

Spring Medicine

In other words, Hood's Sarsaparilla, is a universal need. It good health is to be expected during the coming season the blood must be purified now. All the germs of disease must be destroyed and the bodily health built up. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only true blood purifier prominently in the public eye today. Therefore Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine to take in the spring. It will help wonderfully in cases of weakness, nervousness and all diseases caused by impure blood.

"My little girl has always had a poor appetite. I have given her Hood's Sarsaparilla, and since I have given it to her she has had a good appetite and she looks well. I have been a great sufferer with headache and rheumatism. I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla. I am now well and have gained in strength. My husband was very sick and all run down. I decided to give him Hood's Sarsaparilla and he began to gain, and now he has got so he works every day." Mrs. ANNIE DUNBAR, 385 E. 4th St., S. Boston, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Only True Blood Purifier

This Was a Power

Little Margaret was going to a children's party the other day and her mother was telling her some little politenesses to be observed.

"And when you come away," she said, "go up to your little hostess and thank her for giving you a pleasant time."

"But, mamma," objected the small girl, "suppose I don't have a pleasant time; what must I say then?"—N. Y. Times.

The Evolution

Of medicinal agents is gradually relegating the old-time herbs, pills, draughts and vegetable extracts to the rear and bringing into general use the pleasant and effective liquid laxative, Syrup of Figs. To get the true remedy see that it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only. For sale by all leading druggists.

The word Barneo is the native origin, signifying "the land."

DIRECTIONS for using CREAM BALM
Apply a portion of the Balm well up into the nostrils. After a moment draw strong breath through the nose. Use three times a day after meals preferred, and before retiring.



CATARRH

ELY'S CREAM BALM Opens and cleanses the nasal passages. Alleviates Pain and Inflammation. Heals the Sores. Prevents the Membrane from sticking. Restores the sense of Taste and Smell. The Balm is quickly absorbed and gives relief at once.

HAVE YOU FIVE OR MORE COWS?

If you have five or more cows, you need a Separator. The De Laval Separator will save you money every year. Why continue an inferior system as long as you can get a better one? Dairying is now the most profitable feature of Agriculture. It is a business that always pays well, and must pay you. You need a Separator, and you need the BEST—the "Baby". All styles and capacities. Prices, \$75 upward. Send for new 1905 Catalogue.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.,
Branch Offices: General Offices:
ELGIN, ILL. 74 CORTLANDT ST., NEW YORK.

"He that Works Easily Works Successfully." 'Tis Very Easy to Clean House With

SAPOLIO

"Well,—Santa Claus must have run out o' Soap when he left you."

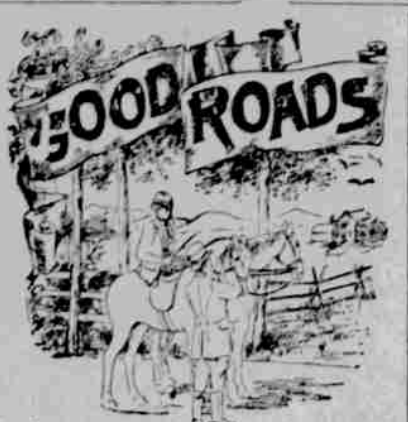
Even the children recognize Santa Claus Soap as one of the good things of life—and why not? It keeps their home clean and makes their mother happy. Try it in your home. Sold everywhere. Made only by

The N. K. Fairbank Company,
CHICAGO.

Burlington Route
NEW SHORT LINE TO
SEATTLE

W. L. DOUGLAS
\$3 SHOE
IS THE BEST FIT FOR A KING.
C. CORDOVAN, FRENCH & CHAMBRILLE CALF.
\$4.50 FINE CALF SKID SHOES.
\$3.45 POLICE SHOES.
\$2.50 \$2. WORKINGMEN'S SHOES.
EXTRA FINE—LADIES—
\$2.45 \$1.75 BOY'S SCHOOL SHOES.
\$1.50 \$1.15 BOY'S SHOES.
\$1.00 \$0.75 BOY'S SHOES.

Over One Million Pairs Sold by W. L. Douglas \$3 & \$4 Shoes. All our shoes are made in the U.S.A. and are guaranteed satisfactory. For give the best value for your money. Write for our free catalogue. We will send you one free of charge. It contains full information about our shoes and how to get them. It also contains full information about our other lines of shoes. Write to W. L. Douglas, 270 Broadway, New York, N. Y.



Farmers and Good Roads

It is a very singular thing that the failure of a bill seeking to encourage the construction and maintenance of good roads in rural counties of Illinois should be signalized as a great triumph for the farmers over the bicyclists. It is true that in pursuit of their hump-backed sport the bicyclists prefer a hard, smooth road to one which is too soft to be hard and too thick to be water. But the bicyclist does not have to ride. He rides chiefly for fun and can defer his pleasure until the roads dry up.

To the farmer, however, good roads are a vital necessity. As the roads stand to-day the farmer is blockaded by mud a great part of the year, and it often costs him more to get his crops from his farm to the railroad station than from the station to market, several hundred miles away. Yet year after year he goes on building quagmires and calling them roads and denouncing the railroad companies for charging extravagant freight rates. If he only knew his penny-wise and pound-foolish policy in the matter of road building is what has fastened the collar of railroad domination so severely about his neck. By letting the public highways which all may freely use go to ruin and become impassable the farmer has forced himself and his neighbors to use the highways controlled by railroad corporations, for the use of which all must pay and pay heavily. The Illinois farmers who so eagerly wish to defeat measures providing that good roads may be constructed ought to find a certain significance in the fact that in the East, where the effort for the improvement of country highways has made greater progress, the strongest influence arrayed against good road bills is that of the railroads.

Nowhere can unscientifically made roads be worse than in Illinois, for the soft, rich soil of our prairies is quickly turned into mire by a drizzling rain. But nowhere can roads be scientifically built as cheaply as in this State, level as a barn floor and well provided with stone. The farming community will surely blunder if it permits another Legislature to go out of existence without the enactment of a good-roads law. —Chicago Times-Herald.

Turnpikes in Kentucky

Major W. H. Crump, of Kentucky, in an address before the national good roads conference, said of the road system of that State: In the blue grass district there are fifteen counties in which are many macadam roads. These are turnpikes with tollgates at short intervals. The turnpike bonds are the most valuable securities in the State. He told how the roads in his county, Warren, had been made good from an old worn-out turnpike bed by putting on a crown of cracked stones at a cost of only \$400 a mile. They also use gravel. They have about 120 miles of macadam and gravelled road. They expended \$20,000 on the roads. When they began the rate of tax was 20 cents on \$100. When the work was complete the tax was only 15 cents, because of the increased value of the property. Adjoining counties, seeing these advantages, demanded the same improvement. They are now about to establish a road supervisor to look after the roads in the county. They propose to expend from \$10,000 to \$15,000 a year on their roads. This could be done with a very small taxation. Prisoners in the county jail were made to work on the roads.

Good Roads Make Prosperous People

In the course of his address before the good roads convention in Sacramento, Cal., General Roy Stone, engineer of the bureau of roads in the Department of Agriculture, said: "The superb roads of France have been one of the most steady and potent contributions to the material development and marvelous financial elasticity of that country. The far-reaching and splendidly maintained road system has distinctly favored the success of the small landed proprietors, and in their prosperity and ensuing distribution of wealth lies the key to the secret of the wonderful financial vitality and solid prosperity of the French nation."

What They Mean

Good roads mean a great deal more than mere convenience. They mean more than saving money, which, however, is a matter of no small importance. They mean a more intimate relationship between the city and country people, to the mutual advantage of both. They mean that living in the country for six months in the year shall not be practical isolation. Poor roads keep the farmer and his family at home at that season of the year when they have the most leisure, when time hangs heavily, when it could and would add to their enjoyment socially and advantage educationally if a frequent drive to the town or city or a visit among the neighbors and friends living at a distance of a few miles could be taken.

For Road Improvement, Senator Kilburn has introduced in the New York Senate a bill compelling the use of four-inch tires on vehicles

drawn by two or more horses on all public highways except paved and macadamized roads.

SUGGESTED BY "SHE."

The Trick of a Magician and a Simple Explanation of the Same.

Among interesting things to be seen at the Eden Museum, New York, perhaps one of the most curious and at the same time scientific is the weird spectacle entitled "She," exhibited by Powell, the well-known illusionist, and suggested by the cave scene in Rider Haggard's celebrated novel, "She," says the Scientific American. In this scene a young lady mounts a table arranged in an alcove formed of a folding screen. Above the victim is suspended a cylindrical cloth screen. The screen is lowered to the level of the table, completely enclosing the subject. The table apparently has four legs, and four candles shown beneath it indicate that the space underneath the table is open and clear. The cylindrical screen is shown to be entire, with openings only at the upper and lower ends, and no openings are seen in the folding screen which partly surrounds the table. Upon the firing of a pistol the occupant of the table is ignited, and smoke and flame bursting from the screen indicate that the work of destruction is going on within. When the fire is burned out the screen is lifted and nothing remains upon the table but a few smouldering embers and a pile of bones surmounted by a skull. Close observation does not reveal any way of escape for the young woman. It is, however, obvious that the magician cannot afford to sacrifice such a subject every evening, and the spectators are forced to conclude that the whole affair is a very clever trick. In fact, it is simply a modification of the beheaded lady and numerous other tricks based upon the use of plain mirrors.

The table has but two legs, the other two which appear being simply reflections. The central standard supports but two candles, the other two being reflections. Underneath the table and converging at the central standard are arranged two plain mirrors at an angle of 90 degrees with each other, and 45 degrees with the side panels of the screen. By means of this arrangement the side panels, which are of the same color as the central or back panel, are reflected in the mirrors and appear as a continuation of the back panel. The triangular box, of which the mirrors form two sides, has a top composed in part of the table top and in part of mirror sections for reflecting the back panel, or with a covering of the same color as the back panel. The operation of the apparatus is now obvious. When the victim is enclosed by the cylindrical screen she immediately escapes through a trap door in the table top, places the bones and the fire-works upon the table, and at the firing of the pistol ignites the labor and retires, closing the trap door after her.

Settling a Braggart

A big Frenchman was talking in loud and blustering tones about his many achievements in duelling as he traveled the other day, in company with several passengers, in the smoking-car of one of the railway trains. In the corner opposite to him sat a small man quietly reading a magazine, and to him he leaned over and arrogantly said: "Monsieur, what would you do if you were challenged?" "I should refuse," was the unhesitating reply. "Ah! ah! I thought as much. Refuse and be branded a coward! But if a gentleman offered you the choice of a duel or a public whipping, then what?" "I'd take the whipping." "Ah! ah! I thought so. I thought so from your looks. Suppose, monsieur, you had foully slandered me?" "I never slander." "Then, monsieur, suppose I had coolly and deliberately insulted you; what would you do?" "I'd rise up like this, put down my book this way, reach over like this, and take him by the nose and give it a proper sort of twist—just so!" When the little man relinquished his grip of the big man's nasal organ, his neighbor slid away in abject terror, to escape the bullets which would surely be flying at once; but there was no shooting. The big man turned crimson—then white—then looked the little man over and remarked: "Ah—certainly—of course—that's it—exactly!" And then the conversation took a turn on the prospect of the war between China and Japan.

The "Tramp" Printer

The typesetting machines are fast thinning out the ranks of the journeyman printer, who was once such a familiar character in the newspaper offices. One of this class dropped into the Constitution office night before last. He listened sadly to the click of the linotypes in an adjoining room and said, with a grim humor: "That's the death knell of the tramp printer." He came back an hour afterwards with some two columns of philosophy and incident that he had written, the text of which was the "Glory of the Traveling Printer." There was the story of Amos Cummings going to the Tribune a tramp printer and getting a job. "Gov. Hogg, of Texas, once held cases, and he held them in more than one town," the story went. "He is still a member of the union and pays his dues regularly. I called on him in Austin recently and he said to me he was very glad to see me, indeed; in fact, he always was glad to see a printer. I had quite a pleasant chat with him. They say the Governor has a Presidential bee in his bonnet."—Atlanta Constitution.

The older a man gets, the harder it is for a woman to lead him.

REAL RURAL REARING

WILL BE FOUND IN THIS DEPARTMENT.

How to Reduce Labor in the Care of Hogs—Remarkable Longevity of Farmers—Value of Farm Animals—General Agricultural Mention.

Long Life of Farmers.

During thirty-four years and eight months, says an article in Current Literature, there died in the State of Massachusetts 161,891 men of over 20 years of age, whose occupations were specified in the registry of their diseases. The average age at which they died was 51 years. The number is so great and the period covered is so long that by the study of the classification of the employment of those dead we can get a very fair idea of the comparative age at which men in different occupations and in an ordinarily healthy community are swept away by death. It is noticeable that of all who died the cultivators of the earth attained the highest average age, about 65½ years, and they make up more than a fifth of the total number. We all know why farmers as a class, not only in this, but in all countries, should live to a ripe old age. They enjoy good air and are free from many of the cares that beset those living in the cities, to say nothing of the constant noise and excitement which destroys the nerves and racks the system. It is rarely that a farmer dies before his head is gray. Farmers, as a rule, too, do not to any degree indulge in alcoholic beverages. One important fact must be taken into consideration concerning the farmer and his age, which is that the weaklings of the farmer's family do not, as a rule, remain on the farm after attaining an age fitting them for some pursuit. Such are sent to cities to choose a trade or profession, and only the strong and healthy ones who are fitted for the work are retained upon the farm.

Economy in Keeping Swine.

The plan below shows how the labor in the care of a large herd of swine may be reduced to a minimum. This piggery is 20x30 feet and divided into four distinct sets of compartments. Fig. 1 is an inside view, with a portion of the roof removed to show the interior of the passage which extends lengthwise



FIG. 1.—INSIDE VIEW OF PIGGERY.

through the center. This passage or hall, as will be seen by Fig. 2, is 4 feet wide and 30 feet long, closed at each end by a gate. Spouts opening into it communicate with the feed troughs and a gate opens into it from each pen. Beneath the roof are lots for the storage of grain and other food, to which access is had by doors hinged on the lower side. In the covered portion of the hallway are also convenient hooks for hanging small tools. The roof extends over a section of 14 feet, in which are the sleeping and nesting quarters.

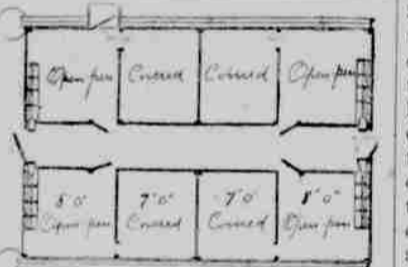


FIG. 2.—GROUND PLAN OF PIGGERY.

each 7x8 feet. The sides are covered with horizontal boards. Between the lower one and the plank floor is left a space an inch wide for drainage, which is caught in a trough extending along each side, directly under the edge of the flooring. Under the lower end of each trough is an old hoghead sunk in the ground for the storage of the liquid manure. A gate opens from one of the open pens into a yard. Such a structure is particularly well adapted for breeding sows and their young.—Farm and Home.

Making vs. Buying a Lawn.

The business of cutting sod to be transplanted is not so common since most people, even in the cities, have learned how much cheaper and easier it is to get a better lawn with a little fertilizer and grass seed. A good, rich seed bed is required to make the transplanted sod take root, and although for a few days it may look well, when dry weather comes the sodded lawn presents a very shabby appearance. A seeded lawn will in a few weeks show a lively green, and it requires much less watering in dry weather than does the sod. Besides, with a good seed bed, the householder who makes his lawn can select the kinds of grasses that he wants. Some sweet-scented vernal grass should always be sown. It is rarely or never found in sods cut for transplanting, as they are usually gathered by the roadside.

Acorns as Feed.

It is true, says a writer in the Breeders' Gazette, that acorns if eaten by cows in any considerable quantity will seriously reduce the flow of milk. This fact I learned by experience to my cost more than forty years ago. After the flow had been reduced one-half it may be proper feeding be partially regained, but no amount of good food will ever bring the flow back to what it would have been if the shrinkage had not occurred.

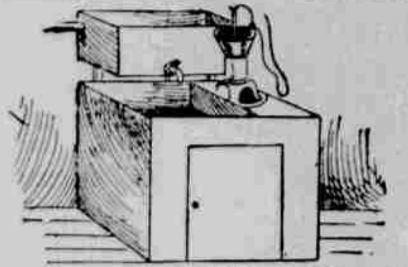
To Kill Lice.

Kerosene emulsion, diluted, will kill lice on cows or horses, and yet not injure the animals, but crude petroleum

will cause their hair to come off. On the contrary, crude petroleum will not injure a dog in the least, while kerosene will cause loss of hair when applied to the skin. Why this is the case cannot, perhaps, be explained, but it has been noticed by many who have used both substances on the skins of both animals, including dogs.

Water in the Kitchen.

At a comparatively small expense every farmer can have well water in his kitchen the year round, thereby saving a great deal of labor, and can have it pure at all times. A force pump and a little extra piping will be all the expense. Instead of laying the piping directly to the tank, run it through the house to a small tank over your sink. The pipe should come up through the



bottom of the small tank, and it is better to have a stop valve at this point to hold the water in the tank should the water leak back in the well pipe. Near the top of the tank have the overflow pipe. This should run to the cattle tanks, then all water pumped passes through the kitchen, keeping the water in the house tank fresh. In summer this tank should be packed with some heat resisting material. Of course it should have a cover at all times. A faucet near the bottom is very convenient. Whatever is spilled drops into the sink and does no harm. Every farmer's wife would appreciate such an arrangement.—American Agriculturist.

Trees as Fence Posts.

The objection to making use of living trees as fence posts is that as the tree grows the fence will take up too much room. We have frequently seen a willow thus used by thrifty farmers. A willow stake set in early spring right side up, with a few buds at the top will, almost certainly, grow even in dry soil. It will never make a large tree in such position, and if its top is cut off a few feet higher than the fence is needed it will not shade much ground. It is better to nail a slab or board to the tree stake to fasten the wires to, as they will thus hold better than in the soft, green wood. The locust is sometimes used as a live fence post, but this tree grows too large, and its roots, whenever disturbed by the plow, throw up an innumerable amount of suckers. The locust tree will soon grow to a size where each eight-foot length may be split up into a good many fence posts of the best quality.—American Cultivator.

Wealth and Credit.

Official estimates place the value of farm animals—horses, cattle, mules, hogs and sheep—in the United States at no less than \$1,819,446,300. This is quite three times the total interest-bearing debt of the country. It is sufficient to pay off all the national debt, including all the treasury notes, bonds, gold and silver certificates, and everything else, and still leave a balance of \$171,618,819. This is one comparatively insignificant item of wealth—constituting an infinitesimal fraction of the country's possessions—is greater by hundreds of millions than the total debt, much of which is amply provided for by gold and silver deposits and in other ways. What possible excuse can there be for a statesmanship which disregards a country with such resources and compels it to pay 3½ per cent for money to meet temporary treasury needs?—New York World.

Thrashing Barley.

A brever of Peterboro, Ont., sends this word to the Barley growers: "When you cut your barley, don't thresh it out at once, but let it stay in the stack or mow for a month before threshing to sweat. This sweating is a chemical process which greatly improves barley for malting purposes. Barley threshed as soon as cut never malts well. Barley is better for being cut slightly green and allowed to stand in the field until dry enough for housing."

Frozen Vegetables in the Dark.

The fact that some vegetables may be frozen while in the ground without injury, provided they are not disturbed until thawed, has led to the belief that the soil somehow "draws" the frost out. Really what the covering does is to exclude light. It is very injurious to frozen vegetables to be exposed to light and currents of air. Light causes rot, partly, we suppose, because in the light oxygen, which is the basis of all decay, is much more active than it is in the darkness.

Winter-Bred Parasites

It is very difficult to keep stable animals in winter free from parasites. The hair is thicker at this time, and animals in the stable are unable to dust themselves as they will when they have access to the earth. As you are carding out the last year's coat of hair have a vessel containing kerosene emulsion handy, and with a sponge or rag wash the necks of the animals you are grooming. A weak emulsion will kill all lice and will not injure the hair.

Don't Deceive Buyers.

A fruit grower who shipped a lot of apples to one of the large markets branded in large letters on the barrels "These apples are the same all the way to the bottom as at the top," which enabled him to secure the highest price. The time has passed when false representations deceive buyers. Those who may have received a temporary benefit at some time by deception, and their goods shunned by buyers after a while,