

Are You Troubled?

Those who suffer with distress after eating, loss of appetite, biliousness, nausea, flatulence, and other derangements of the digestive organs, should use the best means to get the stomach well and strong. Probably no other remedy will restore you to health so surely and so naturally as

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Beecham's Pills immediately relieve acute dyspepsia, and are equally beneficial in chronic cases of indigestion and stomach weakness. They gently stimulate the digestive organs and have a wholesome effect upon the liver and bowels, cleansing and toning the entire digestive tract. Beecham's Pills relieve the weakened organs, establish healthy conditions, improve the general health, create appetite and

Strengthen the Digestion

In boxes with full directions, 10c. and 25c.

TALKS ON GRAIN

AND CHICKENS

Dryden Advises to Feed Grain and Not Sell.

(By Prof. James Dryden.)

The prices of poultry and eggs follow closely the trend of wheat prices and of corn prices, the two staple poultry foods in the United States. The tendency is for poultry-keepers to curtail the flock of poultry when prices of food are high, and to increase the flock when the prices of food are low. When the grain prices rise more poultry are sent to market, and later on there is a scarcity of both poultry and eggs.

The question for the poultryman and the farmer to consider in this connection is, at what prices of grain does it pay the farmer to market the grain rather than feed it to the poultry, for the business of the farmer is to get the most out of the soil, whether it be in raw or concentrated products. It is a fine point to determine just where the profit in feeding poultry as well as other livestock disappears in the upward tendency of the price of grain; in other words, at what point is there a parting of the ways between a profit and a loss.

The general tendency among farmers is to sell the grain, rather than feed it, long before the parting of the ways has been reached, and it is a knowledge of this fact that assures the skillful and persistent feeder of a profit. The parting of the ways comes very soon to the majority of feeders. One man may be telling the exact truth when he says that he can make no profit in feeding 75-cent wheat, and another may be equally truthful when he says he can make a profit in feeding \$1 wheat. The difference in the two men is a difference in skill in feeding. With good stock and good care the skillful feeder will make a profit in feeding high priced grain, but no one can make a profit with poor stock and poor care at any price for grain.

The price of wheat is higher now than it has been for probable 10 or 15 years, and it is frequently said that it is too high to feed to chickens, and with that notion, mistaken or not, a good many farmers are sending their chickens to market.

Two or three things should be considered in this connection. First, the prices of poultry and eggs will rise if many chickens are marketed, and the farmer who keeps his chickens will make as much profit as he did when the price of wheat was low. That is, the price of poultry products will adjust itself to the prices of grain. Second, how much does it really cost to feed a hen for a year? Does any one know?

In experiments made by the writer, covering several years, in which every ounce of food was weighed, six pens of Leghorn hens consumed during the year 564 pounds of wheat, 296 pounds corn, 203 pounds oat, 112 pounds bran and short and 235 pounds skim milk, in addition to some animal food. The cost of the total food per fowl for the year varied in different pens from 61 cents to 78 cents, and averaged 66 cents. The wheat was charged at 1 cent a pound, corn at 1 1/4, oats at a cent, skim milk at one-fifth of a cent and bran and shorts at three-fifths of a cent. The animal food cost from 5 to 6 cents per fowl. The wheat constituted nearly a half of the total cost.

The hens laid an average of 144 eggs per fowl, valued at \$1.68 at local prices for eggs. The prices were from 10 cents to 25 cents per dozen, much lower than the prices in Oregon at the present time. If wheat had been worth say 90 cents and had been charged for at that rate, and bran at 1 cent a pound, the cost per fowl would have been about 16 cents more, or 80 cents instead of 66 cents. But eggs are also higher in price than they were then.

Taking the monthly egg yield of the six pens of Leghorns and computing the value of the eggs laid each month at the average wholesale price of eggs in Portland during the past two years, the result would be as follows:

Month	Eggs		Value
	Laid	Price	
November	40	35	\$1.17
December	122	35	3.00
January	243	26	4.40
February	288	25	4.90
March	336	20	5.60
April	499	20	8.30
May	428	18	6.33
June	397	20	6.62
July	384	20	6.40
August	393	25	8.20
September	221	25	4.60
October	97	30	2.40

\$61.92

In place of eggs worth \$1.68 per fowl, if their value be computed at present prices in Portland they would be worth \$2.58 per fowl. In other words, on the basis of present prices, food costing 80 cents when fed to hens produces eggs worth \$2.58. This is a pretty good margin of profit in feeding 90 cent wheat.

It may be said that the average flock of hens does not lay 144 eggs per fowl. That is true. It is also true that 144 eggs per fowl is not phenomenal. The right kind of hens properly attended should average 150 and well-bred hens considerably more. The average farm flock will not average 125, probably not 100.

In these experiments all the food eaten was paid for at market prices and the cost averaged only 66 cents per hen. The cost would have been only 80 cents if the wheat had cost 90 cents a bushel. The farmer, however, who keeps 50 or 100 hens can do better than that, for on the average farm that number of hens may be kept largely on the waste products or by-products of the farm. The will find the animal food in the fields in the shape of bugs, grass-hoppers, worms, etc., and there will usually be skim milk of butter-milk. There need, therefore, be no cost for animal food, resulting in a saving of 8 to 10 cents per fowl. The clover or grass they eat will have little marketable value. The destruction of grasshoppers in the clover and grain the larger breeds bring more than will, where these insects are bad, offset a large part of the annual cost of food for the fowls in better crops.

In experiments with larger breeds the cost of feeding was greater. The cost of feeding Plymouth Rocks averaged \$1.15 per fowl and of Wyandottes \$1. This extra cost is largely offset when the fowls are marketed, by an incision into the stone with the small breeds.

O. A. C. Corvallis, Oregon, Sept. 29, 1908.

DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the famous little liver pills. Sold by all druggists.

TAKING OF THE WATERS OF CARLSBAD

Rise here early any morning and you will see a strange sight. The little towns, lying so peacefully in a fold of the Bavarian Alps, still seem half asleep as it glistens in the clear, clean light of the August morning. But not so the people. They are already assembled in their thousands. They have descended from the high, roccoco villas which surround the town into the long street which runs in front of the temples—the largest of which is long classic building precisely after the model of the ancient Greeks—rise the holy springs, hot and angry from the ground, the object of all these assemblages.

Maiden ministrants flit to and fro, filling the glasses of the pilgrims. And what pilgrims! From every race and class—from far-off America and distant Poland—the Russian Jew in his long gabardine-like cloak, and the Austrian officer with his wonderful waist—the wealthy millionaire rubbing shoulders with the poor peasant—the prince and the pauper side by side, all joined by one eager, passionate desire—the desire for life. As they walk and gossip or lean against the pillars of the temple they suck the sacred fluid into their mouths through long tubes resting in the glasses.

Beyond the temples walk the early promenaders. There you see men and women plodding along in a steady line—men who have not before seen the sun rise for a decade, and women who during the rest of the year telescope breakfast into lunch in some modern capital.

Here rich and poor, simple and splendid, are linked by one common fear. Truly was it said, "Death is the great equalizer." For the very hint of his coming has brought all men to one common level.

Observe and you will see strange contrasts. There is some poor man with death on his face who has spent half his fortune to come to the waters. There is the common rich glutton, with reddish nose and mottled face, steadily tramping out his sins in this morning round. There is some priest who has come from distant Ireland to save his life.

There is the gay lady who will bear this three weeks' torture to get back to her delights.

Dozens of languages assail your ear. Fragments of gossip and scandal flit toward you; for at the Austrian baths people love scandal with all the zest of idleness, though even the scandal has the thin tone of the cloister, like an echo from a happier, merrier world. It is the sorry talk of old dogs who have had their day—it is the munching of a remaining biscuit with empty, toothless gums.—Correspondence of London Chronicle.

Why Colds Are Dangerous.

Because you have contracted ordinary colds and recovered from them without treatment of any kind, do not for a moment imagine that colds are not dangerous. Everyone knows that pneumonia and chronic catarrh have their origin in a common cold. Consumption is not caused by a cold, but the cold prepares the system for the reception and development of the germs that would not otherwise have found lodgment. It is the same with all infectious diseases. Diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles and whooping cough are much more likely to be contracted when the child has a cold. You will see from this that more real danger lurks in a cold than in any other of the common ailments. The easiest and quickest way to cure a cold is to take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. The many remarkable cures effected by this preparation have made it a staple article of trade over a large part of the world. For sale at Dr. Stone's drug store.

SMILES...

This paper declines to help impose upon the taxpayers a tuberculosis asylum, colony, congress, conference or any form of agitation or graft to advertise that we are a nation of one-lungers.

A Healthy Family.

"Our whole family has enjoyed good health since we began using Dr. King's New Life Pills, three years ago," says L. A. Bartlet, of Rural Route 1, Guilford, Maine. They cleanse and tone the system in a gentle way that does you good. 25c at J. C. Perry's drug store.



A Smile All the While

is the expression of enjoyment of those only in good health. You have never seen an ailing person smile the smile that means a smile.

Ghirardelli's Cocoa

builds up the tissues of brain and body and aids the young and old in the enjoyment of real health, besides it pleases and delights the palate.

30 cups of a delicious drink
25c.

Ask the grocer.

COOPER ST.

The hard part about an easy job is the getting thereof.

Pains in the back and side may come from the kidneys or liver. Lane's Family Medicine the tonic-cathartic, and a great kidney and liver remedy, will give relief.

The flower of the family is never the blooming idiot.

When you need a cough cure you need one that will cure your cough. Kemp's Balsam, the best cough cure, will do it. All druggists sell it for 25 cents.

Hon. Samuel Friendly, member of the State University Board of Regents, is planning an elaborate banquet for the faculty squad and the alumni team for the evening of the day of the football game between them.

Would Mortgage the Farm. A farmer on Rural Route 2, Empire Ga., W. A. Floyd by name, says: "Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured the two worst sores I ever saw, one on my hand and one of my leg. It is worth more than its weight in gold. I would not be without it if I had to mortgage the farm to get it." Only 25c at J. C. Perry's drug store.

Lane county Republicans have arranged for three big rallies. Efforts will be made to get Senator Borah, of Idaho; Senator Fulton and W. H. Thompson, of Seattle, each to address a meeting.

Slightly Colder With Snow. When you see that kind of a weather forecast you know that rheumatism weather is at hand. Get ready for it now by getting a bottle of Ballard's Snow Liniment. Finest thing made for rheumatism, chilblains, frost bite, sore and stiff joints and muscles, all aches and pains. 25c, 50c and \$1.00 a bottle. Sold by all dealers.

Buy a MONARCH

Malleable Range

It Pays for Itself

BUYING a Monarch Range is like investing a little money at such splendid interest that it pays back the principal in a year or so, and then for unlimited years brings a return of from 25 to 50 per cent.

BECAUSE---

A Monarch requires but little more than one-half the fuel burned up by a "steel range" of the common type. Moreover, it does away with the usual repair bills—saves much time—eliminates the hard part of kitchen work—and in addition does its work so WELL that it satisfies as no other can.



YOU DON'T HAVE TO TAKE OUR WORD FOR THESE THINGS

Investigate for yourself the way the Monarch is built. Let us show you how the Malleable Iron and heavy steel plates are riveted together, making air-tight joint without the use of STOVE PUTTY. See the brightly polished top and body, which will retain their fine appearance forever without the use of stove blacking. Also notice the duplex draft and other exclusive features. These things PROVE our statements.



STEEL RANGES BUILT IN THE ORDINARY WAY ARE WASTEFUL—EXTRAVAGANT

They are not made in the right way nor even of the right kind of material. It is not wise to buy one, nor even to continue using one, though you may have had it only a few years. Its seams have already opened up—the stove bolts worked loose, the putty has fallen out and these "alleaks" into the flues and firebox cause a waste of fuel every year equal to a large part of the cost of a Monarch.

WADE, PEARCE & Co.

Salem,

Oregon

A Personal Word to Intending Range Buyers

In ranges as well as other lines, few aim to handle the best to be had. Our many years' experience in the range business has acquainted us with all makes of ranges and we know that the Monarch is the one and only range that could justify the above claim.

YE LIBERTY

FIRST CLASS ATTRACTION

The "Ye Liberty" continues to give refined and first-class shows. The only place in the city to see Pictures That Talk, Sing and Dance. Illustrated songs full of melody; animated pictures that do not hurt your eyes.

Our house is thoroughly ventilated, equipped with comfortable seats and ample entrances and exits.

Change program every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Souvenir Matinees Every Saturday for Ladies and Children

ADMISSION 10 CENTS

SEATS FREE