

Spring

Is the season for purifying, cleaning, and renewing. The accumulations of waste everywhere are being removed. Winter's icy grasp is broken and on all sides are indications of nature's retreating life, renewed force, and awakening power.

Spring

Is the time for purifying the blood, cleansing the system and renewing the physical powers. Owing to close confinement, diminished perspiration and other causes, in the winter, impurities have not passed out of the system as they should but have accumulated in the blood.

Spring

Is therefore the best time to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, because the system is now most in need of medicine. That Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best blood purifier and Spring medicine is proved by its wonderful cures. A course of Hood's Sarsaparilla now may prevent great suffering later on.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists, St. Paul, Minn. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

It cures Liver Ills; easy to take. Easy to operate. See.

"IT WILL NOT RUB OFF"
ALABASTINE
DURABLE BEAUTIFUL WALL COATING.

THE KING CURE OVER ALL FOR RHEUMATISM NEURALGIA SCIATICA

THE LATEST PHOTOGRAPH OF THE Hon. I. N. Walker, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic. Write to F. H. Lord, Quincy Building, Chicago, and you will receive one free.

Why is it always believed that we can save a little money next month? You will never realize the scarcity of 10¢ friends until you need one.

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Bicycle Economy

Before buying a bicycle sold to be "just as good as a Columbia" it is well to compare the prices at which the machines sell second-hand. The second-hand price of Columbias often equals or exceeds the NEW price of the "just-as-good." If you look a year ahead, there is wise economy in

Columbias at \$100

STANDARD OF THE WORLD

POPE MFG. COMPANY
General Office and Factory,
HARTFORD, CONN.

4th PRIZE CONTEST

1st Prize, Kimball Piano, "Style 3," \$600.00
2d Prize, Bicycle, for man or woman, 75.00
3d Prize, Cash, 50.00
4th Prize, Cash, 25.00
50 Cash Prizes, each \$25, 1250.00
100 Cash Prizes, each \$10, 1000.00
500 Cash Prizes, each \$2, 1000.00

83 Prizes, \$1,195.00

THE length of a sentence is to be measured by the number of letters it contains, but no letter can be used or counted more than three times. The longest sentence in good English containing no letter of the alphabet more than three times is: "The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog." This sentence is 35 letters long. Every competitor whose sentence reaches twenty-two letters will receive a paper-covered volume containing twelve of William Fowler's best stories. The contest closes April 15, 1908. The prize-winners will be announced one week later and the winning sentences must be used in the contest. Each competitor must construct his own sentence. Sentences cannot be corrected or substituted after they are entered. Sentences of Omaha are not permitted to compete, directly or indirectly.

RULES FOR THE SENTENCE—(No Others Furnished.)
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WILLIAM J. BRYAN, is Editor,
and it is required that each competing sentence be enclosed with one dollar for a week's subscription to the Weekly World-Herald, or one dollar for a week's subscription to the Weekly World-Herald, or one dollar for a week's subscription to the Weekly World-Herald, or one dollar for a week's subscription to the Weekly World-Herald.

Weekly World-Herald, Omaha, Neb.

CUT AND SLASH

SMOKING TOBACCO,
2 oz. for 5 Cents.

CUT AND SLASH

CHEERBOOTS—3 for 5 Cents.

Give a Good, Mellow, Healthy, Pleasant Smoke. Try Them.

LIVE & CO. TOBACCO DEALERS, Des Moines, I. O.

"Travel is light."
But you wouldn't think so if you went west from the Burlington's "Denver Limited."
It is the train in the west that holds its own—that is as well patronized today as it was two years ago.

Leaves Omaha, 4:35 p. m.
Arrives Denver, 7:30 a. m.
NO LATER.

The ticket agent will gladly explain to you why the Burlington if you tell him to do so.

J. FRANCIS, Gen'l Pass'g Agt., Omaha, Neb.

THE ABERDEEN CO. has the world's largest stock of...
WANTED LADIES OR GENTLEMEN...
Patents, Trade-Marks.

DAIRY AND POULTRY.

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

How Successful Farmers Operate Their Department of the Farm, From Hints as to the Care of Live Stock and Poultry.

HERE is a gentleman here from Illinois who is making the statement publicly that the dairymen of the Elgin district and Southern Wisconsin have discarded the silo altogether, on account of the silage producing abortion in cows and brood mares. Will you be kind enough to inform me, through the columns of the Review, whether his statement is true or false, as I wish to build one, but if the statement is true I would not wish to go to the trouble and cost of building. S. C. Gibbs, Goodhue County, Minn.

We have no hesitancy in saying that the statement as to abortion or any other disease being produced by silage is not true. You might as well say that green grass or green corn stalks or sauer kraut would produce such results as to attribute it to the silage. The statement as to the abandonment of the silo is also not true. There are more silos being built now than ever before and more in use to-day than ever before. Here and there are localities where silos have been put up and have been abandoned, but it will be found that the silos were either not built right or that the silage has not been handled right. Just how many have been abandoned in the Elgin district we do not know, and just how many



A WELSH YEARLING BULL AND HEIFER.

have been abandoned in the southern part of Wisconsin we do not know, but we do know that the assertion made in general terms that the silo has been abandoned in Southern Wisconsin is not true. Take for illustration the county of Jefferson, that state. There are a great many silos there and more are being built. Of the patrons of the four creameries alone more than 100 now have silos and others are to build them the coming year.

The gentleman that makes the statement our correspondent refers to very likely does so in good faith. The first silo built in Wisconsin and Illinois and in fact, in all of the states, were very poor affairs. Moreover, many men lost their silage, either by putting it in too green and having it sour too much or by putting it in too dry and having it heat too much. Some others used E. and W. corn, which matures enough in some localities and not enough in others. All of these were exposed to possibility of failure, and many farmers did not fill their silos a second year. Then, too, there was a prejudice at first against silage for milk when the latter was to be used in the condensing factories. Some of these factories would not buy milk made from silage. This caused the abandonment of many silos, especially in some parts of Northern Illinois. Condensing factories in some states have already withdrawn their objections to milk made from silage, provided that the silage is not spoiled when fed to the cows. We certainly advise the building of silos, but a man must not think that he is sure of getting good silage the first time. It is a question requiring study to solve. Brains and the silo go together. We believe that silage well put up is one of the best and one of the most economical of feeds.—Farmers' Review.

Fair Winter Layers.
I have tried a number of breeds, among them the Leghorns, Black Spanish, Brahmas and Plymouth Rocks. I prefer the Plymouth Rocks before any of the others I have tried. For winter quarters I have a warm house with double sills and the space between packed with straw. I also have glass windows in the houses. In winter time I feed oats, corn and wheat, and in the summer they get some of the growing wheat and rye. I also keep them supplied with lime and sand. For eggs and poultry we have a home market, and the merchants in turn ship the product to St. Louis and Chicago. I have 90 hens, and in winter they produce about one dozen eggs per day. We lose a few fowls from lice, diseases and predatory animals, but we use preventive medicines and so prevent disease to a great extent. In raising broods we are fairly successful, when we give proper care, and proper feed. We think we cure poor by the use of meats and oils. The best egg producers we ever had were Langshans and Plymouth Rocks. We consider poultry our savings bank, and we draw on it for our money supplies. Corn brings us into debt, as does also wheat and horse raising.—Marcus W. Wood, in Farmers' Review.

Thick Udders, Rich Milk.
At the present time one of the most reliable of dairy authorities are considering the relation of thick udders to rich milk. Those who have most thoroughly investigated the matter are about ready to assert that it is a valuable index. The cow whose udder milks down to a thin flabby sack will not usually be found a giver of rich milk. There is doubtless a reason for this in the manner of the production of butter fat from the tissues of the udder, but the process is so little understood that we will not attempt to show the relation between the thickness of tissues and abundance of cream. The idea is never, is not new. We have heard the fact commented on frequently by farmers that did not pretend to find a reason for it. The Farmers' Review would like the observations of its readers on this point.

A "Wet-Intestined" Poultry Market.
For about thirty years I have raised poultry, for twenty-three years as an adjunct on the farm, and for the remaining seven years I have been raising them in the city suburbs. On the farm I did not confine myself to any special breed, but usually kept well-bred males, Dark Brahmas, Partridge Cochins, Buff Cochins and so forth. For the past seven years I have bred Plymouth Rocks exclusively, and think they are the best general-purpose fowls, maturing early. They are good layers and sitters. They also give a good sized rooster when brought to the table. My fowls have never had very good accommodations in the way of housing, and they sometimes get their combs and gills frozen, but I am always intending to do better by them next winter. For grain feed, corn is my main reliance, supplemented by what table scraps we get. We make a good deal ourselves, and get considerable more from city families. This winter I am supplying them with sugar beets from the cow's rations, which they seem to pick at with great relish.

I had a market for a large part of my flock at \$1 each to be used as breeders, and think I could sell more if I had the old stock, frequently getting more. Those left over we usually dress and sell to private families, at full retail prices in the shops, which average about 10 cents per pound. Occasionally we sell some early chicks at 12 to 15 cents per pound alive. We do not get many eggs in winter now, but I expect to next winter, "when" get my idea carried out.

We lose some fowls occasionally from different causes, but have never had what I consider an epidemic of cholera or of any other disease. I have never used an incubator, but have relied on the old hen, but I expect to next winter, "when" get my idea carried out. I should use bantams exclusively. If beef at long range was my object I would want Cochins or Brahmas.—F. M. Gunning, in Farmers' Review.

Grass in the Production of Pork.
We have received from the Utah experiment station bulletin No. 40, which treats of the value of grass and its relation to exercise in the production of pork. Results of experiments in hog feeding, extending over two years, are reported as follows:
(a) With full grain ration.
(b) With part grain rations.
(c) Without grain.

The bulletin gives tabulated records of the experiments, with comments thereon, and illustrations showing the appearance of the animals after ninety-one days of four different systems of feeding. The most important conclusions reached may be summarized as follows:
1. Pigs allowed to run at large over eighteen acres of good pasture and fed a full ration of grain, made the most rapid growth and required the least grain for one pound of gain.
2. Pigs confined in movable pens in the pasture grew more slowly than those running loose and required an increase of 20 per cent of grain to make one pound of growth.
3. Pigs at pasture, fed under three different conditions, gained 92.5 per cent more and ate but 2 per cent more of the whole community.
4. Pigs fed but part rations of grain at pasture made satisfactory gains. Those at pasture on the whole made fourths grain ration gained more than those fed a full grain ration and grass, either in the yards or in the pens.
5. Pigs pastured without grain made about the same growth for three seasons in succession, this averaging 36 per cent of gain.
6. As nearly as can be judged, exercise alone increased the gain 22 per cent, and the amount eaten but 1.5 per cent, but decreased the amount required for one pound of gain 22 per cent.
7. Grass, when fed in green to the pigs, increased the gain 22 per cent, but increased the amount eaten 10 per cent.
8. Pigs confined in pens and fed on grass alone, mostly lucerne, for ninety-one days, lost over a quarter of a pound per day.
9. The average of the pigs fed on grass gained a little more than those without the grass, but not enough to pay for the extra feed in the grass.
10. With the pigs confined in the hog-house pens, the grass proved beneficial, while with those in the yard it proved detrimental, requiring more grain to make a pound of pork with the grass than without it.
11. Pasturing either with full or with part grain rations, appeared to be by far the cheapest and best way of making pork.

The grass is a mixture of eight varieties in which lucerne constitutes at least one-half.—Farmers' Review.

How to Irrigate.—Prof. Emery writes: Much depends on the season at which water should be applied to crops. On lands in which clay predominates the water should not be used until the grain is far enough advanced to shade the ground, otherwise the surface soil will be dried to the great detriment of the crops. Manifestly where water is used on crops, it is desirable to get the seed into the ground early, so as to hasten the period of development of the grain, when water can be used without detriment.—Ex.

At a convention of dairymen recently attended by a representative of the Farmers' Review, a member advocated the creation by the association of a corps of instructors in butter making, the duty of whom should be to go from house to house and teach the wives of the farmers how to make good butter. The speaker waxed enthusiastic over the proposition. These instructors would walk right into the kitchen and take possession, and give their lessons in true pedagogic style. We are surprised that the humor of the suggestion did not strike the gentleman. Does he not know that nearly every farmer's wife believes herself the best butter maker in the neighborhood? She need instructions in butter making! The idea of it! The instructors would better go on to the next house! Said instructors would have the opportunity of making a rapid exploration of their counties.

WELSH CATTLE.
The black Welsh cattle are natives of the counties of Pembroke, Carmarthen and Cardigan, and are more generally known as Pembroke Blacks, subdivided into Cardigan and Dewey breeds. From Cardigan they also extend along the North Wales coast up to Anglesea, and are then called the North Wales or Anglesea breeds. Whether they were ever indigenous to Radnorshire or Breconshire is not positively known, but they are not generally supposed to have descended from "Bos Primitivus," that is, they were not brought in by settlers, but were found there in a wild state by the earliest inhabitants. They may be described as a horned breed, generally of black color, and frequently with white marks on the udders of the cows, also a few white hairs at the end of the tail. Sometimes a few white hairs are mixed up with the coat, but this is not always hereditary, and only comes out occasionally. A brown black, approaching

WAGNER with you are your cows? Had the Ladies' Aid Society of our Church out for tea, forty of them, and all presented the German Coffeeberry equal to Rio! Salzer's catalogue tells you all about it! 35 packages Earliest vegetable seeds \$1.00 post paid.

If you will cut this out and send with 15c. stamps to John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., you will get free a package of above great coffee seed and our 148 page catalogue Catalogue alone 5c.

Cure for a Cold.
Sit so that the back is near the fire and stay there until it is thoroughly warmed.
Sneak the feet in mustard water as hot as can be endured.
Drink a glass of hot water and Scotch whiskey, then jump into bed and have blankets wrapped upon you.
If the cold begins with a chill start immediately to drink hot lemonade.

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.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Toledo, Ohio.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists.
Hall's Family Pills.

Dear me, said Maude, "there has been a dreadful lot of talk in the financial circles about a gold ring. What do you suppose they are driving at?"
"Oh, I don't know," replied Mamie, in a weary tone. "I guess it's just some more of this silly jargon about engagements."—Washington Star.

How Anthrax is Carried.
Too great care cannot be used in the case of anthrax, as it is so easily manifested in any locality. If an animal died of the disease, the germs may become spread in a number of ways. Even the persons making an examination of the carcasses are likely to carry away germs on their boots. If the carcass is exposed to vultures, the germs are still more widely spread.
Four years ago there was an outbreak of anthrax on ten farms in Delaware. About 40 cows and 9 horses were affected. Of the four persons who took the disease, there seemed only two ways for it to have come. One was by the possible introduction by drovers that had, perhaps, been in infected localities. The other possible source was the Morgue, leather imported from the old world.
It has been proven in Europe that even scraps of tanned leather and bits of hair can convey the disease. Especially is this possible by means of the manure of the horse used in the sweepings of such factories.

Making Breeds—No breed of rich dairy cows, cows yielding rich milk, was ever gotten on wet lands and coarse, rank food, and the best of breeds grown elsewhere must in a few generations deteriorate under such conditions. That a breed grown under such conditions can, in a long series of generations, be changed from a poor dairy breed to a rich one by nature and improved for centuries by skillful breeding.—Jersey Bulletin.

Mrs. Gadd—Oh, I'm just dying to get out and tell Mrs. Gabb all the awful things my upstairs girl has told me about the Billings family, where she used to live.
Mr. Gadd—Well, why don't you go? I don't dare to. Mrs. Billings is trying to coax my cook off, and I know she'll run in the first time I leave the house, and if she gets our cook she'll learn all about us.—N. Y. Weekly.

A Palm Root Fresh Air.
The air where a palm is kept must be moistened by the evaporation of water about the plant, or by the application of it to its foliage. Fresh air must be admitted to take the place of that whose vitality has been burned out by too intense heat. The plant must have a place near the window, where direct light can exert its beneficial effect on the soil. Care must be taken to give enough water to keep the soil moist. Good drainage must be provided also.—Washington Star.

Don't Be Too Late for the Steamer.
A good time when you are packing your trunk for the voyage, to include among them a supply of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the great remedy for sea sickness, indigestion, biliousness, or business seeking foreign climes, or who become men and mariners, testify to the remedial and preventive efficacy of this medicine, which is incomparable for nausea, headache, dizziness, rheumatism, nervous and kidney trouble.

If a girl is built right she doesn't need a garter to keep her stockings up.
If the Baby is Crying Too Much, be sure and use that old reliable remedy, that makes a baby's brain for Children's Teething.

Some folks are a long time in finding out that it never pays to worry.
Take Parker's Kidney and Bladder Pills. You'll find it to exceed your expectations in its action, and many ill men and women.

True love often uses most shocking grammar.
Pain is not conducive to pleasure, except in what is called by some "the pain of love." It is always a bad thing, and the sight of a cat affects a toy and a dog in about the same way.

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"A Word...in Season."

The season is Spring—Spring when you call on your body for all its energy, and tax it to the limit of effort. Does it answer you when you call? Does it creep unwillingly to work? It's the natural effect of the waste of winter. So nature for the season. Now for the word. If you would eat heartily, sleep soundly, work easily, and feel like a new being, take

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

It is collected with care from the best sources, and is guaranteed to be pure and effective.

It is collected with care from the best sources, and is guaranteed to be pure and effective.

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Premium No. 1 Chocolate

Made by Walter Baker & Co., Ltd., Dorchester, Mass., has been celebrated for more than a century as a nutritious, delicious, and flesh-forming beverage. Sold by grocers everywhere.

"Big as a Barn Door."

Battle Ax

PLUG

For 5 cents you get almost as much "Battle Ax" as you do of other high grade goods for 10 cents. Before the days of "Battle Ax" consumers paid 10 cents for same quality. Now, "Battle Ax"—Highest Grade, 5 cents. That's true economy.

Billiard table, second-hand, for sale cheap. Apply to address, H. C. Baker, 428 Regent St., Philadelphia, Pa. Dec. 8, '95.

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THE RECORD will be sent to any address, post-paid, for 10 days, beginning with the first chapter of the story, FOR 10 CENTS, in coin or postage stamps. The story begins March 23, and it is desirable that subscriptions should be received as far in advance of that date as possible, but an subscription on this special offer received up to April 1 will be filled, but none after April 1.

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TWO DEARS ARE BETTER THAN ONE—but three or four are better still. Let ALL the family join in the search for the explanation of the mystery in "SONS AND FATHERS," but remember—only women and girls may guess—and win the \$10,000.