

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.

Seemed to Awake Memories.

Tommy—Paw, what is these 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.

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

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?"

"Anacosta," answered the policeman 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:

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

TELETYPE: "New Vehicle Now." All makes rebuilt like new, at second-hand prices. Two Smith, Deane, R. Michigan, from \$25 to \$45. Supplies for all makes. Machines rented, \$2 to \$10 monthly. The Typewriter Exchange, 20 Montgomery, San Francisco.

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.'"

FITS. St. Vitus Dance and other spasmodic paroxysms cured by Dr. F. J. Lee's Great Nerve Restorer. Sent for FREE \$2.00 trial bottle and treatment. Dr. F. J. Lee, M. D., 431 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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.

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.

Aerial 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 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.

His Specialty.

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

Proprietor of Quick Lunchroom—

"to make a waiter of him?"

"he's going to make signs."

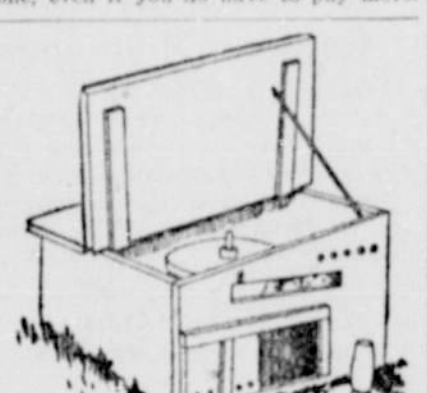
MAPLE AND GARDEN

Pay to Have an Incubator.

Six years ago we purchased a 100-egg incubator and every season it has been set five or six times and have never had one failure nor one bad hatch. The hatches are always in the nineties with the exception of once when we only got seventy-eight chicks. Our hatches are about the same each time each season through. We nearly always have from ninety-two to ninety-six chicks, seldom lower than ninety-three, more often higher than that, and always such strong, lively chicks, almost never a cripple among them—seldom one in 500. Our incubator has got had the advantage of being kept in a cave or cellar, but we have done so well with it that we have purchased another of 120 and one of 240-egg capacity, as we are going into the business more extensively.

We can truthfully say that the incubator is a great time and labor saver and a money maker. It is one of the best investments any farmer or anyone who raises poultry can make. Who would care to go back to the slow way of raising chicks with the sitting hen when it can be done with the incubator so easily and so well? With the hen the season of hatching is soon over with, while with the incubator the early flocks for market can be sold when the market prices are best and the early pullets hatched that will be wanted for fall and winter layers. We do not have to wait on the sitting hen to hatch out a few chickens when we have the incubator to hatch them by the dozens.

A good incubator will pay for itself over, and over the first season of its use. It is indispensable in the poultry business. To all those who contemplate purchasing I would say, don't get one that is too cheap. Get a good one, even if you do have to pay more.



INCUBATOR AND BROODER.

The good ones are the cheapest in the long run. There are some incubators that have to be watched closely to give results, but these are the thin-walled kind that will not hold even temperature. Our incubator does not get any watching after it is once set going. We leave for an all-day visit any time—even at hatching time—and it takes care of itself.

For the amount invested an incubator will make more money than any machine I know of.—Mrs. L. E. Brack.

Handling Manure.

It is pertinent also to here refer to the trials conducted by the Cornell Agricultural Station to demonstrate the losses to stable manure when exposed to leaching and weathering. A pile of manure that contained elements worth \$5.48, after being exposed for five months was worth only \$2.03. Leave manure in piles in the field is an antiquated method that should never be practiced, for the reason that it results in fertilizing the spots where the heaps lie too heavily, giving them fully three times as much of the fertilizing elements as they need, while three times as much ground receives less than it needs, or not enough to make a showing. Where manure is allowed to lie in heaps on a field for a few weeks or a month, it is an impossibility to spread it so as to get an even distribution of organic matter and of the elements of fertility. It is preferable to spread the manure direct from the wagon with a fork, although this is by no means an up-to-date way of handling it. For the most economical results, manure should be hauled direct from the barn as soon as it is made and scattered over the fields by means of a spreader. In this way, and in this way only, can the full value of manure be saved, provided, of course, enough bedding is used in the barn to nicely absorb all the liquid excrement, the plant food of which amounts to nearly one-half of the total in the manure and liquid excrement.

When to Plant Cherries.

About the best time to plant cherry trees is in early fall or very early in spring. It is better to plant in October, even before the leaves fall, stripping the leaves off, than it is late, just before winter sets in. In fact, many trees would do better than they do, were they set early, stripping their leaves, not waiting for the leaves to fall.

Alcohol from Peat.

Alcohol is obtained from peat by treating the fiber with sulphuric acid and fermenting with a special yeast. A ton of dry peat yields forty-three gallons of pure spirit at one-fourth of the cost of potato alcohol.

exercising a Bull.

The accompanying cut furnishes an excellent plan for exercising a bull. A large, strong post is sunk into the ground and securely set. On top of this post is placed an iron plate somewhat similar to that used on the bolster of a sleigh or wagon through which the king bolt passes. A long sweep, evenly balanced, is placed upon the top of this post and pinned by means of a long rod, or, as we might say, king bolt. The sweep is necessarily large at one end and small at the other, which makes it possible to balance with one end comparatively short and the other long. The bull is tied to the rope attached to the further end of the long arm, and in that way can have a large circle to move in. The supporting post should be above the ground high enough to carry the



FOR EXERCISING THE BULL.

sweep above the bull. For a time the bull may attempt to free himself, but if the post and sweep are made properly and securely there will be no danger and he will soon settle down to exercising in a much better manner.

The Value of The Drainage.

The properly placed makes soil dryer in wet weather and more moist in dry weather. This is difficult to understand until we consider the nature of the soil.

Soil in proper condition is porous, something after the manner of a sponge. It will hold water up to a certain point without leaking. Until it becomes thoroughly saturated, it contains air as well as water. Air is warm and air is needed by plants in the process of growth.

The leads the water away quickly in the spring so the air can penetrate the soil and warm it so seeds will germinate and grow quickly. Undrained land, if low, fills with water in the spring to the saturation point and the excess of moisture passes off in vapor through the process of evaporation. It requires a great deal of heat to warm the water sufficiently to cause it to pass off in this way. That heat is lost.

After evaporation has dissipated the moisture and the soil becomes dry enough to work it breaks up in clods, because it has baked down and packed together like mortar. It is almost impossible to prepare a good seed bed in such ground.—Agricultural Epitomist.

Country's Rainfall.

The total rainfall of this country, including snow and that on water areas, was given as 215,000,000,000,000 cubic feet a year. Half or more is evaporated. About one-third flows into the sea. The remaining one-sixth is either consumed or absorbed. Of the 70,000,000,000,000 cubic feet flowing annually into the sea, less than 5 per cent is used for power. It is estimated that 85 to 95 per cent of the volume is wasted in freshets or destructive floods. There are in the United States proper 232 streams navigated for an aggregate of 28,115 miles, and as much more is navigable by improvement.

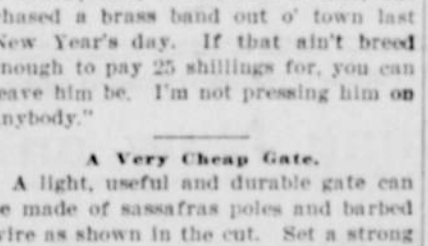
A Breed Worth Paying For.

The calf which an English farmer had taken the summer resident to see surveyed his owner and the stranger with a weary eye. "What breed is your calf?" asked the visitor.

"The critter's father gored a justice of the peace, knocked a book canvasser end over end and lifted a tramp over a fence; and, as for his mother, she chased a brass band out 'o' town last New Year's day. If that ain't breed enough to pay 25 shillings for, you can leave him be. I'm not pressing him on anybody."

A Very Cheap Gate.

A light, useful and durable gate can be made of sassafras poles and barbed wire as shown in the cut. Set a strong



POLE AND WIRE GATE.

post 4 feet in the ground in the middle of the gateway and balance the gate on it. The lower rail is made of two forked sassafras poles securely nailed together so as to work around the post.—W. H. Thompson, in Farm and Home.

Separable Metal Barrels.

An economical retainer in which to ship products such as cement, lime and plaster is described in Popular Mechanics. Its halves are separable and can be nested in a compact form for the return journey. The cost of the barrel is about \$1, which is a little more than twice that of a wooden barrel, but they are claimed to be good for at least fifteen round trips, and the room they occupy when empty cuts down the shipping bill one-half.

Hints for the Farmer.

Lime sweetens the soil as generous deeds sweeten the soul.

Use the hatches on the old rusty cans. At least don't use them for milk or cream.

Sow some peas and oats to help out when hot weather comes. Then put in some fodder corn planted thickly in the row.

ALFALFA IN WESTERN OREGON.

No Other Crop Offers So Many Attractions to the Farmer.

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

If 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 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)

MAPLEINE

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 infertile 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, over-crowding 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 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 soil.

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 sun 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.

Pure Fiction.

Singleton—Have you seen the magazine 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 *Wm. D. Hooper*

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, drowsy and anxiety without reason, trembling of the hands and limbs, with the slightest exertion, heart palpitation, constipation, kidney troubles and a general inability to set 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 balsamwort, and for a two hours; then get one ounce compound essence cardiol, and one ounce tincture calomel compound foot, castanols; mix all together, shake well and take a teaspoonful after each meal and one at retiring.

Offering an Inducement.

"To make it all 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.

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CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SOLD BY ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS

one size only, regular price 50¢ per bottle.

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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 free booklet how to dye, bleach and mix colors. MONROE DRUG COMPANY, Quincy, Illinois.