

Coughs of Children

Especially night coughs. Nature needs a little help to quiet the irritation, control the inflammation, check the progress of the disease. Our advice is—give the children Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Ask your doctor if this is his advice also. He knows best. Do as he says.

We publish our formulae
We handle alcohol
We use your doctor
We urge you to
consult your doctor

If you think constipation is of trifling consequence, just ask your doctor. He will dissuade you of that notion in short order. "Correct it, at once!" he will say. Then ask him about Ayer's Pills. A mild liver pill, all vegetable.

Made by the J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

A Hard Proposition.
A young man visited his doctor and described a common illness that had befallen him.

"The thing for you to do," the physician said, "is to drink hot water an hour before breakfast every morning."

"Well, how are you feeling?" the doctor asked a week later. "Did you follow my advice and drink hot water an hour before breakfast?"

"I did my best, sir, but I couldn't keep it up more than ten minutes at a stretch."—*Up-Bits.*

Relates the dough and complies with all pure food laws.

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MAKERS OF MAPLEKINE
(Better than Maple)
BAKING POWDER

Painless Dentistry
Out of town people can have their teeth and bridges fixed in one day. No pain, no swelling, no trouble. We will give you a good 22k gold or porcelain crown for \$3.50. Silver Crowns \$2.50. 22k Bridge Teeth \$3.50. Gold Fillings \$1.00. Enamel Fillings \$1.00. Silver Fillings \$1.00. Gold Rubber \$1.00. Best Red Rubber \$1.00. Best Red Rubber \$1.00.

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A LEADER WATER SYSTEM IN YOUR HOME
Means an unfailing water supply. It means that you will have the most practical Domestic Water Supply system now in use. No elevated tank, no frozen pipes in winter, no stagnant water in summer, no water supply troubles of any sort. Tank placed in basement, out of sight and way, made of pressed steel, will not rust and will last a lifetime. You will be pleased with the LEADER system of furnishing Domestic Water Supply. Ask for our catalogue and free booklet, "How I Solved My Water Supply Problem."

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The Chinese Doctor
This wonderful man has made a life study of the properties of Roots, Herbs and Barks, and is giving the world the benefit of his services.
No Mercury, Potions or Drugs Used. No Operations or Cutting.
Guarantees to cure Catarrh, Asthma, Lung, Stomach and Kidney troubles, and all Private Diseases of Men and Women.
A SURE CURE
Just received from Peking, China—safe, sure and reliable. U. S. Patent in its works.
If you cannot call, write for prescription blank and circular. Includes 4 cents in stamps.
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FARM AND GARDEN

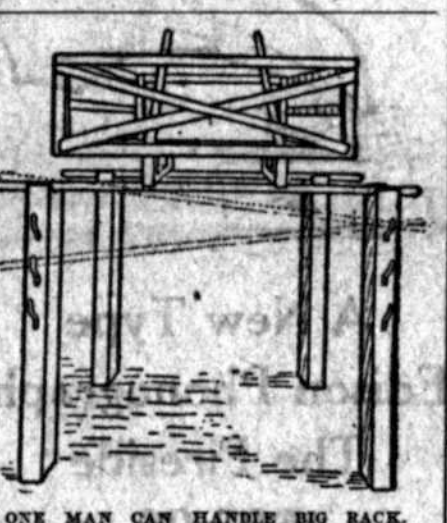
Fattening Hogs.

The hog is an omnivorous animal, and needs "roughage" and green feed for his best health and growth. A certain amount of grain feed is needed to grow hogs with the greatest profit, and still more is necessary to fatten and fit them for market. When young animals have an abundance of range with a good supply of nitrogenous foods, like alfalfa, clover, vetches and cow peas, corn makes a valuable addition to the ration, but should not be given in excess, and will usually be found more profitable if mixed with shorts, bran or other feed combining a large proportion of protein. For young pigs bran is not so good as shorts and ground cow peas may be used in the place of the latter when the price exceeds \$20 per ton.

Feeding for the finish should not begin more than ten or twelve weeks before the hogs are to be sold. For the last six or eight weeks corn is undoubtedly the best grain, as the feed consumed during this time greatly influences the quality of the meat. Hogs take on flesh rapidly during the first weeks of heavy feeding, but longer feeding means slower gains. Quick work pays in fattening as well as in growing hogs, and when the animals are on good feed and fall to make a gain of at least one pound daily they should be sold or butchered.

Market your hogs at 6 or 8 months of age, at which time they should weigh 200 to 250 pounds. A greater per cent of profit is secured than if you keep them until 10 or 12 months old, because you avoid 60 to 120 days of daily animal waste. However, a hog which is made to weigh 300 pounds at 1 year is quite profitable.

Ingenious Hay Rack Lifter.
It very often happens that one wishes to remove the rack from the wagon when there is no one to assist. This may be very easily done with the device illustrated herewith. The four supporting poles are set in the ground at a sufficient distance apart to admit of driving between them with the rack. There are a number of hooks on the side of each, sufficient to make



ONE MAN CAN HANDLE BIG RACK.
It is possible to lift the rack a little at a time by means of the poles, as illustrated by the dotted lines. There is no need of a complicated block and tackle when such a simple device is so effective.—*Frank Monroe in Farm and Home.*

Best Type of Milk Cows.
A cow with her second or third calf is the most desirable of all, and this is undoubtedly the most profitable age to buy them. As milkers and breeders, they have all their best days in front of them, and with sufficient time to pay handsomely. Young and old cows are very distinct in appearance. The former have an unmistakable appearance of fullness of flesh and coat, while the old ones are more or less shrunk. The teeth give an indication of age, and the horns are often looked to as a guide, the young having smooth horns, while those of the aged are wrinkled. If cross-breeds are bought, get them with the greatest tendency toward the best breed the cross has been secured from. Cows with a male or bull type of head are rarely good milkers. The head should be refined, neck thin, forequarters wide, square and robust, with deep, broad thighs.

Value of Skim Milk for Hens.
Systematic tests made by the West Virginia Experiment Station prove that skim milk is a valuable food for laying hens.

The first test covered 122 days. The twenty-two hens fed the skim milk laid 1,244 eggs, as compared with 996 laid by twenty-two hens fed a mash wet with water.

In another test sixty hens fed skim milk laid 862 eggs in thirty-seven days, as compared with 632 eggs laid by a smaller lot fed no milk.

Other tests gave about the same comparative results.

The conductors of these experiments estimate under prevailing conditions, with eggs selling at 20 to 25 cents a dozen, that the skim milk had a feeding value of 1 1/2 to 2 cents a quart.

They'll Want the Wood.

The forest famine is not to be immediate, said Mr. Pinchot at Denver. "We have forests in plenty for the present generation, and perhaps for the next, but in the years to come there will be famine a-plenty if we don't at this time take the stitch in time."

Grain Smuts.
A dangerous parasite of many of the cereal plants is the fungus that produces in the grain or head what is known as smut. There are several well known kinds of smut, each of which is caused by a distinct species of the fungus.

The greatest loss from smuts in this country is from the stinking smut of wheat and the loose smut of oats. A considerable loss is also due to the loose smuts of barley and wheat, which are more difficult to control and prevent. They are widely distributed, and though they occur usually in small quantities the damage in the aggregate is large. They often are entirely unnoticed on account of their earliness and the absence of any conspicuous sign of them at harvest time.

The stinking smut of wheat transforms only the kernels into smut balls which do not break until the wheat is threshed and often remain intact in the threshed grain. The loose smut of barley, on the other hand, early discharge their spores, which are blown off by the wind as soon as the smutted head comes out of the leaf sheath; they infect the plant in the flowering stage and enter the embryo inside the ovary before the latter ripens into seed. An infected seed develops a smutted plant the following year.

The most successful method thus far found for preventing these smuts is a hot-water treatment of the seed. This treatment is described in Bureau of Plant Industry bulletin 152, entitled "The Loose Smuts of Barley and Wheat," recently issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. The bulletin is a report of recent researches into the life histories of these smuts and the determination of methods for their prevention.

Danger of Barbed Wire.
Barbed wire is all right, for stock cattle and makes a cheap fence, but it is hard to construct such a fence to turn hogs, and, owing to its dangerous characteristics, it is out of the question for horses, and even for milk cows.

With the woven wire fence the post expense is not so great as that of the other kinds, as they need not be so heavy, and may be set a good distance apart. Heavy end posts are an absolute necessity, and they should be set in the ground not less than 3 1/2 to 4 feet deep. If the line posts are 20 to 25 feet apart it is a very good idea to have every fourth post of good size, longer than the others, to allow extra setting. In setting end posts dig a big hole, put the post in, and begin to tamp and ram from the very bottom, not filling it too fast, so as to get the earth about the post packed from the bottom to the top. The "dead man" plan of bracing a post is perhaps better than any other. The "dead man" is a short post or heavy stone buried about 3 feet deep, 4 feet from the end posts, and with a cable made of plain galvanized wire to the post top and around the dead man's post can be held for years as firmly as when set. Be sure to use galvanized wire, as black wire will not last more than six or seven years.

A 30-inch high woven wire fence, two smooth No. 10 and one barbed wire at the very top, makes a good fence for any kind of stock, and can be put up for less than 40 cents per rod, exclusive of posts.—*Lexington Herald.*

Destroying Quack Grass.
I often see directions given for killing out quack grass, but I think they are all inferior to the method that I employ. I would never try to drag out the roots with harrow or rake, because not all of the roots will be gathered and those left will soon fill the soil again. The pest can most easily be killed right where it is, the roots furnishing an abundance of plant food, by using a double action cut-away harrow. Now, please don't think that any kind of a harrow will do, because it will not. If you rely on any except the one I have mentioned you will be disappointed. I have used cre to destroy quack grass many times, and am sure of what I am writing. If you plow before using the harrow, run the plow shallow—just deep enough to turn over the quack roots, bottom side up; lay thus for a week and then go over the field with the double action cutaway harrow; then after a few days repeat the harrowing and keep at it, going over the field at intervals of a few days until the pest is all destroyed. It is no use to think that if the field be gone over, perhaps a dozen times in one day, the quack will be killed, for the sun, as well as the harrow, must get in its work. The way to do is to go over the field once, then wait a few days for the roots to dry and repeat the operation. By being thorough in this the grass can be destroyed and a crop grown the same year if commenced early in the spring.—*F. H. Dow in Agricultural Epitomist.*

Protecting Birds.

With very few exceptions, birds are most valuable live stock on the farm. Even the so-called grain-eating birds earn their right to a home and protection by reason of the vast quantities of weed seeds they devour and the number of insects they destroy. Quails and meadow larks eat more in insects than vegetable food and a very large percentage of the latter is composed of weed seeds. A single farmer cannot protect the birds on his place against all kinds of destructive vermin, including the town hunter, but he can combine with his neighbors, post every farm and secure his rights by helping to secure the rights of his brother farmers. Now is a good time to begin.—*Kansas Farmer.*

THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



1776—The colony of Delaware erected itself into a State and framed a constitution.

1780—Washington went to Hartford, Conn., to consult with Rochambeau concerning some definite plan of action.

1792—Royalty abolished and France declared a republic.

1793—Gen. Washington laid the corner stone of the national capitol in Washington.

1812—Burning of Moscow during the occupation of the city of Napoleon's army.

1814—British retreated from Fort Erie to Niagara. British raised the siege of Fort Erie.

1818—Illinois held its first election of State officers under the new constitution.

1820—First General Assembly of the State of Missouri met at St. Louis.

1823—Samuel L. Southard of New Jersey became Secretary of the Navy.

1833—Boundary line dispute between New Jersey settled.

1847—United States troops took possession of the City of Mexico.

1856—Last national convention of the Whigs met at Baltimore.

1862—The garrison at Munfordsville, Ky., surrendered to the Confederates.

1862—Harper's Ferry was captured by the Confederates. The Confederate forces were defeated at luka, Miss.

1863—Confederates victorious in battle of Chickamauga Creek.

1864—A McClellan meeting in the Lindell Hotel, St. Louis, was broken up by a party of Union soldiers.

1867—The Antietam national cemetery was dedicated with imposing ceremonies.

1868—The Georgia House of Representatives passed a bill excluding negroes from the jury.

1871—Lincoln's body removed to its final resting place at Springfield, Ill.

1872—In a political affray at Columbia, S. C., J. D. Caldwell was shot dead and Maj. Morgan wounded by George Tupper.

1874—Twenty persons killed and fifty injured in a fight between the New Orleans police and a mob that was clamoring for the abdication of Gov. Kellogg. About sixty lives lost in a great fire in the cotton mills at Fall River, Mass.

1875—Indianola, Texas, visited by a cyclone, and almost entirely destroyed. Galveston, Texas, visited by a fearful storm of wind and rain; the city was inundated. Perry's flagship Lawrence raised in Erie harbor and removed to Philadelphia for exhibition at the Centennial.

1881—Chester A. Arthur took the oath of office as President of the United States.

1883—Public Inaugural exercises at the University of Texas.

1886—Michigan College of Mines opened for the reception of students.

1889—Union and Confederate veterans formed a memorial association on the Chickamauga battlefield.

1891—Intense heat in South Dakota, preventing work in the harvest fields. St. Clair tunnel at Detroit opened.

1898—Yellow fever became epidemic at Brunswick, Ga. Cherokee strip, 6,072,754 acres, opened for public settlement.

1898—Chickamauga National Park dedicated with imposing ceremonies. Cotton States and International Exposition opened in Atlanta.

1897—Preliminary peace treaty between Turkey and Greece signed at Constantinople.

1902—Commander Peary arrived at Sydney, N. B., on his return from the far north. Cruiser Des Moines launched at Quincy, Mass.

1908—Gov. Hoke Smith signed a bill terminating the convict-lease system in Georgia. The Republicans renominated Gov. Hughes of New York. Republicans carried Maine by reduced plurality. An accident to Orville Wright's aeroplane at Fort Meyer, Va., caused the death of Lieut. Thomas E. Selfridge.

BRIEF NEWS ITEMS.

Fire destroyed the Savoy Theater, Hamilton, Ont.; loss \$60,000.

President Taft has appointed A. P. Sawyer of Seattle to be auditor of Porto Rico, to succeed G. C. Ward.

At Bucyrus, Ohio, Judge Babst appointed George W. Whysall receiver and Eli West co-receiver of the Columbus, Marion and Bucyrus Electric Railway, operating between Bucyrus and Marion.

Senator Carter of Montana declared at Seattle that charges of water power grabbing in his State were without foundation.

Fraternities and sororities in the high schools of Washington, D. C., will be allowed to flourish and multiply so long as they continue to be conducted in an unobjectionable manner.

Gen. Ballington Booth of the Volunteers of America, in a New York meeting last night, scored big hits. He said the "merry widow" had changed to a "peach basket" or a "wash bowl" and he wondered when it would stop.

Why He Got His.

The vender of images, who had just been thrown out of a large office building, wept bitterly as he looked at his torn clothes and broken wares.

"Who did this?" inquired the friendly cop. "I'll pinch 'em if you say the word."

"No; it was my fault," said the victim, gathering up the remains of a plaster image. "I insisted on trying to sell a bust of Noah Webster to a meeting of simplified spellers."—*Denver Republican.*

Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Paste, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting, itching feet. Makes new shoes easy. Sold by all Druggists and Shoe Stores. Don't accept any substitute. Sample FREE. Address: A. N. Ottens, Le Roy, N. Y.

Money to Burn.

The big touring car had just whizzed by with a roar like a gigantic rocket, and Pat and Mike turned to watch it disappear in a cloud of dust.

"Them chug wagons must cost a hape av cash," said Mike. "The rich is fairly burnin' money."

"An' be the smell av it," sniffed Pat. "It must be that tairned money we do av bearin' so much about."—*Success Magazine.*

Great Home Eye Remedy

for all diseases of the eye, quick relief from using PETTIT'S EYE SALVE. All druggists or Howard Bros., Buffalo, N. Y.

At the Summer Resort.

Clara—What an interesting man Mr. Robinson is. He always holds one's attention.

Charles—When I saw you both on the porch last evening I thought he was holding something much more substantial than your attention.—*Judge.*

Pneumonia and Consumption are always preceded by an ordinary cold. Hamlin's Wizard Oil rubbed into the chest draws out the inflammation, breaks up the cold and prevents all serious trouble.

Faulty Example.

"You must think you ought to run around barefooted, Johnny," said Mrs. Lapaling, chidingly. "Just because Bobby Stapleford does. He's no centurion to go by."

For DISTEMPER

Pink Eye, Epizootic, Shipping Fever and Catarrhal Fever

Sure cure and positive preventive, no matter how horses at any age are infected or exposed. Liquid, given on the tongue, acts on the blood and glands, expels the poisonous germs from the body. Cures Distemper in Dogs and Sheep and Cholera in Poultry. Largest selling live stock remedy. Cures La Grippe among human beings and is a fine Kidney remedy. Use and it is a sure cure. Get this out. Keep it. Show to your druggist, who will get it for you. Free Booklet, "Distemper, Causes and Cures." Special agents wanted.

Chemists and Bacteriologists. SPOHN MEDICAL CO., GOSHEN, IND., U. S. A.

For Highest Quality use KC BAKING POWDER

25 Ounces for 25 Cents

Made from pure, carefully tested materials. Get a can on trial. You never saw such cakes and biscuit. They'll open your eyes.

Guaranteed under all Pure Food Laws

As Yet.

Teacher—What do we know concerning the canals on Mars?

Shaggy Hated—Pupil—Gee! We don't know any more about 'em than we do about our own north pole.

Offended Dignity.

Ira Grett—Polly, dear, let me elope with you the first dark night!

Polly Glett—Elope with me? The idea! I supposed you wanted me to elope with you!

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision for over 30 years. Allow no one to deceive you in this. Counterfeits, imitations and "just-as-good" are but experiments, and endanger the health of children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrup. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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