By Our Formula

We produce in Hood's Sarsaparilla a medicine that has an unapproached record of cures of Scrofula, eczema, eruptions, catarrh, rheumatism, anemia, nervousness, that tired feeling, loss of appetite, etc.

The combination and proportions of the more than twenty different remedial agents contained in Hood's Sarsaparilla are known only to ourselves, so there can be no substitute.

This medicine makes healthy and strong the "Little Soldiers" in your blood,—those corpuscles that fight the disease germs constantly attacking you.

Defeating a Stock Gamble.

Senator La Follette was discussing with great approbation the President's suggestions toward the abolition of stock gambling.

"Such marginal transactions are not business," said Senator La Follette. "Look at them. After all, what is a successful stock gamble?"

He paused and smiled. Then he answered his own question neatly.

"In a successful stock gamble," he said, "you pay for something that you don't get, with money that you haven't got, then you sell what you never had for more than it ever cost."

No Butter in Great Britain.

The British Isles are in the throes of a butter famine. The state of affairs which now exists in London has never been experienced before in the memory of the oldest living merchant. That city, Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, Bristol and other great centers of trade may be said to be in a state of panic. There is no reserve of cold stored butter at all. Many of the prominent margarine manufacturers in England report that not for many years have they been working at such high pressure to fill their pressing orders. It is anticipated that during the present high price of butter it will meet with an enormous sale.

Price of His Treason.

Benedict Arnold died in London June 14, 1801. His life after his treason was a most unhappy one. He was avoided by men of honor and on many occasions deliberately insulted. He received a considerable sum of money from the British government and made several unsuccessful attempts to engage in business in British America and the West Indies and finally returned to London, where he died in obscurity. His second son, born in 1780, entered the British army in 1798, served with credit in many parts of the world and three years before his death in 1854 was made a lieutenant general.—Household Companion.

Engrossed at Interest.

In the United States one of the most conspicuous examples of self-interest wisely consulted is the seed business of D. M. Ferry & Co. They supply annually every local dealer in the country with seeds freshly put up and then at the end of the season remove from the retailer all stocks left on hand, thus preventing the possibility of unfit seed being carried over for another spring. By regarding primarily the interests of the purchaser, D. M. Ferry & Co. have grown to be the largest seed house in the world. Learn more about reliable seeds by writing to D. M. Ferry & Co., Detroit, Mich., for their 1909 seed annual which is sent free on request.

His Shocking Ignorance.

Teacher (of night school)—What is meant by the phrase, "twin relics of barbarism?"

Shaggy Haired Pupil—A pair of earrings, ma'am.—Chicago Tribune.

Exceptional.

"You insist that your wife is a most exceptional woman?"

"I do," answered Mr. Meekton. "She takes exception to everything I suggest."—Washington Star.

A Bargain Fever.

Patient—Doctor, what do you call this fever of mine?

Doctor (looking at clinical thermometer)—Well, I'd call it a bargain—103 reduced to 98.

Only One "BROMO QUININE"

That is LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for the signature of E. W. GROVE. Used the world over to Cure a Cold in One Day. 25c.

His Limit.

"Orlando, mamma says you mustn't come to see me any more——"

"Gracious heaven, Dora! What have I——"

"Than four times a week hereafter. Quit that, Orlando! Let me alone!"

Polishing Him Off.

"What was the cause of that fearful racket in the other room a little while ago?"

"Some of the boys were putting a whirlwind finish on a campaign liar."—Chicago Tribune.

On the Wrong Tack.

"Shadbolt, I left my money in my other clothes this morning, and——"

"Otherwise you would have brought it along and paid a small part of what you owe me. Don't let that happen again, Dingus. Good day."—Chicago Tribune.

On the Other Foot.

"On the basis of what you have told me madam," said the lawyer, "there will be no trouble whatever in your getting a divorce, if you wish. Do you care to sue him for separate maintenance?"

"For what?"

"Separate maintenance."

"Why, of course," said the fair caller impatiently. "After I get my divorce he'll have to maintain himself separately. I certainly shan't support him any longer."

Correspondingly Costly.

"You get twice as much pay as I do," grumbled the elevator boy, "and it ain't fair!"

"There's a difference between us, kid," majestically answered the elevator starter. "You're merely a necessity. I'm a luxury."

PISO'S

Throat and Lungs

need the protection against cold and disease that is obtained from Piso's Cure. If you have a cough or cold, slight or serious, begin taking Piso's Cure today and continue until you are well. Cure the cough while it is fresh, when a few doses of Piso's Cure may be all that you will need. Famous for half a century. Pleasant to taste. Free from opiates and harmful ingredients.

At all druggists', 25 cts.

25 CTS.

CURE

PUGET SOUND QUAKE

People Are Terror Stricken and Flee to Places of Safety.

SHOCKS EXTEND OVER WIDE AREA

Water Pipes Broken in Port Townsend, Houses Flooded—Alaska Cable is Snapped.

Seattle, Jan. 12.—Just on the eve of sending $10,000 to the quake-stricken inhabitants of Europe for relief from devastation and horror, the entire Northwest awoke to the realization yesterday afternoon that it had a fair sized temblor of its own to cope with, and there were many who showed perceptible signs of being panic stricken.

From exactly 3:50 o'clock and until seven minutes and 30 seconds after that time, the seismograph at the university station showed activity. During this time for at least 15 seconds, the movement was so strong as to cause many persons living in tall buildings to flee into the halls and wildly attempt to get on the ground floor in elevators. The movement was north and south.

While no damage was reported in Seattle, Northwestern cities as far away as towns in Northern British Columbia report unusual conditions. Cities in Northwestern Washington all were affected and from Blaine comes the report that there are but two brick and concrete structures in the whole town that do not show the signs of the shake. These appear in seams running from a fine point to the width of an inch.

At Port Angeles the shock was extremely severe. It began with a heavy and accelerating rumbling and wound up with two distinct shocks within a second's time. Clocks were stopped and dishes on plate racks and bric-a-brac were thrown on the floor. Wares on store shelves were rattled and thrown down. Almost the entire population became terror stricken and ran into the streets. Plastering left the walls in the three story buildings and some who were walking the streets claim to have been almost taken off their feet.

The same condition is reported from Fort Worden, near Port Townsend, and at the fort it is reported that stoves fell, bringing down pipe and all. Anacortes reports a shock lasting about 16 seconds, with no damage. Bellingham reports a severe disturbance and a cracked plate glass or two.

At 2:05 o'clock the Alaska cable went down and by cable authorities it is hinted that severe shocks have been going on all day in that portion of the country.

A general shaking up of the premises occurred in many parts of Port Townsend where water pipes had been frozen in the prevailing spell of cold weather. The force of the earthquake shock burst the mains, flooding the houses before a stoppage of the intake could be effected. For a time it was feared that the city's entire water supply must be shut off, so great was the damage done.

BAY CITY CHEERS HENEY.

Prosecutor Says He Has Returned to Put All Grafters in Jail.

San Francisco, Jan. 12.—A cheering crowd of several hundred persons gathered in the Ferry building last night to greet Assistant District Attorney F. J. Heney, who, with his wife, returned last night from an absence of several weeks in the East. The reception accorded the prosecutor was entirely informal, but very enthusiastic. In a short speech he declared that he had returned to press the graft prosecution cases "until every grafter in San Francisco is put where he belongs.

"I will take personal charge of the prosecution of Mr. Calhoun tomorrow," said Heney. "I am in splendid shape physically and am eager to resume my work here."

Special police precautions were taken to guard the attorney against any repetition of the assault upon him. Twenty-five patrolmen gathered closely about him, but at his own request refrained from forcing the crowd away to any distance.

Made Millions in Land.

Monterey, Cal., Jan. 11.—David Jacks, a millionaire landowner and philanthropist of this city, died at his home here today. He was born in Scotland 88 years ago, came to the United States in 1841 and arrived in California on New Years day, 1849. In early days he acquired many thousand acres of land, then of small value, but which is now worth at least $5,000,000. His property was placed in the hands of the David Jacks corporation in 1907. He leaves a widow and seven children. His acts of benevolence were many.

Great Storm in Hawaii.

Honolulu, Jan. 12.—A severe southwesterly storm is raging throughout the islands tonight and much rain has fallen. A peculiarity of the storm is the appearance of numerous gooneys, a species of storm bird from the extreme South Pacific, seen here for the first time since 1888. The appearance of these birds so far from their native seas is a good indication of the extent and severity of the present storm. It is feared shipping has suffered.

Congressmen Like Canal.

Havana, Jan. 12.—The congressmen who recently inspected the Isthmian canal arrived here today from Colon. Representative Hepburn said: "We were greatly pleased with the inspection of the canal, the completion of which we believe to be feasible within four years, if necessary. There is no question about the feasibility of the Gatun dam."

HESITATE TO ANGER CHINA.

Why Powers Decided Not to Protest Against Yuan's Dismissal.

Washington, Jan. 11.—The predominating reason that has influenced the American and British ministers at Pekin in abandoning their project for a protest by the powers against any disturbance of the present policy of the Chinese government is believed here to be largely the delicacy which this government has felt in approaching the Chinese government on this subject.

It was difficult to anticipate how any representations along this line might be received, for it is realized that the Chinese are sensitive on any intimations which convey the impression that they are not capable of manging their own affairs. There was a question also whether these would have been excusable, notwithstanding the great interests the governments, particularly that of the United States, have in the preservation of peace in China and the maintenance of its progressive policy in view of the fact that there have been no serious results following Yuan's dismissal and no reactionary tendencies have marked the administration of the Chinese government.

Great reliance is placed by the State department in the appointment of Liang to the ministry of foreign affairs, and it is hoped that the influence that he may be able to exert may go far in preventing any decidedly backward steps, at least so far as the foreign policy of China is concerned.

MAY NOT SEND BELL WEST.

Philadelphia Reluctant to Lend Relic Lest It Break.

Philadelphia, Jan 11.—The efforts to have the Liberty Bell taken to the Pacific coast to become a feature in the various celebrations may not be successful. The old bell has been taken to at least four expositions and to other celebrations outside this city in the last 25 years, and every time it is brought back a movement is started to prevent the historic bell from again leaving Philadelphia. Notwithstanding this agitation, city councils, which have the power to authorize the bell's being taken from the city, have nearly always granted the requests, as councils do not like to place the city in the position of being discourteous or indifferent to the requests. Requests have already been made here to have the bell go to the Northwest, but nothing official has been done.

One of the reasons against taking the bell West is because of the great distance to be traveled and the liability of the bell's breaking. The old relic is in a glass case on the ground floor of Independence hall, and is under constant guard day and night.

BUOY CROSSES NORTH POLE

Takes Eight Years to Float From Canada to Norway.

Christiana, Nor., Jan. 11.—The meteorological institute has received a letter from Sverdrup, Denmark, stating that a buoy driven ashore November 3 contained a notice that the buoy was set afloat on July 24, 1900, near Cape Bathurst, and was 400 kilometers northeast of the Mackenzie river. Cape Bathurst is in British America on the Arctic ocean, lying in latitude 70:137 N., longitude 127:30 W.

It is believed here that the buoy which thus drifted more than eight years, was carried through the polar seas between Greenland and Spitzbergen. If this is so, it would seem to support the conclusion on which Captain Ronald Amundsen has based his future expedition on the Framm.

Captain Amundsen's expedition of the Framm will start from San Francisco early in 1910. He plans a drifting voyage similar to that undertaken by Nansen. He intends to fasten his ship to the ice northwest of Point Barrow, Alaska, and hopes to drift across the pole.

Red Tape Slew Thousands.

Rome, Jan. 11.—Red tape is declared to be responsible for thousands of deaths among the survivors of the earthquake. It is learned today that charges to that effect have been made against officials of the government. The matter was brought officially before the chamber of deputies when that body convened Friday, but the more influential members persuaded those who made the charges involving the government to delay action until after the public temper becomes more calm.

Think Hill is in Deal.

Denver, Jan. 11.—The Times today says: Important deals involving the control of the Colorado Fuel & Iron company are being negotiated in New York city. Large interests during the last few weeks have purchased a sufficient amount of the common stock to give these interests control and announcement of the deal is expected soon. The new interests are believed to be either the hill roads, which recently purchased the Colorado Southern, or interests identified with the Bethlehem Steel corporation.

Want No Oregon Lumber.

Wellington, N. Z., Jan. 11.—A great conference of the timber trade was held at Palmerston North today to discuss the question of the importation of Oregon pine. The press was excluded, but several of the delegates asserted after the conference that owing to the recent wholesale importation of pine fully 50 sawmills would close down indefinitely. The mill owners demand the imposition of a duty on all imported timber in bulk.

Fines Harvester Trust.

Topeka, Kan., Jan. 11.—The Kansas Supreme court, in a decision handed down today affirmed the verdict and fine of the District court of Shawnee county against the International Harvester company. The company must pay a fine of $12,600 on 42 counts, each count being a violation of the criminal section of the Kansas anti-trust laws.

Three Young Girls Burn.

Dickinson, N. D., Jan. 11.—Fire yesterday destroyed the home of Joseph Kohl, a homesteader, 12 miles from here. Three young girls alone in the house were burned to death and a fourth fatally burned.

CONCRETE ON THE FARM

Usefulness Has Wide Range and Is as Durable as Stone.

By Andrew P. Anderson, Instructor in Civil Engineering, U. S. Assistant Engineer, Office of Public Roads, Washington State College.

Concrete, while a comparatively new material, has fully demonstrated its usefulness in a wide and varied field. In durability for most purposes it stands on a par with the best and hardest stone, while for cheapness it surpasses almost any other form of construction approaching it in permanency.

The great railroads and other large construction companies have come to fully understand its value, and are adopting concrete construction to a surprising extent.

The farmer in general has, however, as yet failed to avail himself of the advantages which concrete offers. There are a great many constructions about the farm for which concrete is especially fitted, and where experience has demonstrated its superiority above anything else when both cheapness and permanency are considered. For foundations for farm buildings, barn and cellar floors, walks, drain tiles, watering troughs, fence posts and even silos, the use of concrete is no longer an experiment, but a demonstrated success.

One of the chief reasons why concrete should be more generally adopted on the farm is the ease with which it can be handled and placed by the farmer himself without the need of skilled and high priced labor. Any farmer who is handy with a saw and a hand ax can make the forms required for most of the constructions on the farm, while mixing and placing of the concrete can also be done by the farmer himself or by the hired man. Slack times of the year can thus be utilized for improvements instead of being lost as formerly.

After the general lines of construction are determined upon, the first step is to prepare the form. The purpose of the form is to hold the wet, slushy concrete in place until it hardens or "sets."

In other words, the form is the mold into which the wet concrete is tamped and allowed to harden. The inside of the form therefore must have exactly the shape and dimensions desired of the finished product. For ground floors and walks no forms are required, only such as will keep the concrete from spreading beyond the limits.

For walks and foundations above the ground, the form required is a smooth tight board frame on each side of the desired wall. This board frame or form must be tight enough to keep the wet, semi-fluid concrete from leaking out, and strong enough to prevent spreading while the concrete is being tamped. The forms may be built to their full height at once, or a few boards added at the time as the work of placing the concrete progresses. Usually it is a good policy to spend extra time and care on the forms. A good form insures a neat, clean looking wall, providing a spade is used freely along the boards so as to work the larger stones back from the surface and leave a smooth compact face.

If a particularly smooth job is desired, the forms should be made of dressed lumber and fitted very closely. Shiplap is very good for forms of this class. If one inch lumber is used for the forms, the studding must not exceed two feet apart, nor five feet if two inch lumber is used. If the wall is to be more than four or five feet in height it is well to set the studs together with "bailing wire" in order to prevent their spreading. When the forms are removed, the wires can be cut with a pair of nippers so close to the wall as to never show.

For ordinary walls of low height and not immediately subject to heavy loading, the forms may be safely removed in from two to three days. In very dry weather the concrete should be sprinkled often enough to keep it moist for at least a week after placing. A light covering of straw, earth or old burlap will help to retain the moisture and retard evaporation from the concrete.

Too much emphasis cannot be laid on the need of care in selecting the material and properly mixing the concrete. The cement should be a standard brand which has demonstrated its value through years of use, which reliable tests show to be perfectly sound, and should be free from lumps.

The sand should be fairly coarse, reasonably clean and entirely free from vegetable matter. The gravel should be clean, free from vegetable material and for most farm uses the larger pebbles should not exceed one and a half inches in diameter. Or, in absence of suitable gravel, broken stone of a similar size may be used.

The proportions most generally adapted for farm purposes are mixtures of one part cement, two parts sand and three parts gravel, called 1-2-3 mixture; or one part cement, two and a half parts sand and five parts gravel, called a 1-2½-5 mixture; and one part cement, three parts sand and six parts gravel, or a 1-3-6 mixture. For floors, thin walls, or where water tightness is required, or parts requiring great strength, a 1-2-3 or a 1-2-4 mixture is preferable. For parts requiring bulk rather than strength, a 1-3-6 mixture may be employed, or in some cases even a 1-4-8 mixture. If the gravel contains much sand, the amount of sand should be reduced, the aim always being to add just a little more sand than necessary to fill the voids in the gravel and then adding to the mixture of sand and gravel enough cement to a little more than fill the voids in the entire mixture.

The mixing platform should be 10 or 12 feet wide, and may be made from one or two inch boards 10 to 12 feet long and may be laid directly on the ground, which has been previously leveled. A few stakes may be driven on each side to keep the boards in place.

For proportioning the concrete it is usually accurate enough to assume that a sack of cement holds one cubic foot. Thus in making a 1-2-3 mixture, we would use one sack of cement, two cubic feet of sand and three cubic feet of gravel, or, for four sacks of cement we would use eight cubic feet of sand and twelve cubic feet of gravel.

If the contents of the wheelbarrow used is known, this can be used to measure the proportions. If not, a good plan is to make a box 3 to 5 feet square and 12 inches deep, but without top or bottom. This can then be placed on the platform and sand or gravel in the proper amount can be placed in it. Simply lifting the box away will leave the sand or gravel on the platform ready for mixing.

In mixing, the sand should first be spread on the platform to a depth of three to five inches. Empty the desired number of sacks of cement on top of the sand and turn dry with a shovel until thoroughly mixed when the whole mass will have a uniform color. The required amount of gravel should now be added on top of the sand and cement, the whole turned over once a day, and the turning continue until the whole mass is thoroughly mixed, and of a rather shiny nature. The amount of water needed will depend largely on the nature and dryness of the sand and gravel and can best be determined by adding the water with a bucket rather slowly to the first batch until the proper consistency has been attained.

For most farm work a fairly wet mixture, one in which the water will flush to the surface quite readily on tamping, is preferred.

For making fence posts, drain tile, etc., where specified forms are used, a drier mixture is to be preferred. In general it may be said that the dryer the mixture the more ramming or tamping is required. But in no case should the tamping be neglected. Enough ramming should always be done to insure that the mass is as dense as it is possible to make it.

Suggestions for Commission.

At a meeting of the agricultural faculty of the Oregon Agricultural College on November 30, the request of President Roosevelt's Country Life Commission for suggestions that might aid the commission in making its report was discussed and the following statement prepared:

If federal appropriations are to be made for improving social and economic conditions in rural communities, it is recommended, first, that they be made to existing high schools and normal schools for the purpose of maintaining courses of instruction in agricultural, industrial and domestic arts, and including business methods and home sanitation, so that all public school teachers may have the training necessary for teaching those subjects in the public schools.

Second, that in order to secure the full efficiency of the agricultural colleges and experiment stations, the national government should co-operate with the states in agricultural extension work, this work to be under the direct supervision of the agricultural colleges. With an adequate appropriation a comprehensive system of traveling agricultural schools, farmers' institutes and free circulating libraries could be maintained, and publications issued for free distribution so that all important discoveries of the experiment stations could be given to every farmer of every state.

Black Spots or Pork.

During the butchering season of the year the experiment station frequently receives specimens of pork that present an unmarketable appearance. The rind, or skin, taken from the abdominal region and inside of the legs, is found to be dotted with black wart like growths of various sizes ranging from that of a pin-head to a hazelnut. Many of these spots in the early stages contain a small amount of pus, and by careful examination a small mite will be found buried deeply in the skin.

The mite causing these pustules and subsequent black spots is known as Demodex fulliculorum var suis, a very large name for such a small mite that may be seen only by the aid of a magnifying glass.

Just when the mite attacks the hog is not well known, and as it burrows deeply into the skin, treatment or the use of insecticides is of little value besides there is no indication of its presence until the time of butchering when the damage is already done.

These blackened spots, although unsightly, do not injure the meat for food, and they may be completely removed with the skin. E. F. Pernot, Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis.

Q. Does the United States produce any tin ore?

A. The United States production of tin is insignificant. Alaska and North and South Carolina are practically the only producers and the entire tonnage from these sources usually reaches a total of from 100 to 150 tons per annum.—P. S. Thomson, Washington State College, Pullman.

A Gentle Hint.

Uncle—Soon you will be big enough to come to me on my birthday all alone.

Nephew—I could now, but mother's afraid I'll lose the gold coin you always give me.—Meggendorfer Blatter.

She—This dress doesn't become my complexion. I must change it. He—More expense? I can't stand it; you'll ruin me. She—You silly! I don't mean the dress—I mean the complexion.—Chicago Journal.

The Hangings.

Recently a little girl was taken to London by her parents. On her return she was describing all the places she had seen to some young friends. One of them, of a somewhat morbid disposition, asked, "Did you see the Old Bailey, where they hang the murderers?"

"No," replied the girl, "I don't think so, but I saw the Royal academy, where they hang the artists."—London Telegraph.

Printing from movable type was known in Korea over a century before the invention of the art in Europe.

How About Father?

"Yes, children," said the nurse, "the stork Has brought you each a little brother."

"Oh, good!" cried they, and ceased their play.

"Do let's all run and tell poor mother!"—Smart Set.

Awful Effects.

Acrid Ike—Dey say dat steady drippin' o' water'll wear away a stone.

Dreamy Pete—Jes' t'ink, den, wot'd happen t' a man's stomach by pourin' glassfuls later it.—Bohemian.

A Friendly Tip.

"My dear boy," said Enpeck, who happened to be in a somewhat confidential mood, "you will never know what real happiness is until you get married."

"You don't mean it!" exclaimed Singleton, astonished at such a remark from such an unexpected source.

"It's a fact," rejoined Enpeck, "but then it will be too late for you to appreciate it."—Chicago News.

Only 60,000 full-blooded red Indians are to be found to-day in the United States.

MAPLEINE A Flavoring. It makes a syrup better than Maple. Sold by grocers.

Going the Limit.

"What would you consider a diplomat?"

"A man who is courteous to his cook."

"Even when she happens to be his wife?"

"Even then."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS

PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c.

An Up-to-Date Nursery.

A tremendous row emerged from the neighborhood of the nursery windows—shrieking, vituperation, streams of uncomplimentary appellations, etc.

Mrs. Pinchem flew upstairs.

"Minnie," she said, "what do you mean by shouting and screaming. Play quietly, like Tommy! See! He doesn't make a sound!"

"Of course he doesn't," said the little girl. "He is papa coming home late, and I am you!"—Judy.

FITS St. Vitus' Dance and nervous diseases permanently cured by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $2.00 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ld., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

The Force of Habit.

A certain accountant is so devoted to his profession that when he has nothing else to do he casts up his eyes.

Every German soldier's equipment includes a Bible and a half-pound cake of chocolate.

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

Two Views.

"No, sir," said the first business man. "I never work too hard. I believe that all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy."

"That's all right," replied the other, "but I don't believe in playing the fool as long as there is a chance to work one."—The Catholic Standard and Times.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

"How did you like the show last evening?"

"Fine. Would you believe it, I saw Mrs. Brown there with a strange man."—Detroit Free Press.

Just as Good.

His Elder Sister—Phil, why don't you wear cuffs?

The Youth—Great Scott, Nell, I do! Look at my pants legs, will you? They're turned up four inches!

Mix for Rheumatism.

The following is a never failing remedy for rheumatism, and if followed up it will effect a complete cure of the very worst cases: "Mix one-half pint of good whisky with one ounce of Toris compound and add one ounce of Syrup Sarsaparilla compound. Take in tablespoonful doses before each meal and at bed time." The ingredients can be procured at any drug store and easily mixed at home.

One Boy Knew.

"Now, boys," asked the Sunday school teacher, "when does Christmas come?"

"Jes' after paw kills his hawgs!" promptly answered the urchin in the cowhide boots.—Chicago Tribune.

Contributed by a Smart Aleck.

A statesman they called Nord Alexis
Got a biff on his right solar plexis.
Then he looked about
For a chance to get out,
And inquired the way to Texis.

ONION SEED 60c. a lb.

Per Salzer's catalogue, page 129

Largest growers of onion and vegetable seeds in the world. Big catalog free; or, send 16c in stamps and receive catalog and 1,000 kernels each of onions, carrots, celery, radishes; 1,500 each lettuce, rutabaga, turnips; 100 parsley, 100 tomatoes, 100 melons; 1,200 charming flower seeds; in all 10,600 kernels, easily worth $1.00 of any man's money. Or, send 20c and we will add one pkg. of Earliest Peep O' Day Sweet Corn.

SALZER SEED CO., Box PC LaCrosse, Wis.

PNU No. 3-09

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SEND US YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS

and give us a list of what you have that needs refinishing and we will send you by return mail full information and particulars how to have it done at little cost.

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There is scarcely any limit to the possible improvement in seeds, but it takes time and money. We have been improving flower and vegetable seeds for over 60 years. More than 200 people are working to make Ferry's Seeds suit you. Buy the best—Ferry's. For sale everywhere.

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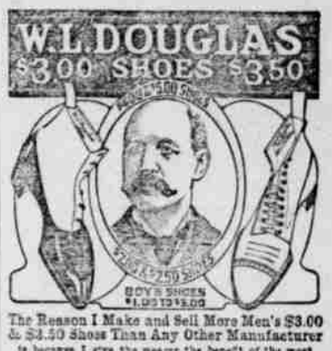
D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.



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The selection of the leathers for each part of the shoe, and every detail of the making in every department, is under after by the best shoemakers in the shoe industry.

If I could show you how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they hold their shape, fit better, and wear longer than any other make.

My Method of Tanning the Soles makes them More Flexible and Longer Wearing than any others.

Shoes for Every Member of the Family, Men, Boys, Women, Misses and Children.

For sale by shoe dealers everywhere.

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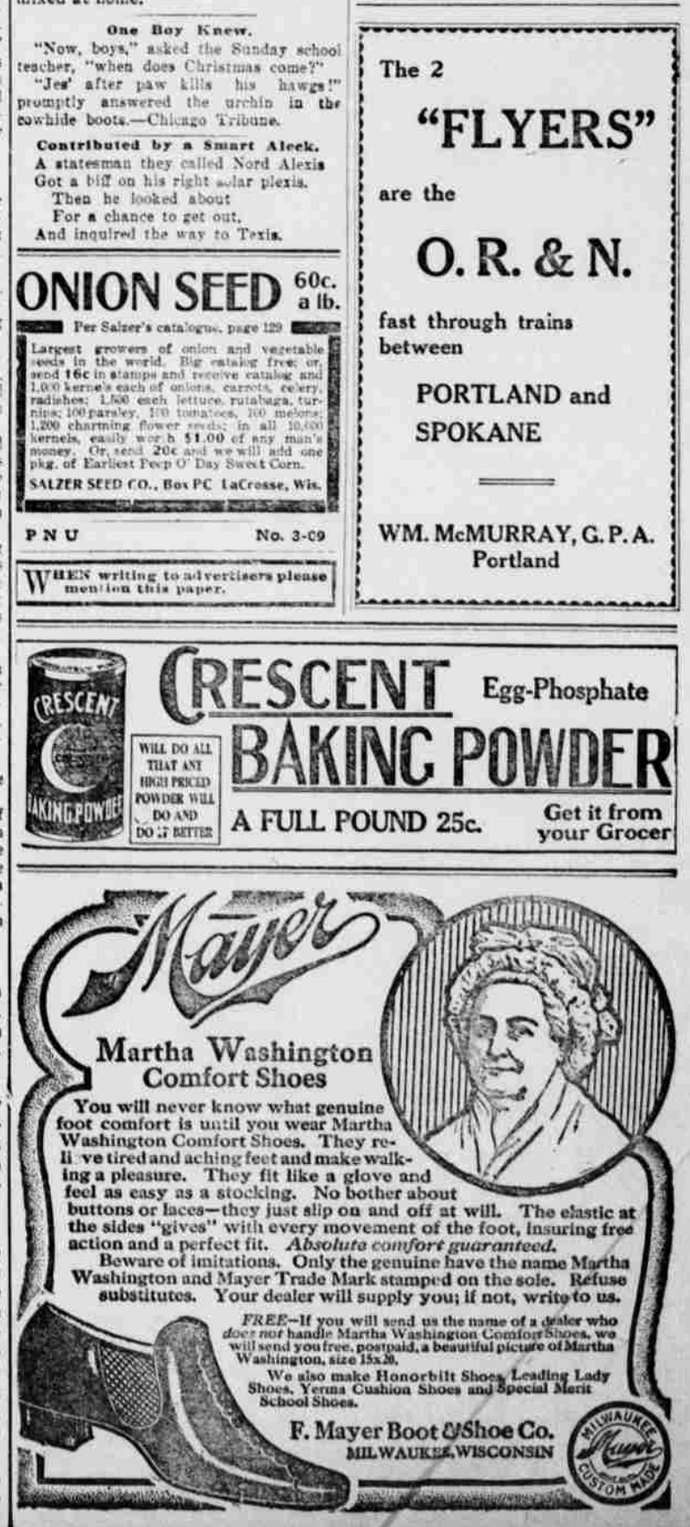

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