Scrofula

Few are entirely free from it.

It may develop so slowly as to cause little if any disturbance during the whole period of childhood.

It may then produce dyspepsia, catarrh, and marked tendency to consumption, before causing eruptions, sores or swellings.

To get entirely rid of it take the great blood-purifier,

Hood's Sarsaparilla

In usual liquid form or in chocolated tablets known as **Sarsatabs.** 100 doses $1.

Quick Reflex Action.

Shocked and Grieved Parent—Tommy, where did you get those beautiful little spotted eggs? You have been robbing some bird's nest, you wicked boy!

Tommy—I'm goin' to set the old hen 'n' mamma, and raise some pretty little birds, so you can put some more of 'em on your hat.—Chicago Tribune.

$100 Reward, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Moderated Version.

Pythias had returned, just in time to save the life of Damon.

"Gee!" exclaimed Dionysius. "Boys, when that story is worked into a play it will make a great hit."

"Most noble tyrant," said Pythias, venturing to correct him, "it's merely a succès fou hit."

Many of the scorers, however, having only a superficial knowledge of the game, marked it down as a double play.—Chicago Tribune.

PNU No. 20—08

WHEN writing to advertisers please mention this paper.

A Perverted Bromidium.

"Oh, girls," exclaimed the gushing maiden on the crowded street car, "I've just washed my hair and I can't do a thing with it!" Just then the car gave a lurch and she shrieked as the man in front of her stepped on her foot.

"Beg pardon," muttered the weary straphanger who had done the stepping. "You see, I've just washed my feet and I can't do a thing with them."—Judge.

Frequently Collide.

"Do you ever meet Dr. Ryhold?"

"Often. He and I—er—are thrown together a good deal. We travel on the same suburban trolley line.

To Break in New Shoes.

Always shake in Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It cures hot, sweating, aching, swollen feet, corns, bunions, ingrowing nails and bunions. At all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Don't accept any substitute. Sample mailed FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

The Secret of Content.

If men to-day actually possessed the acres on which they toil, they would be in no hurry to leave them; they would be effectively chained to the soil by the sense of independence and proprietorship, as is the case among the rural population of France, who do not rent but own the land.—W. J. Dawson.

Unambitious.

"Have you ever made any effort to get into politics?"

"No," answered Farmer Corntossel. "I don't see what fun I'd get out of it. I don't like to make speeches an' I don't like to listen to 'em an' I kin git enough plain, ordinary hard work right here on the farm."—Washington Star.

The Limit.

"You say she is modest?"

"Extremely; she is too modest to take a bath in one of those newly invented glass bath tubs."

"I don't see why?"

"Because it is transparent."

Father to the Man.

The man who sighs for the bygone day
When a barefoot boy he ran
Is the same old boy who used to say:
"Gee, I wish I was a man.

The Society for the Destruction of Vermin is an English organization, with the object of warring on the rats in that country.

S.S.S. CURES RHEUMATISM

Every case of Rheumatism has its origin and its development in the blood. It is not a disease which is contracted like a cold, but it is in the blood and system before a pain is felt, and the changes in the weather or any physical irregularities, such as a spell of indigestion, bowel disturbance, etc., are merely the exciting causes producing the pains and aches, which are the natural symptoms of the disease. Rheumatism is caused by an excess of uric acid and other corrosive, irritating poisons in the blood, which are carried through the circulation to every part of the system. Every muscle, nerve, membrane, tissue and joint becomes saturated with these acrid, irritating impurities, or coated with fine, insoluble caustic matter, and the sharp, piercing pains or the dull, constant aches are felt with every physical movement. When the blood is filled with uric acid poison, permanent relief cannot be expected from liniments, plasters, or other external treatment. Such measures give temporary relief, but in order to conquer Rheumatism and bring about a complete cure, the uric acid and other inflammatory matter must be expelled, and this cannot be done with external treatment. S. S. S. cures Rheumatism because it is a perfect and entirely vegetable blood purifier. It goes down into the circulation, neutralizes the acids, and dissolves the irritating deposits which are pressing on the sensitive nerves and tissues and producing pain, enriches the weak, sour blood, and removes every atom of impurity from the circulation. So instead of being a weak, sour stream, distributing uric acid to the different parts of the system, the blood is strong and healthy and therefore able to supply every muscle, nerve, bone and tissue with nourishment and strength. Then the inflammation and swelling subside, the pains and aches cease, and not only is Rheumatism permanently cured, but under the fine tonic effects of S. S. S. the entire general health is benefitted and built up. In all forms of Rheumatism, whether acute or chronic, S. S. S. will be found a safe and reliable treatment. Special book on Rheumatism and any medical advice you desire will be furnished free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

Sometime ago, I had Rheumatism and had to quit work. The pain in my back and between my shoulders was so intense I could not rest or sleep. I tried everything, but nothing did me any good till I heard of and took S. S. S. This medicine cured me sound and well. It purified my blood and made me feel like a new man.

CONRAD LOHR,
Anderson, Ind. 122 E. 19th St.

I was severely troubled with Rheumatism. I had it in my knees, legs and ankles, and any one who has ever had Rheumatism knows how excruciating the pain is and how it interferes with one at work. I was truly in bad shape—having been bothered with it for ten years, off and on. A local physician advised me to use S. S. S. I did so. After taking two bottles I noticed the soreness and pain were greatly reduced. I continued the medicine and was thoroughly cured; all pain, soreness and inflammation gone. I recommend S. S. S. to all Rheumatic sufferers.

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Jaques Mfg. Co. Chicago.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Valuable Information to Pacific Northwest Inquirers.

By Professor Elliott, Washington State College, Pullman.

Pullman, April 25. This week the Washington State College experiment station received the following inquiry from W. L. R., who resides in Seattle:

"I wish some practical suggestions from you relative to the best grasses or grains to sow on 'upland' in Kitsap County, on sandy loam, which dries out too early in dry seasons to produce most crops. After having been cleared off, this land was allowed to grow up with young fir and ferns. Sowing rye in the fall, and plowing the rye under in the spring to plant potatoes has been recommended to me, but so far as I know little experimenting has been done in Kitsap County on upland soil. There are beds of muck near the land. Would it be advisable to pile and dry this muck and later use it as a dressing for strawberry plants, small fruits, and in starting apple trees?"

Professor Elliott replied: "I believe that the best grass for the region you mention is orchard grass, although I have found Italian rye grass doing quite well. The land is much benefited by the application of land plaster, or gypsum. I doubt very much if you could use muck as a fertilizer, unless it was worked over quite thoroughly before using. Most muck soils are in a condition that we call inert; that is, they are dead so far as practical crop-growing is concerned, and need first to be acted upon by the weather and sunshine and bacteria, which are efficient in redeeming land. Much of the land in Kitsap County, as well as swamp lands, are in this condition. You will find the application of barnyard manure very beneficial also, but I believe the best way is to treat the land with lime and land plaster; then follow with clover and such other crops as may be desired."

A. G. T., residing near Cove, Wash., writes: "Can you give me any information as to whether chicken manure is too strong, and will thus burn and injure strawberry plants, if put directly on the crown of the plant? In this region very little livestock is kept, so that manure for fertilizing purposes is rather scarce.

"Another point I wish to bring up is the care of a cow before calving, where milk fever is suspected. I lost one good animal from milk fever last fall, and do not wish to take any more chances, if I can help it."

The station replied: "In using chicken manure as a fertilizer it is better to apply it in liquid form. This form of fertilizer is very high in its nitrogen content, and also contains a considerable quantity of potash. Put the manure in a barrel or trough, then throw water on it, later applying the liquid to the ground about the plants. Do not touch the plants with the liquid. This would give you better results than if used in the dry form.

"As a preventive of milk fever, we advise a reduction in the amount of grain feed, and an increase in food of a succulent nature. Roots, grasses, or silage would all be good, but too much grain food might induce milk fever. You had better make a study of the means of checking milk fever by the injection of oxygen with a small syringe."

"Dodder is destroying my clover," writes J. O. C., from Rochester. "How may I check it?"

Professor Elliott replied: "Dodder is usually planted with clover, and after becoming established in the soil, fastens its tendrils to the clover, or other plants which may be growing. Finally it loses its attachment to the plant, and becomes a true, parasitic plant. It saps the life of the 'host plant' upon which it lives, and if it becomes very strong in its growth, will eventually destroy the host. To control it, cut out the patches of clover where it appears, early in the season, before it has formed seed. Rake this cut clover up, and burn it before it becomes dry. By this means the seed is prevented from seeding, and as the plant itself is destroyed, there is little probability of the dodded growing the following season."

E. E. S., of Walla Walla, wants to know how to kill the "morning-glory weed." He was informed that:

"The extermination of this weed is the hardest 'weed problem' that the experiment station has faced. The plant is one of the most difficult weeds to kill, but its redeeming feature is that it does not spread rapidly. It stays where it gets its first start. Smothering by heavy applications of straw, or manure, is a fairly successful method, but cutting it off only makes it grow more rapidly. It is probable that a cutting before the application of the mulch would be advantageous."

Milo M. Hastings, physiological chemist of Christian's School of Applied Food Chemistry, of New York City, writes as follows:

"I am collaborating with Professor Suzuki, of the Agriculture Department of Japan, with the view of furthering the introduction of the soy bean into this country. I wish to obtain the most reliable and latest data as to the results thus far obtained in soy bean culture in the States. Will you refer the following questions to the member of your staff who is best posted upon this topic?

"(1) Have soy beans been grown at the Washington station or by the farmers of the state? (2) If so, with what success? (3) What do you estimate the cost of production per bushel? (4) To what uses have the beans been put, and with what success? (5) Do you know of any investigations that have been made in this country on the subject of soy bean products as human foods?"

This inquiry was referred to Professor Elliott, who replied:

"1. We have experimented with soy beans for about twelve years at the Pullman station, and have also experimented with the soy bean at our state station, located on the western slope of the Cascade Range, near Puyallup.

"2-3. We have not been able to mature them sufficiently at this station to justify their being considered as a profitable crop. At the Puyallup station we have had better success. Our experiments have been tried only on the plot scale, hence we have no data regarding the cost of production.

"4. We have used these beans as forage, and also have made an effort to use them for grain feed for swine, with only moderate success; and (5) I do not think any experiments have been made looking to their use as food for the human race."

WHAT AILS THE MILK?

Also a Sure Test for Tuberculosis in the Cow.

By Dr. K. W. Stouder, Assistant Professor of Surgery, Washington Agricultural College.

"Will you tell me what is the matter with milk when it turns thick and slimy, resembling a mixture of hot water and starch," writes A. H., from Chelan Falls. "Whenever my cow misses being milked, her milk for several days thereafter has this appearance. It tastes all right, but to me it seems queer that milk should act this way. Also, tell me how to find out if an animal has tuberculosis."

Dr. K. W. Stouder, assistant professor of surgery, replied: "The coagulation of the milk you refer to is no doubt due to a slight inflammation of the udder, due to the retention of the milk too long, coupled with some bacteriological change in the milk, the latter possibly being due to an infection passing through the milk duct of the teat. The milk might, or might not, be wholesome, depending upon the organism causing the coagulation. Sentiment, however, would revert against the use of such milk.

"In order to test an animal for tuberculosis, we use a biological product, or toxine, known as tuberculin. This must be injected by an experienced operator, hypodermically, and a careful record kept of the temperature for several hours both before and after the injection. The test is very reliable, but in order to perform it, a person must have had specific instruction, as well as some experience in its application."

KOREA WAKING UP.

Begins to Realize the Importance of Maintaining Forest Area.

Korea, the Hermet Kingdom, is waking up to the necessity of protecting its remaining forests and replanting denuded tracts on important watersheds. Japan is furnishing the inspiration and part of the money which will produce the change from the old order of things to the new. A school for training Korean foresters has already been put in operation.

The two governments drew up a cooperative agreement last spring and outlined a plan for the wise use of the forests in the Yalu and Tumen Valleys, and as a result a national forest policy for Korea has been developed. The new Korean forest laws are similar to those of Japan, according to United States Consul-General Thomas Sammons, of Seoul.

Although Korean forests have been exploited and neglected, and the country has suffered severely from drouth, floods and erosion, the denudation is less serious than in neighboring provinces of China. One of the first measures to be taken up will be the preservation of such wooded tracts as yet remain. In order to do this, the government has taken all forests under its care, whether they are publicly or privately owned. The owners will not be deprived of their property without compensation, but the government will regulate the cutting of timber, and in certain cases may prohibit all cutting on tracts which ought to remain timbered "to prevent floods, drouths, landslides, and to preserve unimpaired the scenic attractiveness of places of public resort." All owners of timberland and all leaseholders are required to report to the government their holdings in order that the property may be listed and cared for. Failure to report within a year subjects the forest to forfeiture.

The forested area of Korea is about 2,500,000 acres, which is only one-tenth of the land on which forests ought to be growing. Extensive timbered tracts remain in the northern part of the country on the waters of the Yalu and Tumen Rivers, and lumber operations are carried on in the mountain districts. But in the agricultural sections of the country wood is very scarce, and the fuel problem is serious. Coal and other mines have been opened by Americans, and one of the most pressing needs is timber for use in and about the mines. In that country, as elsewhere, large quantities of timber are necessary in developing mining property, and it is noteworthy that a country as backward industrially as Korea can put into practice the principle that the only sure way of getting timber is to grow it.

Tomato Catsup.

Boil together a peck of unpeeled tomatoes and six minced onions until soft enough to be rubbed easily through a colander. After putting the vegetables through a colander, pour through a coarse strainer and add to them a tablespoonful each of powdered cloves, mace, pepper, salt and sugar, a saltspoonful of cayenne pepper, three bay leaves and a tablespoonful of celery seed sewed into a small cheesecloth bag. Boil all together for six hours, stirring frequently. Take out the bag of seed and add a pint of cider vinegar. Boil up once more, take from the fire and, when cold bottle and seal.

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of the happy homes of to-day is a vast fund of information as to the best methods of promoting health and happiness and right living and knowledge of the world's best products.

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Black Coated Paupers.

We are becoming not only a nation of shopkeepers, but a nation of clerks. Every young man wishes to be a clerk, every young woman a typewriter. The profession is frightfully overcrowded and frightfully underpaid. We have neither servants nor laborers, only an army of blackcoated paupers.—London Graphic.

The Baby's Fault.

Nursemaid—I'm going to leave, mum. Mistress—Why, what's the matter? Don't you like the baby? Nursemaid—Yes'm, but he is that afraid of a policeman that I can't get near one.—London Tatler.

Xerxes.

Xerxes now and then drank xeres,
Mounted oft his xanthic throne,
Sailed in xebecs, fished for xiphias,
Played in xysts his xylophone—
But he
Never
Wrote it
Xmas.
—Chicago Tribune.

To Know Oneself.

How can a man learn to know himself? By reflection never, only by action. In the measure in which thou seekest to do thy duty shalt thou know what is in thee. But what is thy duty? The demand of the hour.—Goethe.

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