Farmers and Merchants

Write us for our cash offer on your Farm and Dairy Produce. If we don't handle it will refer you to reliable buyer. PEARSON-PAGE CO. Portland, Oregon.

HOWARD E. BURTON — Assayer and Chemist, Leadville, Colorado. Specimen prices: Gold, Silver, Lead, $1. Gold, Silver, 75c; Gold, 50c; Zinc or Copper, $1. Mailing envelopes and full price list sent on application. Control and Umpire work solicited. References: Carbonate National Bank.

Machinery Second-Hand Machinery bought, sold and exchanged: engines, boilers, sawmills, etc. The J. E. Martin Co., 76 1st St., Portland. Send for Stock List and prices.

PORTLAND FREE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

Will furnish you any kind of help you want, male or female, skilled or unskilled, farm, sawmill, logging or any miscellaneous labor. Call, write or phone. No fees of any kind charged in this office. Phones—A 5624; Main 3555. 215 Second St., Portland, Or.

WOOL & MOHAIR, HIDES & PELTS

We Want All You Have. Write for prices and shipping tags. THE H. F. NORTON COMPANY, 313-315 Front St. Portland, Ore.

Arnold's Asthma and Catarrh Remedy.

Guaranteed to cure Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, Hay Fever and Rose Colds, or money refunded. Inclose $1.25 for Asthma Remedy, or 50c in stamps for Catarrh of the Head and Stomach. Ask for address of people cured in Portland, Tacoma or Seattle.

Arnold's Asthma Cure Co., 333-4 Arcade bldg., Seattle, Wa.

"WOODLARK" SQUIRREL POISON

THE BRAND THAT KILLS

Destroys Sage Rats, Squirrels, Gophers and Prairie Dogs. Requires no mixing or preparation—Always ready for use. Deadliest of all. Your money back if not as claimed. CLARKE, WOODWARD DRUG CO., Portland, Ore.

FUCHI

—The great skin rejuvenator, if you have sallow skin, wrinkles, pimples or roughness of the face or arms, the application of FUCHI will bring back the glow and freshness of youth. Pr package, $1. (Branch) Fuchi Laboratories, Suit 9, 342 1-2 Washington St., Portland, Ore.

DR. WM. PFUNDER'S CELEBRATED OREGON BLOOD PURIFIER

A Tonic, Alterative and Resolvent. The best remedy for Kidneys, Liver and Bowels. Eradicates Pimples, Eruptions and Disorders of the Skin. Purifies the Blood and gives Tone, Strength and Vigor to the entire system.

We Make You Competent to Earn $25 to $50 per Week

in 6 to 8 weeks. We give complete course in driving, repairing, etc., all kinds of automobiles. Every student gets personal attention and actual road experience. Write for terms

Belmont Auto School & Garage, E. 234 and Morrison Sts., Portland, Ore.

Raft of Cocoanuts.

In the Philippine islands one frequently sees a raft of cocoanuts being floated down the river to market. The buoyant nuts are closely packed into a circle, braced across with bamboos, and tied with fiber; and the queer craft, with its native paddler, is then ready for the trip down stream to a point where the raft will be broken up and the cocoanuts sold.—Wide World Magazine.

When Your Eyes Need Care Try Murine Eye Remedy

No Smarting—Feels Fine—Acts Quickly. Try it for Red, Weak, Watery Eyes and Granulated Eyelids. Illustrated Book in each Package. Murine is compounded by our Oculists—not a "Patent Medicine"—but used in successful Physicians' Practice for many years. Now dedicated to the public and sold by Druggists at 25c and 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Aseptic Tubes, 25c and 50c. **Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago**

Woman of Many Names.

The public examination was concluded at the London (Eng.) bankruptcy court recently, of a woman who was sworn as Alice Mabel Frances Emily Paola Blanca Mary Catherine Stewart, which, she said, was her full name.

Demure, but Determined.

A bride looks so modest and demure at a wedding that it is hard to suspect her of having bossed the affair with an iron hand.—Atchison Globe.

Busy Man's One Complaint.

The busy man is only aware of time because it goes so swiftly.—Florida Times-Union.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—80 ACRES ALL CULT. CASSIA CO., IDA.; house, outbuildings, commercial fruit orchard, stock, machinery, etc.; SCHUB, Box 319, Chicago.

640 AC. IN LINCOLN CO., WASH.; 625 AC. CULT.; near Irby; house, barn, gasoline engine, machinery, granaries, etc.; sacrifice; BENTLEY, Bx 319, Chicago

WILL SACRIFICE 60 A. IN MARION CO., OR.; 40 ac cult.; 10 room house; outbuildings, 10 acre orchard, etc near Brooks; 9 m. from Salem. JONES, Bx. 319, Chicago

FOR SALE—ABOUT 33 ACRES, ALL IN BEARING fruit Trees. Near Kennewick, Wash. Two 4-room Houses, Barn, Outbldgs., etc. Will sacrifice. Address MEYER, Box 319, Chicago, Ill.

80 ACRES IN SAN BERNARDINO CO., CAL. All planted to Grapes, Peaches, Apricots, Alfalfa, etc. House, Barn, etc. 15 miles from Riverside, 40 miles from Los Angeles. All conveniences. Will sacrifice. Address BLAKE, Box 319, Chicago, Ill.

MEXICAN

MUSTANG LINIMENT

"OK" FOR HORSES.

Charles Locke, Stanford, Mont. writes: "You will find enclosed two cent stamp for which send me your Horse Doctor's Diary. I am a hostler in a barn here on the Great Falls Stage Line and my horses have very sore shoulders. I've used Mustang Liniment and find it all right. I recommend it as the best on the market." 25c. 50c. $1 a bottle at Drug & Gen'l Stores.

ALBERS BROS. DAIRY FEED BEST AND CHEAPEST

Ask your dealer for it. If he does not handle it drop us a postal card and we will furnish you the name of a dealer who does

ALBERS BROS. MILLING CO. PORTLAND, OREGON.

ROTATION OF GARDEN CROPS

Too Much of One Thing on the Same Spot Robs the Soil and Lowers Yield—Can Be Prevented

Many gardens fail because the same crops are planted year after year. The soil will not prosper under this treatment. Certain elements used by the plants grown become almost extinct. This calls for expensive fertilizers to keep up the production, or the soil must be used for something else. This may be prevented by proper rotation of crops, gardeners at the Kansas Agricultural college say.

The land is treated differently under rotation, the faults of one year being corrected by good management in another year. By this method no one element of plant food is exhausted. Rotation tends to even up the soil. One crop leaves the land in good physical condition for another. It gives it humus, which all crops must have. In some years green crops will be turned under. This gives the soil almost immediate available plant food, and a larger supply of nitrogen.

The gardener should have a plan of rotation mapped out which will repeat every 9-11-13 or any other certain number of years according to the extent of the field and the time desired. In doing this the same amount of all vegetables may be grown one year with another. The one requirement of this plan would be to have the plots of ground the same size.

As an example of rotation, potatoes may be followed by beans, peas, or cabbage. In general, one crop should be followed by another of different nature. It is not necessary to change the plots every year. Put one plot in sweet corn, say, for two years, followed by two years of peas. This should be followed by two years of potatoes. In this manner the weeds that become so obnoxious under same cultivation will be checked or destroyed.

COST OF KEEPING GOOD COWS

Pertinent Question That No Two Writers Seem to Agree on—Viewpoint Is Entirely Wrong.

This is always a pertinent question, but unfortunately no two writers agree in their figures. Mr. Robert Edkins of Westtown, Pa., who has a dairy of 110 cows whose average yield of milk is 9,500 pounds figures the cost of keeping at $152.02 per cow. Prof. Frazier of the Illinois college of agriculture places the cost at $91 per cow. Nearly all writers figure in a lot of items that the average farmer pays no attention to. But it is very evident that it is costing farmers considerably more than they are aware of to keep their cows and that is one reason why they do not find more money in their pocket at the end of the year.

Right here steps in that everlasting question of keeping only good cows. Back of that question is the other of a farmer showing enterprise and courage in his determination to improve his herd. It is simply amazing to men of sense and discernment, why there are so many farmers who seem bewitched to stay by the poor cow. They are cheating themselves yearly out of good profits, many suffering loss instead, and yet they will not buy a good registered bull and go at the work resolutely of raising cows that it will pay to keep.

The sticking point with them in many cases seems to be the price that a good bull costs. They are not at all concerned over what they are losing every year. They will pay $250 for a good farm horse and choke to suffocation over paying $200 for a bull that will earn every year twice what the horse will. They look at things from a wrong viewpoint.

Manure May Prevent Heaving.

Work over the manure in the yard and barn cellars and lay it up in rectangular piles. Frequent handling will prevent heating. Have the manure well rotted for early crops.

A light dressing of decomposed manure will prevent late sown grain and grass plants from heaving by the spring frosts. Cart out the manure when the snow is off, but while the ground is still frozen. Spread from heaps and not from wagon.

Protect Sheep From Dogs.

A Minnesota farmer says that he keeps dogs away from his flock by putting up in his pasture the dummy of a man holding a stick for a gun. This dummy is taken down every morning and put up again in the evening at different places from night to night. He says a sheep killing dog will not go near enough to the dummy to discover that it is a bogus man.

Sheep Are Nervous.

Sheep are nervous animals and of rather delicate constitution, and suffer more from bad ventilation and overcrowding than any other animal on the farm; it is a mistake therefore to confine sheep during the winter in close quarters. If kept dry their fleeces will keep them warm. Who ever heard of sheep freezing to death?

Feed Charcoal to Hogs.

Nearly every hog feeder practices burning the corn cobs, knowing that the hogs relish eating the charcoal from their doing so. A splendid way to dispose of the cobs and make an excellent quality of charcoal is to dig a hole in the ground about five feet deep.

After the cobs are dry they can be placed in this hole, starting a fire in the bottom as they are placed in the pit, and keep adding cobs, so that the flame is gradually drawn to the top until the pit is filled with cobs; then the pit should be covered with a sheet-iron cover, made so as to fit over the entire hole, and close up the cobs that are on fire.

The edge of the lid should be sealed by throwing loose dirt over it. Cobs will burn this way into a fine quality of charcoal, and after standing about twelve hours may be uncovered and taken out.

Food for Chicks.

Dry foods, seeds, cracked grains, dry meals, etc., are what young chicks thrive on.

No Difficulty.

George W. Wilson was rehearsing with Edwin Booth at the Boston museum. Wilson, in one scene, asked the star where he should stand. "Where do you usually stand?" asked Booth. "Mr. Barrett had me over there," answered Wilson. "Yes," mused Barrett, "I usually have him there"—indicating the other side of the stage. "Suit yourself—I'll find you wherever you are," said Booth.

Household Remedy

Taken in the Spring for Years.

Ralph Rust, Willis, Mich., writes: "Hood's Sarsaparilla has been a household remedy in our home as long as I can remember. I have taken it in the spring for several years. It has no equal for cleansing the blood and expelling the humors that accumulate during the winter. Being a farmer and exposed to bad weather, my system is often affected, and I often take Hood's Sarsaparilla with good results." Hood's Sarsaparilla is Peculiar to Itself. There is no "just as good." Get it today in usual liquid form or tablets called Sarsatabs.

POULTRY KEEPING PROFITABLE.

Prof. Dryden of O. A. C. Advises Farmers to Increase Flocks.

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis.—"There has been an enormous increase in the production of eggs and poultry in the state in the past two years, but in spite of this the demand has far exceeded the supply, and prices are still as high as ever," said Professor James Dryden of the Oregon Agricultural College in discussing the object of the present tour of the poultry demonstration car sent out over the Southern Pacific lines by the college.

"If the farmers of Oregon would keep, on an average, 100 hens instead of about 50, it would shut out the imports and add $4,000,000 or $5,000,000 a year to the wealth of the state.

"The purpose of the demonstration car is to stimulate a greater production of poultry and eggs. The quickest and best way is to increase the flocks of the farmers rather than to have poultry keepers start large egg farms. The demand cannot be met by the establishment of large, exclusively poultry farms. If the general farmer goes out of the egg producing business there will soon be an egg famine—possibly a serious financial panic.

"Though there are opportunities for profit along special lines in poultry-keeping, the market for specialties is limited, and it would be folly to advise everyone to go into special lines. I am free to confess that we have kept more people out of the poultry business than have gone into it as an exclusive business. I have received great numbers of letters during the past year from all parts of the state as well as from other states, in which the writers stated that they were going into the poultry business on a large scale, and a large majority of them said they knew nothing of the business. Our plain duty was to advise caution. If every one of them had gone into the business as they intended and invested their all in it, it is safe to say that there would have been thousands of dollars lost in every county of the state, and the poultry business would have received a black eye.

"Poultry keeping is not a difficult business unless we make it so. If conducted along sane, common-sense lines, there is profit in it. The two points on which special emphasis is laid in the demonstration car are feeding for eggs and housing. Egg rations are on display, feeding charts show results of experiments, breeding charts show results of breeding for eggs, different grades and qualities of eggs are exhibited, marketing possibilities are demonstrated, and the equipment for successful hatching and brooding of chicks is displayed. The walls of the car are covered with signs and charts containing lessons in practical poultry keeping. A 'knock down' colony house is taken along and set up outside the car at each stop.

"While chickens may be made to do well in different houses, it may be said in favor of the colony system and free range that there is no noted poultry district in the United States where poultry-keeping has been permanently successful, where the colony house system was not followed. The colony house, moreover, was the house used at the Oregon Experiment Station last year for the hens that made the highest egg records ever made in the United States so far as official or authentic record is concerned. The demonstrators on the car explain how those hens were housed and cared for, and answer any questions as to their feeding and treatment."

DRY FARMING ALFALFA.

Prof. Scudder Sees Big Possibilities in Alfalfa Seed.

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis.—The growing of alfalfa on the dry farming lands of Oregon in cultivated rows for the production of seed has been the special dry farming hobby of Prof. H. D. Scudder of the Oregon Agricultural College. He has advocated this plan widely through Eastern Oregon for the past five years, and is beginning to see practical results on a large scale. A prominent wheat farmer at Arlington has planned to put in 160 acres of alfalfa on his dry land, and has asked the agronomy department of the college for special instruction and for the best seed. Another man, one of the largest wheat farmers in Gilliam county, is to put in 1,000 acres of alfalfa this spring. The great number of letters coming to Prof. Scudder from all parts of Eastern and Central Oregon on this subject indicates the first great change for the better in dry farming agriculture there.

Monarch's Fine Library.

The library of Philip the Good of Burgundy, in the fifteenth century, surpassed all other European book collections of the time. It contained nearly 10,000 volumes, all richly illuminated on vellum, with bindings of damask satin and velvet incrusted by jewels, with clasps of gold and gems. Bruges, where the ducal court was held, was filled with literary craftsmen, and certain of their splendid productions are still to be seen in the Belgian royal library.

May Have Home in the Air.

On the analogy of the houseboat, a Manchester inventor has devised a flying machine that can be converted into a two-story cottage and made to serve the uses of a home for the aviator.

Goes to the Club.

Marks—"Does your wife play by ear?" Parks—"Yes, but not by my ear if I can help it."—Boston Transcript.

FENCES INCREASE VALUATION OF FARM LANDS CONSIDERABLY

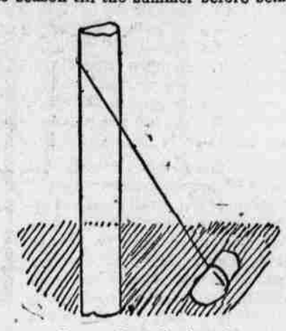
When Well Fenced and Divided Into Convenient Fields and Lots $10 Per Acre Is Added to Value of Property —Nothing but the Very Best of Material Should be Used.

(By H. F. GRINSTEAD.)

Any farm is worth $10 per acre more when it is well fenced and divided into convenient fields and lots. As there is more or less work and expense entailed in getting a good hog-tight fence in place, one should get only the best material, and spend more time in setting and stretching than when the common barbed wire is used.

Woven wire, even of the 26-inch width, exerts several times the strain as that of the three-strand barbed wire, and the corner-posts must be of good size, and well braced.

Posts cut in the winter and allowed to season till the summer before being



Corner Post Anchored.

set will be more satisfactory, but this plan is not always practicable.

We have used posts a rod apart on our farm, but I have learned from experience that that is too far and now I am putting them 12 feet apart.

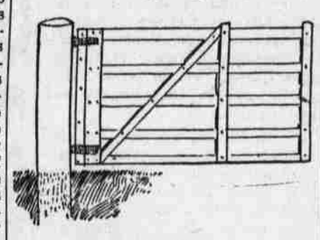
Set the corner or end posts first, then drive the others in line between them by stretching a wire on the ground. This wire must be stretched tight; and in driving do not let the post touch the wire, as it would push it out of line.

The work of "getting ready" is the most important item in making this kind of fence, since a quarter of a mile may be stretched and stapled by two men after everything is in place and the posts set.

Set corner posts at least three feet in the ground, and brace to overcome the direct tension of the wire as well as the tendency to pull up.

Eight or ten feet from the corner posts set the stray post, against which the corner post is to be braced. Cut a big square notch in this post a foot from the ground, to receive the end of the brace, and a similar notch should be cut in the corner post three feet from the ground to receive the other end.

This will throw a large part of the strain on the stray post, but in order to make this more effective, and overcome the tendency to pull upward on



Gate Well Braced.

the corner post, a double strand of smooth No. 10 wire is put around both posts from the top of the stray post to to the bottom of the corner post, or approximately at right angles to the brace, then twisted tight with a short stick.

The brace should not be less than six inches in diameter, and squared at the ends.

There is yet another way of bracing corner posts, to be commended for its simplicity and low cost where timber is scarce. It is best suited for back fences, where there is no passing around the corners.

This is an anchor placed in line with the fence for an end post, but where there is a corner it is midway between, or at an angle of 35 degrees with either line.

A pit two feet deep and a foot wide and four inches long is dug back six feet from the post to be braced. A log or chunk three feet long is buried in the hole, two strands of No. 9 wire tied around the middle of it, then secured to the top of the posts.

When this log or "dead man," as it is called, is covered and well tamped, the wire from it to the post should be twisted till the post leans slightly, then when the wire is stretched the post will give sufficiently to put it back straight.

One may think that this anchor would pull up, but there is no danger if it is put in two feet, and the wall of the pit straight down, or a little

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One may think that this anchor would pull up, but there is no danger if it is put in two feet, and the wall of the pit straight down, or a little wire may be stretched to conform to the surface.

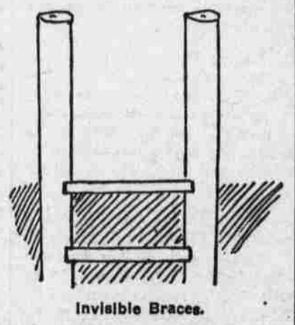
The most important thing in the construction of a fence is having posts well set, for without this it is impossible to stretch heavy woven wire. Never try to stretch more than 40 rods at once, and if this is four-foot wire it will require enormous tension.

A part of the crimp should be drawn out of the wires. Nail to every post, but not to every wire. Staple a part of them to one post, and the alternate ones to the next post.

Make substantial gates, light though strong. Our gates are 1 by 4 lumber, and usually 10 or 11 feet wide. In order to save waste, get 16-foot lumber.

Seven pieces of that length, and one ten will make the gate without any waste. There should also be another piece a foot wide and ten feet long, which may be sawed in two and nailed, one piece on either side where the hinges are bolted on.

The gate may be made 11 feet long and five feet high by cutting the 16-foot lumber this way, the short pieces being used in pairs for the uprights, one piece being sawed into two eight-foot pieces for the diagonal brace. These short braces are better than



Brace and Wire. A, Corner Post; B, Stay Post.

Invisible Braces.

when run the full length of the gate, and the extra pair of uprights keep the gate straight.

Good hinges should be bolted on and bolts used in putting the gate together.

Give Fowls Chaff.

Give the fowls a basketful of that chaff from the bottom of the haymow. They will enjoy looking it over, and to your profit.

ADVANTAGES OF IMPROVED SILO

Farmer Equipped With Modern Receptacle Is Independent of All Kinds of Weather.

A silo saves all the corn you grow in the hill, from the roots to the tassel. It saves the part of the crop that evaporates, dries up and blows away when you shock the corn. It adds 40 per cent. to the value of the crop over the old way of harvesting. When corn is stored in a silo you can feed it at any time.

A silo should be filled at a time when the corn is at its best, and if left in the field longer would lessen its value. You have your corn crop where it can be fed this year, or next, or in three years from now, with no loss by age.

The total cost of filling a silo is only one-half the cost of shucking the corn crop. None of the silage is wasted or refused by the stock—they relish it every day in the year.

A man with a silo is independent of wet and dry weather, poor pasture and late springs. And he will have an abundance of food, succulent feed for the entire year.

Poultry Farms.

Despite the handicap of high-priced grain, it appears that the highly specialized poultry farms are able to stand present conditions fully as well as the individual farms. At any rate, the large producers are likely to study the question more closely, and perhaps they are able to figure out a profit, everything considered, where the farmer is scared by the high cost of production.

Making Hens Lay.

To make them lay keep them comfortable and busy, but don't overfeed. More pullets refuse to lay from being overfed than underfed. Our pullets get two regular feeds a day, a hot mash in the morning, grain for supper, with a scratch at noon.

Stimulate Children?

Ask your doctor how often he prescribes an alcoholic stimulant for children. He will probably say, "Very, very rarely." Ask him how often he prescribes a tonic for them. He will probably answer, "Very, very frequently." Then ask him about Ayer's Sarsaparilla as a strong and safe tonic for the young. Not a drop of alcohol in it.

Always keep a box of Ayer's Pills in the house. Just one pill at bedtime, now and then, will ward off many an attack of biliousness, indigestion, sick-headache. How many years has your doctor known these pills? Ask him all about them.

Made by the J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

It's the most delightful Breakfast Drink you ever tasted

—and the most wholesome and invigorating. You cannot but like its rich "grainy" flavor and spicy aroma. Ask your grocer for

Three G's

(GOLDEN GRAIN GRANULES)

—if he hasn't got it he will get it for you. It's good for you 3 times a day. And remember that there is no substitute for 3 G's.

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES

$2.50 $3.00 $3.50 & $4.00

For MEN, WOMEN and BOYS

W. L. DOUGLAS $4.50 & $5.00

SHOES EQUAL CUSTOM BENCH WORK COSTING $7.00 TO $8.00

Wear W. L. Douglas Shoes. You can save money because they are more economical and satisfactory in style, fit and wear than any other makes. W. L. Douglas name and price stamped on the bottom guarantees full value and protects the wearer against high prices and inferior shoes. Insist upon having the genuine W. L. Douglas shoes. Take No Substitute.

If your dealer cannot supply W. L. Douglas shoes, write W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass., for catalog. Shoes sent everywhere delivery charges prepaid. Fast Color Eyelets used.

Careless.

At the mixed court recently a charge of arson was preferred against a shopkeper whose premises are situated in Woosung road. After evidence had been adduced the accused was discharged, says the North China Daily News. His assistant, who was also before the court, received six weeks' imprisonment for carelessness in connection with the outbreak.

RED CROSS BALL BLUE.

The blue that is all blue. Best for washing because it makes the clothes clear and white, lasts longer than liquid blue and produces better results.

Avoid liquid bluing because it is only a weak solution of blue in an expensive package. RED CROSS BALL BLUE is sold everywhere. Price, 10c. ASK YOUR GROCER.

Peasant Woman In Hard Luck.

A peasant woman of Budapest, Hungary, drew $40 from a savings bank, and, on her way home, bought a tame hare for her children. For safety she tethered the hare with a handkerchief in which she had rolled the notes, but the animal managed to get away—tether and money and all. The poor woman in her despair hanged herself next day.

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

Slight Misunderstanding.

"Bridget, didn't I hear you quarreling with the milkman this morning?" "Sure not. His hired girl's sick, an' I was inquirin' afther her. But he's an impolite divil." "How's that?" "Says I, 'How's your milkmaid?' An' he looked mad an' says, 'That's a thrade secret.'"—Kansas City Journal.

Daily Thought.

Be glad of life because it gives you the chance to love and to work and to play and to look up at the stars."—Mosaic Essays, by Paul Elder.

Credit.

Church Trustee—"Did you occupy your last pulpit with credit?" New Rector—"Entirely. There was never any cash connected with it."—Judge.

FREE ADVICE TO SICK WOMEN

Thousands Have Been Helped By Common Sense Suggestions.

Women suffering from any form of female ills are invited to communicate promptly with the woman's private correspondence department of the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence. A woman can freely talk of her private illness to a woman; thus has been established a confidential correspondence which has extended over many years and which has never been broken. Never have they published a testimonial or used a letter without the written consent of the writer, and never has the Company allowed these confidential letters to get out of their possession, as the hundreds of thousands of them in their files will attest.

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