

## A PRETTY MILKMAID

Thinks Peruna Is a Wonderful Medicine.



MISS ANNIE HENDREN.

MISS ANNIE HENDREN, Rocklyn, Wash., writes: "I feel better than I have for over four years. I have taken several bottles of Peruna and one bottle of Manalin. "I can now do all of my work in the house, milk the cows, take care of the milk, and so forth. I think Peruna is a most wonderful medicine. "I believe I would be in bed to-day if I had not written to you for advice. I had taken all kinds of medicine, but none did me any good. "Peruna has made me a well and happy girl. I can never say too much for Peruna." Not only women of rank and leisure praise Peruna, but the wholesome, useful women engaged in honest toil would not be without Dr. Hartman's world-renowned remedy. The doctor has prescribed it for many thousand women every year and he never fails to receive a multitude of letters like the above, thanking him for his advice, and especially for the wonderful benefits received from Peruna.

### Jimmy Fixed It.

A persevering youth had called several times at the home of a young lady, to be met each time with a "not at home." Upon one occasion he had seen her go in just before he reached the gate. His ring was answered by her small brother. "Jimmy, I'd like to see your sister," the determined young man said. "She ain't at home," Jimmy said, surveying him disdainfully. "But I just saw her come in," the youth protested. "Can't help that. Tell you what I'll do, though," Jimmy said, condescendingly. "You give me your pack of cigarettes, and I'll send her down." "You are too young to smoke, Jimmy."

"Do I get 'em?" Jimmy said, aggressively, half closing the door.

"Here they are!" was the conciliating reply, and the box was handed over. Leaving the visitor seated in the parlor, Jimmy disappeared, to return in a few minutes.

"She'll be down soon," he said. "How did you work that, Jimmy?" the youth inquired.

The boy surveyed him with an amused grin. "Aw, I told her it was the fellow she's engaged to," he said.—Harper's Weekly.

It was declared at Edinburgh recently that more fishermen were drowned from the custom of wearing long boots than by all the storms.

### BACK TO PULPIT.

**What Food Did for a Clergyman.** A minister of Elizabethtown tells how Grape-Nuts food brought him back to his pulpit: "Some five years ago I had an attack of what seemed to be La Grippe, which left me in a complete state of collapse, and I suffered for some time with nervous prostration. My appetite failed, I lost flesh until I was a mere skeleton, life was a burden to me, I lost interest in everything and almost in everybody save my precious wife.

"Then on the recommendation of some friends I began to use Grape-Nuts food. At that time I was a miserable skeleton, without appetite and hardly able to walk across the room; had ugly dreams at night, no disposition to entertain or be entertained and began to shun society. "I finally gave up the regular ministry; indeed I could not collect my thoughts on any subject, and became almost a hermit. After I had been using the Grape-Nuts food for a short time I discovered that I was taking on new life and my appetite began to improve; I began to sleep better and my weight increased steadily; I had lost some fifty pounds, but under the new food regime I have regained almost my former weight and have greatly improved in every way.

"I feel that I owe much to Grape-Nuts and can truly recommend the food to all who require a powerful rebuilding agent delicious to taste and always welcome." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. A true natural road to regain health, or hold it, is by use of a dish of Grape-Nuts and cream morning and night. Or have the food made into some of the many delicious dishes given in the little recipe book found in pkgs.

Ten days' trial of Grape-Nuts helps many. "There's a reason."

Look in pkgs. for a copy of the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

## QUAKES DESTROY A TOWN.

Socorro, N. M., Has Terrifying Experience—Navy in Ruins.

Fifty-two earthquake shocks in three days resulted in the almost complete destruction of Socorro, N. M., a town south of Santa Fe. Few of the buildings in the town remain standing and the place is deserted. A majority of the residents, terror-stricken after the first succession of shocks, fled. Those who first had the hardihood to remain and risk their lives among the crumbling buildings fled when the shocks continued.

Refugees who reached El Paso declare that the destruction of the town is complete. The court house collapsed after the first shock. One by one every substantial building in the town crashed down. The buildings of the school of mines withstood the continuous shocks for two days, then collapsed. Some of the buildings were engulfed in great fissures that opened in the ground.

Railroad communication with Socorro was interrupted by destroyed tracks. Bridges along the road have been damaged and made unsafe. The Santa Fe Railroad sent box cars to Socorro to take the fugitives away. The entire surrounding country has felt the shock and much damage has been done, especially at San Marcial and Magdalena, but not so severely as Socorro. A cloudburst occurred near Carlsbad, N. M., and three inches of rain fell in an hour. All streams and canons are overflowing and there will be much damage to crops and fields.

The temperature of the hot water in the springs around Socorro has increased ten degrees in the last few days. There is an extinct volcano crater ten miles from Socorro, and there are evidences of past volcanic disturbances all around.

### UNITED STATES IS SUPREME.

Its Commerce Exceeds That of All Countries in Hemisphere.

As the time approaches for holding the international American conference at Rio Janeiro; emphasis is given the commercial preponderance of the United States in the affairs of the western hemisphere by a report issued by the government, which shows that of the total commerce of all the countries of the western hemisphere that of the United States exceeds one-half.

To be accurate, the total commerce is placed at \$5,050,027,000, of which that of the United States is \$2,806,179,000. The total imports of all America amount to \$2,184,377,000, of which \$1,179,135,000 enter the United States. Of the total exports of all America, amounting to \$2,865,650,000, the United States ships \$1,623,984,000.

According to the latest figures available the imports of the Latin-American republics, with whom Secretary Root will try to establish more friendly relations, amount to \$732,069,000, and the exports to \$140,000,000. Of the imports the United States now furnishes \$189,000,000, or practically 26 per cent, and of the exports the United States takes \$35,000,000, or practically 25 per cent.

## SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

Prof. Archibald Coolidge of the history department of Harvard has been selected to represent the university as the Sorbonne lecturer in Paris for next year.

William H. S. Demarest was inaugurated as president of Rutgers college, hundreds of alumni and representatives of other colleges, all robed, taking part in the ceremonies.

During the past seven years Missouri has increased the amount paid in teachers salaries by 41 per cent. During the same time the increase in the number of teachers has been only 14 per cent.

In his Phi Beta Kappa oration at Columbia, Charles Francis Adams, the distinguished Harvard alumnus and overseer, advocated a division of his alma mater and other big universities and colleges into a number of small colleges or groups, each under a master who could be in personal contact with every student, find out his aptitudes and deficiencies and suggest or prescribe his course of study. He says that in its present form of development as a mischievous fad and device that the average youth of 18 has well defined or clearly developed aptitudes. In his judgment, a college education should seek to cultivate all the sides of the mind, so that the intellectual, like the physical, athlete should be evenly developed.

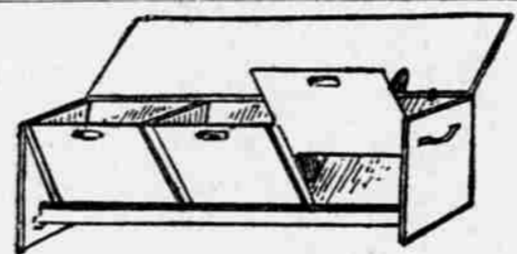
A new law in Ohio requires the names of all candidates for member of board of education, however nominated, to be placed on ballot without any designation whatever, except "For Board of Education." The whole number of ballots to be printed for each school district is to be divided by the number of candidates, and the quotient so obtained is the number of ballots to be printed in series of ballots. The names are then alphabetically arranged, and the first series printed. Then the first name is placed last and the same number printed, and so on until each name has stood first on the list. These ballots are then arranged in tables with no two ballots with same order of names consecutive. The vote is indicated by placing a cross at the left of the name of the person for whom the vote is cast. The one having the highest number of votes is elected, and the second highest and so on, until the required number has been elected.

Seven hundred small country schools in Indiana have been abandoned since the movement toward the consolidation of country schools began. These schools have given way to 280 larger consolidated schools. Report shows that of ninety-three counties reporting the people forty-three endorse consolidation, in nine they are against consolidation, in thirty-nine the experiment has not been sufficient to enable the people to decide. An average of 8,312 children were transported to consolidated schools every day during 1905, at an average daily cost of \$24.85.



### Automatic Chicken Feeder.

The feed box or trough at the bottom for the chickens to eat out of is made out of 1x6 inch boards, 3 feet long, with slats on the side 3 inches wide, making the trough 2 inches deep; end pieces of 1-inch lumber, 1 foot wide, 18 inches high. The middle partitions are cut 6 inches wide at the bottom to fit bottom of trough 3 inches high, then taper out to 10 inches at top, that makes it a V-shape from both sides, so chickens can eat from either side of feeder. One side is fastened to end pieces and middle partitions, the other side has pieces to slide up and down between cleats, so you can shut the feed clear off or raise it up any height according to what you have in the bins. The bottoms of these bins are 1 inch from bottom of feed trough, so as the chickens eat more feed it will come down. You can have corn in one, wheat



THE AUTOMATIC CHICKEN FEEDER.

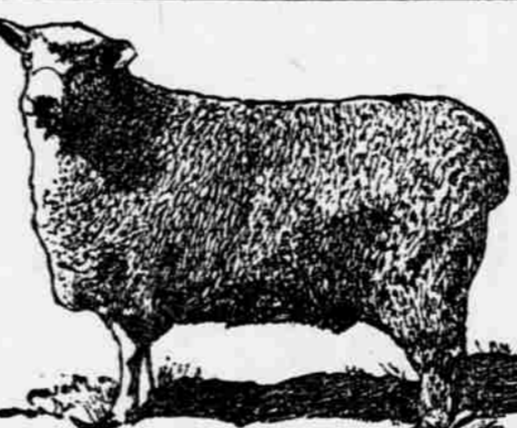
in one and grit or oyster shells in a third. The chickens can help themselves whenever they want to eat, and their feed is always clean and they can't waste their feed by getting it in the mud or snow, and the lid is on hinges, so it can be shut down and fastened, so that feed is perfectly dry. Each bin will hold one peck of feed.—Farm Progress.

### Nail Wounds in Hoofs.

It has long been known that nail pricks and other similar injuries in the horse's hoof may lead to an infection followed by formation of pus under the horn of the hoof and a serious general disease of the horse or at least the loss of the hoof. In a bulletin of the South Dakota Station, Moore has recently reported results obtained in a number of cases from applying a strict antiseptic treatment to injuries of this sort. The method consists in paring away the horn of the hoof from the affected part until the blood oozes out. The hoof is then thoroughly washed in a solution of bichlorid of mercury at the rate of one part to 500 of water, after which absorbent cotton saturated in a solution of the same strength is applied to the wound and the whole hoof is packed in cotton surrounded by a bandage and well coated with tar. This prevents any further filth from coming in contact with the wound. The treatment must usually be done by a qualified veterinarian. Subsequent treatment, however, can be applied by the average farmer, since all that is necessary is to pour a little of this solution of bichlorid of mercury upon the cotton which projects from the upper part of the bandage. The cotton will absorb enough of the solution to keep the wound moistened and hasten the healing process.

### Fine Wool Sheep.

The Wensleydale breed of sheep is rare from common even in its home, England. None is in America. It is a fine sheep, superior in some respects to all others. It is said that for cross-



A TYPICAL WENSLEYDALE.

ing on any other breed the Wensleydale has no equal. Since the Royal Agricultural Society of England commenced giving prizes for wool three years ago, the Wensleydale wool has each time secured first prize in the "any other long-wooled class." No long wool produced in the British Isles is equal to the Wensleydale in quality or value.

### New Varieties of Potatoes.

Many varieties of potatoes come and go, and, for the introduction of new varieties, potatoes would soon be scarce. This is due to the careless selection of seed. All the tubers of a crop are sold for seed, when only the best should be selected. If only the largest tubers from the thickest and strongest plants were retained for seed, there would be an improvement in the old varieties instead of deterioration in quality. But as long as seed potatoes bring good prices, there will be both good and inferior seed used.

### Use of Coal Ashes.

While coal ashes contain no fertilizing value they are certainly useful on the farm and should be saved. They are not entirely valueless in the soil, for they will materially assist in making a stiff clay soil more workable if well mixed with it. The best use for coal ashes, however, is in the filling in of wet spots, sifting them and using the fine ashes in the dust boxes in the poultry houses and the coarser portions for the making of walks alone or

mixed with gravel. They may be used to advantage as a mulch around trees mainly for the purpose of keeping the soil moist and keeping grass from growing around them.

### Shade the Poultry Yard.

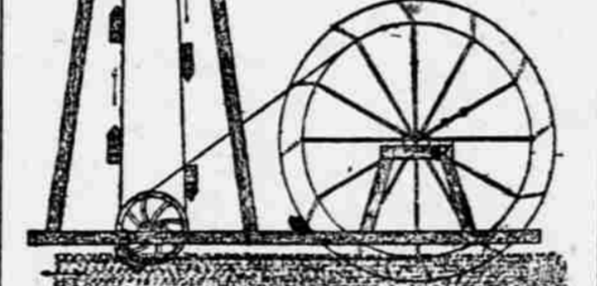
If it is necessary to confine the poultry during the summer and the inclosure cannot be placed near the shade of buildings or trees, try the plan of growing some plants just outside the fence, but far enough from it so that the fowls cannot get at the foliage. One of the best plants for the purpose is the canna, using the cheap, tall-growing sorts, and buying the roots, not the seeds. Another quick growing plant and one which will make an abundance of shade is the castor bean, which may be grown from seeds planted where they are to stay; that is, the young plants cannot well be transferred. Even corn set thickly will furnish some shade quickly, and if a vine is wanted, nothing is better than the common morning-glory, the seeds being sown thick and the vines trained along, strings fastened to the poultry yard fence. While the vines or plants are growing erect a rough roof of boards open on all sides to supply temporary shade.

### A Pointed Question.

Two cows cost \$40 each per year for keep. One of them yields you 4,000 quarts of milk a year, that bring you \$80. The other yields 120 quarts, that bring you \$24. The latter loses for you about \$14 and reduces the gain on the former from \$46 to \$32. Why do you keep the 1,200-quart cow? You would be better off with the one that clears \$46, for you would have only half the investment, half the work, and half the feeding, and you would gain \$14 each year. There would be no surplus butter on the market for years to come and prices would rule strong if the cows were eliminated which are kept at a loss. Dairy farmers have not yet half waked up to an understanding of the great practical importance of weeding out the unprofitable cows from their herds. Many a man would make a fair profit, that now faces a constant loss, if he would keep only such cows as pay a profit on their keep.—Farm Journal.

### Farm Irrigation Plant.

A current wheel to run a chain and bucket gearing is quite feasible for farm irrigation purposes. Herewith is given an illustration of such a wheel for operating a chain and bucket. The diagram is self-explanatory.



IRRIGATION BY CURRENT WHEEL.

### Summer Cultivation.

Summer plowing will answer well on ground that has long been in sod, and which has been turned under in the spring. Such land is usually planted to corn or potatoes, and the frequent use of the cultivator keeps the ground loose and promotes decay of the sod. But potatoes for an early stock are harvested as soon as possible, which leaves the soil not only rough, but in an excellent condition for weeds. By plowing the soil after the potatoes are off it will be reduced to a finer condition, the weeds will be destroyed and the second crop of weeds retarded, so that by the time the land should be gotten ready for wheat (when it should be plowed again) the seed bed for the wheat can be harrowed down fine and nice, while all the weeds will not only have been destroyed, but prevented from seeding. If the plowing on corn land is done as soon as the corn is out, and again the land plowed before seeding the wheat, it will be a great benefit to the wheat.

### Hauling Hay.

It is a very desirable thing to be able to haul all the hay into the barn the same day it is cut. The worry and anxiety consequent upon the liability of a storm before morning are thus avoided, and experience has taught that hay having no more than three or four hours' sun will come out in the spring perfectly sweet and in fine condition for the cattle. In adopting this plan it is well to keep the hay constantly stirred with a tedder. There has been a fear of putting hay into some barns that contain a noticeable amount of water, but if it is properly packed by being evenly distributed over the mow, each forkful trodden upon, and the barn kept closed as much as possible, the result will probably be gratifying.

### Apply a Good Fertilizer.

The value of vegetables depends largely upon quick growth, and if crops are not growing well some quick-acting fertilizer like nitrate of soda, guano or poultry droppings, should be worked into the soil close to the roots. Frequent cultivation of the soil with the cultivator, rake or hoe will often be all that is necessary.

### Vines in the Barnyard.

The barn should never be built near the house, and wherever it is, it should be kept as sanitary as the house itself. A country barnyard should be as neat and tidy as the dooryard. There is no reason why vines should not grow over the walls and fences, and trees shade the inclosed animals. It is possible to have lilacs and mock oranges growing around the barn, as freely as about the shrubbery. The animals are not any less happy, and one can pick great bunches for oneself and friends.

## RAISING BUGS FOR PROFIT.

Singular Feature of the Fig-Growing Industry in California.

There is a greater variety of plant life in California than in any country of the globe, excepting, of course, that of which the Sunset State is a part. One farm near the town of Fresno, county seat of Fresno County, and in the center of the great inland basin, has on it nearly every known variety of tree. So great is the diversity of vegetable life here, says Leslie's Weekly.

Fresno is also the center of the raising industry of America, which gives employment at lucrative wages during the picking and packing season to thousands, including the wives and daughters of the ranchers, and the annual products amounts to about \$2,500,000.

The bug-raising enterprise is a part of the fig-growing industry, which is reaching large proportions about Fresno. One rancher is now setting out in fig trees alone a single tract of 400 acres. Another orchard owner who has forty acres in fig trees sells his product every year for from \$4,000 to \$5,000. The introduction of the Smyrna fig has necessitated the propagation of the fig wasp, a tiny insect no larger than a gnat. The Smyrna fig is a hollow receptacle containing nothing but female flowers, which are inside of the fig, and unless these figs are fertilized by the little fig wasp, technically known as the blastophaga, grossorum, the figs never mature, but shrivel up and fall off the trees when about one-third grown.

The Capri, or wild fig, stands in the relation of the male to the Smyrna or female fig, which is the edible fruit. This Capri fig serves as the home for the little fig insect which is necessary for the perfection of the Smyrna fig. The pollination of the Smyrna fig takes place in the following manner: The Capri fig produces three or four crops a year, the only one of which is of any value to the Smyrna fig maturing in June. The little wasp passes out of the fig at this time, getting its body and wings covered with pollen from the male or staminate blossoms, and enters the Smyrna fig, forcing its way through the almost closed orifice and fertilizes the female flowers. Having performed this office, it passes out of the fig and perishes. There is a nursery man in Fresno who made a thorough and intelligent study of the fig industry at Smyrna, Asia Minor, and has imported and now raises both Capri and Smyrna fig trees. He sells young trees to the fruit raisers and provides with each lot sold a supply of little wasps, safely housed in their native Capri fig homes. As the Smyrna is the finest fig known and in great demand in the United States—which has hitherto depended on importations from Turkey—the industry in Fresno County is rapidly growing and the man who sells the bugs, the fertilizing wasps, is getting rich.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children's teething: softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25 cents a bottle.

### A Freak Statue.

One of the most interesting freak statues in England is to the memory of Sir R. Holmes. It is to be seen the church at Yarmouth, Isle of Wight. The funny thing about it is that it was not originally intended to represent that naval celebrity. It was sculptured for and represented Louis XIV. of France and was being conveyed to that country when the vessel containing it (and also the sculptor) was captured by an English ship commanded by Sir R. Holmes. The body was finished, the head being left for completion on its arrival in France. On learning who it was for the English commander compelled the sculptor to finish it by chiseling his (Holmes') head on the King's body.

## SICK HEADACHE

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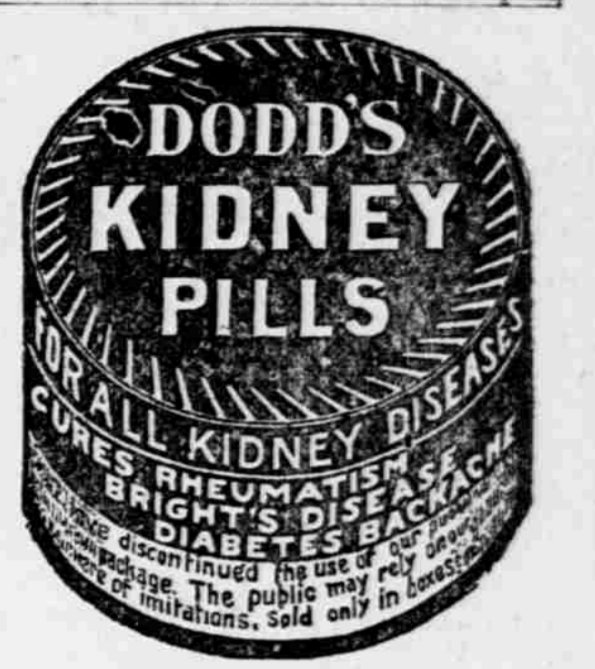
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## Sending Photographs by Wire.

In the Technical World Magazine Da. Alfred Gradenwitz describes the achievement of Prof. Arthur Korn of Munich, Bavaria, who has devised a practicable method for the electrical transmission of photographs as distinguished from the mere handwriting and line sketches which can be sent by the telautograph. The first practical results were secured in 1904; but later improvements, recently described before the Berlin Electrical Society, have enabled him to transmit photographs with remarkable definition over lines offering a resistance of fully 12,000 ohms—the equivalent of a distance of several thousand miles, the time of transmission being 10 to 20 minutes and the size of the pictures 5 by 10 inches.



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