



**PE-RU-NA**  
FOR  
**DYSPEPSIA**  
CATARRH OF STOMACH

**The Wretchedness of Constipation**

Can quickly be overcome by  
**CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.**

Purely vegetable—  
not only and  
safely on the  
liver. Cure  
Biliousness,  
Head-  
aches,  
Dizziness,  
and Indigestion. They do their duty.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.  
**Genuine**—see  
**Signature**

*Asa Wood*

**This Artistic Hair-Dress**  
can be arranged by the aid of our  
25-cent, short-cut, wavy, bunnet,  
hair switch. We do not need to  
send an approval, for the reliability  
and exceptional quality of our hair  
switch goods cannot be excelled. Item  
is in 1/2 inch, 3/4 inch, 1 inch, and 1 1/2  
inch widths, with hair sample, and money  
will be refunded if not as your  
desired, or sell 2 switches to your  
friends. Write for our catalogue and  
order. THE COSMETIC GROUP, Frances B.  
Saber, Prop., Dept. 210, 81 State, Chicago

Sample of Face Powder and Old Rose Rouge with  
similar and advice upon receipt of stamp.

**WHAT'S Your Health Worth?**

You start sickness by mistreating nature  
and it generally shows first in the bowels  
and liver. A box (week's treatment) of  
CASCARETS will help nature help  
you. They will do more—using them  
regularly as you need them—than any  
medicine on Earth. Get a box today;  
take a CASCARET tonight. Better in  
the morning. It's the result that makes  
millions take them.

CASCARETS for a box for a week's  
treatment, all druggists. Biggest seller  
in the world. Millions boxes a month.

**MEAN INSINUATION.**



Miss Lively—Isn't it strange that  
baseball players are seldom sun-  
stroke?  
Mr. Fussy—Not necessarily. Sun  
stroke is an affection of the brain.

Consulting the Playwright.  
"My star can wiggle his ears and  
whistle through his teeth."  
"Um."  
"Now, can you build me a first-class  
society around that?"

It is a shame for people who have  
in their lives a consciousness of love  
and character and courage, to fall in-  
to the wasteful folly of unhappiness  
about the unimportant.—Margaret De-  
saut.

**Post Toasties**

A bowl of these crisp  
fluffy bits served with  
cream or milk is some-  
thing not soon forgotten.

What's the use of cook-  
ing breakfast or lunch  
when Post Toasties, ready  
to serve direct from the  
package, are so delicious?

**"The Memory Lingers"**

POSTUM CEREAL CO., LTD.,  
Battle Creek, Mich.

**TO IRRIGATE SPUDS**

Excellent Method of Irrigation  
for Farmer to Follow.

Practical Plan as It is Successfully  
Used by Best Potato Growers of  
West—Experience is Nec-  
essary for Success.

The following description in United  
States Farmers' Bulletin 386, by E.  
H. Grubb of Carbondale, is believed to  
be a practical method of irrigation  
to follow, and is successfully used by  
the best potato growers of the west.

When the time for irrigation ar-  
rives a V-shaped trench half way be-  
tween the rows should be opened in  
alternate middles with an eight or ten  
inch later plow. This is a narrow  
plow with a double moldboard which  
throws dirt each way. In these fur-  
rows, the irrigation water is run so  
that the soil will not become solid-  
ified by flooding, the roots may be  
thoroughly moistened, yet the tuber  
bed is kept dry. Experience is nec-  
essary to show what amount of water is  
required. Do not irrigate both sides  
of the same row at the same time. For  
the second irrigation furrows are  
opened in the middles that were not  
opened at the first irrigation.

The details of irrigation depend  
upon the size, slope and contour of  
the field to be irrigated.

If the land slopes sufficiently and  
continuously across the field from the  
supply ditch, the problem is simple. At  
the head of the field is a feeder ditch  
from which the water is admitted to  
the furrows between the rows. A canvas  
dam is placed in the lateral so as to  
hold the water back and raise it to the  
proper height in the row. After the  
water has run in the row a sufficient  
length of time to thoroughly  
wet the soil, place at a proper dis-  
tance farther down the row another  
canvas dam for a check and remove  
the first one. The head of water in the  
feeder ditch will determine the  
number of rows which can be irrigated  
at the same time. ridges occur  
in the field, transverse ditches are  
run along at their top and irrigating  
done both ways from it. When one  
follows the general rule of getting wa-  
ter on the higher surface first, he can  
then bring water to the lower levels  
easily. It is essential in potato cul-  
ture that the right quantity of water  
be used and that it be uniformly dis-  
tributed. Do not irrigate too soon.  
Water should not be applied until, by  
the darkening of the foliage, the  
plants show need of water, and, in  
this manner, call for it. It were bet-  
ter that the tubers set, or the plants be  
in blossom, before the first irrigation  
is given. Yet if one digs down into  
the hill and finds the soil so dry that,  
when pressed, it fails to retain its  
form, there is not sufficient moisture  
for sturdy growth and it is best to  
turn in the irrigation water. As soon  
as possible cultivate after the first  
irrigation; this lessens evaporation  
and insures vigorous uniform  
growth without a serious check. Fol-  
low irrigation in alternate rows not  
irrigated the first time, as plant  
growth seems to require it. In this  
second irrigation, when the water  
seeps through to the non-irrigated  
row, it indicates the soil is sufficient-  
ly wet.

As the vines grow, successive irriga-  
tion becomes more difficult, since  
the vines lodge in the ditches, impeding  
the water on its way through.

Give plants sufficient water to keep  
up vigorous growth, but be careful not  
to overirrigate. Give 50 to 60 days  
for ripening off the tubers in dry  
earth. Clean potatoes taken from dry  
tuber beds look well, sell well, and  
are usually free from disease germs  
than potatoes taken from a moist seed  
bed.

The amount of water applied must  
necessarily vary with the kind of  
soil and the character of the season.  
When once begun, irrigation should  
follow irrigation at intervals of eight  
to ten days until crop is fully matured.  
In general, too much rather than too  
little water is used with potatoes,  
rendering the matured tuber, when  
cooked, "soggy" and unpalatable.

**Satisfaction in Thoroughbreds.**  
There is a fascination about breed-  
ing thoroughbred fowls that gives one  
satisfaction. When we see the results  
of our trouble we do not regret the  
care and attention which good poultry  
raising demands.

**Guinea Fowls Protect Flocks.**  
I like the white guinea fowl be-  
cause it is not so wild as the other  
kinds I have had, says a writer in  
Baltimore American. The hens lay  
nearer our homes and sometimes even  
in the hen house.

**LIVE STOCK NOTES.**

Many small pigs are stunted in  
their early growth because they can-  
not hold their own against their  
larger and more quarrelsome brothers.

As soon as the pig is discovered to  
be droopy or falling behind the rest  
of the herd it should be taken out and  
put in an inclosure by itself.

Pigs should be sorted to size and  
each lot kept to itself. This is not  
much trouble and will enable the lit-  
tle fellow to stand a better show at  
the feeding trough.

There is no better or cheaper place  
to develop a young horse and put him  
in proper shape for market than on  
the farm.

Individual excellence is the first  
requisite of a good horse. If he has  
not the qualities to speak for himself  
his pedigree might not be able to  
sell him.

To handle a load in one place re-  
quires the same amount of muscle,  
bone and temper as in the other, and  
the colt that will sell well in the city  
will make money on the farm.

A horse that is perpetually stepping  
around while being harnessed is only  
half broken. A well-broken horse will  
stand until his owner adjusts the  
rope, takes up the reins and gives the  
word to go.

A ewe showing too much masculin-  
ity and a ram showing too much femi-  
ninity are to be avoided, for such  
animals are apt to produce progeny  
that are not uniform.

Every flock owner should give spe-  
cial attention to provide the best of  
supplemental forage and pasture for  
his sheep, to help out the other pas-  
ture and supply the flock with a  
change of feed.

A ton of sheep manure is worth in  
fertilizing value about three tons of  
any other farm or stable manure, that  
from the poultry house excepted. Sheep  
are profitably kept on high-priced  
land in the old country.

Before you buy foundation stock  
make a close study of the breeds and  
their adaptability and buy the kind  
that are adapted to your needs. Do  
not buy anything that is a sheep, sim-  
ply because it is a sheep.

**Scours in Calves.**  
Scours in calves is an infectious dis-  
ease. Prevent trouble from this  
source by keeping the surroundings  
clean and feeding clean warm milk  
in vessels that are scalded frequently.  
A little trouble? Certainly. Disease  
was invented to make trouble so clean-  
liness would be necessary to prevent  
it. If we had no troublesome things  
in the world we would still be living  
in caves and hunting each other with  
clubs.

**REGULATE WATER IN ORCHARD**

For Nursery and Trees Serviceable  
Tubes May Easily Be Made Out  
of Common Pine Lathing.

In recent years short tubes or  
sprouts have been used in many of  
the head ditches of orchards to  
divert small quantities of water to  
furrows. These tubes are usually  
made of wood, but pipes made of  
clay, black iron, galvanized iron  
and tin are occasionally used. For  
nurseries and young trees espe-  
cially and also for mature trees a  
cheap and serviceable tube may be  
made from pine lath, such as are used  
for plastering, writes Samuel Fortier  
in Field and Farm. The four-foot  
lengths are cut into two equal parts  
and four of these pieces are nailed  
together to form a tube.

One of these tubes when placed  
with its center two inches below  
the surface of the water in the  
head ditch discharges nearly three  
quarters of a miner's inch of water,  
and if placed four inches below the  
surface, will discharge more than one  
miner's inch. In some places the  
lumber mills manufacture a special  
lath for this purpose. It is made one  
half inch thick, two inches wide and  
36 inches long. If such tubes were  
thoroughly dry are dipped in hot  
asphalt they will last a much longer  
time. In some of the de-  
clivous orchards of California a  
still larger wooden tube or box is  
used. It is made of four pieces of  
three-fourths by three and three-fourths  
inch redwood boards of the desired  
length. The flow through this tube  
is regulated by a cheap grate, consist-  
ing of a piece of galvanized iron fas-  
tened by means of a leather washer  
and a wire nail.

An orchardist can often purchase  
at a low figure pieces of worn-out  
and discarded piping varying from  
three-fourths to two inches in diam-  
eter. Such pipes when cut into suit-  
able lengths make a good substitute  
for wooden spouts. Tin tubes one-half  
inch in diameter and of the proper  
length have been used with good suc-  
cess. In compact coils through which  
water passes very slowly the furrows  
must be near together and under such  
conditions small tin tubes are to be  
preferred. In making use of tubes of  
various kinds it is necessary to main-  
tain a constant head in the supply  
ditch. This is done by inserting  
checks at regular distances.

These distances vary with the grade  
of the ditch, but 150 feet is not far  
from being an average spacing. In  
temporary ditches the canvas dam is  
perhaps the best check, but in perma-  
nent ditches it pays to use wood or  
concrete. In the latter the opening  
is controlled by a flashboard which  
may be adjusted so as to hold the wa-  
ter at any desired height and at the  
same time permit the surplus to flow  
over the top to feed the next lowest  
set of furrows.

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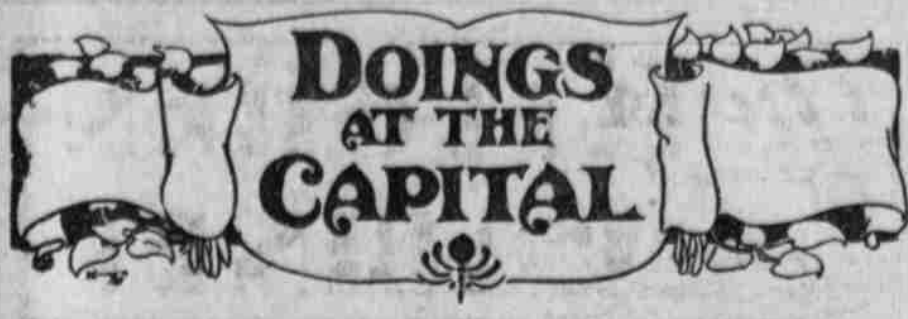
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**DOINGS AT THE CAPITAL**

**Big Harvest From Unredeemed Money**

WASHINGTON—The United States  
government in fifty years has ac-  
cumulated \$13,000,000 from unredeemed  
money. A long-standing ques-  
tion, namely: How much does a gov-  
ernment make through the failure of  
its citizens to present its paper for  
redemption? is answered fairly ac-  
curately for our country in these fig-  
ures. Expert mathematicians in the  
United States have figured on the  
problem, and the results they have  
obtained by different methods are so  
nearly identical as to lead the layman  
to feel confident that they have hit  
somewhere near the mark.

Obviously the difficulties surround-  
ing the statistician wishing to tabu-  
late the gains of the government from  
this source are almost insurmountable,  
if accurate figures are what he is  
looking for. The destruction of paper  
money of all sorts goes on rapidly  
throughout the country, yet this loss  
is never reported to the treasury. So  
the mathematicians have had to  
take the complete figures of the gov-  
ernment redemption division, and by  
comparing the average life of notes,  
the average percentage of actual re-  
demption, and other items of that  
sort, have been able to work out a  
fairly accurate percentage of paper

**Army Wanting in Marching Ability**

THE United States army has lately  
undergone a series of stern and  
severe criticisms. Authorities have  
studied the existing conditions from  
every point of view, and in their re-  
ports have delivered their opinions  
in a fearless manner. In a report  
recently made public one inspector  
points out the case of a whole bat-  
talion of artillery starting out for the  
Philippines without a single field of-  
ficer and one of the batteries com-  
manded by a second lieutenant of  
less than two years' service. In one  
department alone a third of the line  
officers were absent from duty with  
their commands under detail, and al-  
together, the inspector says, the situ-  
ation warrants the prediction that re-  
sults of a disastrous kind must sooner  
or later be realized.

People who think the United States  
army stands at the top of the profes-  
sion would be rudely jarred to  
learn from Inspector General Ball

**First Report on Infantile Paralysis**

as a cause of death has been made  
heretofore, but the increasing impor-  
tance of the disease and its wide pre-  
valence throughout the country in the  
form of local epidemics render a  
statement of the mortality important.

The 569 deaths compiled for the  
registration area for 1909 were widely  
distributed, and indicate endemic or  
epidemic prevalence in many parts of  
the country. It should be remem-  
bered, the bulletin points out, that  
the census data relate only to regis-  
tration sources, and that for the non-  
registration states the deaths are  
only those returned from the regis-  
tration cities contained therein.

Pellagra is a new disease in the  
mortality statistics, the bulletin  
states. Only 23 deaths were returned  
from this cause for 1908, and no  
deaths for any previous year except  
one for 1904. Such deaths undoubt-  
edly occurred, but were not recog-  
nized and were consequently returned  
as due to other causes or as of un-  
known cause.

**Gifts of Potentates Vex Uncle Sam**

that degree, at least, weaken his al-  
legiance to this country.

The most noted exception to this  
rule by congress was the authoriza-  
tion of acceptance by former Presi-  
dent Roosevelt of the Nobel peace  
prize, amounting to about \$39,000.  
Colonel Roosevelt turned this money  
over to the department of commerce  
and labor to form the basis of a  
fund for expenses attending arbitra-  
tion and the peaceful settlement of  
disputes between capital and labor.  
Before granting the authorization in  
this instance, congress had full knowl-  
edge of what was to be done with  
the money. The prize was awarded  
to Colonel Roosevelt for his efforts  
in terminating the war between Rus-  
sia and Japan.

The action of the house committee  
arouses new interest in the notable  
collection of valuable and curious  
gifts presented by foreigners to of-  
ficial Americans which this govern-  
ment has not authorized acceptance  
of, by Americans and which are now  
in safekeeping in the national mu-  
seum and in the state, war and navy  
departments.

**WHY NEW ORLEANS**

CITY IS LOGICAL POINT FOR  
WORLD'S PANAMA EXPOSITION.

Public sentiment has decided that  
the completion of the Panama Canal  
in 1915 shall be celebrated with a  
great International Exposition in  
which all the nations of the world  
may participate; and the question of  
where this Exposition is to be held  
will be settled by Congress at its ap-  
proaching session.

New Orleans and San Francisco  
are contesting for the honor of hold-  
ing this Exposition, and both cities  
have guaranteed immense sums of  
money as an evidence of their ability  
to finance so great an enterprise.

An Exposition worthy of the term  
"World's Fair," such as New Orleans  
proposes to build, will be a great ed-  
ucational movement. Its success as  
such, however, will depend entirely  
upon the percentage of our popula-  
tion who can secure its educational  
advantages, this in turn, depends up-  
on its location, as the time in travel-  
ing to and from the Exposition, and  
the cost in railroad and Pullman  
fares, are the most important factors.

Considering these matters, New  
Orleans' claims to being the "Logi-  
cal Point" for this Panama Exposi-  
tion, seem to be fully substantiated  
by the following facts:—

New Orleans is 500 miles from the  
center of population in the United  
States. San Francisco is 2,500 miles  
distant therefrom.

Within a radius of 500 miles from  
New Orleans there are 17,500,000  
people. Within the same radius from  
San Francisco there are only 2,000,000.

Within a radius of 1,000 miles from  
New Orleans, there are 65,000,000  
people. Within the same radius from  
San Francisco there are only 6,000,000.

At an average of 900 miles from  
New Orleans, there are 70 of our  
principal cities with a combined  
population of 20,000,000. Averaging  
900 miles from San Francisco there  
are only 8 large cities, with a com-  
bined population of just 1,000,000.  
The average distance of all these  
cities to New Orleans is 732 miles,—  
to San Francisco 2,407 miles.

Over 75 per cent of the people of  
the United States could go to an  
Exposition there at an average ex-  
pense for railroad fare of \$12.50, as  
against an average of \$37.50 to the  
Pacific Coast; and for several mil-  
lions of our people, the Pullman  
fare and Dining Car expenses alone,  
for a trip to San Francisco, would  
amount to more than all their trans-  
portation expenses for a trip to New  
Orleans.

This is an important public ques-  
tion to be settled by Congress at the  
session which convenes in December.

Many of our readers will wish to  
visit this World's Panama Exposi-  
tion, and if held in New Orleans a  
great many more could spare the  
time and money for the trip than  
could go to San Francisco. There-  
fore, we urge our readers to write to  
the two senators from this State and  
the congressmen from this district,  
requesting them to support New Or-  
leans in the contest.

**Childish Reasoning.**  
"Look at the brownies, papa!" ex-  
claimed a little miss as she gazed up-  
ward at a Wall street skyscraper.  
"They are not brownies, dearie,"  
replied papa. "They are big men, like  
me, but they look so tiny because they  
are so high."  
"If they were twice as high, would  
they look twice as small?" she asked,  
showing the mathematical turn not  
unnatural in the offspring of a suc-  
cessful broker.

Papa answered "Yes."  
She made a quick calculation and  
remarked: "They won't amount to  
much when they get to heaven, will  
they?"

**Catarrh Cannot Be Cured**  
with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach  
the seat of the disease. CATARRH is a blood or constitu-  
tional disease, and in order to cure it you must take  
internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken inter-  
nally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous  
surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quick medi-  
cine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians  
in this country for years and is a regular prescription.  
It is composed of the best tonic known, combined  
with the best blood purifier, acting directly on the  
mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the  
two ingredients is what produces such wonderful re-  
sults in curing catarrh. Read for testimonials, free.  
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.  
Sold by Druggists, price 75c.  
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

**Not Responsible.**  
Nurse—What's that dirty mark on  
your leg, Master Frank?  
Frank—Harold kicked me.  
Nurse—Well, go at once and wash  
it off.  
Frank—Why? It wasn't me what  
did it!—Punch.

**Instant Relief for All Eyes.**  
that are irritated from dust, heat, sun or  
wind, PETTIT'S EYE SALVE, 25c. All  
druggists or Howard Bros., Buffalo, N. Y.

If it had not been for his lantern  
and the tub he lived in, probably  
Diogenes would never have been heard  
of.

**Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.**  
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces in-  
flammation, cures colic, cures wind colic. So a bottle.

Some men try to save money by not  
paying their debts.

Dr. Pierce's Peppets, small, sugar-coated, easy to  
take and easily regulate and invigorate stomach,  
liver and bowels. Do not grip.

Sometimes when a man falls he has  
succeeded.

Lewis' Single Binder gives a man what  
he wants, a rich, mellow-tasting cigar.

If in search of a close friend select  
one with a close mouth.