

### HAD ONE GOOD POINT



Young Guest—It seems to me that you don't object to the mosquitoes singing in your room.  
Old Guest—You bet I don't. Why, when the mosquitoes are singing I can't hear the glee club practicing on the piazza.

When to Send Children to Europe.  
Some people wait so long before sending their children to Europe that the little ones are humiliated by others who have already been there. Every self-respecting parent will be careful not to subject his children to this evident injustice; at the same time all unseemly hurry is to be avoided.

Some people argue that as soon as a child can walk well and speak a few necessary French words, he should be placed in a stateroom, next to a private bath, and sent to Paris. Others feel that he must naturally lose much at this age, and that the proper time is between five and six, when—as an American—he has reached his maturity.

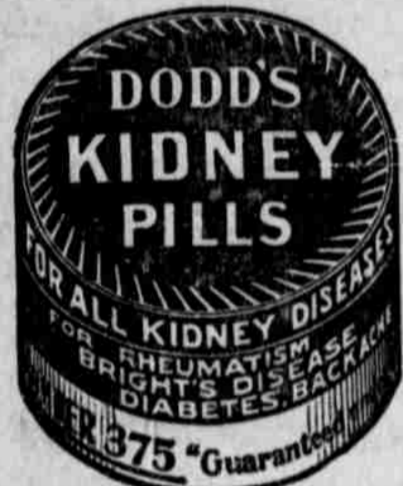
Probably the ideal age is about four. At four a child can easily do England, France and Italy, and get home in time for the first night at the opera.—Judge's Library.

The extraordinary popularity of fine white goods this summer makes the choice of Starch a matter of great importance. Defiance Starch, being free from all injurious chemicals, is the only one which is safe to use on fine fabrics. Its great strength as a stiffener makes half the usual quantity of Starch necessary, with the result of perfect finish, equal to that when the goods were new.

#### Reaching Life's Goal.

If you want to be somebody in this world you must assert your individuality and assert it in the right direction, so that it may lead to a goal of honor for yourself and be an example for others. Find out what you ought to do, say to yourself: "I must do it," then begin right away with "I will do it," and keep at it until it is done.

Don't abuse the rich; we can't all be paupers.



**Children Like PISO'S CURE**  
THE BEST MEDICINE FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

It is so pleasant to take—stops the cough so quickly. Absolutely safe and contains no opiates.  
All Druggists, 25 cents.

#### Cost of Railroads.

Last year \$56,000,000 was spent by the railroads of the United States for cross ties. The average price of the ties was 50 cents. Forty-three per cent of the ties were of oak and 19 per cent of yellow pine. Owing to the growing scarcity of suitable timber, other woods are being used after treatment with various preservatives, and it has been found that these treated outlast the more expensive untreated oak ties.

#### The Fox Who Had No Tail.

A fox caught in a trap escaped with the loss of his brush. Thereafter feeling his life a burden through the ridiculous to which he was exposed, he schemed to bring all other foxes into like condition with himself, that in the common loss he might better conceal his own deprivations. He assembled a good many foxes and publicly advised them to cut off their tails, saying they would not only look much better without them, but would get rid of the weight of the brush, which was a very great inconvenience. But one of them, interrupting him, said: "If you had not yourself lost your tail, my friend, you would not thus counsel us."—Aesop's Fables.

#### Seek to Thwart Cupid With Money.

A young New Mexican wants to marry a girl with money enough to help him pay for a ranch. A Los Angeles aviator wants to marry a girl with money enough to set him up in flying machines. Both of these men mean well, but there never was a bigger fool in the world than the fool who speculates in matrimony. Marry the girl for the girl's own sake and for no other reason under the sun.

### VEST-POCKET RANCH

Crops on Irrigated Farms Almost Miraculous in Productivity.

Alfalfa is a Sure Winner Under Irrigation and Immense Yields of Barley, Rye, Potatoes and Other Crops Grown Profitably.

By H. A. BEREMAN, Editor of Farmers' Voice.

For years there have been a number of small irrigated farms in the arid section of the west, lying close to the streams where primitive systems of irrigation have been followed. Their limitations of water and their isolation have kept them from being desirable homes and no real development of the country was possible, until, in a large way, the government segregated such lands as could be watered and under the Carey act opened them up for settlement. The crops grown on the little, vest-pocket ranches are almost miraculous in their productivity. Wheat often runs as high as 60 bushels and oats 125 bushels per acre. Alfalfa is a sure winner under irrigation and immense yields of barley, rye, potatoes and other crops are grown wherever the magic touch of water is applied. It is hard for farmers in the east to comprehend these big yields. They do not appreciate that these intermountain soils are often a hundred feet deep, waiting for centuries, untouched in their virginity, for modern irrigation methods to unlock the treasure house of their wealth. If the average New Englander or corn belt farmer were to visit some of these places he would never go back to the old, inhospitable conditions. If they would apply here the same careful and painstaking methods they would become little kings of the soil. Instead of working like a drudge six months out of the year in order to struggle through the other six months, they would see the actual exemplification of the saying: "Tickle the soil with a plow and it will laugh a harvest." Instead of conserving the soil and spending profits on fertilizers they would find these irrigated soils of the intermountain region inexhaustible.

Another peculiar fact which easterners unacquainted with western life cannot understand, is that western agricultural products need not be shipped to the great commercial centers of the east and middle west in order to find a market. One farmer sold \$300 worth of butter a year from six scrub Hereford-Shorthorn cows with udders about the size of a quart cup. Poultry, eggs, milk, hay, grains, potatoes and every garden vegetable grown north of Mason and Dixon's line can be grown with profit and the local demand is away out of proportion to the supply. Range stock has fattened on the heavy grass and the absence of sagebrush will make an easy job for the settlers in getting crops under cultivation next season. This country, owing to its good range and equable climate, has been the greatest cattle country in the United States. Hundreds of thousands of horses, cattle and sheep have been fattened here and the cattle baron has been the little lord of creation. Now that irrigation has made so much of these lands available for general farming, the land is too good to waste as range and the wire fence and permanent homes are driving the range cattle elsewhere.

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### BERRIES ALWAYS IN DEMAND

Price Makes it One of the Best Fruits to Plant, But It Is Very Hard to Harvest.

The blackberry crop is in demand at four cents a pound. This price makes it one of the very best fruits to plant. If one can get four cents for this berry and has soil adapted for it, he will do well to plant all he can handle, but he should be careful not to make a mistake, for it is a tedious fruit to harvest, yet it is largely profit where the grower can harvest it with the help of his family. Another mistake made by many is in planting the blackberry in rich, moist valley soils. The blackberry, to do best, wants a moderately rich upland soil, deep and loose, with most thorough culture and not too many canes to a hill. It responds finely to irrigation, yet on deep, loose, sandy loams it gives a most satisfactory crop with thorough culture alone. The dewberry is giving those who planted it great satisfaction and also those who buy it in the market. It is going to be a favorite and profitable fruit, ripening as it does two to three weeks before the blackberry and being superior in flavor and succulence it will be a prime favorite. It is too soft to ship when fully ripe. There are some wonderfully fine blackberries and dewberries not yet introduced that will create excitement when they do become known.

#### New Cross of Hogs.

Tanworth sows, a new cross which is resulting well at the Agricultural college, is that of a breed known as the Large Black upon Poland China. The Large Black is an English bacon breed of very unpossessing appearance. They are long, narrow and leggy with enormous ears. Their worst fault is that they are very hard to drive or handle because their eyes are so completely hidden by their ears. The only place the Large Black is likely to find in this country is for purposes of crossing, as the pure breeds possess no merits sufficient to warrant displacing established breeds.

### CROP ROTATION AND DAIRY

Cows, with Sugar Beets and Alfalfa, Has Proven to Be an Almost Ideal System.

Dairy cows with a crop rotation of sugar beets and alfalfa has proven to be an almost ideal system. A greater part of the food values that the beet takes from the soil is returned by the alfalfa and the cow. It is a case of carrying out the Japanese maxim, which is: "The greater portion of that which I take from the soil is returned by nature, the rest must be returned by me or the soil will be robbed of its fertility and become worthless." A piece of land upon which alfalfa has been grown makes the best beet land and alfalfa will produce more milk pound for pound when fed to dairy stock than any other food stuff, so the three branches of farming work hand in hand.

The alfalfa incorporates nitrogen into the soil and the manure from the dairy, when added to the soil, decays, freeing the vegetable acids and the carbon dioxide formed has a tendency to bring the insoluble potash and other ash constituents into available form. The manure also forms a humus which makes the soil porous and gives the air a chance to circulate through it. This sweetens the soil and warms it; also increases its capacity to hold water, which is necessary to dissolve the food contained in the soil and put it in an available form for the plants' use.

This is not a system which calls for an extra outlay of money to put it into effect. On the other hand, it is one which brings money to the pocket of the farmer every month in the year. These monthly payments credited to the cow because of her cream check will enable the farmer to do his business upon a cash basis and thereby get more for his money.

But the farmer should buy the cow not from the standpoint of the amount of manure that he will get for fertilizer, but from the record of her ability to produce milk. Along with this system can be added the raising of hogs, for you have the skim milk, another by-product of your dairy, upon which to feed them.

### NEVADA EXPERIMENT STATION

Considerable Progress Made in Discovering Crops and Methods Best Adapted to Conditions.

Through the construction of large storage reservoirs and irrigation works the United States reclamation service is preparing for agricultural usefulness large areas of land in the arid region of the west. As these lands are largely taken up by settlers from the older states farther east who know little or nothing about the difficulties they will have to meet, the reclamation service some time ago called on the United States department of agriculture to establish experiment farms to assist in working out the problems involved in these new conditions. A number of such farms have been established and it appears that the results of this experimental work will be of great value.

One of these irrigation schemes, known as the Truckee-Carson project, is located in western Nevada and covers 350,000 acres of irrigable land. Alfalfa, cereals and many vegetables and fruits can be successfully grown. But the peculiarities of the desert soils and especially their lack of organic matter, make farming on these soils a difficult task for the inexperienced settler.

The Truckee-Carson experiment farm was established on a tract of desert land near Fallon, Nev., in the fall of 1906, the United States department of agriculture and the Nevada experiment station being co-operators in its management. Experiments in crop growing were begun in 1907 and the operations have been greatly enlarged since. Considerable progress has been made in discovering the crops and methods best adapted to the conditions. However, the experimental work on this project has only fairly begun and it will take several years to fully determine the field and garden crops and the fruits which can be most profitably cultivated and the best methods of soil management.

### SUCCESS IN ALFALFA SEED

Heaviest Yields Are Usually Obtained on Adobe Land, from Slow or Dwarfed Growth.

Much speculation exists why western farmers do not succeed better in alfalfa seed production. The heaviest yields, which run up to 18 bushels the acre, are usually obtained on adobe land, from slow or dwarfed growth. New alfalfa is considered best for seed production, as an old stand has too great root development, inducing too rapid growth which is not conducive to seed production. Two and three-year-old stands give best results. Such may be obtained from either the first or second cutting, but the latter gives more uniform ripening. The field should be irrigated when in full bloom to give the greatest yield. More and better seed is usually to be had when the plants are not crowded. When the seed is sown in rows, better results are to be had than when broadcasted, as cultivation can be given and the crowns of the plant are not so readily injured.

#### Feed for the Calf.

After the calf is ten days to two weeks old, supplement the skim milk diet by feeding clover hay, corn, oats and flax seed. The flax seed should first be boiled and then allowed to cool, when it will settle into a jelly-like substance, and this is mixed in small quantities with the milk.



### BOOMERANG FOR POPULAR USE

One Recently Designed by Englishman Describes Big Circle and Then Returns.

The boomerang and its peculiarities are generally known, but an Englishman has designed one for popular use and in this connection there is something new to be said. A feature in a large circus now touring the country is the boomerang thrower. The boomerang when thrown by the performer describes a circle of about 150 feet in diameter and returns to the spot from which it was thrown. The illustration gives an idea as to how they may be constructed. They are made of a strip of wood about half an inch thick and two inches wide and from tip to tip measure about 12 inches. On one end and in the middle they are



An Aboriginal Weapon.

rounded. The principle of the boomerang was understood years ago by the native tribes of Australia, who have long used it as a weapon. These natives are so skilled in its use that they can hit their mark almost every time.

### HER LITTLE GRAY SQUIREL

Lover of Pets Writes Entertainingly of Small Animal She Tamed Without Using a Cage.

A lover of pets writes entertainingly about a gray squirrel that she had tamed without shutting it up in a cage. She says, among other things: "Whenever I sat down on the piazza steps with a handful of nuts in my lap, my little gray friend was sure to appear. One day I saw him hotly pursued by another squirrel, which was evidently much enraged. They darted from tree to tree, and from branch to branch, until my Cracker saw me, when he instantly made a wild leap in my direction, sat down close beside me on the steps and hurled vituperation at his foe. The latter dared not come near, and presently slunk away, leaving my pet victor."

"As his fear wore away, Cracker began to show himself a veritable Oliver Twist; he was never satisfied with the number of nuts I brought, and then I showed him my empty hands to convince him that I had no more, he would jump up on the step above me and claw at my sleeves, evidently thinking that bushels of nuts might be concealed in their folds."

"One afternoon a friend attempted to take a photograph of Cracker sitting on my knee, but that gentleman was so much interested in the camera that for some time I could not induce him to look at me. He examined the camera carefully on all sides, took the cord which held the cover in his little black paws, and showed a disposition to sit on top of the case."

"I coaxed him to come to me, but when the shutter of the camera closed with a little click he whisked up a tree and chattered angrily at us, as if scolding us for a breach of faith."

### COIN AND CARD ON FINGER

Simple Trick That Puzzles Many After Much Effort, Is Easy for Others.

This is a simple trick that many can do at the first attempt, while others will fall time after time. It is a good trick to spring upon a company casually if you have practiced it beforehand. A playing card is balanced on the tip of the forefinger and a penny is placed on top immediately over the finger end, as shown in the sketch. With the right-hand forefinger and thumb strike the edge of the card sharply. If done properly the card will fly away, leaving the penny poised on the finger end.

#### Thrifty.

"I have heard a good many stories illustrating thrift," remarked a New Yorker, "but the janitor of some new steam-heated flats told me one that beat them all. On Sundays the tenants have a great many visitors, and the janitor discovered that these visitors paid the tenants two cents each for the privilege of taking a hot bath; five cents if they did not bring their own towels."

### LAND OF PICTURE BOOKS.



In the Land of Picture Books Are open roads and shady nooks, And sandy places by the sea, And fairy rings 'neath spreading trees.

There is a world of girls and boys, There are many tools and toys; Something new when'er one looks In the Land of Picture Books.

Curious children gather there From over seas and everywhere, And dress so queer, and strangely play— But I know everything they say.

Beasts and birds one never sees Upon our lawns or in our trees, Through the sight, when'er one looks In the Land of Picture Books.

### CHILDREN LIKE WAR STORIES

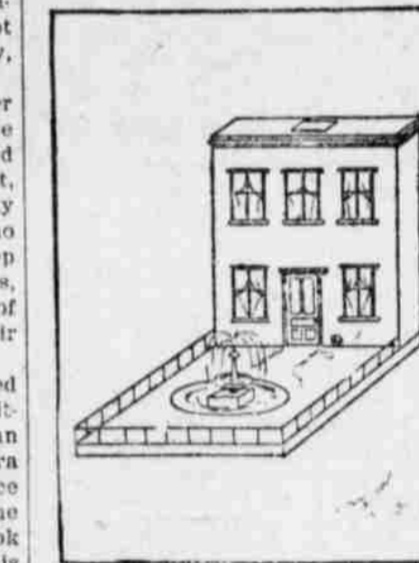
Teacher Urges Retention of Entertaining Tales of Battle in Schools to Interest Scholars.

A Chicago school teacher, writing about the national peace congress, recently held in that city, says: "We believe in peace, we all honor the men and women who are devoting so much time to its real establishment on earth, but to take from our school-books the war tales which make them so interesting and which do so much to awaken the spirit of patriotism in our children would be going a step too far. The men who spoke of the 'bloodless books' should see our boys when they read aloud or recite about the achievements of our army of the armies of other lands. Could stories of the greatest scientific achievements move them as they do? Let the war stories stay, even when peace has come—the children will be better for having read them."

### TOY FOUNTAIN IS AMUSING

Water Spouting Up Continuously by Use of Siphon Principle Pleases the Children.

If the children of a generation ago were set down in a nursery of to-day they would doubtless be overcome with wonder. Indeed, even their parents would not understand the mechanism of many of the wonderful toys that amuse the youngsters of modern America. Among these elaborate playthings is something new in the way of a toy fountain designed by a Missouri man. This device consists of a toy house with a front yard. In the center of the yard, with the walk



Pleasing for Children.

sweeping around it, is a fountain, which plays continuously through the use of the siphon principle. The tank is in the house and the water which pours from the fountain is caught in the basin of the latter and flows back into the tank, which has a lift pump attached. The siphon, the principle of which is well known, and would have been understood by the oldtimers before mentioned, keeps replenishing the supply of water as fast as it flows its course.

### "THERE WERE PLENTY MORE"

How Miss Smith Was Cruel to a Little "Blackboy" Plant Very Common in Australia.

There is a common plant in Australia known as the "blackboy," and here is a story about it.

Two young American army officers were visiting in a small Australian town and both happened to meet the same young lady. They were talking about her one evening and on said to the other:

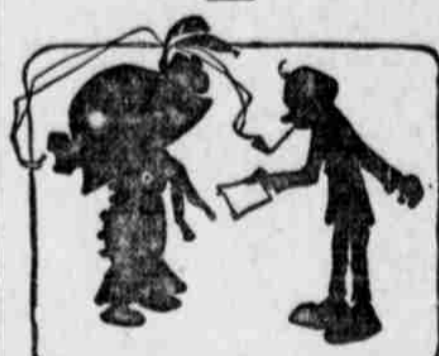
"I think Miss Smith is a very sweet girl."

"Oh, do you," replied his brother "It seems to me that she is terrible cruel. Why, what do you suppose she told me? She said she was riding yesterday morning, and that she was so much interested watching a parade that she rode right over a little blackboy and killed it! And when I asked her if she didn't feel dreadfully about it, she laughed and said: 'Oh, no, she didn't think it made any difference there were plenty more.'"

### PUBLIC LAND DRAWING

"Lamar, Colo.—The price fixed by the Colorado State Board of Land Commissioners for land and water rights, under the Two Buttes Carey act project, Southeast of Lamar which will be allotted by public drawing October 21st, is \$35.50 per acre. Only \$5.25 per acre has to be paid at time of making entry. The settlers being permitted eleven years' time to complete the payments. Any adult citizen of the United States may file on 40, 80, 120, or 160 acres. Final proof may be made at the end of 30 days' residence. The soil on this tract is a sandy loam of great depth and fertility. The altitude is 4,100 feet. The growing season 150 to 180 days, and the climate ideal. A new townsite has been established and a town lot sale will be held on October twenty-second. Both the land drawing and the town lot sale will be held at the new townsite of Two Buttes, which is reached via Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe R. R. to Lamar, Colorado, from which point transportation will be provided at reasonable rates."

### LATER REALIZATION



"I don't see why you make such a fuss over every little bill I run up. Before we were married you told me you were well off."

### TOTAL LOSS OF HAIR.

Seemed Imminent—Scalp Was Very Scaly and Hair Came Out by Handfuls—Scalp Now Clear and

#### New Hair Grown by Cuticura.

"About two years ago I was troubled with my head being scaly. Shortly after that I had an attack of typhoid fever and I was out of the hospital possibly two months when I first noticed the loss of hair, my scalp being still scaly. I started to use dandruff cures to no effect whatever. I had actually lost hope of saving any hair at all. I could brush it off my coat by the handful. I was afraid to comb it. But after using two cakes of Cuticura Soap and nearly a box of Cuticura Ointment, the change was surprising. My scalp is now clear and healthy as could be and my hair thicker than ever, whereas I had my mind made up to be bald. W. F. Steese, 5812 Broad St., Pittsburg, Penn., May 7 and 21, 1908."

Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

**Poverty and Consumption.**  
That poverty is a friend to consumption is demonstrated by some recent German statistics, which show that of 10,000 well-to-do persons 40 annually die of consumption; of the same number only moderately well-to-do, 66; of the same number of really poor, 77; and of paupers, 97. According to John Burns, the famous English labor leader, 90 per cent of the consumptives in London receive charitable relief in their homes.

Sheer white goods, in fact, any fine wash goods when new, owe much of their attractiveness to the way they are laundered, this being done in a manner to enhance their textile beauty. Home laundering would be equally satisfactory if proper attention was given to starching, the first essential being good starch, which has sufficient strength to stiffen, without thickening the goods. Try Defiance Starch and you will be pleasantly surprised at the improved appearance of your work.

**The American Cat-Tail.**  
The cat-tail of the American swamps is almost exactly the same plant as the Egyptian bulrush. It is no longer used for making paper, as it once was, but from its root is prepared an astringent medicine, while its stems, when prepared dry, are excellent for the manufacture of mats, chair-bottoms and the like.

**How's This?**  
We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him. W. A. RAY, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Sec. Ask to-day. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

**Against Pretenses.**  
Away with all those vain pretenses of making ourselves happy within our selves, of feasting on our own thoughts, of being satisfied with the consciousness of well-doing, and of despising all assistance and all supplies from external objects. This is the voice of pride, not of nature.—Hume.

**A Rare Good Thing.**  
"Am using Allen's Foot-Ease, and can truly say I would not have been without it so long, had I known the relief it would give my aching feet. I think it a rare good thing for anyone having sore or tired feet. Mrs. Matilda Holtvert, Providence, R. I." Sold by all Druggists, Sec. Ask to-day.

**Appropriate.**  
First Milliner—You have designed the north pole hat?  
Second Milliner—Yes, it will be a matter of dispute between the purchaser and her husband.

**Drug Store Color.**  
Geraldine—My face is my fortune.  
Gerald—I can see the color of your money.