

The Song of the Hair

There are four verses. Verse 1. Ayer's Hair Vigor makes the hair grow. Verse 2. Ayer's Hair Vigor stops falling hair. Verse 3. Ayer's Hair Vigor cures dandruff. Verse 4. Ayer's Hair Vigor always restores color to gray hair. The chorus is sung by millions.

"Before using Ayer's Hair Vigor I had very thin and very poor hair. But I continued to use the Vigor until my hair greatly improved in every way. I have used it off and on for the past ten years."—MRS. M. DAVENPORT, Newark, N. J.

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

From Bad to Worse.

The Lady—Well, Marie, have you found the ornament for my hair yet?
The Maid—Yes, ma'am. But I've mislaid your hair, and now I can't find that.

Helen Keller With a Rose.

(Picture in January, 1905 Century.)

Others may see thee; I behold thee not;
Yet most I think thee, beautiful blossom, mine:

For I, who walk in shade, like Proserpine—
Things once too briefly looked on, long forgot—

Seem by some tender miracle divine,
When breathing thee, apart,
To hold the rapturous summer warm within my heart.

We understand each other, thou and I!
Thy velvet petals laid against my cheek,
Thou feelest all the voiceless things I speak,

And to my yearning makest mute reply:
Yet a more special good of thee I seek,
For God who made—oh, kind!—
Beauty for one and all, gave fragrance for the blind!

—Florence Earle Coates in July Century

Might Have Saved Money.

De Gripes—Great heaven! There's going to be a collision and we'll all be killed.

Tightwad—Just my luck. I went and bought a round-trip ticket!—Cleveland Leader.



MISS GENEVIVE MAY

CATARRH OF STOMACH CURED BY PE-RU-NA

Miss Genevive May, 1317 S. Meridian St., Indianapolis, Ind., Member Second High School Alumni Ass'n, writes:

"Peruna is the finest regulator of a disordered stomach I have ever found. It certainly deserves high praise, for it is skillfully prepared.

"I was in a terrible condition from a neglected case of catarrh of the stomach. My food had long ceased to be of any good and only distressed me after eating. I was nauseated, had heartburn and headaches, and felt run down completely. But in two weeks after I took Peruna I was a changed person. A few bottles of the medicine made a great change, and in three months my stomach was cleared of catarrh, and my entire system in a better condition."—Genevive May.

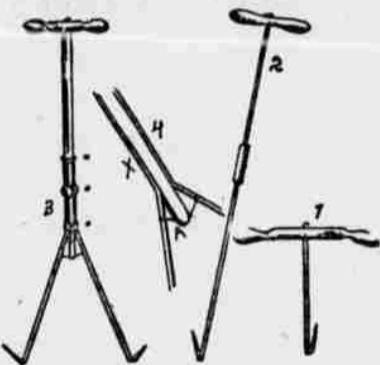
Write Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio, for free medical advice. All correspondence held strictly confidential.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.



Some Convenient Hooks.

Where there is more or less hauling of bags of grain or other bulky articles on the farm a number of hooks attached to handles will be found exceedingly useful. Several hooks may be formed by the local blacksmith at small cost in the labor saved in a single season. The illustration shows several of the hooks that will be found the most useful. The hook shown at Figure 1 is the one familiar to city people, used as it is by truckmen who handle heavy bags and boxes. Figure 2 represents a longer hook made of iron with a sharp hook end and a short handle of wood; a piece of hardwood is fastened around the middle of the bar of iron which permits one to get a firm grip with the other hand. Figure 3 represents the double hook fastened to a handle of hardwood by ferules indicated at o, o, o. Figure 4 shows the details of construction of the hook 3, the manner of flattening the ends of the iron rods and fastening them to stout handle by rivets, if so desired. A indicates a stout wire run through



CONVENIENT HOOKS.

small auger hole near end of handle and securely wrapped around rods to give strength and firmness to the fastening.—Indianapolis News.

Relieving Calves from Flies.

During the summer months flies are a constant torment to young calves. The entomological department of the Kansas State Agricultural College has been experimenting and compounding various substances in order to produce an effective and economical mixture, which, when applied to the surface of an animal would ward off the flies. As a result of these experiments, it has succeeded in producing the following formula, which seems to answer the purpose reasonably well: Resin, 1½ pounds; laundry soap, 2 cakes; fish-oil, ½ pint; enough water to make three gallons. Dissolve the resin in a solution of soap and water by heating; add the fish-oil and the rest of the water. Apply with a brush. It to be used as a spray, add ½ pint of kerosene. This mixture will cost from 7 to 8 cents per gallon, and may be used on either calves or cows. One-half pint of this mixture is considered enough for one application for a cow; a calf, of course, would require considerably less. It will be more economical to apply this only to the parts of the animal not reached by the tail. At first it will perhaps be necessary to give two or three applications per week, until the outer ends of the hair become coated with resin; after that, re-touch those parts where the resin is rubbed off.

Ear Mark the Pigs.

In the fall when we wish to sort out breeding sows we do not know whether they are from sows that we care to reproduce or from inferior animals, writes H. E. Cook in National Stockman. Ofttimes a sow may have only three or four pigs, and they become full grown on account of plenty of nurse. Now, I would much rather have young sows from mothers giving full litters, even if not quite so large, because they are bred from good milkers, just what we want to reproduce. I therefore ear-mark the pigs in the spring as soon as they are strong and record the numbers, making a judicious selection possible.

Points on Poultry.

Plant a plum tree in the chicken yard now.

Feed all fowls confined in the yard green food.

Stop feeding ten or twelve hours before killing.

The higher the breed, the greater the care must be. Cut down on the large grain.

Persian insect powder is a good remedy for lice. It should be dusted over the fowls and nests.

Keep the chicks out of damp places and watch for roup. Dampness affects the feet and legs of the chick.

Wood ash is a good fertilizer for the trees, and in the garden, but do not put it in poultry-houses, as it has a tendency to injure the legs of your fowls.

No poultry breeder will make the nests for his sitting hens on the ground.

Never allow sick fowls to be with the rest of the flock; many poultry diseases are contagious.

Paint the poultry-houses outside and whitewash it often inside. If you can not do both, do the inside once a month.

Clean the poultry-house every day. Do not throw away old broken plaster and mortar. Put it in the poultry yard.

Capons are superior in every respect to all other fowl. The public demand them—the poultry dealer must have them—and the poultry raiser must produce them.

Small Areas, Better Care.

An agricultural paper published in the West is bemoaning the tendency of farmers to reduce the area of working soil. In some localities they are being forced to this by the increasing value of farm property, with the consequent taxation making it too valuable in the one sense, and too expensive in the other, to use for farming purposes. There is, however, another side to the question—a side which farmers in all sections located near good markets have learned—and this is that it is more profitable to till ten acres well than a hundred ill.

Near the great city of New York there are a hundred men or more who raise market stuff on land worth several thousand dollars an acre. They pay the high rent for such land and make a profit simply because they get several big crops from the soil, with the help of hotbeds and cold frames, in a season. It may be claimed that such work is not possible except in such a locality, but those who know say that prices in New York are frequently much less than in many of the smaller cities and towns, which is undoubtedly true. A neighbor of the writer, in Iowa, makes more profit from seven acres in small fruits and about an acre, range and all, devoted to poultry, than do most of his neighbors with farms ranging from fifty to eighty acres in extent.—Indianapolis News.

Farmers Making Money.

That farmers are receiving more for their products now than they were ten years ago is a matter of congratulation. Statistics show that the people who buy farm products are paying higher prices now than they have at any time since a short time after the Civil War. The following figures are interesting as showing the cost per capita of food products:

	1894.	1904.
Breadstuffs	\$15,115	\$18,244
Meats	9,389	9,033
Dairy and garden	9,814	10,648
Other food	8,487	10,406

On the other hand the cost of clothing and many other things that the farmers buy have increased in price, but not in the proportion their own products have increased. The increase in the price of farm labor is the most important. However, there is no disputing the fact that farmers are better off to-day than they ever have been, and this prosperity is likely to continue owing to the enormous increase in our population. We are now receiving from abroad more than a million emigrants every year, to say nothing of the natural increase of our own population at home. These mouths must be fed and they will be fed from American farms.

Worms in Swine.

To secure the best results affected hogs should receive individual treatment. Twenty-four hours before administering treatment very little feed should be given them. Then give the following medicine, first recommended by the veterinary department of the Kansas State Experimental Station, as a drench to each hundred-pound hog (larger or smaller hogs should receive a dose in proportion): Oil of turpentine, four drams; liquor ferridialysatus, one-half dram; raw linseed oil, six ounces. If necessary, repeat the dose in four days.

Medicinal Eggs.

By breeding and feeding his fowls in a special way, a scientist in Wiesbaden, Germany, has been able to increase the natural quantity of iron in eggs that they are medicinal and useful for the cure of various diseases.

A Little Garden Talk.

Put up strings, trellises or other supports for morning glories, nasturtiums, coboeas and other runners.

Thin poppy bed or border; you ought to have one; if you have not, thin other annuals. Give them lots of room—it pays to do so.

Don't give vegetation a "lick and a promise;" it's better to soak heavily twice a week than to moisten superficially.

Transplant flower seedlings and water well; sift with a goodly lump of soil and place in new spot after making soil fine and moist. Do the transplanting after sundown.

Prune shrubs as soon as bloom ceases, insuring new wood and flower buds. Don't wait until next spring, when you will probably cut off much of the spring blooming possibilities.



Baked Fish.

An old-fashioned way of baking fish au gratin has never been improved upon. Skin the fish, starting at the head and drawing towards the tail, cut off the head and take out the backbone. This leaves two large pieces of fish. Prepare a sauce by lightly browning a minced slice of onion in two tablespoonfuls of butter. When the butter bubbles, stir in two tablespoonfuls of flour and add stock or water to make a creamy compound. Season and add the juice of half a lemon and half a tablespoonful of minced parsley. Lay the fish on a buttered baking tin and pour the sauce over it. Sprinkle thickly with breadcrumbs, put bits of butter over, and bake in a quick oven for about twenty-five minutes. Tomato sauce is recommended with this.

Strawberry Shortcake.

Make the dough as usual. Instead of rolling out and placing on flat tins to bake, roll and then cut out with a large-size biscuit cutter or coffee cup, placing one on another and buttering between as you would the large cakes. When done, have the berries lightly crushed and sugared, pull apart the little cakes, laying the lower halves on a platter, butter and cover with the strawberries, then put on the top parts. Lay some of the finest berries on the tops of the cakes, and sprinkle with sugar. Whipped cream poured over just before serving makes a handsome addition to looks and taste.

French Lettuce.

Have your lettuce crisp and cool; cut it fine; don't chop; for a dish of lettuce enough for six people, boil hard four eggs, and cut them up fine, whites and yolks together; then make a dressing of melted butter the size of an egg, three teaspoonfuls of French white mustard, a couple of teaspoonfuls of sugar; mix thoroughly, and if you like, add a little olive oil; pour into this a half teacup of white wine vinegar, and stir into the eggs; mix lettuce and dressing together, garnish top with slices of hard-boiled egg, and the lettuce is ready to eat.—What to Eat.

Fried Celery.

Wash and scrape the desired number of celery stalks; then cut into pieces four inches long. Cook until tender in salted water. When done remove from the water, drain, and spread to dry in a cool place. When the stalks have become firm dip them into a batter made of one cupful of flour sifted three times, a half teaspoonful of baking powder in it, and wet up with a beaten egg and whatever milk may be required. Fry a golden brown in hot lard.

Roasted Oyster Crackers.

Put two tablespoonfuls of butter in a bowl with half a pint of boiling water. When the butter is melted put in a pint and a half of oyster crackers, stirring them well, that all may get a slight coating of the butter and water. Spread the crackers in a shallow pan and put in a hot oven for ten or twelve minutes. They should be brown and glossy at the end of that time. Serve in a deep dish, with oyster soup.

Harvard Snaps.

Mix together one cupful of granulated sugar, one of molasses, one-half cup of butter, a third of a cupful of lard and two eggs; then add a teaspoonful of salt, two teaspoonfuls of ginger, one teaspoonful of cloves, a teaspoonful of soda dissolved in one-half cupful of hot water, and flour enough to roll out well. Cut into rounds and place in floured tins to bake in a moderate oven.

Home-Made Baking Powder.

Mix one part of bicarbonate of soda to two parts of cream of tartar. Add a teaspoonful of flour to each pint of this mixture. Sift all together six times. Keep this mixture in a close glass jar, never opening it except when some of the powder is to be taken out for use.

Baked Spring Chicken.

Split the chicken down the back, put in a dripping pan without water, and set inside the stove. When half done take out, season with salt, pepper and butter, return to the stove to brown. Boil the liver and gizzard, chop and put in the gravy, to which add butter and a little cracker dust.

Green Pea Soup.

For six persons there will be required one pint of peas, one pint and a half of soup stock, one pint of cream, or milk, two tablespoonfuls of butter, one tablespoonful of minced onion, two tablespoonfuls of flour, two level tablespoonfuls of salt, and one-fourth of a teaspoonful of white pepper.

If a bride should by chance see a coffin as she starts off on her wedding tour she should order the driver of the carriage to turn back and start over again.

Fixing Railroad Rates.

Making railroad rates is like playing a game of checkers or chess. Communities to be benefited, producers, manufacturers or shippers to be aided, represent the pieces used. Every possible move is studied for its effect on the general result by skilled traffic managers. A false move in the making of freight rates may mean the ruin of a city, of a great manufacturing interest, of an agricultural community. Railroads strive to build up all these so that each may have an equal chance in the sharp competition of business. So sensitive to this rivalry are the railroads that in order to build up business along their lines they frequently allow the shipper to practically dictate rates. Rate making has been a matter of development; of mutual concessions for mutual benefit. That is why the railroads of the United States have voluntarily made freight rates so much lower in this country than they are on the government-owned and operated railways of Europe and Australia that they are now the lowest transportation rates in the world.

Female Enthusiast.

Each evening now my good wife Fondly greets me at the door; And this query she propounds: "Say, John, what's the score?"

For bronchial troubles try Pisco's Cure for Consumption. It is a good cough medicine. At druggists, price 25 cents.

Until a plumber can come, a leak can be temporarily stopped with a mixture of yellow soap, whiting, and a very little water.

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

Small farms are the rule in Japan, and every foot of land is put to use. The farmer who has more than ten acres is considered a monopolist.

You Can Get Allen's Foot-Ease FREE.

Write Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y., for a free sample of Allen's Foot-Ease. It cures sweating, hot swollen, aching feet. It makes new or tight shoes easy. A certain cure for corns, ingrowing nails and bunions. All druggists sell it. 25c. Don't accept any substitute.

A machine is being perfected in a Birmingham shop that is to turn out from 90,000 to 100,000 finished wire nails an hour.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for Free 32 trial bottle and treatise, Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 531 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Good humor is the health of the soul; sadness is its poison.—Stanislaus.

ST. HELEN'S HALL

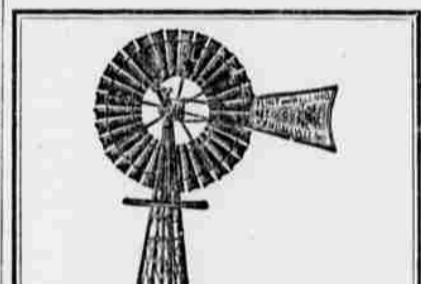
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