

## 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.

### 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.

## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Ayer*

In the reign of Charles I. the death rate in London was seventy a thousand, or more than three times what it is now.

TYFEBRIFERS—"New York Times." All major health like new, at second-hand prices. Two South-Diana, N. Carolina from \$5 to \$15. Boston for all makes. Machines rented, \$2 to \$10 monthly. The Typewriter Exchange, 22 Montgomery, San Francisco.

FITS Dr. Victor Danco and Dr. J. C. Ayer's Compound are the best for FITS, St. Louis, Mo. Philadelphia, Pa.

Although there have been 63,453 Chinese admitted into the Transvaal there are but 17,000 there at present.

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.

The railway commissioners of New South Wales are adopting a system of electrically synchronized clocks.

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

The ranks of the miners and charcoal burners are less affected by consumption than any other occupation.

## Syrup of Figs and Elixir 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.

## MODJESKA'S CAREER IS ENDED.



Mlle. HELENA MODJESKA IN ONE OF HER FAMOUS ROLES AND IN PRIVATE LIFE

Mlle. Modjeska, the famous actress, who died recently at her home near Los Angeles, Cal., was born Helena Marie Benda, at Cracow, Poland, Oct. 12, 1844. Her father was a musician of high standing, and two of her brothers have distinguished themselves on the stage. She was married at 16 and went on the stage a year later. Her success was marked.

In 1862 she became manager of a theater at Czernowce. Her next removal was to Warsaw, where her husband died, and where, a year afterward, she married Count Charles Bozenta Chlapowski, a young Polish patriot of noble family. In 1875 they came to America, escaping the ignominious censorship of Russia. At San Francisco, in 1876, Modjeska made her debut on the American stage and gave her first performance in the English tongue. In 1879 Modjeska returned to Europe and played in the principal cities of Poland, going thence to play over a year's continuous engagement in London. She delighted cosmopolitan audiences with her Marie Stuart, Rosalind, Helen, Thora, Magda, Camille and Adrienne.

About twenty-five years ago Modjeska and her literary husband, Count Bozenta, went with a colony of literary, musical and artistic young men and women to live on a co-operative ranch at Anaheim, in the vicinity of Los Angeles. In two years the colony broke up. The countess then resolved to go on the American stage and retrieve her heavy losses in the colony. By extraordinary work and study almost day and night for ten months the countess was able to play in English the roles she had formerly played in Polish and French. She adopted the name of Mlle. Modjeska. The second year of her American success she built an architectural gem of a home for herself and husband among the mountains overlooking the scene of the colony that she and the count had worked and planned for. Mlle. Modjeska had one son, Ralph Modjeska, a civil engineer of Chicago.

### AN OVERWHELMING SALARY

Makuba and Oblanga were two Africans, the one the captain of a boat crew and the other subordinate to him. Oblanga was an independent fellow, not in the least lazy, who rather resented "bossing." In a book entitled "The Jungle Folk of Africa," R. H. Milligan tells of an altercation between the two men. Makuba, the diplomatic, came out of it with flying colors.

The worst disputes between Makuba and Oblanga took place when they supposed that I was asleep. The native, when he lies down anywhere, sleeps immediately. Whenever I was lying in the bottom of the boat they always thought I was unconscious, and that no conceivable noise could waken me.

Captain Makuba orders Oblanga to "haul away on the peak halyards," to which Oblanga promptly replies:

"Do it yourself."

"I won't do it; you will do it!" says Makuba, in a threatening tone.

"Are you my father?" says Oblanga. "No," answers Makuba, with infinite scorn. "How could a Kombi man be the father of a creature like you?"

"Then stop giving me orders!" says Oblanga, with rising wrath. "It is not the first time you have tried it, and one of these days you will find out that it won't do."

"One of these days you will find out that I am captain of this boat, and that you will have to obey me," says Makuba.

"Not as long as I can carry a gun," answers Oblanga.

By this time they are standing up and looking hard at each other. But Makuba would not think of striking a man in a mission boat. He therefore becomes diplomatic. Suddenly, in a tone altogether different, he says:

"Oblanga, the trouble with you is that you are just a bushman; you don't know anything about civilization. On every big ocean steamer there is a captain, and every man on board, no matter what tribe he belongs to, obeys the captain."

Oblanga becomes instantly curious, and asks: "Is he rich?"

"Yes," says Makuba, "he gets big pay, and so do I get big pay."

"How much do you get, Makuba?"

"How much do you think?"

Oblanga thinks, as well as he knows how, his countenance distorted with the effort, and at length answers reflectively: "Two dollars a month." He himself gets a dollar and a half.

A broad smile engages Makuba's features as he slowly answers: "Five dollars a month."

Oblanga gives expression to his surprise in a long, low whistle. It is quite evident to him that no ordinary person could command such wages; and in a tone of utmost complacency he says:

"What was it you told me to do, Makuba? I forget."

"I forget, too," says Makuba. "Oh, yes," he adds, "I told you to haul on the peak halyards."

Lost in a Moving Bog.

A peculiar catastrophe in the shape of a moving bog recently occurred in Galway.

No one who has not visited the scene can have any idea of its horror and misery. The district is at all times subject to floods, but when these floods are accompanied by tons upon tons of moving bog traveling at the rate of about five miles an hour the consequences cannot fail to be terrible and disastrous beyond all conception.

Unlike most of the former bog slides, there were in the present instance absolutely no premonitory signs of the dreadful upheaval, the recent heavy rains being generally regarded as the cause of the calamity. No one seems to have seen the actual bursting of the bounds within which the peat had been confined, the first intimation of what was happening being the strange and alarming sounds which roused the farmer Martin from sleep, only to find his cottage partially surrounded by the oncoming torrent of water and peat.

He succeeded in warning most of his neighbors, with the exception of one poor old widow, whose cottage was almost instantly swallowed up. Mercifully no other lives have been lost, but many families have been left homeless and destitute.—Queen.

Trade Terms.

"How much," began the lady to Baxter, in temporary charge of the coal yard; "how much is store coal now?"

"That depends," said Baxter, with whom language is often a vehicle of confusion. "A la carte, it's seven and a half. Cul-de-sac it'll cost you 50 cents extra."—Youth's Companion.

In the Same Boat.

"Boss, I'd like to go to my grand-mother's funeral this afternoon."

"And I'd like to go to my mother-in-law's; now, get those envelopes stamped and don't bother me any more."—Houston Post.

The Difference.

"Pap, what's the difference between electrocution and electrocution?"

"Electrocution is painless, son."—Houston Post.

## 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. An 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).

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.

## 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 for 2 cent bottle and recipe book. Crescent Mfg. Co., Seattle, Wa.

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 reseeded 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 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 tolt.

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.

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.

Par 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.

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

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!

### 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 balsam, and let a and two hours; then get one ounce compound essence cardiol, and one ounce tincture cadomene compound (not cadomene); 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.

### GOLDEN WEST

COFFEE, TEA SPICES, BAKING POWDER, EXTRACTS, JUST RIGHT

AT ALL WELLS CONVENIENT

CLOSSET & DEYERS, PORTLAND, ORE.

P N U No. 19-09

WHEN writing to advertisers please mention this paper.



## CRESCENT Egg-Phosphate BAKING POWDER

A FULL POUND 25c. Get it from your Grocer

WILL DO ALL THAT ANY HIGH PRICED POWDER WILL DO AND DO IT BETTER

## 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. A 5c dealer, or we will send post paid at 10c a package. Write for free booklet how to dye, bleach and mix colors. MONROE DRUG COMPANY, Quincy, Kansas.