Catarrh

Whether it is of the nose, throat, stomach, bowels, or more delicate organs, catarrh is always debilitating and should have attention.

The discharge from the mucous membrane is because this is kept in a state of inflammation by an impure condition of the blood. Therefore, to cure, take the best blood purifier,

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

Where It Falls.

"Well, what do you think of indoor baseball?"

"It will do well enough as a pastime, but it isn't a game. It'll never develop any national heroes."

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

Both Guesses Wrong.

Algy—But I weary you, Miss Capsicum. I'm a great talker.

Miss Capsicum—On the contrary, Mr. Featherstop, you don't weary me at all, and I find your small talk very diverting.

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.

Negatively.

Langley—What have you done for the party in this campaign, anyhow?

Mumley—More than you have. I've contributed a dollar or two and made no campaign speeches.

Breaks a Cold Promptly.

The following formula is a never failing remedy for colds:

One ounce of Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla, one ounce Toris Compound and one half pint of good whiskey, mix and shake thoroughly each time and use in doses of a tablespoonful every four hours.

This if followed up will cure an acute cold in 24 hours. The ingredients can be gotten at any drug store.

His Marital Trouble.

"On what ground," asked the lawyer, "does your wife want a divorce? Incompatibility?"

"Something of that sort, I reckon," answered the man. "My income isn't compatible with her ideas of comfort."

Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna

Cleanses the System Effectually; Dispels Colds and Headaches due to Constipation; Acts naturally, acts truly as a Laxative.

Best for Men, Women and Children—Young and Old.

To get its Beneficial Effects, Always buy the Genuine which has the full name of the Company

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

by whom it is manufactured, printed on the front of every package.

SOLD BY ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS.

one size only, regular price 50¢ per bottle.

HOWARD E. BURTON.—Assayer and Chemist, Leadville, Colorado. Specimen prices: Gold, Silver, Lead, $1; Gold, Silver, Zinc, 75¢; Gold, Silver, Copper, 75¢. Cyanide tests. Mailing envelopes and price list sent on application. Control and Umpire work solicited. References: Carbonate National Bank.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND WATERPROOF OILED GARMENTS

are cut on large patterns, designed to give the wearer the utmost comfort

LIGHT-DURABLE-CLEAN AND GUARANTEED WATERPROOF

SUITS $3.00 SLICKERS $3.00

BE SURE THE GARMENT YOU HAVE BEARS THE TOWER'S SIGN OF THE FISH

A. J. TOWER CO. BOSTON U.S.A. TOWER CANADIAN CO. LIMITED TORONTO CAN.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.00 SHOES $3.50

W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's $3.00 and $3.50 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world, because they hold their shape, fit better, and wear longer than any other make.

Sold at All Prices, for Every Member of the Family, Men, Boys, Women, Misses & Children. W. L. Douglas $4.00 and $5.00 Gilt Edge Shoes cannot be equaled at any price. W. L. Douglas $2.50 and $2.00 shoes are the best in the world.

Fast Color Eyelets Used Exclusively. Take No Substitute. W. L. Douglas name and price is stamped on bottom. Sold everywhere. Shoes mailed from factory to any part of the world. Catalogue free. W. L. DOUGLAS, 158 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.

PNU No. 49-08

WHEN writing to advertisers please mention this paper.

WHY EGGS ARE HIGH.

Some Ways This Expensive Necessity May Be Turned to Profit.

By James Dryden, Poultryman Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis.

Eggs are 50 cents a dozen, because the hens don't lay. The main reason why they don't lay is because this is not the natural laying season. In a state of nature fowls lay and breed in the spring season, and they haven't got quite away from that habit. Old habits die hard with hens as with men. This explains why with little care the hen will lay in the spring and with much care in the fall and winter she won't lay, or very seldom will. But through centuries of training and breeding the hen is gradually getting away from her old habit of laying a few eggs in the spring and hatching them, and it is possible now, with the proper skill in handling, to make her lay in winter whether she will or no. But the first thing we have to learn is that to get eggs in winter means a fight against nature, against the old hen nature. Winter is not the natural laying season.

When a pullet has reached maturity, no matter at what season of the year, if she be maintained in good health and vigor and gets the proper kind and quantity of food, she will lay eggs if she has the laying capacity. Let us analyze that sentence a little.

The first point raised is a question of maturity. The pullet must be mature before she lays. If a pullet lays in October she must be hatched early enough in the spring so that she will reach maturity in October. A Plymouth Rock hatched the first of April should lay the middle of October or first of November. If they are to lay a month earlier they should be hatched a month earlier. The Leghorns should lay the first of October if hatched the first of April.

The next point refers to health and vigor. The pullet must come to maturity with good health and vigor. She must have had proper care during the brooding and growing period. A stunted chick, a chick hatched from an egg laid by a hen out of condition, a chick that has had to battle with insect pests, or a chick that has not had proper food and exercise, will not be a profitable layer in any season. How to maintain the health and vigor of the flock is the biggest problem in poultry keeping. To get eggs in winter the hens must have constitutional vigor.

The third point is that to get eggs the hens must have the proper kind and quantity of food. The hen requires more kinds of food than a cow or a hog. The cow needs no animal food; the hen does. The hen gives more consideration to cleanliness of the product than the cow. She seals it up in a shell of lime to keep it clean, and she therefore must have a liberal supply of mineral matter. All foods furnish a certain amount of mineral matter, but not enough to supply all the shell material when hens are laying heavily.

What foods should they be fed? They should have grain, but grain alone won't do. What will happen if the hen eats nothing but wheat? Remembering that she puts nothing into an egg that she does not eat, that an egg contains about one-fifth ounce of fat and that if she ate nothing but wheat she would get enough far for three or four eggs a day and about enough protein for half an egg a day, the thing that will happen will be that she will refuse to make eggs. The hen does not adulterate her product, otherwise she could fill up the egg with surplus fat, like some people make butter, out of spurious oil or beef fat. She will make an honest article or none at all. The point is that the hen should have such foods as will furnish the necessary food elements in proper proportions; in other words, she should have a balanced ration. There are different ways of balancing the ration. For instance, if the hen has access to wheat, to clover or kale and to grasshoppers, angleworms and grit, she will balance her own ration. She will eat a little wheat, a little clover and a few grasshoppers or angleworms and eat enough of each to furnish the egg-making elements in right proportion. An occasional feed of corn or oats in place of wheat would improve the ration.

This much for the food. How shall it be fed? Again you must take account of the nature of the hen. She is a busy creature naturally; that is part of her life, and you must keep her busy or let her be busy. If she has free range on the farm she will keep herself busy and her muscle and digestion in good order, but when you shut her up in yards you are imposing artificial conditions and you must provide exercise for her. I have kept hens for a year on a bare board floor in a small pen and fed them well. They laid about three dozen eggs each during the year, and at the end of the year with this sort of luxury and ease they had lost their constitution and their usefulness; while other hens fed in the same way, but with a ground floor and deep litter to scratch in and yards to run in, laid over twelve dozen eggs each, and at the end of the year were still in the business. The hen needs exercise. The demand for animal food may be supplied in different ways. Skim milk, milk curds and buttermilk will take the place of meat if enough of it can be fed. Skim milk is largely water, and a heavy-laying hen can scarcely drink enough of it to get the necessary amount of animal food. There is nothing better than fresh-cut lean meat and bones, the danger from uncooked meat scraps, however, being that they are liable to contain disease germs, and unless it is known to be free from disease it is better to cook it. The commercial article of beef scraps put up by the large packing houses are largely used; some of the stuff sold for poultry food is only fit for fertilizer, however. During seasons of the year when insects and worms are plentiful and the fowls have the liberty of the farm, little animal food may be fed.

Another point about feeding grain: Should it be ground or fed whole? It is known that a certain proportion of the food of fowls is used to produce energy to grind the food, and from this point of view it is cheaper to have the food ground at the mill. But it has been found by experiment that fowls do not do well when fed altogether on ground food.

The final point in this discussion is the laying capacity of the hen. If all the three things mentioned above be properly attended to, there will still be a scarcity of eggs unless the fowls have the laying capacity, and it is no fault of the hen if she hasn't; the trouble goes back to her ancestors.

COMMERCIAL POTATO GROWING

Some Good Points on One of the Most Profitable of Crops.

By A. G. Craig, Assistant Horticulturist, State College of Washington, Pullman.

Potato land should be plowed in the fall and allowed to lie rough during the winter. This favors the catching of winter moisture, and allows the subsurface soil to settle and the surface can be worked earlier in the spring. If the fall plowing is impossible, the land should be disced in the fall so that the surface may be rough and open through the winter. Deep plowing usually gives better results than shallow. The plowed land should be well harrowed early in the spring, and if not immediately planted, it should be frequently harrowed in order to conserve moisture and kill the weeds which start after the first harrowing. Spring plowed land should be harrowed immediately after the plow, to prevent loss of moisture. In the dryer sections, some form of subsurface packer should follow the plow, and this should immediaetly be followed by the harrow to work up a surface mulch. If the soil plows up cloddy, a plank clod masher may be used quite profitably.

The time of planting should be governed largely by the climate and the purposes for which the potatoes are grown. The potato plant needs ample moisture when the tubers are setting; hence, the grower should endeavor to have the plants reach that stage of development at the time when the moisture supply is likely to be favorable. For early new potatoes, the seed should be planted as early in the spring as the soil will permit, on light, warm soil. For late potatoes they may be planted as late as the middle of June, provided the moisture supply is ample and continuous; but where summer rains cannot be depended upon, the earier the potatoes are planted the better, if the danger from frost is guarded against.

The distance between rows and between hills in the row is an important point in the potato culture. Varieties that tend to produce very large tubers should be planted close. Soil will admit of close planting in direct proportion to its fertility and moisture content, and the care given the crop. In high priced land, intensive culture should be practiced and the rows and hills planted as closely as the fertility of the land will permit. Increasing the size of the "seed pieces" will accomplish the same results as close planting, but the danger of sunburned tubers is apt to be increased.

No farmer who grows six or more acres of potatoes each year can afford to do without a horse planter. Of the several methods of hand planting, the following is the most satisfactory:

After the soil is well prepared, open up furrows to the proper depth with a single shovel plow. After the seed is dropped, cover with the plow and harrow thoroughly. The depth of the planting should depend upon the texture of the soil, and upon whether early or late potatoes are desired. Five inches is not too deep for late potatoes, on light, mellow soils, but three to four inches is better for an early crop, or on very heavy, or very wet soil.

The amount of seed to use varies from three to ten sacks per acre, and depends upon the variety of the soil. Varieties which tend to produce very large tubers should have a large quantity of seed. Rich land should receive more seed than poor land. If the seed pieces are not too large, the number of eyes to each piece makes no difference. It is more important that the size of the pieces sohuld be uniform than that there should be the same number of eyes in each piece.

Frequently only a part of the potatoes which are planted come up. This may be due to one or more of several causess, all of which should be guarded against. Cut seed potatoes should never be allowed to remain in piles until they heat, and are thereby seriously injured. Seed potatoes that have been exposed to too low temperature will seldom give a uniform stand. All decayed tubers and those which have brown or black spots through the flesh should not be planted as there are two diseases which are found in this state which are sure to result in an unsatisfactory stand if seed infected with them is planted.

Cut seed should never be planted deeply in the cold wet soil, or unsatisfactory germination is sure to result. Finally, in the dryer sections, potatoes should be planted to uniform depth below the dry surface mulch in order to secure a uniform stand.

Raspberry Ice.

Boil four cupfuls of water and one and a half cupfuls of sugar twenty minutes. Cool, add two cupfuls of raspberry juice and two tablespoonfuls lemon juice. Strain and freeze, using three parts finely crushed ice to one part rock salt. To obtain the raspberry juice wash the berries and strain through double cheesecloth.

The men who can give satisfactory explanations of their failures are the ones who become loafers.

Short Suggestions.

All lard to fry fritters and doughnuts must be sizzling hot before putting in the batter.

Candles will burn slowly and steadily through the evening if they are kept on ice all day.

To keep mold from pickles, in the top of each jar or bottle place a layer or horse-radish roots, sliced thin.

If you are unable to satisfy yourself—and you cannot—how can you hope to satisfy others?

SHEAR NONSENSE

A woman and her opinions are soon parted.

Wigg—I have a noiseless typewriter. Wagg—Is she a deaf-mute?—Philadelphia Record.

"What ails me, doc?" asked the genial clubman. "You need a job. You're suffering from overrest."—New York Sun.

Mrs. Benham—How much did you pay the minister when we were married? Benham—He fined me five dollars.—Harper's Weekly.

Teacher—Now, children, what is the greatest enemy of poultry? Silence. Teacher—Who eats the most poultry? Pupils—The minister!—Jugend (Munich).

The Lady—Little boy, don't you know smoking will shorten your life? The Kid—Shucks! Wot do I care? I've seen everyt'ing dere is.—Boston Traveler.

Pat—I hear yer wolfe is sick, Moike. Mike—She is thot. Pat—Is it dangerous she is? Mike—Divil a bit. She's too weak to be dangerous any more!—Brooklyn Life.

Facetious Friend (teasingly)—Well, which rules—you or your wife? Mr. Youngwed (with hauteur)—You forget we can afford to keep a cook.—Baltimore American.

Stella—So your father handled him without gloves? Bella—Yes, and it would have been better for poor, dear George if he had done it without shoes.—New York Sun.

"The telephone is certainly a great invention. Think of it! You can talk to your wife fifty miles away." "That may be your experience. All I've been able to do is to listen."

"Have you," asked the judge of a recently convicted man, "anything to offer the court before sentence is passed?" "No, your honor," replied the prisoner, "my lawyer took my last dollar."

"I saw the major's wife at her window early this morning. She looked 40 years old!" "You must be mistaken, your highness; no woman is as old as she looks in the morning!"—Fliegende Blaetter.

"Why are you so vexed, Irma?" "I am so exasperated! I attended the meeting of the Social Equality League, and my parlor maid presided and had the audacity to call me to order three times!"—Fliegende Blaetter.

Mulligan—The byes say ye licked poor Casey. Shure, he niver hurt iny man's feelin's. Harrigan—He's a shnake in the grass. The blackguard referred to me as his contimperary, and I'll be the contimperary to no man livin'.—Puck.

"Before we were married," said Mrs. Chatterton, "you used to tell me how much you loved me, but you never do now." "Of course not, my dear," replied the masculine partner. "Since our marriage you haven't given me a chance to tell you anything."

Said a poet to an unfortunate speculator: "Don't you think that the opening lines of Tennyson's little poem, 'Break, break, break,' are plaintive and sad?" "Yes," was the melancholy reply. "But I think that 'Broke, broke, broke,' is a good deal sadder."

"William," she said, "means good. James means beloved. I wonder"—a flush mantled her cheek. "I wonder she softly murmured, "what George means?" "George means business, I hope," said mother, looking up from the wedding announcements in the paper.

Anxious Mother—Nellie, dear, do you think that young Huggins, who has been calling on you twice a week for some time, is matrimonially inclined? Pretty Daughter—Really, I don't know what to think, mamma, dear. He has such a knack of keeping one in the dark!

Old Acquaintance—Why, old chap, a few years ago you were the best dressed man in town, but now your outfit is pretty shabby. Had a reverse? Companion—Well, you may call it that. The truth is, I got married since, and now it's my wife that's the best dressed woman in town.

Young Wife—To-morrow will be my birthday, dear. Young Husband—You'll be twenty-one? Young Wife—No; twenty-five. Young Husband—Why, a year ago, just before our wedding, you told me you were only twenty. Young Wife—Yes, but I have aged rapidly since our marriage.

"My friends," said an itinerant preacher, "the Scriptural rule for giving was one-tenth of what a man possessed. If you feel you can't afford so much, just give a sixth, or a fourth, according to your means. We will dispense with the next hymn and take up the collection."—Lippincott's.

Willie—And so you quarreled? Charlie—Yes; she sent back all my presents. And what do you suppose I did? Willie—Can't guess. Charlie—I sent her a half dozen boxes of face powder, with a note explaining that I'd taken about that much home on my coat since I'd known her.—The Gossip.

What has become of the old-fashioned woman who had her photograph taken with one hand holding a half-opened book?

WE BUY FURS AND HIDES

for spot cash. 10 to 50% more money for you to ship Raw Furs and Hides to us than to sell at home. Write for Price List, Market Report, Shipping Tags, and about our

HUNTERS' & TRAPPERS' GUIDE $4 Edition, $10,000 Book

450 pages, leather bound. Best thing on the subject ever written. Illustrating all Fur Animals. All about Trappers' Secrets, Decoys, Traps, Game Laws. How and where to trap, and to become a successful trapper. It's a regular Encyclopedia. Price, $2. To our customers, $1.25. Hides tanned into beautiful Robes. Our Magnetic Bait and Decoy attracts animals to traps. $1.00 per bottle. Ship your Furs and Hides to us and get highest prices. Andersch Bros., Dept. 122 Minneapolis, Minn.

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

Mayer

Martha Washington Comfort Shoes

You will never know what genuine foot comfort is until you wear Martha Washington Comfort Shoes. They relieve tired and aching feet and make walking a pleasure. They fit like a glove and feel as easy as a stocking. No bother about buttons or laces—they just slip on and off at will. The elastic at the sides "gives" with every movement of the foot, insuring free action and a perfect fit. *Absolute comfort guaranteed.*

Beware of imitations. Only the genuine have the name Martha Washington and Mayer Trade Mark stamped on the sole. Refuse substitutes. Your dealer will supply you; if not, write to us.

FREE—If you will send us the name of a dealer who *does not* handle Martha Washington Comfort Shoes, we will send you free, postpaid, a beautiful picture of Martha Washington, size 15x20.

We also make Honorbilt Shoes, Leading Lady Shoes, Yerma Cushion Shoes and Special Merit School Shoes.

F. Mayer Boot & Shoe Co. MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

CRESCENT Egg-Phosphate BAKING POWDER

WILL DO ALL THAT ANY HIGH PRICED POWDER WILL DO AND DO IT BETTER

A FULL POUND 25c. Get it from your Grocer

Don't Be Afraid of Originality.

Do not be afraid of being original, even eccentric. Be an independent, self-reliant, new man, not just one more individual in the world. Do not be a copy of your grandfather, of your father, or of your neighbor. That is as foolish as for a violet to try to be like a rose, or for a daisy to ape a sunflower. Nature has given each a peculiar equipment for its purpose. Every man is born to do a certain work in an original way. If he tries to copy some other man, or to do some other man's work, he will be an abortion, a misfit, a failure.

Do not imitate even your heroes. Scores of young clergymen attempted to make their reputations by imitating Beecher. They copied his voice and conversation, and imitated his gestures and his habits, but they fell as far short of the great man's power as the chromo falls short of the masterpiece. Where are those hundreds of imitators now? Not one of them has ever made any stir in the world.—Orison Swett Marden in Success Magazine.

Conflicting Evidence.

A learned judge was explaining the intricacies of evidence to a young friend, says the Washington Star, and gave the following story in regard to conflicting evidence.

Usually, he said, one statement is far more probable than the other, so that we can decide easily which to believe. It is like the boy and the house-hunter. The house-hunter, getting off a train at a suburban station, said to a boy:

"My lad, I am looking for Mr. Smithson's new block of semi-detached houses. How far are they from here?"

"About twenty minutes' walk," the boy replied.

"Twenty minutes!" exclaimed the house-hunter. "Nonsense! The advertisement says five."

"Well," said the boy, "you can believe me or you can believe the advertisement, but I ain't tryin' to make a sale."

Wayside Communings.

Adam Zawfox—What'd you do if you had a million plunks?

Job Sturky—Th' fust thing I'd do would be to prescribe a Turkish bath f'r you, an' if you didn't take it, by jings, I'd kill ye!

No Scoop on Ma.

"Millie," said the young man, as he slipped the engagement ring on her finger, "have you told your mother about this?"

"O, you innocent!" exclaimed Miss Millie. "Why, Clarence, mamma knew it six months before you did."

Hopelessly Out of Style.

"Peter," said Mrs. Pneuritch, "I want you to have that roof taken off our garage and one of a different kind put on."

"What for?" demanded Mr. Pneuritch. "What's the matter with it?"

"I heard an architect say the other day that it's a hip roof. Everybody knows that hips are out of style now."

A Man Asleep.

His mouth and vest were open, and he breathed like a second-hand bicycle pump, writes O. Henry in his inimitable way in Everybody's. I looked at him and gave vent to just a few musings. "Imperial Caesar," says I, "asleep in such a way, might shut his mouth and keep the wind away."

A man asleep is certainly a sight to make angels weep. What good is all his brain, muscle, backing, nerve, influence, and family connections? He's at the mercy of his enemies, and more so of his friends. And he's about as beautiful as a cab-horse leaning against the Metropolitan Opera House at 12:30 a. m. dreaming of the plains of Arabia. Now, a woman asleep you regard as different. No matter how she looks, you know it's better for all hands for her to be that way.

Divine Inspiration.

Effie, the little daughter of a clergyman, pranced into her father's study one evening while the reverend gentleman was preparing a lengthy sermon for the following Sunday.

She looked curiously at the manuscript for a moment and then turned to her father.

"Papa," she began, seriously, "does God tell you what to write?"

"Certainly, dearie," replied the clergyman.

"Then why do you scratch so much of it out?" asked Effie.

He Could Wait.

"Has your husband an old pair o' pants that he ain't usin', ma'am?" asked Wareham Long, respectfully removing from his head the shapeless remnant of a hat.

"No," shortly answered the woman of the house, eyeing him suspiciously. "My husband has only one pair of trousers, and they'll last him six months yet."

"All right, ma'am," he rejoined, taking from an inside pocket a soiled scrap of cardboard and making a memorandum on it with the stump of a lead pencil. "I'll be around agin six months f'm to-day. Afternoon, ma'am."

Scored on Him.

Mr. Tyte-Phist—Talk about women having any capacity for dealing with financial questions! Have you any idea, for instance, how much money is in circulation in this country?

Mrs. Tyte-Phist—I presume it's all in circulation—except what you happen to get hold of.

Deep Design.

"I thought you said you had no use for that man."

"Yes," answered Farmer Corntossel; "that's what I said."

"Yet you did your best to send him to the Legislature."

"Sure. I want to see him where he'll have a chance to call public attention to his usefulness."—Washington Star.

PISO'S CURE

CHRONIC CHEST COMPLAINTS

of the most serious character have been permanently cured with Piso's Cure. Coughs, colds, hoarseness, bronchitis and asthma quickly respond to its healing influence. If you have a cough or cold, if you are hoarse or have difficulty with your breathing, get a bottle of Piso's Cure. Immediate benefit follows the first dose. Continued use generally brings complete relief. For nearly half a century Piso's Cure has been demonstrating that the most advanced forms of coughs, colds and chronic chest complaints

CAN BE CURED

25 cts. 25 cts.