

By Our Formula

We produce in Hood's Sarsaparilla a medicine that has an unapproached record of cures of Scrophulous eruptions, eczema, rheumatism, anemia, nervousness, 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 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.

Enlightened Self-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 free-ly put up and then at the end of the season remove from the retailer all stocks left on hand, thus preventing the possibility of unit seeds 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. Use the work over to Cure a Cold in One Day. 25c.

His Limit.

"Orlando, gamma 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!"

On the Wrong Track.

"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 this 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."

TRISO'S

Throat and Lungs

Need just the protection against cold and disease that is obtained from Triso's Cure. If you have a cough or cold, night or serious, begin taking Triso's Cure today and continue until you are well. Cure the cough while it is fresh, when a few doses of Triso'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.

CURE

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 "baling 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 paving fence posts, drain tile, etc., where specific forms are used, a drier mixture is to be preferred. In general it may be said that the drier 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 cooperate 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 folliculorum 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. P. 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.—F. 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.—Mezendorfer Blatter.

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

SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY

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Women employed as ordinary day laborers in the construction of buildings, mixing the mortar, sifting sand and carrying bricks and for unloading coal, are the unusual conditions described as existing in Prague and elsewhere in Bohemia. The women are paid from 32 to 40 cents a day. The working day for these women is from 6 a. m. to 6 p. m., with an hour for dinner.

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Chinese are discarding the old oil paper umbrellas, in use for centuries, in favor of the kind of umbrellas used in Europe and America. Germany and Japan are fighting for the trade. Last year China imported 1,102,333 umbrellas and the year before 1,380,111.

Introduction of motor boats into the fishing industry is held to be responsible for the steady increase in that industry in Norway. These boats make it possible for the fishermen to make a much larger catch and also furnish better protection in rough weather and are safer than the old boats driven by sails.

Women employed as ordinary day laborers in the construction of buildings, mixing the mortar, sifting sand and carrying bricks and for unloading coal, are the unusual conditions described as existing in Prague and elsewhere in Bohemia. The women are paid from 32 to 40 cents a day. The working day for these women is from 6 a. m. to 6 p. m., with an hour for dinner.

Japan's second largest steamship company, the Alaska Shosen Kaisha, is starting a semi-monthly service to the United States with six vessels, using Tacoma and Seattle as starting points and Hongkong as the terminus. An agreement to this effect has been made with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, to begin in August, 1909. The six vessels are now being built at Kobe and Nagasaki.

Here is a possible explanation of the strong predilection J. Pierpont Morgan has for cigars. According to the United States Tobacco Journal, the Chester School of Waterbury, which the financier once attended, has sued a man in Hamden, Conn., for a year's board and tuition for his son. The defendant makes the answer for his refusal to pay that the school officials and teachers used tobacco in the presence of the pupils, thereby encouraging them to contract the habit.

Charles Francis Barker, of Boston, has held the title of American champion at checkers for about thirty years, and has just shown that his grip on it is firm by defeating Joseph Drouillard, of Kansas City, in a match of fifty games. Barker won ten games in the match, while Drouillard captured only two, the remaining games resulting in draws. Incidentally, it cost Drouillard and his friends \$1,000 to test Barker's mettle. The match was played in Kansas City.

After the performance of the "Goet-terdaemmerung" in Paris recently, according to Figaro, complaint was entered by Wagner enthusiasts because the opera had not been performed in its entirety. The directors, Massager and Broussau, made reply in an open letter to the effect that to render the complete work several times in one week would overtax the performers, and "inasmuch as we give four hours and twenty minutes of music, we should not be blamed for omitting parts which could be rendered in seventeen minutes."

On the Hedjaz railway in Arabia there is to be operated a carriage fitted up as a mosque, where pilgrims will be able to perform their devotions during the journey to the sacred cities. Externally the praying carriage is only distinguishable from the other carriages by a minaret six feet high. The interior is luxuriously fitted. The floor is covered with the richest of Persian carpets, while around the sides are verses from the Koran appropriate to the pilgrimage and in letters of gold. A chart indicates the direction of Mecca at one end, and at the other are placed four vessels for holding water for the ritual ablutions.

Renewed interest in the effect of tobacco smoking on the health has been aroused in England by a jury's verdict in an inquest that death was due to heart failure following excessive smoking. "If excessive smoking alone could cause heart degeneration," writes a correspondent of the London Daily Mail, "such cases would be common instead of extremely rare. The fact is that only an almost infinitesimal amount of nicotine is absorbed in smoking. An ordinary-sized cigar or an ounce of smoking tobacco contains enough of this virulent poison to kill two men. The only reason all smokers are not killed at once is that the nicotine is destroyed in the combustion of the leaf."

British Honduras is short of labor, for its increasing fruit growing and its trying to get coolies from India.

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