

BAKING ECONOMY

By the use of perfect baking powder the housewife can derive as much economy as from any other article used in baking and cooking. In selecting a baking powder, therefore, care should be exercised to purchase one that retains its original strength and always remains the same, thus making the food sweet and wholesome and producing sufficient leavening gas to make the baking light.

Very little of this leavening gas is produced by the cheap baking powders, making it necessary to use double the quantity ordinarily required to secure good results. In using Calumet Baking Powder you are bound to have uniform bread, cake or biscuits, as Calumet does not contain any cheap, useless or adulterating ingredients so commonly used to increase the weight. Further, it produces pure, wholesome food and is a baking powder of rare quality; therefore, it is recommended by leading physicians and chemists. It complies with all pure food laws, both STATE and NATIONAL. The goods are moderate in price, and any lady purchasing Calumet from her grocer, if not satisfied with it can return it and have her money refunded.

AT FIRST SIGHT.



He—Rosalie, I can't tell you how I worship your almond eyes, your velvet cheeks, like peaches, and your cherry lips!

Rosalie—I suppose you are the new gardener.

SKIN HUMOR 25 YEARS

"Cuticura did wonders for me. For twenty-five years I suffered agony from a terrible humor, completely covering my head, neck and shoulders, so even to my wife, I became an object of dread. At large expense I consulted the most able doctors far and near. Their treatment was of no avail, nor was that of the Hospital, during six months' efforts. I suffered on and concluded there was no help for me this side of the grave. Then I heard of some one who had been cured by Cuticura Remedies and thought that a trial could do no harm. In a surprisingly short time I was completely cured. S. P. Keyes, 147 Congress St., Boston, Mass., Oct. 12, '09."

Face Covered with Pimples

"I congratulate Cuticura upon my speedy recovery from pimples which covered my face. I used Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Resolvent for ten days and my face cleared and I am perfectly well. I had tried doctors for several months but got no results. Wm. J. Sadtler, 1614 Susquehanna Ave., Philadelphia, May 1, 1909."

Cupid's Cynicism.

"Is it so, that you used to call regularly on that girl?"

"Yes; she always sang a song to me that I loved."

"Why didn't you marry her?"

"I found I could buy the song for 50 cents."—The Circle.

Would Depend.

She—You've seen Charley's wife. Would you call her pretty?"

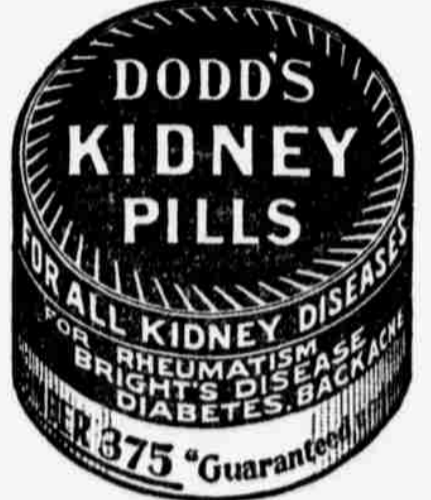
He—I might if I were talking to Charley.

PERRY DAVIS' PAINKILLER
has an enviable reputation for its efficacy as a reliable remedy for lumbago, neuralgia, pleurisy, sciatica, etc., etc., etc. At all drug stores.

Once in a while you encounter one of those cheerful individuals who never borrow trouble, in spite of the fact that they borrow everything else.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation. Constipation is the cause of many diseases. Cure the cause and you cure the disease. Easy to take.

One man's hobby may be another man's nightmare.



Worms

"Cascarets are certainly fine. I gave a friend one when the doctor was treating him for cancer of the stomach. The next morning he passed four pieces of a tape worm. He then got a box and in three days he passed a tape worm 45 feet long. It was Mr. Matt Brock, of Millersburg, Pa. I am quite a worker for Cascarets. I use them myself and find them beneficial for most any disease caused by impure blood."—Chas. E. Condon, Lewistown, Pa. (Millin Co.)

PUT THIS OUT, mail it with your address to Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Illinois, and receive a handsome souvenir gold Bon Bon FREE.

QUICKEST WITH SAFETY

PISO'S CURE
THE BEST MEDICINE FOR GOUTS AND COLDS

For the baby often means rest for both mother and child. Little ones like it too—it's so palatable to take. Free from opiates. All Drugists, 25 cents.

ROAD AND FARM IMPROVEMENT

FARM NOTES.

Potatoes have been "some pump kins" this fall.

Sweet potatoes should be kept in a dry, warm place.

Pack beets and turnips in boxes in moist sand to prevent withering.

To raise beet and turnip seed set the old vegetables out next spring.

A handful of straw in the hole when setting a tree will hold the moisture.

How often do you grease that beet wagon? A well-greased wagon means a larger load of beets.

The world never will know the great debt it owes to farmers who think out good things and do them.

King Winter has a well-known way of punishing those who do not make ample provision for his annual visit.

Were the roads over which you hauled your grain this fall the sort you want to travel the rest of your life?

Try a new variety of potato each year. In this way you will find the kinds best suited to your soil and climate.

Winter is one of the best times to apply manure to the garden. If it is put on freshly plowed ground all the better.

If your potatoes were scabby this year do not plant them on the same ground again next year. Get new seed also.

Don't let stock tramp across a muddy beet field; the value of the beet tops is more than lost by the damage done to the field.

How are the roads this year? It costs much money to draw heavy loads through mud six inches deep. Let us have better roads.

The bugologists say 1910 gives promise of being a chinch bug year. They had better wait until the coming winter is wiped off the slate.

SAND SIEVE TO CLEAN WELL.

Any Floating Matter is Easily Removed by Using This Device—It is Easily Made.

(BY F. L. RISLEY.)

It is well to make one of these devices against time of need. The dry season is the best and only time to fix and clean the farm well.

Any floating matter may be removed by using an ordinary sand sieve.

After marking off the rim into three parts attach a wire to any of these

parts or points and for a handle use an attached rope. Fasten the end of the rope to the third point in the rim and a weight to the sieve so it will sink after lowering. In using sink the sieve edgewise in the water, pull the rope with a single attachment, lifting out well all the floating sticks and other debris from the surface of the water.

HOW TO MAKE WHEELBARROW

Out of a Combination of Worthless Articles Can Be Created Useful Farm Implement.

The construction of the barrow shown in the illustration is very simple. Get a pair of old plow handles, two gate hinges about one foot long and a wheel, which may be found at the junk dealer's. The legs of this

barrow are those of an old chair, braced with a piece of iron. These articles in themselves are worthless, says a writer in Farm and Home, but in their combination we create something very useful.

Credit Business Decreasing.

While there may be a greater credit business done than many of us suppose, it is nothing like it was a few years ago. Less than 20 years ago a large share of the business of the central west was done on credit. The local merchant then held his custom because of the credit he furnished. Now he must hold it by the prices he makes. It is a wise farmer who gets on a cash buying basis and sticks there through thick and thin.

Husking Corn Disagreeable.

There is no job more disagreeable than husking corn out of the shock. The weather is either too fine to be spoiled at such work, or too disagreeable to think of tackling such a job, from our viewpoint. It pays to use a shredder or grain separator on large fields. With a slough grass top, shredded or threshed fodder will not spoil when stacked outside.

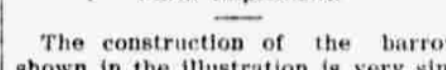
Be Careful of Millet.

Those who have a supply of millet hay on hand should be a little careful about feeding it to horses, especially if the millet is allowed to get a little too ripe before cutting. Millet seed acts rather injuriously on the kidneys of the horse and for that reason it ought to be fed sparingly.

Gate That Clears the Snow

Main Features Are That the Posts Run About Four Inches Higher Than Passage—It Never Sags.

The main feature of the gate here with illustrated differing from the ordinary is that the posts run about four feet higher than the gate, being well set in the ground. Two iron 3-4 inch rods A are bolted to the gate post as shown. The hinges have an eye that slides freely over the rods A when the gate is raised to clear the snow.



Gate Clears Snow.

A strong iron rod C with an eye in lower end to work freely in rod A engages in the notched plate D at its upper end. Lift the whole gate as high as needed and it stays there until released. It never sags because its weight is carried in the middle of gate.

STORAGE OF SWEET POTATOES

Must Be Kept Absolutely Dry and Warm, as Slight Frost or Severe Cold Will Injure.

(BY H. E. GRINSTEAD.)

The storing of sweet potatoes for winter is by no means so simple a matter as the proper care of Irish potatoes, while different methods prevail in the north and south.

The harvesting machinery is similar except that the most improved potato diggers are not adapted to the harvesting of the sweet potato, since the vines would interfere.

The kind generally used is the regular two-horse plow digger, with two rolling cutters to cut the vines on either side.

The potatoes are not injured by lying in the sun, but should be removed to the storage room the same day they are dug.

The essential difference in the storing of sweet potatoes and the Irish potato arises from the fact that a sweet potato must be kept both dry and warm.

It is a simple matter to bury Irish potatoes in a bank where they will keep all winter, but a specially constructed storage place must be made for the sweet potato.

In the south and even as far north as Missouri they may be kept in a well-ventilated pit, which can be kept dry by covering with boards or other roofing.

Select a well-drained place, scrape away sufficient dirt to level the ground, then dig two trenches across the place from six inches to a foot deep, and the ground should lay so that water will not run into nor stand in them.

Cover the trenches with pieces of boards, spread a little straw or dry litter over the ground and pile the potatoes thereon in the shape of a cone around the ventilator flue, which consists of four pieces of four by six inch board nailed in the form of a box and set over the point where the trenches cross, extending up through the heap of potatoes and out at the top.

When the heap of potatoes has been completed cover with straw or leaves, then add five or six inches of dirt or sufficient to keep out frost.

Care must be taken to keep both the trenches and ventilator open till it is necessary to cover them during a severe cold spell when they are covered with something like an old carpet, which should be removed on days when the weather will permit.

In the north, where the ground remains frozen for several months, this plan would not answer, but they may be kept in a well-ventilated cellar if kept in crates and up from the ground.

Yet a cellar is by no means the ideal place for storing sweet potatoes, the accumulation of moisture being too great. A frost-proof building that may be kept dry is much better. Such a building should be constructed of brick or stone and lined with wood, with a dead-air space, which insures a dry wall. Where only a few are to be kept for home use no better or cheaper way can be found than to store them in barrels or boxes of dry sand or road dust and keep them in a warm room or rather in a room where they will not freeze. It is possible, of course, to keep them too warm.

Potatoes kept in dry dust and not allowed to freeze may be kept for seed with very little loss.

It must be remembered that the sweet potato will surely rot if exposed to frost, even though they do not actually freeze; also that they must be kept dry and where the air circulates freely. When these conditions are complied with you will have no trouble in keeping sweet potatoes in any latitude.

For best results probably a temperature of about 60 degrees, varying through a range of ten to twenty degrees, will be found best, and where the proper building may be had this temperature can be maintained easily, with a free circulation of dry air.

John, the Forerunner of Jesus

Sunday School Lesson for Jan. 2, 1910

Specialty Arranged for This Paper

LESSON TEXT—Matt. 2:1-12. Memory verses 2, 3.

GOLDEN TEXT—"The voice of one crying in the wilderness. Prepare ye the way of the Lord, make his paths straight."—Matt. 3:3.

TIME—John began to preach in the summer of A. D. 28. He preached six months alone, then a year and three months coincident with Christ till March, A. D. 28.

PLACE—The wilderness of Judah.

Suggestion and Practical Thought.

1. The Personal Preparation of the Herald.—vs. 1, 4. When was John the Baptist born? In the summer of B. C. 5.

In what place? In the hill country of Judah, probably in one of the priestly cities.

Who were his parents? Zacharias, a priest, and his wife Elizabeth.

What was his relation to Jesus? He was a relative, perhaps a second cousin, Mary and Elizabeth being relatives, translated "cousins" in the A. V. of Luke 1:36.

Where did he spend his youth and early manhood? In the wilderness or sparsely inhabited districts in communion with God, with nature, and with the Scriptures, living under the power of the Holy Spirit. While he meditated the fire burned.

Why is he called the Baptist? Because he baptized those who repented, and did not merely bring them to repentance.

What was his character? He was filled with the Spirit from his childhood. He obeyed the Spirit. He was a hero, a martyr, brave. He spoke the truth at all costs. He deserved a place in the "Hall of Fame" for heroes of the faith.

Why did John live in this manner? 1. Because it was the perfectly natural way in which a poor man would live in the wilderness.

2. John Prepared the Way by His Message.—vs. 1-3. "Came John the Baptist, preaching in the wilderness," the wild lands and pasture lands of Judah. The people lived almost entirely in towns. "Preaching" here is not our modern preaching. "It means proclaiming or acting like a herald, and implies that the uplifted voice and the brief, urgent message of one who runs before the chariot and shouts: 'The king, the king.'" His preaching is like a succession of lightning flashes.

"His message is summed up in two sentences, two blasts of the trumpet; the call to repentance and the rousing proclamation that the kingdom of heaven is at hand."—Maclaren, in Expositions of Scripture, Matthew.

2. Saying, "Repent ye" (Metanoete). The Greek word is compounded of a proposition with two meanings, after and with, and a very meaning to perceive, and to think as the result of perceiving. Hence the meaning to think after a deed is done, and to think with, in comparison with what ought to have been done, or might have been done, and so to think differently after. It is a change of mind resulting in a change of conduct. The emphasis is on the change of mind and heart, rather than on the sorrow which is the impulse that leads to the change of conduct.

A New Motive for Repentance—"For the kingdom of heaven is at hand." The new era is about to begin, with its new leader, Jesus, new powers through the Holy Spirit, new motives, new truths, new hopes, new joys; with deliverance from sin, and disease, and bondage. (For the definition of "the kingdom of heaven" see Lesson III.)

III. John Prepared the Way by Confirming the Decisions to Repent.—vs. 5, 6, 5. "Then went out to him" the inhabitants of "Jerusalem," practically the whole city, "and all Judea." They did not all go out at once, but kept going and coming. He did not go to them, but they came to him, not only the common people, but also the soldiers, Pharisees, Sadducees, and leaders of the nation.

What attracted such crowds? Plainly there was something there which they needed, and which they realized that they needed. They went as the hungry go for food and the chilly for fire, and the poor for plenty, as the doves gather in St. Mark's square in Venice, at the hour when grain is scattered. Here we find a lesson for preachers and teachers.

IV. Preparation by the Presentation of Motives for Entering the New Life.—vs. 7-12. First Motive. Consciousness of Sin. 7. "When he saw many of the Pharisees and Sadducees." The two leading religious sects of the Jews, including the principal men of the nation. "Come to his baptism." Drawn by the all-pervading interest, possibly with some consciousness of sin and need, by the desire to watch what was going on so that they might hinder the work if need be, or if a new kingdom was coming, that they might have chief place in it. They would be baptized (Luke), if by so easy a form they could be partakers in the kingdom.

Golden Sand.—"Lashed into rage by the wind, the sea makes sport of human masonry, or crushes the iron ships that have gone ashore like so many playthings; even the frowning cliff must ultimately yield to the waves. But when God said: 'Hither to shalt thou come, but no further; and here shall thy proud waves be stayed,' he drew around the sea a girde of the one thing that can permanently stop its progress: sand. Behind that protecting bar the rich loam may lie undisturbed, and the orchards and the grain may grow and bear their fruit in safety.

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