We Hear of More Cures

Of troubles originating in impure blood, scrofula, loss of appetite, catarrh, rheumatism, by Hood's Sarsaparilla than by all other so-called remedies combined. Somehow those cured by Hood's seem to stay cured, and they gladly tell the good news to others.

Scrofula Sore—"My wife had a scrofulous sore on her leg for years. Many different medicines gave but little benefit. She turned to Hood's Sarsaparilla and the sore quickly healed. It is a good blood medicine." J. N. DAFT, Crosby, Texas.

Afflicted 16 Years—"Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured me of scrofula, with which I have been troubled 16 years, and caused by vaccination. My little daughter had a scrofula swelling on her neck and Hood's Sarsaparilla also cured her." MRS. NORA HUGHEY, Hughey, Tennessee.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold everywhere. In the usual liquid, or in tablet form called **Sarsatabs.** 100 Doses One Dollar. Prepared only by C. I. Hood Co., Lowell, Mass.

The great Lick telescope will pick out a star so small that it would require 30,000 of them put together to be visible to the naked eye.

Failed to Relieve.

On the mighty deep.

The great ocean liner rolled and pitched.

"Henry," faltered the young bride, "do you still love me?"

"More than ever, darling!" was Henry's fervent answer.

Then there was an eloquent silence.

"Henry," she gasped, turning her pale, ghastly face away, "I thought that would make me feel better, but it doesn't!"

Borax, Nature's Disinfectant, Cleanser and Purifier

Everyone realizes the necessity of some method of purification of sinks, drains and utensils in which may lurk the germ of dreaded disease.

Health is a question of cleanliness and prevention.

Most people are familiar with the use of disinfectants in their ordinary sense—all of which are either unpleasantly associated with disagreeable odors on which are depended to kill the germ of contagion (which disinfectants must of necessity be of a more or less dangerous character), and must be used for this purpose and no other, and in consequence must be kept from children and careless handling.

There is, however, within the reach of all of all our readers a simple, safe and economical article that will not only answer for every disinfecting purpose—but can also be used for a multitude of domestic cleansing and purifying purposes—Borax

Borax is a pure, white harmless powder coming direct from Nature's laboratory; in fact Borax has often been called "Nature's Cleanser and Disinfectant."

Two tablespoonfuls of Borax in a pailful of hot water poured down the greased-choked pipes of a sink or flushed through a disease-laden drain, cleanses and purifies it, leaving it clean and sweet.

Bed clothing and clothes used in a sick room can be made hygienically clean and snowy-white, if washed in a hot solution of Borax water.

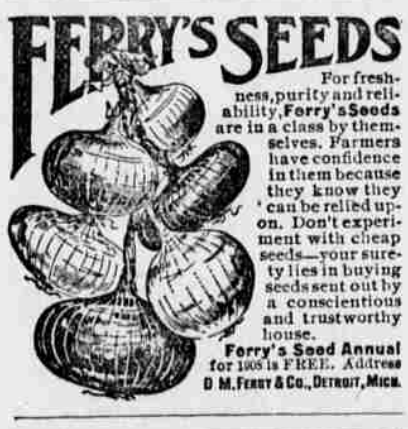
Kitchen and eating utensils used during illness will be kept from all possibility of contagion if Borax is used when washing them. Pure as snow and harmless as salt, and because it can be used for almost every domestic and medical purpose, Borax must be considered the one great household necessity.

Regarding Jack.

"Jack always ends his letters to me by saying, 'I remain, yours forever,'" said the girl who had more money than beauty.

"Yes," rejoined her girl friend, who had more beauty than money, "and if you were poor he would probably remain a bachelor."

HOWARD E. BURTON.—Assayer and Chemist, Leadville, Colorado. Specimen prices: Gold, Silver, Lead, $1; Gold, Silver, 75c; Gold, 50c; Zinc or Copper, $1. Cyanide tests. Mailing envelopes and full price list sent on application. Control and Umpire work solicited. Reference: Carbonate National Bank.



WHEN writing to advertisers please mention this paper.

FARMS AND FARMERS

Low Down Barrow for Capacity.

The drawing shows a low down barrow in sufficient detail to enable any one to make a similar one. We think that next to the low down cart it is the handiest thing around the buildings and garden that we have, says a writer in Farm and Fireside. Its capacity is more than double that of the ordinary kind, and the load is much more easily put aboard. It has the advantage of getting into close quarters where the cart would not go, and for use about the feeding alleys, the stable, the lawn and the garden there is hardly anything that will take its place.

For the framework get two pieces of hardwood two by two inches will project to form handles on one end and for the wheel frame on the other. At front end of box in rear of wheel a piece of the same dimensions is mortised into the frame to hold it rigidly and to make the front end of box frame. Pieces 1½x1½ inches are also mortised into the bottom of the legs, both front and back. These form the

LOW DOWN BARROW.

foundation for the floor, which should be of three-quarter-inch boards. The legs are mortised into the shaft or handle pieces, the front ones resting about three inches from the ground and the rear ones securely braced, as shown in the cut.

If desired the sides may be built from the floor solid and straight up, but we find it better to have a permanent bed from floor to top of handles, with removable side boards to slip on for use in handling bulky stuff.

Heavy material, such as bags of fertilizer, large stones, etc., are easily handled with this type of barrow, as they may be loaded between the handles directly from the ground.

Fruit Trees and Grass.

Extended experiments recently conducted in England have shown clearly that fruit trees suffer very materially, and are often killed outright, when grass is allowed to grow under the tree and close up to the trunk. Various probable reasons for this effect, such as the removal of plant food and of water by the grass, also the supposed liberation of carbonic acid, which might prove injurious to the roots of the trees, were respectively demonstrated to be outside the primary cause of injury, and, finally, after seven years' work, it was concluded that the injurious effect could only be due to some poisonous substance formed in the soil by the roots of the grass.

On the other hand, it is a well-known fact that in many instances considerable difficulty is expressed in obtaining a growth of grass under trees. There is distinct evidence that plants produce toxic conditions in the substance in which they grow; as a rule the excretions given off by the roots of a certain plant are more toxic to the same or a nearly related plant than to plants not so closely related. The effect of tree-seedlings on the growth of wheat was tested, and after eliminating, as a cause of injury, such factors as removal of plant of food or water by the tree roots, it seemed that the roots of the latter had some direct effect on the growth of the wheat, which suffered in all the experiments. The seedlings were placed in plant pots, hence the roots of the tree and those of the wheat plants were in close contact.

Trees of various kinds were used in the experiments, and the retarding influence, although noted in every instance, differed in degree; cherry was least active in checking growth, pine most so. The conclusion arrived at was that the effect of trees on wheat appears to be due to the excretion of substance by the trees toxic to wheat.

The Peach Crop of 1908.

The fruit crop the past year was light, but it brought a very good price, and the prospects now are that Oklahoma may have an excellent crop in 1908, says a bulletin issued by the State. The drought during the summer prevented excessive growth, and the early fall rains caused the trees to set a good crop of fruit buds. The orchards that were well cultivated have now passed into winter quarters in good condition. There is a great variation in the number of fruit buds set on the different varieties of peaches, and in different orchards, but the plums seem to be uniformly full of fruit buds.

Trees that have not been pruned well each season have a relatively poor setting of fruit buds. Plum and cherry trees do not require as much pruning as do the peach trees. Peach trees may be pruned any time from the first of December to the middle of March. The branches should be cut back to about one-half of the length of last season's growth. This form of trimming will thin the fruit and keep the tree from growing tall. This is a distinct advantage in gathering the fruit and in spraying the trees.

Curing Hams and Shoulders.

As soon as possible after the meat is cold all through, the hams and shoulders should be cured. They should be placed on a table in the cellar, skin side down. Then for every 100 pounds of meat make a mixture of four pounds of the best fine salt, two ounces of powdered saltpeter, and four ounces of brown sugar. This mixture should be well rubbed into the hams all over, and some pushed into hock end around the bone. Keep on rubbing until the meat will take no more; then let them remain on the table for a week, when the remainder of the mixture can be rubbed in. Allow them to lie for about two weeks altogether, and then hang up by a string placed through the hock, in a cool, dark smokehouse.

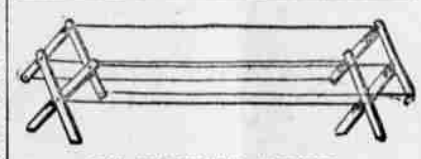
For two or three days keep up a good smoke from hickory chips, smothered with sawdust, during the day. Keep in a cool place, and before spring examine to see that no insects have deposited eggs. Dust a little cayenne pepper, then cover with coarse muslin to fit the ham exactly and stitch tightly. Give a coat of whitewash or chrome yellow, and hang in a cool, dark, dry place.

For curing in pickle, to one gallon of water take one and a half pounds of salt, half a pound of sugar, half an ounce each of saltpeter and potash. In this ratio the pickle can be increased to enough to cover any amount of pork. Boil together until all dirt rises to the top and is skimmed off. When cold pour it over the hams or pork, which may be pickled in this way. The meat must be well covered by it, and should not be put down for at least two days after killing, during which time it should be slightly sprinkled with saltpeter, which removes all the surface blood, leaving the meat fresh and clean.

A good way to keep hams is to pack in dry salt in a dry place, not having any part exposed or touching each other.

Bar for Drying Clothes.

If your wife wants a clothes bar so she can dry her clothes in the house, then borrow a ¾-inch auger, a plane and a saw if you have none. Get some light pine lumber 2 inches wide and 1 inch thick, cut 8 bars; 4 bars 3 feet 11 inches long, these are for the lower ones. The 4 bars for the top are 1 foot 11 inches long. You can make it as wide as you wish and 8 rods are needed to go crosswise for holding the bars together and to hang the clothes on. Dress the rods to about 1 inch square and make them smooth so as to not tear the clothes. For bars the size as given above the rods need to be of the following lengths: Four rods 4 feet long; 2 rods 4 feet 2 inches long; 2 rods 3 feet 10 inches long, 1 rod 4 feet



BAR FOR DRYING CLOTHES.

3 inches long, this is the center rod and must project 3 inches at one end; cut another rod 4 feet 4 inches long, use it for the top and have it to project 2 inches so as to receive the piece shown in the engraving to regulate the height. You can shut or open it to any width you want it.—Exchange.

Study of Mushrooms.

A singular and very interesting and useful institution has been established in the little city of Tarare, near Lyons, France. It is a mycological bureau where expert judgment is furnished concerning mushrooms, many of which are poisonous. Since the establishment of the bureau nobody buys mushrooms which do not carry its ticket of identification and guarantee, and all the country people from miles around bring their mushrooms for examination. One surprising result has been the discovery of scores of edible mushrooms, which before nobody dared to touch.

Roof Shingles.

Shingles are usually 16 inches long, and a bundle of them is 20 inches wide and contains 24 courses in the thickness at each end. A bundle of shingle will lay one course 80 feet long. When shingles are exposed 4 inches to the weather 1,000 will cover 107 square feet; 5 inches, 132 square feet; 6 inches, 160 square feet

ST. JACOBS OIL CONQUERS PAIN

FOR STIFFNESS, SORENESS, SPRAIN OR BRUISE, NOTHING IS BETTER THAT YOU CAN USE; LUMBAGO'S PAIN, RHEUMATIC TWINGE, YOUR BACK FEELS LIKE A RUSTY HINGE; SCIATIC ACHES ALL PLEASURES SPOIL, FOR HAPPINESS USE ST. JACOBS OIL.

25c.—ALL DRUGGISTS—50c.

The Scholar.

Dr. Evans, a witty member of the Parliament at Melbourne, was an old man, and the other members jokingly spoke of him as belonging to the era of Queen Anne.

Once, while making a speech, he referred to Queen Anne and was greeted with cries of "Did you know her?" "What was she like?"

"Yes, sir," replied the doctor, "I did know her. The scholar is contemporary with all time."

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

The lead in very cheap pencils is sometimes only coke.

The Pe-ru-na Almanac in 8,000,000 Homes.

The Peruna Lucky Day Almanac has become a fixture in over eight million homes. It can be obtained from all druggists free. Be sure to inquire early. The 1908 Almanac is already published, and the supply will soon be exhausted. Do not put it off. Speak for one today.

One of the Tests.

"So your daughter made a brilliant marriage?"

"Not very," answered Mr. Cumrox.

"Your son-in-law is of noble origin?"

"Yes. But I couldn't pronounce his name properly the first time I tried."—Washington Star.

A Wonderful Record.

Many so-called "specifics" and "cures" for rheumatism have already been brought before the public; but when rheumatism, neuralgia and kindred diseases have become chronic and threaten serious results, you may rest assured that they will help but very little, if any. Although not recommended as "infallible," the peculiar qualities of St. Jacobs Oil especially adapt it to those cases which may be termed "chronic," and which have previously withstood all known "specifics," as well as the prescriptions of the best physicians.

The population of Oklahoma is about 1,500,000, and the increase in Oklahoma City, the metropolis, which now has 32,452, has been 232.3 per cent in seven years.

Only by Sight.

Soulful Miss—You are familiar, I presume, with the Portuguese Hymn?

Col. Lumpkin (just returned from a trip abroad)—Er—no; I saw him, of course, when I was in Europe, but I never met 'im. You mean King Carlos, don't you?

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.

In Rome, in the golden age, a laborer only cost $100, and sometimes, after a great victory and an influx of captives into the capital, it was possible to buy strong, capable slaves for $5 apiece. Skilled slaves, men with trades, brought higher prices. Cicero paid $1,000 for a scribe. Catiline had a cook that cost him $2,500. A gardener was worth $300, a blacksmith $750, an actor $5,000, a physician $10,000.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

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

New York City possesses a very small proportion of restaurants between the many first class ones that have no superiors in the world and the more numerous extremely poor ones that are hardly paralleled in the worst cities.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists, Price, 75c, per bottle.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Just a Family Jar.

He (angrily)—So there was a man after you when you married me, was there?

She—Yes; there was.

"Poor fool! I wish to heavens you had married him."

"I did."—Boston Transcript.

FITS St. Vitus' Dance and all Nervous Diseases permanently cured by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $2 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ld., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Letting the Cat Out.

Amelia—Herbert, dear, your office is on Orange street, isn't it?

Herbert—Yes; why?

Amelia—That's what I told papa. He made such a funny mistake about you the other day. He said he'd been looking you up in Brad street.

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.