

SHUNS WATER SIXTY YEARS, THEN BATHES

OREGON'S "ORIGINAL UNWASHED" BREAKS LIFETIME HABIT.

FIGHTS HARD AGAINST IT

Burly Asylum Attendants Force Woodsman Into Tub After Unprecedented Period of Total Abstinence from Aqua Pura.

Portland, Ore.—After battling valiantly for three hours with four burly men, Jake Fox, Oregon's "original unwashed," who for more than 63 years has shunned water as though it were some poisonous fluid to touch which meant instant death, is unwashed no longer. To his great indignation, aged Jake has been forced to bathe.

For 60 years of more Jake Fox, erstwhile trader, trapper and wagon-maker, dwelt in peace on the sunny banks of the Calapoia river at Albany, Ore. Although he lived upon the very banks of the stream, Fox had no use for the contents of the brook, and declared an effectual boycott on aqua pura, both as to external and internal application.

Jake's abode was a little cabin in an isolated spot near the edge of the village, and he was on object of terror to the youngsters who used to pass that way and of disgust to the more cleanly neighbors thereabouts. Many ineffectual attempts were made by the good people of the town to prevail upon Jake, but he would have none of it, and turned a deaf ear upon their pleadings.

Dressed in buckskin, even in the latter days of his residence in the town, which he had seen grow from a crossroads to a thriving little city, old Jake Fox made a peculiar figure as he passed along the streets. Surprised tourists stared at him in amazement as he stalked by, and many attempts were made to secure his photograph. Their attempts were unsuccessful, however, as were those of the townspeople in their effort to get him to bathe.

At all attempts Fox would draw himself up to the full height of six feet three inches and with a scowl of disapproval utter imprecations and stalk away. This whim did not last so long as did his anti-water crusade, for during the last few years of his life he was prevailed upon by a friend to sit for a photograph.

He went to the artist's studio and had the negative taken. The photographer printed two of the pictures, and, putting one carefully away, showed the other to Jake. With a

cry of rage the old trapper, who by this time had repented his move, seized upon the bit of pastboard and tore it to shreds, then he shattered the photographer's plate. He did not, however, know of the remaining print, which is the only existing picture of him to-day.

It was sad when the lonely Fox began showing unmistakable signs that he was gradually losing his mind. The authorities decided that he must be taken care of, as they feared that in



Jake Was Bathed After a Three-Hour Struggle.

his disordered brain he might revive the old days of Indian fights and some night slay forth armed to the teeth and do his neighbors damage. He was adjudged insane and sent to the asylum at Salem. Here it was that his superstition of years—his horror of water—was to be broken.

When he arrived at the institution the attendants looked at him in dismay. They had seen dirty mortals, but never one who could equal this.

They rushed him to the bathroom, and here, after three hours of the hardest struggle they had ever experienced, Jake Fox was bathed. The old man was heart-broken, and the same battle is experienced once a week, which, under the rules of the institution, is the interval for the bath of each patient, and there seems little hope that during his life he will give up and submissively take a plunge of his own accord.

WOMAN LIVES LIKE AN APE IN SWISS FORESTS

Widow of Rich Merchant Wanders for Seven Years in Woods and is Finally Captured.

Geneva, Switzerland.—Scientists are greatly interested in a woman who has reverted to the habits of the highest apes, who in seven years of soli-



She Swung Herself from One Branch to Another.

tary wandering in lonely mountains has forgotten the civilizing influences into which she was born and has regained to superacute sense of hearing and the tree-climbing power which prehistoric man possessed.

This woman is the widow of a

French Cut for Lock at Bas Obispo.



View of work on the Panama canal showing steam shovels and dirt trains in action.

PROPER WAY TO WASH LACE.

Much Care Needed Lest Delicate Fabric Be Injured.

It is advisable, before washing colored silk of any description, to soak it for a time in cold water, with a little salt in it. This will prevent the color from running.

Wring—or, rather, squeeze—it out of this, and wash it exactly the same way as white silk, using tepid water and only working it in a lather, not rubbing it with the soap.

Do it as quickly as possible, as, if inclined to run, the colors will be more likely to do so in the water for any length of time. For colored silks add a little ammonia to the rinsing water in order to fix the color.

When ironing colored silk, spread a piece of clean cloth over the ironing sheet, so that if the color runs it will not mark it.

When black lace becomes shabby and begins to lose its color, becoming either brown or green-black, it will be much improved if washed in the following manner: First brush it well. If spotted or stained, wash it in a little tea, with a slight lather of soap, and rinse in clear tea.

It may then be washed. If you only wish to stiffen it, let it soak for half an hour in the following solution: To a dessertspoonful of gum arabic and a pint of boiling water. Simmer slowly over the fire until the gum is dissolved and then add a good black color. Strain it through muslin and use. If it is silk lace, add methylated spirit in the proportions of two teaspoonfuls to half a pint of the above solution. Black lace must never be touched with the bare iron.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Put a few drops of ammonia on a rag to rub finger-marks from looking-glasses or windows.

Ether is excellent for removing grease, but an easy way is to soak the article in cold water, to which has been added a little borax.

When stewing fruit never use a metal spoon; a wooden spoon is best, and those with short handles are most convenient for such substances.

Patent-leather shoes should be cleaned with milk, or a little sweet oil may be rubbed into them. The soles and heels of such shoes are, of course, to be cleaned with blacking.

Clothes-plugs boiled a few moments and quickly dried, once or twice a month, become more flexible and durable. Clothes-lines will last longer and keep in better order if occasionally treated in the same way.

When loaves are baked in too hot an oven and the outside crust gets too brown, do not attempt to cut it off, but as soon as the bread is cold rub it over with a coarse tin grater and remove all the dark-brown crust.

A black leather traveling bag can always be kept in capital condition by mixing one tablespoonful of sweet oil with two tablespoonfuls of milk and rubbing this well into the bag. After it has thoroughly dried it should be polished with a chamouis leather.

In cleaning the brass around the keyhole it is almost impossible not to soil the surrounding wood. Get a piece of cardboard about four inches square, cut a hole in it the shape of the brass and put it over the keyhole when cleaning, and the wood will not be touched.

To Make a Closet.

To improvise a closet put up a long board shelf on iron brackets. Swing a pole or stick under it, attached by wire to the board. On the pole put wire hangers which will slide conveniently along. Clothing hooks may be secured into the board. As for curtains, do not box-plait them in, but put only a box-plait or a plain ruffle around the top and hang the curtains by small brass rings upon wires placed underneath the edge of the board and kept there by screw eyes at the corners and where the curtains part.

Muslin-covered dressing tables made from boxes should have the draperies similarly hung. For these the box plaiting should be attached to the muslin cover of the top. Two of these should be made, since the top will need laundering far oftener than the draperies.

For a closet like the one described two boards may be put up, forming a shelf, under the curtains for hats and sewing.

Rye Bread Recipe.

Scald one cup milk and add to it one cup boiling water. Cool in lukewarm, then add a half cake compressed yeast dissolved in two tablespoonfuls cold water. Add a half teaspoonful salt, then rye flour to make a rather stiff batter. Beat thoroughly, cover and set out of a draught for three hours. Now add more rye flour until you have a dough stiff enough to knead. Knead and pound for ten minutes, shape into loaves and put into greased pans. Cover and let the bread rise until very light; this will take about an hour and a half—brush over with milk or melted butter and bake in a moderate oven for one hour.

Creole Kisses.

Beat together one pound of confectioner's sugar and the whites of six eggs for 15 minutes. Add one teaspoonful of cream of tartar, then beat some more, not stopping until the mixture will stand alone. Now add one teaspoonful of vanilla and one cupful of chopped nuts of any kind and bake in a thin layer. When baked cut into narrow strips and roll them, still hot, over small sticks.

Deviled Chestnuts.

Put one pound large shelled chestnuts into a saucepan of salted water and parboil. Drain, plunge into cold water, then remove the skins. Dry between towels, then put into a frying pan with a little olive oil or butter and toss and shake over the fire until a gold color. Sprinkle with salt, mixed with a little cayenne and serve hot or cold.

Ragout of Sardines.

Drain sardines, remove the backbone and separate in pieces. Lay in the blazer, with a little lemon juice or sherry to moisten. Sprinkle with paprika and as soon as salted.



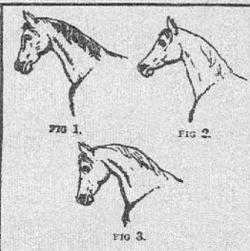
LIVE STOCK

POINTS ON BUYING A HORSE.

What to Have in Mind When Selecting a New Animal.

Too many people buy horses without considering the purpose for which they are to be used. They think a horse is a horse the world round and that there is but little difference except in size and weight. Experience and observation has taught me that the slope of the shoulder has more to do with the horse's ability than disposition or other points.

The horse with the shoulder such as



Different Types of Horses.

shown in Fig. 1, which is almost perpendicular, will be able to pull a heavy load without injuring his shoulders. The collar will not work up and choke him and his shoulders will stand up under heavy work. A horse with shoulders like Fig. 2 will stand ordinary work and drive well, but a horse with very sloping shoulders like Fig. 3 is suitable only for use as a saddle horse. Such a shoulder usually goes with a short coupling and well sprung ribs, which are characteristic of a good saddle, says Farm and Home.

A horse with very sloping shoulders cannot be worked at heavy drafting without a specially designed collar or it will work up on his neck and choke him, if it doesn't make his shoulders sore.

SPRAYING AND DIPPING CATTLE.

Latter Process the Only Method Where Many Cattle Have to be Treated.

In South Africa is a disease very similar to Texas fever but the result of a different germ. It is, however, spread in the same manner as is Texas fever, by means of the tick. The stockmen, therefore, are fighting the ticks, and various methods are being used in this warfare. One of these is the dipping of the cattle, as in this country, and another method is the spraying of the cattle. In this spraying, kerosene is used, and it is sometimes added arsenic, to make the effect of the spraying more pronounced. Kerosene mixed with water is said to be harmless to the skin of the cattle and to cost only about four cents per head. The cost of dipping is not much more, but the cost of the dipping plant is considerable. This is the claim of the men that practice the spraying and believe in it. The men that hold to the dipping as the most effective means state their side of the argument thus:

Spraying requires five times as much time as does dipping. On a small farm spraying may be the cheaper, but on a large ranch where a thousand cattle must be treated, the matter of time is a great one. It requires as long to spray 200 cattle as it would require to dip a thousand. Dipping destroys the ticks much more effectively than does spraying. For this reason the dipping arrangement has displaced the spraying apparatus on nearly all cattle ranches that carry large numbers of cattle.

LIVESTOCK NOTES.

The best medicine you can give a sick hog is to stop feeding till he shows some signs that he wants something to eat.

The end in view in keeping sheep is profit, and the question is how best to conduct the business to obtain a profit from the growing of wool or mutton.

Keep the best animals in the most economical manner and so breeding and manipulating the flock and fleece as to secure the best price for what is sent to market.

To know how to care for sheep so as to make them grow the largest and finest fleeces and the most vigorous lambs is the most important part of flock management.

As far as can be done, the flock should be selected and culled so that there will be but one grade of wool—well-treated fleece—as no matter how meritorious each may be, the best prices cannot be realized.

Don't want your horses to have the heaves? No, of course not. Then stop feeding them dusty hay. If you must use it, sprinkle it well with water, with a little salt added now and then.

Don't Let Sheep Catch Cold. Catarrh is often contracted in the fall of the year through exposure to storms. After the sheep take cold several times the affection becomes chronic and catarrh sets in. Colds are often brought on by strong, cold drafts in damp quarters, often the result of improper ventilation. Remove the cause, if possible, and guard against it in the future. Smear the nose of the affected animal with tar.

Be Careful. Be careful how you handle dynamite or any of its compounds when blowing out stumps. It is a most dangerous way of getting rid of stumps. If you use it at all have some one with you who understands the use of the explosive. If a fuse appears to go out, wait a day or two before you go out to see what is the matter. This precaution may save you a lot of trouble.—Farm Journal.

SHEEP GROWING.

Where They Can Be Raised to Best Advantage.

From the theoretical standpoint sheep can be successfully raised in every state of the American union and especially in the south. As a matter of fact, however, sheep are raised in flocks of thousands principally in the semi-arid states of the west, while most of the sheep kept in the humid states are in small flocks. The writer of this was talking with a sheep rancher from the west who much wanted to move his sheep breeding operations to the "sunny south." But after investigation he came to the conclusion that the plains of the west were better adapted to sheep raising than the south, on account of the smaller rainfall. Where the rainfall is considerable the sheep have to be provided with shelter and looked after more carefully than elsewhere. In the west the sheep can be allowed to stay out the year around. In the summer the rain is not constant enough to injure them, and in the winter the snow is not deep enough to cover the grass on which they feed.

This gives the advantage to the ranges, so far as the raising of large flocks of sheep is concerned; that is, the raising of sheep by the thousands. But in other parts of the country sheep can still be raised to great advantage, especially in the rougher sections of the country. In a recent trip through New England I noticed that in much of that country the pastures have grown up to brush to such an extent that they now produce less grass than they used to. I could not help thinking how admirably these pastures were adapted to sheep and how the sheep would have kept down the shrubs and brush. I expect to see the time when those hillsides, now growing up to arboreal growths, will be covered with flocks of grazing sheep.

I do not expect to see sheep ever largely on the farms where the soil is a rich prairie loam and all cultivable, says a writer in Farmers' Review. Such land is adapted to more intensive farming than is indicated by the grazing of sheep. But the wild wastes that are increasing in some parts of the country can be made into rich sheep pastures by the sowing on them of grasses adapted to sheep pasture.

HORSE TALK.

Some Points Worth Remembering About Man's Best Friend.

The little colt should have a feed twice a day of oats, bran and oil meal—3-2-1—beginning with a pint and increasing to a quart.

A colt fed in this way, and given a run in a paddock every day, will never have unsound feet and legs unless by accident.

Weak foal will make a weak colt—weak legs and unsound joints.

As soon as the grass is frost-bitten, wean the colt if it is old enough, and give it the grain ration and second-growth clover or alfalfa. If too young give the mare plenty of nutritious food, and give them a roomy box stall at night.

Many colts are given ugly tempers by cruel and careless currying.

To scratch and hurt a colt or horse will cause him to hate the operation and the operator.

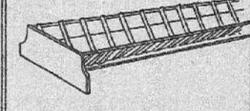
Look at your currycomb. They are often instruments of torture.

Good grooming should be done every day to keep the pores open, the skin healthy, and the hair silky. Soft hair is very warm and is a non-conductor of heat.

Never leave a reeking mess of wet straw and manure under the horses. It ruins the health and eyes, and is a disgrace to any horse owner.—Farm Journal.

RACK FOR HAY AND GRAIN.

How a Serviceable One Can Be Made of Pine.



Good Sheep Rack.

used. Grain and feed are both put in from top. The bottom is as wide as the top. There is none lost, as the bottom has a two-inch side piece nailed to it. The slats passing by center piece alternately leave no place for anything to clog.—Charles Edminster, Lewis County, Mo.

Market Grade Known as Stags.

Stags are hogs that at one time were boars beyond the pig stage and have been subsequently castrated. They sell with a dockage of 80 pounds. If they are of good quality and condition and do not show too much staginess, they go in with the various grades of packing hogs. When they are coarse and staggish in appearance they are sold in the same class with boars. The intermediary grades sell for prices ranging between these extremes, dependent upon their freedom from staginess and their quality and condition.—Illinois Experiment Station.

Had No Hog to Sell.

The supply of pork was getting low at a grocery in a Maine town, and word was indirectly received that a certain farmer living some miles distant in the country had a hog to sell. A man was sent out, says a writer in the Lewiston Journal, to make the purchase.

He found the farm, and his rap brought the farmer to the door. "I hear you have a hog to sell," he began, briskly. "Well, no," replied the farmer, deliberately. "I can't say that. I have a hog; I've had it 12 years; and as long as I have to keep a hog, I may as well keep that hog."



Old Ideals Have Departed.

EARLY MARRIAGES ARE NO LONGER POPULAR.

Attractions of Bachelor Life in Large Measure Responsible for Changed Conditions—Excessive Caution Among Young Folks.

BY MARGARET E. SANGSTER.

If somebody who lived on his planet 100 years ago could return and walk, an unsuspected observer, through our modern cities, one of the first notes he would make in his tablets would be to the effect that people no longer married in their early twenties. In his day he would remember, with a puzzled shake of spectral head, that the wedding bells rang for girls of 16 and boys of 19 respectively, and that such marriages were common and a matter of course.

Except in primitive communities, apart from the beaten tracks of civilization, girls and boys do not now marry and take on themselves the responsibilities of bringing up large families. Marriage is more and more postponed until women have gone beyond 25, and men 33 and 34 years of age. What is the occasion of the change?

Life in the great cities is extremely easy for the bachelor whether he be a man of large means or of comparatively limited income. When bachelor apartment houses became the fashion, they took the place with many men that was once filled by the home ideal. A man used to fancy that he needed a wife to look after his domestic comfort, to sit at his dinner table, to pour his tea, to mend his stockings and help him entertain his friends. These were a few of the prosaic details included in his theory of married life. As things are now managed, a single man may live inexpensively and very comfortably in rooms or weekly rental. His meals are obtained at a restaurant in the building or in the neighborhood; he is free to go and come without embarrassment.

His visiting list may be long or short. He may spend much money or little; live simply or luxuriously, as he may choose. His independence is absolute and at an instant's notice he may give his landlord warning, store his furniture or resign the key of his furnished room and go to the end of the earth. He is a welcome guest in the homes of married friends, and if he be gallant and debonaire he is a favorite in society and, on the whole, has a very good time.

The shadows of a lonely future do not project themselves across the path of the man under 40. He declares that he cannot afford to marry, and very possibly the fact that the cost of living is constantly on the increase has much to do with his contented and somewhat selfish bachelor state. There are people who for a small remuneration will keep his clothing in order, and his linen immaculate. His dinners are apt to be good, and he may know, if he like, to a fraction, the amount he must spend annually to maintain his position, and the amount he may save for a rainy day.

With women the reasons for the postponement of marriage are more complex. The love of home, the love of children and the need to be dear and precious to some one out of the whole world, are woven in feminine character. Yet women do not often marry for convenience, or that they may change their names from Miss Priscilla Jones to Mrs. Jonathan Robins, or that they may attain respectability.

Whether or not the present custom is one for congratulation or regret, it is a little difficult to determine. Of one thing we may be sure and that is that the old, sweet and exquisite ideal of the simple home suffers from the undue discretion and excessive caution of twentieth century young people. A home to be beautiful need not be extravagant. Childless couples are less exceptional than of old. People who marry late have small families, and they have, though sometimes they do not dream it, lost much of the happiness that might have been theirs had they been content to settle down early, and enjoy the trials and triumphs of the day of small things. (Copyright, 1906, by Joseph B. Dowling.)

USEFUL IN CARRYING BOOKS.

Square Bag Made Principally with Cords and Ribbons.

Our illustration shows a useful square-shaped bag for carrying books. It is edged all around the sides with cord, and has a flap at the top which bends over and fastens with little ribbons. The handle is made of the same material as the rest of the case, and is also edged with cord.

One of the chief features of this useful article is that it has a small pocket in front, also closing with a flap and fastening with ribbons, in which may be carried a handkerchief or coppers for car fare.

The handle made of a double thickness of material and edged with cord, as suggested will be very serviceable, but ribbons to carry it by, though not

POPULAR DESIGNS IN FURS.

Mink the Most Fashionable of All This Season.

Mink is extremely fashionable this season and is made up in very handsome sets of long double boa and large flat muff. As it is still the fashion to wear the fur closely about the throat, with one end thrown back over the left shoulder, only long collars are possible. The little collarettes are still seen in ermine and astrakan, and sometimes chinchilla, but are no longer smart. As the tail is altogether the prettiest part of the mink on the collars, the majority of the newest muffs are trimmed with countless little brown tails.

Fox is rather out of favor at present, for save in the white, which never receives a great amount of wear, it has been found to give little satisfaction, and lynx has just taken its place. White fur is so attractive for young girls that it is, if anything, more fashionable than last year. With black velvet and with delicate shades of mauve or blue, or with a white cloth

costume, white fur is charming. White lynx wears better than fox, but is more expensive, and then white fur is too conspicuous to be worn regularly.

The Season's Colorings. In the season's colorings, valiant attempts are made to adapt descriptive titles, such as cherry brandy, rose, Malmsiey, grape mauve, lilac, lime green. The narrow ribbed velvets and velveteens, tone on tone, are productive of the most enchanting lights and shades, which serve to immeasurably enhance all the plum, prune, amberine and bronze-green tints, to gether with the many neutral and novel shades of gray, although really the most puzzling of all to cope with is the gamut of rose dyes. In many instances inspiration has been gleaned from the inside of a fruit, such as the deep, rich juice of the tomato, the flesh pink of a muskmelon, or the seed part of a green fig. One particularly weird tone is only comparable to a bononia, as there is a strong dash of yellow in its composition, while another is of the tenderest La France rose suggestion.