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GREW MISS CARROLL'S HAIR

AND WE CAN

PROVE IT

Beautiful Hair At Small Cost.

WITHIN the last decade great and rapid strides have been made in Materia Medica. Many diseases that were considered incurable years ago are now cured in a few days, and in many cases prevented altogether. The scientists of late years have been delving for the cause, the foundation, the reason and the starting point of disease, fully realizing that the actual and true cause must be ascertained before the remedy can be located. Hair troubles, like many other diseases, have been wrongly diagnosed and altogether misunderstood. The hair itself is not the thing to be treated, for the reason that it is simply a product of the scalp, and is entirely dependent upon its action. The scalp is the very soil in which the hair is produced, nurtured and grown, and it alone should receive the attention if results are to be expected. It would do no earthly good to cut the stem of a plant with a view of making it grow and become more beautiful—the soil in which the plant grows must be attended to. Therefore, the scalp in which the hair grows must receive the attention if you wish to expect it to grow and become more beautiful.

Loss of hair is caused by the scalp drying up, or losing its supply of moisture or nutriment, and when baldness occurs the scalp has simply lost all of its nourishment, giving nothing for the hair to feed upon (a plant or even a tree would die under similar conditions).

The natural and logical thing to do in either case is, to feed and replenish the soil or scalp as the case may be, and your crop will grow and multiply as nature intended should.

Dr. Knowlton's DANDERINE

The only remedy for the hair ever discovered that is identical with the natural hair foods or liquids of the scalp. It feeds and nourishes the hair and does all the work originally carried on by the natural nutrients or life-giving juices generated by the scalp itself. It penetrates the pores of the scalp quickly and the hair shows the effects of its wonderfully exhilarating and life-sustaining qualities.

One twenty-five-cent bottle is enough to convince you of its great worth as a hair growing and hair beautifying remedy—try it and see for yourself. Now on sale at every drug and toilet store in the land. Free sizes, 25c, 50c and \$1.00.

FREE To show how quickly Danderine acts we will send a large sample free by return mail to any one who sends this advertisement to the Knowlton Danderine Co., Chicago, with their name and address and 10 cents in silver or stamps to pay postage.



MISS J. CARROLL
2807 Irving Ave., Chicago

GROWING ORANGES IN FLORIDA

GOLDEN APPLES OF HESPERIDES

Most Beautiful of Fruit Trees, and Lives Three Hundred Years

The business of orange-growing is peculiarly attractive. The tree itself is very beautiful in its dress of perennial glossy green. It is very productive of golden fruit, which after maturity can remain upon the tree for a long period, and still be in a condition to bear transportation to distant markets. It is so easily handled and so profitable that its cultivation naturally attracted the attention of many whom the mildness of the climate alone would not have induced to become residents of Florida, writes Nixon Waterman in the Boston Transcript. Groves, large and small, were planted throughout the peninsula and seemed to promise good returns, if not wealth, in a few years.

It is generally thought that the orange is not a native of this country, but was brought to Florida by the early Spanish colonists. The orange is a native of Asia and the East Indies, as well of Florida. It was not known in Europe till about the 15th century, and it is hardly possible that the Spaniards, who cultivated it very differently up to the sixteenth century, brought it here very soon after their discovery of Florida in 1512. The fact that the early Spanish visitors here left no account of this fruit argues little, since they gave little account of anything they saw or undertook, beyond general expressions. The first elaborated sketches of Florida were given by the Bartolome, father and son, nearly a century and a half ago. There is much evidence that goes to prove that the orange is indigenous to the son of Florida.

10,000 on a Single Tree. The orange is the longest lived fruit tree known to this country. It is reported to have attained the age of three hundred years, and has been known to flourish and bear fruit for more than a hundred years. It is said that no other fruit tree will maintain itself and produce fruit so long under neglect and rough treatment. It comes into bearing about the third year from the budding, and by the fifth year produces a good crop under favorable circumstances, though the yield is increased by age and bettered conditions. The early growth of the orange tree is rapid, and by its tenth year it has grown

more than it will in the next fifty, so far as breadth and height is concerned, but it is age that multiplies its fruit stems. It is said on fair authority that 10,000 oranges have been produced on a tree at a single crop. It is a matter of undisputed record that 8,000 have been grown on a single tree. These figures are for the exceptional matured trees, the ordinary tree's product being very much less. The tree itself is of handsome form, seldom over 20 feet in height, with a breadth of 12 or 15 feet across the branches or top, which is usually conical in form and not unlike the well-trained dwarf pear trees in general outline.

Cultivation Is Easy.

A great consideration in favor of the orange over most fruit trees is the tenacity with which the fruit clings to the trees after it is fully ripe. The fruit when fully matured remains fresh and sound upon the tree for several months, while the winds and storms but gradually shake it off when it may still be kept for many weeks, though, of course, with a slow deterioration in size and a loss in juiciness and fine flavor.

The orange is not only prolific, but is likewise a steady bearer. It puts forth blossoms during the last half of winter and the first half of spring. The peach, plum, cherry, quince, apple and pear bloom promptly and fully, not holding in flower more than 10 days, and their fruit progressing in growth uniformly, while the orange tree may hold in February, blossoms, green fruit and the matured and golden product. These advantages, in connection with its longevity, make it one of the most profitable and least expensive fruits grown in America. The ground needs only to be cleared of trees and underbrush to start an orange orchard, thought of course better results are obtained when the ground is thoroughly prepared and well cultivated. The wild orange tree is budded or grafted with the sweet varieties, and then with a minimum amount of care, nature does the rest. Were it not for the frost—the terrible, murderous frost!—that in a single hour in the night can destroy the growth and beauty of years of effort, Florida would ere this have become one vast orange grove. It is the fear of frost that keeps the people from planting orange groves of large proportions.

Grape Fruit Profitable.

While the great damage to the orange industry by the frost was a severe blow to Florida, it has served to turn the attention of her farmers to the growing of other fruits and vegetables and the large trade already established with the northern market assures the state a prosperous future even without orange culture, which bids fair to regain and supersede its former proportions. With the restoration of the orange there is now a tendency to expand the cultivation of

the grape-fruit, botanically called the pomelo, which has become popularized in the north, during recent years, although previously regarded only as an ornamental prodigy of the citrus family.

The area of orange culture has also been extended northward in the state by the introduction of hardier species budded upon the trifoliata, a hardy but inedible species from Japan, while the extension of the railway facilities into the more southern portions of the peninsula has carried this industry into a much larger, and to some extent safer, portion of the state so far as danger from cold is concerned. The growth of the orange growing industry was pretty steady from the year 1884-5 when 600,000 boxes were marketed, to 1894-5, when 6,000,000 boxes were sold. The freeze cut the next year's output to 75,000 boxes, but since then the output has gradually increased toward normal conditions.

The Development of Manchuria.

Consul General W. D. Straight, of Mukden, writes that the commissioner of customs at Mukden, in a recent report to the viceroy, calls his excellency's attention to the fact that in their freight tariff the Japanese railway authorities discriminate against the Chinese port of Newchwang in favor of Dainy. In order to create healthy competition in the carrying trade, the commissioner recommends the following:

(1) The imperial railways of North China be extended from Hsinmintun to Fakumen, a distance of 160 li (53 miles), and later continued north to Taitshihar, the capital of Heilungchiang province, thus affording winter transport to Chingwantao or some other ice-free Chinese port to be hereafter established for the grain produced in the West Liao region. It will otherwise be necessary to store this produce in Fakumen, Tungchiangtzu, or Hsinmintun for shipment to Newchwang when the river opens in the spring, or to haul the grain to Tieling or some other point on the railway, whence it would probably be exported through Dainy.

(2) The Liao river be conserved and that a company be organized to operate light draft river steamers.

(3) The repair of the cart roads between Fakumen and San Mien Chuan (on the Liao), Tieling and Mafangkou, and Changtu and Tungchiangtzu. Post roads such as have been constructed in Chi-li province are suggested as models, there being no necessity for attempting elaborate road building in this region.

The viceroy has referred the recommendations to the various departments of the provincial administration and requested them to report on the means by which they may best be carried into effect. An official has already been dispatched to Japan to study river conservancy.

THE TIMBER SUPPLY.

Three Times as Much Timber Used Each Year as the Forest Grows.

Every person in the United States is using over six times as much wood as he would use if he were in Europe. The country as a whole consumes every year between three and four times more wood than all of the forests of the United States grow in the meantime. The average acre of forest lays up a store of only 10 cubic feet, where as it ought to be laying up at least 30 cubic feet in order to furnish the products taken out of it. Since 1880 more than 700,000,000,000 feet of timber have been cut for lumber alone, including 80,000,000,000 feet of coniferous timber in excess of the total coniferous in 1880.

These are some of the remarkable statements made in circular 97 of the statements made in circular 97 of the forest service, which deals with the timber supply of the United States and reviews the stumpage estimates made by all the important authorities. A study of the circular must lead directly to the conclusion that the rate at which forest products in the United States have been and are consumed is far too lavish, and that only one result can follow unless steps are promptly taken to prevent waste in use and to increase the growth rate of every acre of forest in the United States. This result is a timber famine. This country is today in the same position with regard to forest resources as was Germany 150 years ago. During this period of 150 years such German states as Saxony and Prussia, particularly the latter, have applied a policy of government control and regulation which has immensely increased the productivity of their forests. The same policy will achieve even better results in the United States, because we have the advantage of all the lessons which Europe has learned and paid for in the course of a century of theory and practice.

Lest it might be assumed that the rapid and gaining depletion of American forest resources is sufficiently accounted for by the increase of population, it is pointed out in the circular that the increase in population since 1880 is barely more than half the increase in lumber cut in the same period. Two areas supplying timber have already reached and passed their maximum production—the northeastern states in 1870 and the lake states in 1890. Today the southern states, which cut yellow pine, amounting to one-third the total annual lumber cut of the country are undoubtedly near their maximum. The Pacific States will soon take the ascendancy. The state of Washington within a few years has come to the front and now ranks first of all individual states in volume of cut.

At present but one-fifth of the total forest area of the United States is embraced in national forests. The remaining four-fifths have already passed or are mostly likely to pass into private hands. The average age of the trees felled for lumber this year is not less than 150 years. In other words, if he is to secure a second crop of trees of the same size, the lumberman or private forest owner must wait, say, at least one hundred years for the second crop to grow. As a rule, such long-time investments as this waiting would involve do not commend themselves to business men who are accustomed to quick returns. But the states and the nation can look much farther ahead. The larger, then, the area of national and state control over woodlands, the greater is the likelihood that the forests of the country will be kept permanently productive.

LANDS NOT SUBJECT TO TAXATION.

Those Allotted to Indians On Siletz Reservation Are Exempt.

In an opinion given by Attorney General Crawford on the request of Assessor J. H. Lutz, of Lincoln county, it was set forth that the land allotted to the Indians on the Siletz reservation are not subject to taxation.

"The lands allotted Indians on the Siletz reservation," says the opinion,

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The only balsam that heals without a scar. 50c, 75c, \$1.00 and \$2.00 sizes. Accept no substitute.
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Grippe or Influenza, whichever you like to call it, is one of the most weakening diseases known.

Scott's Emulsion, which is Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites in easily digested form, is the greatest strength-builder known to medical science.

It is so easily digested that it sinks into the system, making new blood and new fat, and strengthening nerves and muscles.

Use **Scott's Emulsion** after Influenza.

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J. N. SHANTZ.

Court st., Salem.

"were selected under the act of congress of 1887, Sec. 5, which says in substance that the lands thus allotted are held in trust by the government or a period of 25 years.

"The property would not therefore belong to the Indian until the 25 years had elapsed and as no United States land can be taxed under the laws of Oregon the lands in question are not taxable."

Stop Grumbling.

If you suffer from Rheumatism or pains, for Ballard's Snow Liniment will bring quick relief. It is a sure cure for Sprains, Rheumatism, Contracted Muscles and all pains—and within the reach of all. Price 25c, 50c, \$1.00. C. R. Smith, Teneba, Tex., writes: "I have used Ballard's Snow Liniment in my family for years and have found it a fine remedy for all pains and aches. I recommend it for pains in the chest." Sold by D. J. Fry.

Value of the Thumb.

"Solomon says thumbs up," because the thumb is said to be worth fully one-third the entire value of the hand. The different fingers are far from having all the same value before the eyes of the law. Much the most important among them is the thumb, for without it the hand no longer is a pincers but merely a claw. The French court allows in damages 15 to 35 per cent value for the right and 10 to 15 per cent for the left thumb. The Austrian schedule gives from 15 per cent for the left to 35 per cent for the right. In Germany 20 to 28 per cent, and even as high as 33.3 per cent, has been awarded. The percentage is based on 100 as the total value of the hand, industriously speaking, before the accident.

The Life Insurance

Muddle has started the public to thinking. The wonderful success that has met Ballard's Horehound Syrup in its crusade on Coughs, Influenza, Bronchitis and all Pulmonary troubles—has started the public to thinking of this wonderful preparation. They are all using it. Join the procession and down with sickness. Price 25c, 50c and \$1.00. Sold by D. J. Fry.

NOTICE.

The extra cars heretofore leaving State and Commercial streets at 11:10 p. m. for the asylum and returning to State and Commercial streets and making the run to the penitentiary at 11:30 p. m. will be discontinued from and after May 1, by reason of the fact that the service has been found to be unprofitable in the extreme, and from the further fact that the late trains from Portland now arrive in ample time for the accommodation of passengers by the regular runs on each line. Portland General Electric Company by **ROLLIN K. PAGE,** Local Manager.

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