

Feed Your Nerves

Upon rich, pure, nourishing blood by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and you will be free from those spells of despair, those sleepless nights and anxious days, those gloomy, deathlike feelings, those sudden starts at mere nothings, those dyspeptic symptoms and blinding headaches. Hood's Sarsaparilla has done this for many others - it will cure you.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

In usual liquid form or in chocolate tablets known as Sarsatabs, 100 doses \$1.

Waning if the Honeymoon.
"I hear you have been getting married, Ardup. Still billing and cooing?"
"Cooing only, Roxley. The billing will come on the first day of the month."

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

The Limerick Variety.
Some years ago Mona, Paul Villars, London correspondent of the Journal des Debats, went to Limerick on the occasion of a great Nationalist meeting.

On arriving at the hotel he asked for a room in the front of the house. A servant took him to a small dark room looking on to an inner courtyard. Monsieur Villars to the window and satisfied himself that there was a mistake.

"This is not the front of the house," said he.
"Oh, yes, sir," the servant said. "It's the back of the front."

TEN YEARS OF PAIN.

Unable to Do Even Housework Because of Kidney Troubles.

Mrs. Margaret Emmerich, of Clinton St., Napoleon, O., Says: "For fifteen years I was a great sufferer from kidney troubles. My back pained me terribly. Every turn or move caused sharp, shooting pains. My eyesight was poor, dark spots appeared before me, and I had dizzy spells. For ten years I could not do housework, and for two years did not get out of the house. The kidney secretions were irregular, and doctors were not helping me. Doan's Kidney Pills brought me quick relief and finally cured me. They saved my life."



Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

BAD BLOOD

THE SOURCE OF ALL DISEASE

Every part of the body is dependent on the blood for nourishment and strength. When this life stream is flowing through the system in a state of purity and richness we are assured of perfect and uninterrupted health; because pure blood is nature's safe-guard against disease. When, however, the body is fed on weak, impure or polluted blood, the system is deprived of its strength, disease germs collect, and the trouble is manifested in various ways. Pustular eruptions, pimples, rashes and the different skin affections show that the blood is in a feverish and diseased condition as a result of too much acid or the presence of some irritating humor. Sores and Ulcers are the result of morbid, unhealthy matter in the blood, and Rheumatism, Catarrh, Scrofula, Contagious Blood Poison, etc., are all deep-seated blood disorders that will continue to grow worse as long as the poison remains. These impurities and poisons find their way into the blood in various ways. Often a sluggish, inactive condition of the system, and torpid state of the avenues of bodily waste, leaves the refuse and waste matters to sour and form uric and other acids, which are taken up by the blood and distributed throughout the circulation. Coming in contact with contagious diseases is another cause for the poisoning of the blood; we also breathe the germs and microbes of Malaria into our lungs, and when these get into the blood in sufficient quantity it becomes a carrier of disease instead of health. Some are so unfortunate as to inherit bad blood, perhaps the dregs of some old constitutional disease of ancestors is handed down to them and they are constantly annoyed and troubled with it. Bad blood is the source of all disease, and until this vital fluid is cleansed and purified the body is sure to suffer in some way. For blood troubles of any character S. S. S. is the best remedy ever discovered. It goes down into the circulation and removes any and all poisons, supplies the healthful properties it needs, and completely and permanently cures blood diseases of every kind. The action of S. S. S. is so thorough that hereditary taints are removed and weak, diseased blood made strong and healthy so that disease cannot remain. It cures Rheumatism, Catarrh, Scrofula, Sores and Ulcers, Skin Diseases, Contagious Blood Poison, etc., and does not leave the slightest trace of the trouble for future outbreaks. The whole volume of blood is renewed and cleansed after a course of S. S. S. It is also nature's greatest tonic, made entirely of roots, herbs and barks, and is absolutely harmless to any part of the system. S. S. S. is for sale at all first class drug stores. Book on the blood and any medical advice free to all who write.

S.S.S.

PURELY VEGETABLE

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.



The Finest Gardens

Are always reported when Portland Seed Co.'s "Diamond Brand" Seeds are planted. Why? Because we sell you the kinds that grow best on this Coast. Our handsomely illustrated and descriptive Annual tells all about our Seeds, Plants, Roses, Spray Pumps, Fertilizers, Incubators, Brooders, Poultry and Bee Supplies.

Ask for Book No. 260. We also have a special catalog of Trees, Shrubs, Etc., Book No. 261 free on request.

PORTLAND SEED CO.
Portland, Oregon Spokane, Wash.

State Treasuries Overflowing.

Through ingenious methods of taxing railroads the treasuries of some States are so swollen that State officers are puzzled to know what to do with State funds. New Jersey's receipts from corporations have filled its treasury. Pennsylvania had a surplus of \$10,000,000 and no debt to speak of. Back taxes received from railroads and the collection of a war claim of \$1,000,000 have enabled Wisconsin to pay extraordinary expenses, put \$643,000 into the State treasury and cut the school tax levy in two.

Prejudice.

"What do they call this skyscraper on the left?" asked the stranger.
"That's the Reliance building," said the native. "It's occupied almost entirely by doctors."
"By doctors? And they call it the 'Reliance'?" Well, well!"

Indian Woman Mine Owner.

An interesting character is an old Mexican Indian woman, Mrs. Bermina Sarra, who has recently sold a mine near Hawthorne, Nev., to an Eastern syndicate for \$90,000. For years she has dressed in men's clothes and personally worked her claim herself, doing washing for prospectors and miners in order to secure necessary money. She says that she now intends to rest and enjoy the results of her long years of privation and hardship.

Something New About Elijah.

The vicar of St. John's Gainsborough, England, says that recently the scholars in his parish were asked to give an account of the translation of the prophet Elijah to heaven, and one boy wrote: "Elijah, the prophet, was carried into heaven by a whirlwind, and the children stood up and cried, 'Go up, thou bald head! Go up, thou bald head,' and before he went up he divided the Red Sea."

In Jumping Over.

Little Dixon, aged three, had just learned that famous nursery rhyme "Hi diddle, diddle," and electrified his mother one night by exclaiming, as he stood gazing in wonder at the new moon which had just risen.
"OOO-oo-oo, mamma, just look!"
"What is it, dear," said she.
"Why," he answered, in amazement, "that old cow has gone an' kicked a piece right out of it."

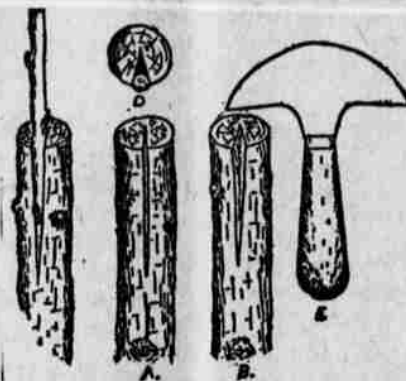
A Nurse for Sick Dogs.

A young New York woman is a trained nurse for sick dogs. For some time she has been a member of the staff of the New York Dog Hospital, where the sick pets of the wealthy are nursed back to health. She often has as many as a hundred dogs to care for. It is her duty to give them their medicine, and in other ways carry out the doctor's orders exactly as a trained nurse would do for human patients.



New Method of Grafting.

Before a meeting of the American Pomological Society the following method of grafting was described by a gentleman from Colorado, who stated that it was the most successful method that he had employed in top-working old orchards, and that it could be used on branches as large as four inches in diameter with great success. It impresses one as being possibly better than ordinary cleft grafting for large stocks, from the fact that the surfaces of the union were all smooth and the scions held more firmly. The method of procedure is as follows: After determining where the graft had better go the stock is cut off with a fine saw and the cut made in the side of the stock, as shown at "A." This is then cleaned out with a knife, as shown at "B;" a saddler's knife is used for this purpose, outline of which is shown at "E." The scion is cut as is usual in cleft grafting and is driven with some little force into the groove of the stock as shown at "C" and in



METHOD OF GRAFTING.

cross section at "D." It will be found that after this graft has been driven in it can only be pulled out by using considerable force and it is held much more firmly than in the ordinary cleft graft. All wounds should be covered with wax as in ordinary cleft grafting.

Feeding Animals.

It is economical to feed only as much as may be required. If too much carbonaceous material be fed to an animal the excess will be a loss, for the reason that the animal will assimilate and appropriate only the actual amount necessary for the purpose required by the system; and even when the farmer feeds liberally of carbonaceous material he may starve his animals if they do not receive nitrogenous food, for which reason it may be noticed that on some farms, where the stock is liberally provided with certain kinds of food, the animals are not thrifty, the young ones do not grow, and the farmer is annoyed at the unsatisfactory results of what he supposes is good management, when the cause is a lack of perhaps only a single element, which, in connection with a less quantity of one of the kinds of food given, would produce a radical change. It is important then, in order to derive the best results from feeding animals, that the farmer thoroughly understands the quality of the materials used. Its feeding value depends upon the proportions of those elements best adapted to the purposes in view, for unless a perfect knowledge of the composition of feeding stuffs is gained by the farmer he may feed at a loss and derive but little benefit from his stock.

Advertise Your Poultry.

There was a farmer who had been breeding pure-blood chickens for some years, and he always sold what he had in poultry and eggs, without any trouble to his neighbors and little market town, but he had never thought about pushing this little by-business of his regular vocation of farming.
Finally it was suggested to him that he ought to advertise the poultry branch of his business and extend it somewhat, but he was timid about sinking a few dollars already in hand in printer's ink with the view of getting uncertain dollars. Finally, however, after talking the matter over with his wife, he invested a few dollars. He made \$40 out of this venture. He now advertises extensively and does a big business.

Rival of Beeswax.

A substitute for beeswax has been discovered in the leaves of the raff palm, a product of the island of Madagascar. The wax is extracted by the simple process of beating the dried leaves on a mat to small bits. The particles are then gathered and boiled. The resultant wax is kneaded into small cakes. Experiments are being made with the new substance to find out its commercial value—whether it may be used for bottling purposes, in the manufacture of phonograph cylinders, etc.

Pedigreed Seeds.

The achievements of the plant breeders in the development of pedigreed seeds are quite wonderful, considering the difficulties of fixing permanently characteristics resulting from hybridization. For instance, when species of rye with different types of heads are crossed it is found that the female parent is neither alone nor most prominent when exerting its influence on the product and its progeny. In about one-half of the plants of the first generation of rye crosses the type of head and form of seed of the male parent were prevalent, while in the other half the same characteristics of the female predominated. In the second generation the individuals split up into groups of either one type or the other. One-fourth of the number of individuals showed the spike characteristics of the female parent, one-fourth those of the male parent and one-half intermediate forms.—Agricultural Epitomist.

Feeding the Dairy Cow.

What is the proper amount of food for a cow? Such an inquiry cannot be satisfactorily answered, as each cow is an individual, having peculiarities of disposition. There are preferences among animals for certain foods, as they have their likes and dislikes. A cow may have an excellent appetite today and refuse to eat but little of her food to-morrow. Of the various foods, however, a cow will eat from 40 to 60 pounds of mature corn ensilage, with from 5 to 10 pounds of grain with the ensilage, which may be given in place of the bran. Of clover hay, a cow may be allowed to eat as much as she wishes. The ensilage may be reduced and more grain given, ground, if preferred, but there is no rule to govern the feeding of a cow. Each cow must be studied and her wants satisfied. Those yielding milk should be fed more liberally than those that are dry, or nearly so.

Cutting Potatoes for Planting.

In regard to cutting potatoes a very large number of experiments have proved that whole potatoes are best for warm, high land, and for very early potatoes they will not only yield enough more to pay the cost of the seed, but will produce a crop from a week to ten days earlier than cut potatoes, which will sometimes make a difference in price of from 50 cents to \$1 per bushel. But on rich, moist lands the difference between whole and cut potatoes is not so great. In the first place, on a rich, moist soil, it is not so important to secure an early vigorous growth as it is on a warm, dry soil, and in the second place, not being planted too deep below the surrounding land, there is a tendency to the production of a larger number of stalks than on dry land, but even as a rule it will be better to plant a whole medium-sized potato.

Possibilities of Tomato.

"If you could keep the frost away from a tomato vine for a couple of years it would get to be a fair-sized tree," says the Texas Farmer. "This occurs sometimes in Florida—in years when the frost king leaves that State alone. By the same sign, you can plant tomatoes in the winter in Florida and have them grow all the spring and summer and fall, and under the right conditions they become very large. The midrib of the leaf of such a tomato plant will grow to be eighteen inches long, a veritable tree limb. • • • Six feet is the height to which the tomatoes should be trained, and pruned to a single stem. They can be made to grow ten or fifteen feet as well, but this is an inconvenient height."

Strawberries.

There is one advantage in growing strawberries in preference to other fruits, which is that less capital is required and the crops come sooner. Plants set out this spring will send out runners and form matted rows full of berries next year. If kept clean the rows will give two or three crops, with a partial crop after the bed is old. The proper mode, however, is to make a new bed each year, as the cost is but little comparatively.

Demand for Horses.

Horses are in greater demand than a year or two ago, despite the fact that electricity is displacing their use. The horse is indispensable on farms and in drawing loads in cities. The automobile and traction engines are too costly to take the place of one horse. Good horses are bringing fair prices, and the scarcity of heavy animals is sure to increase the demand for both roadsters and general farm purpose horses.

A Good Fertilizer.

Chicken manure and wood ashes will make good fertilizer for all crops. They should never be mixed together except at the time of applying, as the wood ashes have a chemical effect upon the hen manure and set free the nitrogen in form of ammonia, which is thereby lost. Coal ashes may be safely mixed with hen manure. Land plaster, rock or even dry earth make good absorbents to use with it.

Ostrich farming in South Africa continues a most profitable business.



The life of the mercury arc lamp in some cases amounts to 3,000 hours and more. The conducting material of the anode is either mercury alone, graphite and iron, or nickel.

A bill is before the New York Legislature to make the existing laws governing telephone and telegraph companies organized for the distribution of music by electrical means.

At a mild red heat good steel can be drawn out under the hammer to a fine point; at a bright red heat it will crumble under the hammer, and at a white heat it will fall to pieces.

American tunnel projects have attracted attention abroad. The French government will build a tunnel for railroad purposes under the Seine from Havre to Rouen and has retained the services of Charles M. Jacobs, designer of the Pennsylvania railroad tunnels under the North and East rivers at New York.

Pennsylvania still leads in the number of her cokemaking plants. She has 112, and their product in 1905 was 70 per cent of the country's total output of coke. Fifteen years before the percentage was over 84. The capital represented in the establishments of this country is \$90,712,877, and the total number of wage earners is 19,000.

In human history a great river has sometimes formed a dividing line between peoples possessing quite different characteristics. Dr. W. M. Lyon, Jr., has discovered a similar phenomenon affecting squirrels in Borneo. He found eight different forms of squirrels inhabiting the northern and western parts of that great island, and observed that a large river proved an effectual barrier in separating two distinct races.

Engineers are harnessing many of the waters of the world to the use of man. A great project is under way to catch the floods which rush down the Western Ghats, near Bombay, and to use the water-power in cotton mills and other factories. The valleys are of rocky formation, and with dams at the lower ends can be made into tight reservoirs. Three valleys will be closed in by dams respectively half a mile, a mile, and a mile and a half long.

One of the reasons why pneumatic tires gradually become exhausted, even when unpunctured, is that the compressed air within slowly escapes through the rubber, and this process is hastened by the oxidation of the rubber, which causes it to crack. As at least a partial remedy for this, it has been proposed to inflate tires not with ordinary air, but with nitrogen, an inert gas which does not affect the rubber. Tests of nitrogen-inflated tires for automobiles have been made in France, and the results are said to be encouraging.

MAN'S OBSTINACY THE CAUSE.

As Meeker Wouldn't Wear Wig Wife Was Compelled to Divorce Him.

George I. Meeker, an actor, is waiting for Judge Patton to grant him a divorce from Minnie Meeker, and he blames all his troubles to his bald head. The story which he took to the judge caused some merriment in the courtroom, where several baldheaded men were waiting to be called as witnesses in other cases. Although the technical charge is desertion, Meeker attributed the trouble to his lack of hair. He told the court his wife left him in 1901.

"Why did she leave you?" asked Judge Patton. "Another man in the case?"

"Nope," responded Meeker, placing his hand on his bald head. "This was the cause of our trouble. Before my wife deserted me my hair began to fall out, and finally I was almost completely bald. Well, Minnie wanted me to buy a wig, but I objected to wearing one and said so."

"And you refused to buy the wig?" asked the court.

"Yes, that was it, and my wife then began nagging at me until we quarreled about it."

"Well, well," meditated Judge Patton. "Bald head—divorce." Slowly the judge placed his hand on his own head thoughtfully. "Yes, I am beginning to get bald, and I wonder—I wonder—if that will cause trouble with the folks at home!" he soliloquized.

The case was taken under advisement.—Chicago Tribune.

Rapid Transit.

"Fare, please."
The passenger looked up in surprise. "I have paid you one fare," he said.

"Sure you did," responded the conductor; "but when a blockade lasts more than an hour we charge for lodging."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Heaven may be the fountain head of praise, but it will do no harm to let out an occasional cheer during your sojourn on earth.

Mothers care not who does the love-making if they are allowed to do the matchmaking.