Is It Your Own Hair?

Do you pin your hat to your own hair? Can't do it? Haven't enough hair? It must be you do not know Ayer's Hair Vigor! Here's an introduction! May the acquaintance result in a heavy growth of rich, thick, glossy hair! And we know you'll never be gray.

"I think that Ayer's Hair Vigor is the most wonderful hair grower that was ever made. I have used it for some time and I can truthfully say that I am greatly pleased with it. I cheerfully recommend it as a splendid preparation."—MISS V. BROCK, Wayland, Mich.

Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass. Also manufacturers of
Ayer's SARSAPARILLA. PILLS. CHERRY PECTORAL.

Girls Will Be Girls.

"Where is he, Jeanette?"

"Gone."

"Gracious! Is the engagement really broken?"

"I should say so. I hope I shall never see him again."

"This is awful! You have my sympathy, dear."

"I don't need sympathy. Didn't I tell you I hated him?"

"All right, dear, I am going and——"

"W-wait a minute."

"Well?"

"If—if you should accidentally meet him anywhere would—would you tell him that I still live in the same place and—and that I stay home and sew now the nights he used to call? And—and if he should care to come back—but, of course, I would never think of such a thing—would—would you be—be my bridesmaid?"

Catarrh Cannot be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. 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 tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surface. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, price 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Why Trees Are Sprayed.

So rapid has been the advancement of spraying as a means of controlling insects and diseases, that there is a tendency to greatly overestimate its value, says Farming. It was only twenty-six years ago that paris green was first used for the codling moth of apples. Not until about 1885 was the Bordeaux mixture used to any extent.

When we remember that practically all of our modern spraying—its tools, mixtures and methods—has been developed or made of practical utility within the past fifteen or twenty years until it has come to be an almost universal practice among the most successful fruit growers, we can readily understand why greater importance is sometimes ascribed to it than it really merits. Spraying is a new idea; and, like most new ideas, it has been overemphasized. There are some old and a few new ways of solving the insect and disease problems. Sometimes these other ways may be better even than spraying, sometimes they may supplement it very advantageously. We should not forget them in our enthusiasm over a new and valuable remedy.

Not in His Line.

A very pretty young woman slipped and fell on the stone steps in front of her father's house, spraining her knee. She disliked doctors, but the knee finally grew so bad that she was persuaded to call in medical advice. She wouldn't have this doctor or that one, but finally said she would consent to having called in a certain spruce-looking young man carrying a homeopathic medicine case, who passed the house every day.

The family kept a sharp lookout, and when he came along called him in.

The young lady modestly raised her skirts and showed the disabled member.

The young man looked at it and said: "That certainly is quite serious."

"Well," said the young lady, "what shall I do?"

"If I were you," he said, "I would send for a physician."

"But can you not attend to it?" asked the girl.

"Not very well," answered the young man, "I am a piano tuner."

Census Taking Under Difficulties.

To take the census of the British empire is a matter of difficulty in certain districts. A native official was ordered to take a census of what was known to be a populous village in Uganda. He returned with the report that there was no population, the explanation being that the inhabitants had fled on hearing of his approach. More precise instructions were given to him and he paid another visit to the village. The result of his inquiry was given thus in the tabulated form: Number of huts, 257; inhabitants, men over 18 years of age, 0; women under 18 years of age, 0; women, 0; children, 0; total, 0.

An Impression.

"I'm kind o' discouraged 'bout that new boarder," said Mrs. Corntossel.

"Cheer up," answered the farmer. "There ain't no use o' tryin' to suit him. He's one o' those fellers that write political articles for the magazines."—Washington Star.

Automobiles.

At the close of 1905, eighty-five thousand automobiles were in use in the United States, or one to every one thousand inhabitants. New York State leads with twenty-three thousand six hundred and fifty machines in use, while Arizona has only three.

No Chance.

Stranger—If you think a curfew law would be a good thing for the town why don't you bring the matter up before the city fathers?

Native—That's the trouble. We haven't any city fathers. Some of 'em are old bachelors, and the rest of 'em live in apartment houses.

Home-Made Milk Cooler.

It is not an easy task for those who have but a small quantity of milk to care for to do it with economy. The large cooling tanks or refrigerators which dairymen on a large scale can afford are not for the man with the single can, hence he must resort to some plan on the home-made idea. Take a box, which may be bought at any store for a low price, high enough to contain a barrel of good dimensions. Fill in the bottom of the box several inches deep with sawdust, and on this set a barrel cut down so that when a milk can is set into it it will

GOOD MILK COOLER.

come just below the level of the top of the barrel. Around this barrel, eight inches deep, pack sawdust. Set the can of milk in the barrel and pour in cold water and, if possible, add several large pieces of ice. Arrange a faucet which shall run through the barrel and the box so that the water may be drawn off when it gets warm. The illustration shows the idea plainly. In the small drawings at the bottom "M" represents the box, "L" the barrel and "A" the can of milk, and in the drawing to the left "G" shows how the faucet is placed near the bottom of the box. Any one can readily make this milk cooler at small expense.—Indianapolis News.

Grain and Silage.

The object of an experiment at the Ohio station was to determine whether silage might not be substituted for a considerable portion of the grain usually fed to dairy cows. Two rations were fed carrying practically the same amount of dry matter. In one ration over 50 per cent of this dry matter was derived from silage, and less than 18 per cent was derived from grain. In the other ration over 57 per cent of the dry matter was derived from grain, no silage being fed. The cows fed the silage ration produced 98.7 pounds of milk and 5.08 pounds of butter fat a hundred pounds of dry matter. The cows fed the grain ration produced 81.3 pounds of milk and 3.9 pounds of butter fat a hundred pounds of dry matter. The cost of feed a hundred pounds of milk was $0.687 with the silage ration and $1.05 with the grain ration. The cost of feed a hundred pounds of butter fat was 13.1 cents with the silage ration and 22.1 cents with the grain ration. The average net profit a cow a month (over cost of labor) was $5.864 with the silage ration, and $2.465 with the grain ration.

Lime and Salt Keep Eggs.

The water-glass method is not the only one of keeping eggs in fairly good condition for quite a long period. Some years ago the Rhode Island Experiment Station tested a number of different methods, and found that salt brine and lime water stood second only to water-glass as a preservative. The eggs were held over a year in the pickle, and all came out good. The station reported as follows: The surface of the liquid was crusted, and considerable silt had settled to the bottom of the jar. The shells of the eggs which were sunken in this silt appeared very fresh. The exteriors of the shells were clean and clear. The air cells were not increased in size. The whites and yolks were normal in appearance. The whites beat up nicely, but had a slightly saline taste. Several used as dropped eggs appeared to be nice, but had a slightly sharp taste. This old-fashioned method of preserving eggs is thus again proved effective.

Winter Wheat for North.

For 1903 to 1905 the best three winter wheats and the best three spring wheats at the Minnesota experiment farm, St. Anthony Park, showed an increase in favor of the winter wheats of 8.3 bushels to the acre. Reports of winter wheat on the valley lands along the Minnesota River during 1904 and 1905 were favorable, and it will be only a few years when varieties will be found that are adapted to the prairie regions of the State. Farmers are advised to be conservative about growing winter wheat and give it a fair test on a small acreage for at least two years before relying upon it as a profitable market crop. Only Minnesota-grown seed should be used.

Save Ammonia from Manure.

All stable manure will be improved if potash in some form is added, especially of the potash salt. Kanit has been found useful for this purpose. It is crude sulphate of potash and contains a large proportion of salt. It will arrest the escape of ammonia and prove valuable of itself when applied to the land. It is also excellent on land infested with grubs, though not a complete remedy for such pests. It is cheap and should be used more extensively where manure is being saved.

Curious Habits of Sheep.

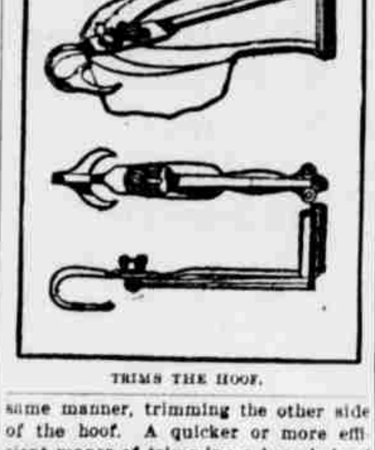
To compile all the peculiar habits of sheep would require a great deal of space. It is quite generally known that where one sheep of a flock goes the whole flock is sure to follow. One sheep finds a breach in the fence and soon the whole flock is out and some of them may not even wait to find the breach, but will go out in any way possible, even if they are compelled to jump. Sheep do not like to get their feet muddy and they are averse to putting their feet in the water, and they will permit themselves to be subjected to almost any punishment rather than step in water. In defense of lambs ewes will put up a peculiar fight, depending on the use of the fore feet instead of the head as is usual in other instances. In eating they are fastidious and will not eat out of an unclean trough, even though hunger drives them to make the attempt. When in all health they will not hesitate to eat almost anything, such as dirt, pieces of metal and other foreign substances.

Manure Aid to Fruit Trees.

A Pennsylvanian states that he has never used commercial fertilizers in an apple orchard. If the ground is too poor to produce apples, nothing is better than barnyard manure, which answers every purpose, both for a mulch or for enriching the ground. In planting an apple orchard the ground should be farmed every year for about ten years, growing such crops as potatoes, truck, etc., so that the ground will get manure as often as the crops will require it, and that will be sufficient for the growth of the apple trees and fruit. After that time the land may be seeded down and occasionally farmed and manured sufficiently to keep the land in a fertile condition.

Horse-Hoof Cutter.

If in reshoeing a horse the horseshoer does not trim the hoof smoothly, and the shoe consequently does not fit the foot perfectly, the horse thereby feels uncomfortable, would be a question very difficult to answer. It is natural to infer, nevertheless, that when such is the case the horse is under more or less strain. To accomplish a more uniform and even paring of the hoof a Canadian inventor has devised the hoof-cutter shown in the illustration. In this cutter two knives are pivoted to a central bar, which terminates into a hook. This hook is clamped in position on the hoof as shown. The operator then grasps the center handle and one of the knife handles firmly in one hand. With the other hand he swings the remaining handle back to the point indicated by the dotted lines. Thus with one stroke he is able to pare one side of the hoof from heel to toe. The other knife is then swung back in the



TRIMS THE HOOF.

same manner, trimming the other side of the hoof. A quicker or more efficient maner of trimming a horse's hoof would be hard to imagine.

Money for Experiment Work.

The Adams bill becomes a law by the approval of the President. Under its provisions the annual Federal appropriation for State agricultural experiment stations is increased from $15,000 to $20,000 at once, and thereafter by the addition of $2,000 annually until a total of $15,000 is reached. At the end of five years each State station will receive $30,000 annually from the government, which must be expended in experimental work, not instruction. Not to exceed 5 per cent of the additional Adams appropriation can be expended for building, repairs, purchase or rental. It means more work for the stations and this material aid will be heartily welcomed.

Land Plaster for Clover.

When applied early in the spring, land plaster usually proves very beneficial to clover. About 100 pounds to the acre is sufficient and the cost is but a trifle. Plaster has also been found excellent on corn, as it attracts moisture, and, although not regarded as a fertilizer, yet on some fields where plaster has been used it gave an early start to corn and the leaves had a deeper tinge of green than where no plaster was used.

Greatest Alfalfa Field.

Kansas has the largest continuous alfalfa field in the world. This belongs to Colonel J. W. Robinson, Eldorado, and includes more than 2,500 acres, the product of which brings a small fortune to its owner each year.

Summer Grain for Poultry.

It is not to be expected that the fowls can be taken care of wholly on the range during the summer no matter how extensive it may be so that the grain must be fed in a greater or less amount. During the summer we do without the mashes and the corn, feeding wheat and buckwheat and, beginning in June, more or less cottonseed meal, adding it in very small quantities and increasing it gradually until about one-tenth of the daily ration consists of the oil meal.

IRRIGATION SCHOOL

Big Gathering for Boise for the First of September.

ONLY ONE ON COAST THIS YEAR

Hundreds of Letters Are Received at Deadquarters Daily — Special Rates to Be Granted.

Boise, July 31.—The Fourteenth National Irrigation congress, which meets at Boise September 3 to 8, is the only meeting of national importance to be held on the Pacific slope during the present year. Chairman Eben E. McLeod, of the Western Passenger association, has notified the executive committee that rates for the congress will be determined at the Minneapolis meeting of the association today.

Although more than a month will elapse before the congress is to meet, delegates to the number of over 1,000 have been appointed from different sections east of the Rocky mountains, and an average of 100 letters a day are being received at headquarters, asking or general information concerning the congress and the opportunities to be had for learning as much as possible of irrigation methods, size of farms, capital required, character of crops produced, and the revenue to be depended upon by the irrigationists.

The Boise session of the congress is to constitute a great school for irrigation. Scientific and professional men will discuss and analyze advanced theories, engineers will give the solution of the many engineering problems that have been worked out, and the practical irrigators will show in a practical way what is accomplished by the results on exhibition.

The general government has loaned nearly $40,000,000 for the purpose of reclaiming arid lands and providing homes for the people. The loan was made through an act of congress approved by President Roosevelt four years ago. At the Idaho meeting the government is going to be asked to add $100,000,000 more to the loan made to its citizens for the more rapid completion of the works now under construction. Senators and members of congress are the real trustees of the government in the loans made, and they are coming to investigate the conditions of the security which reclamation is giving to insure its repayment.

Statesmen, capitalists, manufacturers, business men, engineers and irrigationists, immigration and colonization societies, home makers and home seekers, all to the number of 2,000 or more, will join in the great movement at the Boise session of the National Irrigation congress.

A special train will be made up at Chicago for the delegates from the Eastern states. Vice President Fairbanks and his party will occupy one of the cars. The special will be known as "the vice president's train."

MOSCOW BAKERS STRIKE.

Want Endurable Life, While Governor Talks of Czar's Burdens.

Moscow, July 31.—A strike has broken out here among the bakers who are striving to obtain a betterment in their working conditions and Sunday for a day off. According to the Council of Workmen, the total number of men on strike in Moscow has reached 18,000, in addition to which the Vockressensky factory today locked out 3,000 employes.

The governor of Moscow has issued a proclamation in answer to the Viborg manifesto of the outlawed parliament and given it a wide circulation here. He declares the manifesto to be revolutionary in character and directed against the emperor. It is time, the governor declares, for the loyal population to come to the assistance of his majesty and lighten his heavy burdens.

France Regrets Killing.

Paris, July 31.—The French embassy at Washington has been instructed to express the deep regrets of the French government at the killing of Lieutenant Clarence England, navigating officer of the United States cruiser Chattanooga, who was mortally wounded at Chefoo, China, July 28, by a rifle bullet fired from the French armored cruiser Dupetit Thouars, while the crew of the latter were engaged in small arms practice. The authorities here are awaiting fuller reports before establishing the responsibility for the accident.

Penny Foreign Postage.

London, July 31.—John Henniker Heaton, member of parliament and father of the "imperial penny postage" idea, has addressed a letter to Chancellor of the Exchequer Asquith and Postmaster General Buxton, offering to provide an acceptable bank guarantee to cover the loss in revenue for the first three years, which might follow the adoption of penny postage between Great Britain and America, if the government will appoint a committee to investigate and report on such probable loss.

Buildings Can Be Saved.

San Francisco, July 31.—The board of supervisors passed a vote of confidence in the major part of the city hall and also the hall of justice, at its meeting today. A special committee reported that "at least 60 per cent of both buildings can be made use of again, and, within less than two years, they can be completely and economically restored." The board resolved that the debris and wreckage should be cleared away immediately.

Cruiser Washington Turned Over

Camden, N. J., July 31.—The cruiser Washington, built at the yards of the New York Shipbuilding company, in this city, was formally turned over to the government yesterday. The cruiser will not go into commission for several days. No ceremonies marked the transfer.

CONTAGIOUS BLOOD POISON

HUMILIATING—VILE—DESTRUCTIVE

The very name, Contagious Blood Poison, suggests contamination and dread. It is the worst disease the world has ever known; responsible for more unhappiness and sorrow than all others combined. Nobody knows anything about the origin of this loathsome trouble, but as far back as history goes it has been regarded the greatest curse of mankind.

No part of the body is beyond the reach of this powerful poison. No matter how pure the blood may be, when the virus of Contagious Blood Poison enters, the entire circulation becomes corrupted, the humiliating symptoms begin to appear, and the sufferer finds himself diseased from head to foot with the vilest and most destructive of all poisons. Usually the first symptom is a small sore or ulcer, so insignificant that it rarely ever excites suspicion, but in a short while the skin breaks out in a red rash, the glands of the groin swell, the throat and mouth ulcerate, the hair and eye-brows come out, and often the body is covered with copper-colored spots, pustular eruptions and sores.

There is hardly any limit to the ravages of Contagious Blood Poison; if it is not driven from the blood it affects the nerves, attacks the bones, and in extreme cases causes tumors to form on the brain, producing insanity and death. No other disease is so highly contagious; many an innocent person has become infected by using the same toilet articles, handling the clothing, by a friendly handshake or the kiss of affection from one afflicted. But no matter how the disease is contracted, the sufferer feels the humiliation and degradation that accompany the vile disorder.

Dear Sirs:—I had a friend who had a bad case of Contagious Blood Poison and was in a terrible condition. He tried all the medicines he could hear of, but nothing did him any good. He went to Hot Springs but it was like the other treatments he had used, and he was in despair of a cure when he heard of S. S. S. After taking it for awhile the sores all healed, his hair stopped falling out, and, continuing with it, he soon found himself cured entirely of this hideous disease. JOHN LESLIE, Rockford, Ill. 719 W. State St.

I was afflicted with Blood Poison, and the best doctors did me no good, though I took their treatment faithfully. In fact I seemed to get worse all the while. I took almost every so-called blood remedy, but they did not seem to reach the disease, and had no effect whatever. I was disheartened, for it seemed that I would never be cured. At the advice of a friend I then took S. S. S. and began to improve. I continued the medicine, and it cured me completely. W. R. NEWMAN, Hamlet, N. C.

Mercury and Potash are commonly used in the treatment of Contagious Blood Poison, but these minerals cannot cure the disease—they merely mask it in the system. All external evidences may disappear for awhile, but the treacherous poison is at work on the internal members and tissues, and when these minerals are left off the disease returns worse than before, because the entire system has been weakened and damaged by the strong action of the Mercury and Potash. There is but one certain, reliable cure for Contagious Blood Poison, and that is S. S. S., the great vegetable blood purifier. It attacks the disease in the right way by going down into the blood, neutralizing and forcing out every particle of the poison. It makes the blood pure and rich, strengthens the different parts of the body, tones up the system, and cures this humiliating and destructive disorder permanently.

The improvement commences as soon as the patient gets under the influence of S. S. S. and continues until every vestige of the poison is driven from the blood and the sufferer is completely restored to health. S. S. S. is not an experiment; it is a success. It has cured thousands of cases of Contagious Blood Poison, many of which had given the Mercury and Potash treatment, Hot Springs, etc., a thorough trial, and had almost despaired of ever being well again. S. S. S. is made entirely of roots, herbs and barks, and does not injure the system in the least. We offer a reward of $1,000 for proof that it contains a particle of mineral of any kind. If you are suffering with this despicable and debasing disease, get it out of your blood with S. S. S. before it does further damage. We will gladly send our book with instructions for self-treatment and any medical advice, without charge, to all who write.

S.S.S.
PURELY VEGETABLE

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Modern Love Story—Boiled Down.

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"Delighted to meet you, Miss Jones. Will you marry me?"

"Y-yes."

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Hard to Cure.

"I'm glad to hear that Flatman has inherited a fortune and bought a good farm with it. How does he like living in the country?"

"Splendidly. But when the first day of last May came he forgot himself and went around absent mindedly looking for a new farm, under the impression that he had got to move."

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.*

Solved Again.

"You think you will have a cook next week, sure?" asked the caller after a prolonged discussion of the servant problem.

"I shall, if the girl has any regard whatever for the amenities of life," replied the hostess.

"What do you mean?"

"In order to be sure of her favor I have arranged a little dinner in her honor the first evening she is with us. Can't you come?"—Judge.

Afraid of the Smell.

Bill—Although birds are credited with a sense of smell, an English expert finds turkeys indifferent to all odors.

Jill—Well, I don't know; I've seen turkey trying to get a long distance away when a motor car was in the vicinity.—Yonkers Statesman.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

Will Row Till Judgment Day.

There is a shivery, shaky legend among the people who live along the Hudson River which is to the effect that that stream is the everlasting boating waters of a specter who is personified as Rambout Van Dam. Away back in colonial times Rambout and his friends were drinking until late at night. Finally this man Rambout started for home, some distance up the river, in his boat, swearing that he would row the distance if it took "a month of Sundays." Rambout never reached home, and the superstitious people say that he has been condemned to row until judgment day.

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DR. T. P. WISE

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