it, and behind it stand other plows with teams of oxen tied to them, while large crowds assemble around the teams.

The principal plowman then daubs the pair of oxen tied to the new plow with aniline powder and turmeric paste; he lights camphor and burns incense before it, breaks a cocoanut and with it he makes an offering of a pot of jaggery water and parched grain and Bengal gram. Then he drives the plow across the field, preceded by the other plowmen, and after a few rounds the oxen are unyoked and the offerings distributed to those present.

Legal Information

In the case of Colt vs. O'Conner et al., 109 New York Supplement, 689, recently before the Supreme Court of New York, a woman who had married testator in good faith, and had nursed him through a long illness, keeping their marriage secret at his request, was allowed to recover damages for the injury caused by marrying her while he had a wife living.

The Supreme Judicial Court of Maine in Smart vs. Aroostook Lumber Company, 68 Atlantic Reporter, 527, held that, although the defendant logging company had monopolized the commercial business on a navigable stream by filling it with floating logs, plaintiff was entitled to its use for access to his summer cottage, and that navigation for the purpose of mere pleasure is as much within the protection of the law as a use for commercial purposes.

Plaintiffs, attorneys, were engaged by defendant's agent and sent pleadings by his other attorneys, but there was no proof of authority on the part of any of these persons to contract for the payment of attorney's fees, and the New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals in Bentley vs. Fidelity and Deposit Company, 69 Atlantic Reporter, 202, held that no recovery could be had without proof of such contract, and that no liability arose from the simple fact of performance of services, as they were presumed to be gratuitous.

In Farrell vs. Manhattan Market Company, 84 Northeastern Reporter, 481, it appeared that palintiff purchased a chicken at a bargain counter, and on eating a portion of it suffered from ptomaine poisoning. The determining factor of the case was a question of evidence as to whether the dealer was responsible for plaintiff's choice of the fowl or whether she made her choice without reliance on his skill. The Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts held that the burden of proof on this proposition was on plaintiff and that she had failed to sustain it.

The son-in-law of plaintiff was janitor of an apartment house, in the basement of which he resided. While plaintiff was there she was seized with erysipelas. Defendant, the landlord, learning this, told the janitor that if she were not removed by noon he would call an officer and put them all out. Thereupon the plaintiff left. In Tucker vs. Burt, 115 Northwestern Reporter, 722, she claimed damages for the resulting aggravation of her malady. The Supreme Court of Michigan held the janitor was merely an employe, not a tenant; that he had no right to entertain a guest obnoxious to defendant; and that defendant violated no duty in causing her removal.

Greatly Underestimated.

"Bobby," asked his Sunday school teacher, "do you know how many disciples there were?" The little boy promptly said that he did and answered, "Twelve." Then he went on, "And I know how many Pharisees there were, too."

"Indeed!"

"Yes'm. There was just one less than there was disciples."

"Why, how do you know that? It is nowhere stated how many Pharisees there were."

"I thought everybody knew it," said Bobby. "The Bible says, 'Beware of the 'leven of the Pharisees,' doesn't it?"—Youth's Companion.

Sneaky.

Magistrate—Sneaky sort of man? What do you mean, sir? Witness—Well, sor, he's the sort of man that'll never look ye straight in the face until your back's turned.

Wasn't Made.

Munk—That's a flossy suit you have. Who made it?

Punk—Nobody. It was ready made.—Cornell Widow.

Ever notice how the other fellow happens to have your umbrella when it rains?

ALFALFA IN WESTERN OREGON.

No Other Crop Offers So Many Attractions to the Farmer.

H. D. Scudder, Department of Agronomy, Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis.

Of all the crops produced upon the farm perhaps no other offers so many attractions and advantages to the farmer as does alfalfa. As an improver of the soil it has few equals and no superiors. As forage for all classes of live stock, whether used as hay, green feed, or pasture, it is unexcelled in yield, feed value, palatability, and permanency of growth. To the farmer keeping cows, hogs, or poultry, it is of paramount value in that it is practically the only forage crop that will supply green feed continuously through the dry summer months of this region. In addition to these advantages it is superior to all other crops in quickly improving and maintaining the appearance and selling value of farm lands. Lack of understanding of the peculiarities of the plant and its requirements, has caused many failures of first attempts at growing the crop in Western Oregon. This has led farmers to believe that alfalfa is not naturally adapted to this region. While this to a certain extent is true, yet the difficulties in the way may and have been largely overcome. The splendid results obtained by the state experiment station and other growers in different parts of Western Oregon should convince the most skeptical of the great future of the crop in this state. As authentic and accurately measured yields to illustrate the possibilities of the crop here, those recorded at the experiment station may be cited. The average of all the yields of the station field for the last eight years has been 6.2 tons of cured hay per acre yearly, or where cut as a soiling crop, 26.3 tons of green feed per acre. This field has the ordinary heavy clay loam soil typical of the Willamette valley, and has received no irrigation, fertilization or special treatment whatever. Anywhere in Western Oregon where certain primary requirements of the crop are satisfied, the same or better results should be obtained. It only behooves the beginner to secure the best advice obtainable as to methods of growing; start with a small piece; experiment with it until its requirements are learned; gather experience from his failures and persist until successful. The reward of such persistence is ample.

The primary requirements of alfalfa are a deep, well drained, sweet and fertile soil, free from weeds. The lands most nearly meeting these requirements are on the slopes of the rolling lands of the valley bottoms; the slopes and tops of the hills surrounding these valleys, or the deep sandy loam river bottoms well above the water level. The ordinary valley low flat lands are not suitable.

The deep feeding tap roots upon whose length these plants depend for securing plant food and moisture, make a soil eight to ten feet in depth imperative. Although alfalfa prefers a sandy loam, yet it has proved equally prosperous on the heavy clay loam soils, a heavy clay subsoil or hardpan delaying but not stopping the root growth.

Owing to the need of its roots for air, alfalfa, especially when young and during the growing season, is easily injured by standing water either above or below ground. Root growth stops at once on striking water-saturated soil, hence the water table should not be less than eight to ten feet below the surface of the ground during the growing season. Overflow from streams in winter when the plant is dormant does not cause much injury, even if continued for several weeks.

Of even more importance to the alfalfa plant than a deep and well-drained soil, are the bacteria which produce the nodules on the roots, through which the plant is enabled to draw upon the free atmospheric nitrogen, enriching the plant and the soil with this most valuable of all the plant food elements. Conditions unfavorable to the activities of these bacteria cause a corresponding lack of prosperity in the growth of the alfalfa. Like the plant roots, these bacteria require abundance of air in the soil, upon which to feed, and also a neutral or slightly alkaline medium such as is supplied in limestone soils, in which to work.

Unfortunately the lack of lime in Western Oregon soils, in addition to the prolonged wet season and the prevailing heaviness of the soil, causes long exclusion of the air from the soil and a tendency towards acidity or sourness which is very favorable to the alfalfa bacteria. Hence it is, perhaps, that in a majority of Western Oregon soils these bacteria are not present, and must be supplied by artificial inoculation after the harmful acidity has been corrected. This correction is accomplished in naturally well drained soils by application of different forms of lime. Water slaked lime most quickly and directly corrects soil acidity—ground unburned lime more slowly but less expensively—while light annual dressings with land plaster keep it sweet (more or less indirectly) by making the heavy soils more open and friable. The land plaster also assists in making potash compounds for which alfalfa has great need, more available, but to avoid loss through leaching should be used only in small amounts.

The need of a fertile soil for alfalfa growing, while not generally recognized, is highly important. Though the plant draws its most important food, nitrogen, from the air, yet it is a heavy feeder upon the other plant foods of the soil. On naturally unfertile soils, or those run down by continued wheat or other improvident farming, it is necessary to supply immediately available plant food such as well rotted barnyard manure, to carry the young plants through the first two years until their deep feeding roots are established. Such fertilization as barnyard manure or green manure (like rye or vetch plowed under) is best applied to the crop preceding the alfalfa or by preceding it with clover or vetch. Aside from its plant food and moisture retentive value the humus from such fertilization is of great assistance to the alfalfa bacterial activities.

Preparing for alfalfa in the preceding crop is also important in enabling the prospective grower to clean up the weeds. Weeds, because of their more rapid growth, heavy draughts on available plant food and moisture, and their shading, are highly injurious to the young alfalfa. Hence by preceding alfalfa with a thoroughly cultivated crop such as kale, corn, potatoes, or roots, all of which do best heavily manured, the ground is made clean and fertile for the alfalfa.

The causes of failure to secure a stand of alfalfa are generally a poorly prepared seed bed, poor seed, or the wrong time or method of seeding. The causes of the failure of the crop to grow after a good stand has been secured, are either lack of alfalfa bacteria, the need of lime, pasturing when too young, an impoverished soil, overcrowding with weeds, a shallow soil, poor drainage, lack of cultivation, or improper after treatment. A crop properly started and cared for should produce steadily without reseeding for fifty years or more.

Owing to the excessive rainfall of winter and the heavy weed growth of early spring, fall sowing of alfalfa has not proved as successful as spring sowing. The ground should be plowed deeply in the fall if possible, manured and replowed early in the spring. Where plowed rather late in the spring, the land should be disced and harrowed before plowing. If the soil is in the least sour, from 1,000 to 2,000 pounds of unburned lime—ground or in the lump—should be applied very early in the spring, or in place of this, from 500 to 1,000 pounds of water slaked lime may be sown about April first. After the spring plowing the ground should be frequently harrowed to get rid of the weeds, conserve the moisture and bring the seed bed into a uniformly fine state of tolth.

The seed should be sown from April 20th to May 1st. Just preceding the sowing the land should be inoculated with the alfalfa bacteria by scattering over the seed bed about 200 pounds per acre of soil taken from the surface foot of an old alfalfa field. This alfalfa soil should be mixed with about 400 pounds of the surface soil of the new field to facilitate its even sowing. To avoid exposing the inoculated soil to the sunshine, which injures it, it should be sown on a cloudy day or towards evening, and immediately harrowed in.

If an acre be once successfully inoculated, the next year it will furnish a soil supply for inoculating other land. No faith should be placed in inoculating the soil through the purchase of inoculated seed, as under ordinary conditions this method is seldom successful.

Immediately following the inoculation the seed should be sown at the rate of twenty pounds per acre, care being taken to secure pure seed of good germinating qualities. Germination may readily be tested by placing an average 200 of the seed between moist blotting paper, laid between the faces of two dinner plates and pouring a little water in the lower plate from time to time.

The seed may be broadcasted and harrowed in, but a more even and vigorous stand is secured, especially if the surface soil is a little dry, by drilling one half of the seed at a time, crosswise. The ordinary grain drill may be used with the grass seeder attachment so connected as to deliver the seed into the grain tubes. Following the seeding the ground should be rolled well and then very lightly harrowed. The seed should always be sown alone, without a nurse crop of any kind.

The field should be mowed whenever the weeds begin to shade the alfalfa, or whenever the growth comes to a standstill or begins to turn yellow; or when the new shoots of the second growth begin to appear; or when the plants show one-tenth in bloom. The cutter bar should be set about 5 inches above the ground the first year, and the first cuttings, if light, be left upon the ground. It is imperative that the crop should not be pastured the first two years.

Every year about April first a dressing of 100 pounds of land plaster should be applied, and while the ground is still soft, thorough cultivation should be given, with the disc harrow set straight and weighted and run crosswise, followed by the common harrow. This cultivation keeps out grass and weeds, splits the alfalfa crowns and thickens the stand; keeps the surface soil mellow and helps conserve the moisture to carry the crop through the dry months. If the soil is poor a top dressing of well rotted manure applied in the fall will prove beneficial. It is well to let the alfalfa go into the winter with a six or eight-inch growth.

In Western Oregon the common variety of alfalfa should be used, preferably Montana grown.

In pasturing alfalfa, to avoid bloating, cattle and sheep should not be allowed to go on the field with an empty stomach or when the plant is wet, and to prevent rooting, hogs should be ringed. Where cut and fed green to cows, there is no danger of bloating.

An acre of alfalfa will furnish pasture for about ten good sized hogs, or summer green feed for ten cows.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

Severe Operation.

"I never saw anybody that suffered from throat trouble as much as my Uncle George used to," said Mrs. Lapsling. "He had it so bad that finally the doctors had to make an incision in his sarcophagus and remove a part of it."

TYPEWRITERS. "New Visible Yost." All makes rebuilt like new, at second-hand prices. Two Smith-Dens—Remington from $25 to $45. Supplies for all makes. Machines rented, $2 to $3.50 monthly. The Typewriter Exchange, 235 Montgomery, San Francisco

Difference of Opinion.

Vestryman (making another attempt to light his cigar)—I don't like these noiseless matches.

The Rev. Dr. Honeywell. I do. I received a fee of $50 once for marrying a deaf and dumb couple.

FITS St. Vitus' Dance and Nervous Diseases permanently cured by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $2.00 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ld., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

His Protracted Effort.

"Muriel, I love you!"

"I—is that all you have to say, Rudolph?"

"Great Scott, Muriel, it has taken me eighteen months to say that!"

The way Hamlins Wizard Oil soothes and allays all aches, pains, soreness, swelling and inflammaion is a surprise and delight to the afflicted. It is simply great to relieve all kinds of pain.

Applying a Sure Test.

Young Wife—John, how does my new hat strike you?

Husband—I'm delighted with it, Arabella; it's neat, sensible, and——

Young Wife—I knew it! I told that milliner I didn't believe it would suit me, and I'm going to take it right back!

For Any Disease or Injury to the eye, use PETTIT'S EYE SALVE, absolutely harmless, acts quickly. All druggists, or Howard Bros., Buffalo, N. Y.

Pure Fiction.

Singleton—Have you seen the magazines this month? They're just full of illustrated fiction.

Marryat—Yes, and the greatest piece of illustrated fiction in them is the "ad" showing how stylish you'd look in "So and So's $7 suit."—Philadelphia Press.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

His Monotonous Life.

"You know him, don't you? He's a fine musician. Plays second fiddle in one of the best orchestras in the country."

"Yes, I've known him since long before he was married. He plays second fiddle in his own house, too."

Prescription for Nervous Men and Women Try It

The impairment of the nervous force in men and women is first manifested by extreme nervousness, sleeplessness, dread, worry and anxiety without reason, trembling of the hands and limbs, with the slightest exertion, heart palpitation, constipation, kidney trouble and a general inability to act rationally at all times as others with health in their bodies do.

In a half pint bottle get three ounces of syrup sarsaparilla compound and add to this one ounce compound fluid balmwort, and let stand two hours; then get one ounce compound essence cardiol and one ounce tincture cadomene compound (not cardamom); mix all together, shake well and take a teaspoonful after each meal and one at retiring.

Offering an Inducement.

"To make it an object, brethren,"
Said shrewd old Pastor Leach,
"The higher you raise my salary,
The shorter sermons I'll preach."
—Chicago Tribune.

Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna
Cleanses the System Effectually;
Dispels colds and Headaches due to Constipation;
Acts naturally, acts truly as a Laxative.
Best for Men, Women and Children—Young and Old.
To get its beneficial effects, always buy the Genuine,
manufactured by the
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SOLD BY ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS
one size only, regular price 50¢ per bottle.

PNU No. 19—09

WHEN writing to advertisers please mention this paper.

MAPLEINE
A flavoring used the same as lemon or vanilla. By dissolving granulated sugar in water and adding Mapleine, a delicious syrup is made and a syrup better than maple. Mapleine is sold by grocers. If not send 25c for 2 oz. bottle and recipe book. Crescent Mfg. Co., Seattle, Wn.

GOLDEN WEST COFFEE TEA SPICES BAKING POWDER EXTRACTS JUST RIGHT AS YOU ARE CONVINCED CLOSSET & DEVERS PORTLAND, ORE.

CRESCENT Egg-Phosphate BAKING POWDER
WILL DO ALL THAT ANY HIGH PRICED POWDER WILL DO AND DO IT BETTER
A FULL POUND 25c. Get it from your Grocer

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES
Color more goods brighter and faster colors than any other dye. One 10c package colors silk, wool and cotton equally well and is guaranteed to give perfect results. Ask dealer, or we will send post paid at 10c a package. Write for "How to dye, bleach and mix colors." MONROE DRUG COMPANY, Quincy, Illinois.