

# S.S.S. HEALS SORES AND ULCERS

Sores and Ulcers are indications of impure blood. They show that the circulation has become infected with germs and poisons, which are being constantly discharged into the open place to irritate the delicate nerves, tissues and surrounding flesh, and keep the sore in a state of inflammation and disease. Whether these impurities in the blood are the result of some debilitating sickness, an old taint from a former disease, or whether it is hereditary bad blood, there is but one way to cure sores and ulcers, and that is to purify the blood. Washes, salves, lotions, etc., are often beneficial because of their cleansing, antiseptic effects, but nothing applied to the surface can reach the blood, where the real cause is, and therefore cannot cure. S.S.S. is the remedy for sores and ulcers of every kind. It gets down to the very bottom of the trouble and removes every trace of impurity or poison, and makes a lasting cure. S.S.S. changes the quality of the circulation, so that instead of feeding the diseased parts with impurities, it nourishes and heals the irritated, inflamed flesh and causes the ulcer to fill in with healthy tissue by supplying it with pure, rich blood. Book on Sores and Ulcers and any medical advice desired sent free to all who write.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

## Obeying the Impulse.

Slowly, almost reverently, the young clergyman who was taking his first trip across the Atlantic bowed his head over the vessel's rail.

"I'm doing this," he muttered with pale lips, "in response to an inward prompting."

Thereupon the others drew away in silence and left him communing with the great deep.—Chicago Tribune.

There is an altar society in Brooklyn composed of night policemen. The members contribute a certain amount every month which pays for lights and flowers on an altar of perpetual adoration.

## Habitual Constipation

May be permanently overcome by proper personal efforts with the assistance of the one truly beneficial tangible remedy, Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna, which enables one to form regular habits truly so that assistance to nature may be gradually dispensed with when no longer needed as the best of remedies, when required, are to assist nature and not to supplant the natural functions, which must depend ultimately upon proper nourishment, proper efforts, and right living generally. To get its beneficial effects, always buy the genuine.

**Syrup of Figs & Elixir of Senna**  
manufactured by the

**CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. ONLY**  
SOLD BY ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS  
ONE SIZE ONE, REGULAR PRICE 50¢ per Bottle.

## CRESCENT EGG-PHOSPHATE BAKING POWDER

A modern leavening agent at a moderate price; is 30 per cent more efficient than "Trust" or Cream-of-Tartar products and absolutely free from the health-ruining Rochelle Salts residue invariably accompanying their use.



Get it from your Grocer

25¢ FULL POUND 25¢

## 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 Syrups. It is Pleasant, It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. 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.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.



## A Sweep Stake.

The two main pieces in the frame of the sweep are made of 2½ by 4 inch pine scantling; they are 12 feet long and about 29 inches apart. The teeth are made of 2 by 4 inch scantling, and are 9 feet long; they are beveled on the lower side to slide over uneven ground. The arms for hitching the whale trees to should project about 2 feet 6 inches over the end of the sweep; these are made of 2 by 5 inch stuff. The guide arms should be 9 feet long by 2½ by 3 inches. Each has about a foot of chain with a ring on the end to fasten to the breast strap of the harness.

The hay guard can be made of 2 by 3



## THE SWEEP RAKE.

inch stuff; this is raised about a foot above the sweep to keep the hay from sliding back too far over the sweep. It should be braced about four feet from each end.

The wheels are 18 inches in diameter; and a piece of inch gas pipe is used for an axle. It is clamped to the teeth, two pins with washers being used to keep the wheel from sliding sideways and rubbing against the teeth.

The piece projecting at the back under the sweep should extend about two feet; it is beveled like a sleigh runner; it is to keep the teeth from raising too high where riding on the empty sweep.

In hitching horses to a sweep that have never been used on one a person can get best results by tying the halter shank to the end of the guide-arms and making both lines the same length on the harness; then fasten one line to each ring of the bit. When it is desired to turn the horses to the right, simply hold the off horse back, and drive the high one ahead, and he will naturally swing around to the right.

In drawing a sweep load of hay on to the stacker draw it as far ahead as possible, then back the horses and raise ends of teeth, and drive ahead again; this will pitch the hay on the stacker and less of it is apt to fall back on the ground when being raised to the stack. The most convenient size of stack to build is 10 feet wide by about 28 feet long.—Montreal Star.

**Simple Egg Tester.** The average person evidently imagines that it is impossible for the dealer to distinguish between bad eggs and good eggs. This supposition is natural, inasmuch as many eggs of questionable quality reach the dinner table. If the dealer desired he could readily discard eggs of doubtful age, as there are numerous devices for testing them. One of the most recent is shown in the accompanying illustration, patented by a Minnesota farmer.

It consists of a wooden frame or casing across the top of which is a leather support for the eggs, the latter resting in flexible apertures. In the bottom of the casing is an inclined mirror. Mounted on the upper part of the frame is a light-reflecting hood in which is placed a lamp or other suitable illuminant. In operation eggs are placed over the aperture, and the light falling on the eggs will cast a shadow upon the mirror if they are unsound. The soundness of the eggs is indicated by the clearness of the light that falls through them upon the mirror.

**Eradicating Wild Mustard.** One of the most pestiferous weeds in the wild mustard, but recent experiments in Wisconsin seem to give promise that it may be quite easily and cheaply exterminated. It has been known for several years that spraying a field with blue vitriol would kill mustard without injuring the grain which is growing. But the attendant expense has been the chief objection to a wide use. The Wisconsin station has been making some tests with copperas, or iron sulphate, that indicate that it is quite as effective as the bluestone, and

cheaper, as 60 cents will furnish enough to treat an acre. Similar successful experiments have been made with copperas by the Cornell station. Some three years ago the California station tried spraying with blue vitriol to hold in check mustard on its cereal plantings at Yuba City and came to the same conclusions as did the Wisconsin station. At Davis during the present season experiments in a limited way were tried with copperas, but owing to the lack of facilities for properly applying the compound results were not satisfactory. The work will be repeated another time with the most approved applications.

## Learn How to Sell.

Along the farmer has no more **chance** with the market combine than a rabbit has with a hungry bulldog. Collective ly he may hold his own and get a fair price for his produce. Figure a bit. Five cents a bushel added to the price of wheat means a gain of \$1 to \$1.50 per acre. One-half a cent per pound means a gain of \$5 in every 1,000 pounds of beef or pork or mutton. Co-operation in selling will bring these advances and more. Twenty-five cents a bushel added to the sweet potato crop in four years has raised the growers of Tidewater County, Virginia, from poverty to respectable wealth. Southern cotton growers have made \$3,000,000 a year clear profit above the average by sticking together. Organization is the "big stick" of commerce and it is time for farmers to learn to use it.

## Lifting Heavy Timbers.

When it becomes necessary for one man to handle a heavy weight, such as a log or barn timber which must be lifted, it can be done without a strain by making use of the trick shown in the sketch. Using small blocks, build a crib under the center of the log by lifting up one end, allowing the log

to balance near the center. When lifted as shown in dotted outline place another timber under the long end, and then repeat the operation.—Farm and Home.

## Tomatoes from Italy.

Tomatoes are imported in increasing quantities each year from Italy. The quality of these tomatoes is stated to be good and the prices low. Large quantities of canned tomatoes are also shipped now each season from Italy to the eastern part of the United States, and the American shipments to Italy are much smaller than formerly. It is suggested by one of the leading importers in Liverpool that the American tomatoes are frequently packed before they are fully ripe, and that this practice renders them undesirable for use. The Italian tomatoes are carefully selected, and are only packed after they have attained a ripe and rich color.

## Are We Scrub Farmers?

We are all apt to practice scrub methods of farming. For instance, we allow the winter to pass without making the necessary preparation for spring work. We plow around stumps and big stones year after year; we plow through manholes and harvest a crop of weeds when a few tiles and a little labor would cause them to grow the best crop on the farm. We do not mow our roadsides and we allow our grass to become overripe before we cut it. Doesn't pay.

**Keep Digging in the Corn Field.** Some ambitious farmers are anxious to lay by the corn field very early; but it is not wise, for the grass and weeds are always more forward to grow about this season than any other, and the ground will become very foul where the corn is too early laid by and more than this, a great proportion of the nourishment of the crop is derived from the air and dew conveyed to the roots. This can be done only when the surface is free from weeds.

## Invest in a Sprayer.

No farm work pays better than spraying the trees, berry bushes and grape vines. Attention to this matter at the proper time assures immunity from insect enemies and good crops of perfect fruit are the results. Don't spray fruit trees while the bloom is on, for that kills bees and bees are valuable assistants in pollinating fruits. A spraying outfit for the farm need not be large and costly, and will have its own value the first year it is used.

## John Has Become a Sightseer.

"John Chinaman, as a race, has become fixed with municipal zeal," said a New Yorker who likes to watch the sightseeing wagons. "Also, John has become financially reckless. Several times this spring I have seen 'rubber-necks' go by with two or more Chinamen among the passengers. I don't remember ever to have seen that phenomenon until this season, except, of course, in the case of traveling Orientals. But the sightseeing Chinese that I have noticed lately are residents of New York out for the first time in their lives probably to see something of the town they live in."

## No Difference.

Little Willie—People talk of the "milk" in the coconut.

Mr. Citman—Well?

Little Willie—Why do they say "milk"?

It doesn't look like anything but water.

Mr. Citman—Well? —Philadelphia Press.

## A Sporting Event.

Mrs. Peck—Henry, do you see anything in the paper about Blinker running over his mother-in-law?

Mr. Peck—Not yet. I haven't come to the sporting news.—Peck.

**HOWARD L. BURTON**—*Answers a Question*.—Howard Burton, a young man, has a hungry bulldog. Collective ly he may hold his own and get a fair price for his produce. Figure a bit. Five cents a bushel added to the price of wheat means a gain of \$1 to \$1.50 per acre. One-half a cent per pound means a gain of \$5 in every 1,000 pounds of beef or pork or mutton. Co-operation in selling will bring these advances and more. Twenty-five cents a bushel added to the sweet potato crop in four years has raised the growers of Tidewater County, Virginia, from poverty to respectable wealth. Southern cotton growers have made \$3,000,000 a year clear profit above the average by sticking together. Organization is the "big stick" of commerce and it is time for farmers to learn to use it.

**HAIR VIGOR.**—*Answers a Question*.—Howard Burton, a young man, has a hungry bulldog. Collective ly he may hold his own and get a fair price for his produce. Figure a bit. Five cents a bushel added to the price of wheat means a gain of \$1 to \$1.50 per acre. One-half a cent per pound means a gain of \$5 in every 1,000 pounds of beef or pork or mutton. Co-operation in selling will bring these advances and more. Twenty-five cents a bushel added to the sweet potato crop in four years has raised the growers of Tidewater County, Virginia, from poverty to respectable wealth. Southern cotton growers have made \$3,000,000 a year clear profit above the average by sticking together. Organization is the "big stick" of commerce and it is time for farmers to learn to use it.

**HAIR VIGOR.**—*Answers a Question*.—Howard Burton, a young man, has a hungry bulldog. Collective ly he may hold his own and get a fair price for his produce. Figure a bit. Five cents a bushel added to the price of wheat means a gain of \$1 to \$1.50 per acre. One-half a cent per pound means a gain of \$5 in every 1,000 pounds of beef or pork or mutton. Co-operation in selling will bring these advances and more. Twenty-five cents a bushel added to the sweet potato crop in four years has raised the growers of Tidewater County, Virginia, from poverty to respectable wealth. Southern cotton growers have made \$3,000,000 a year clear profit above the average by sticking together. Organization is the "big stick" of commerce and it is time for farmers to learn to use it.

**HAIR VIGOR.**—*Answers a Question*.—Howard Burton, a young man, has a hungry bulldog. Collective ly he may hold his own and get a fair price for his produce. Figure a bit. Five cents a bushel added to the price of wheat means a gain of \$1 to \$1.50 per acre. One-half a cent per pound means a gain of \$5 in every 1,000 pounds of beef or pork or mutton. Co-operation in selling will bring these advances and more. Twenty-five cents a bushel added to the sweet potato crop in four years has raised the growers of Tidewater County, Virginia, from poverty to respectable wealth. Southern cotton growers have made \$3,000,000 a year clear profit above the average by sticking together. Organization is the "big stick" of commerce and it is time for farmers to learn to use it.

**HAIR VIGOR.**—*Answers a Question*.—Howard Burton, a young man, has a hungry bulldog. Collective ly he may hold his own and get a fair price for his produce. Figure a bit. Five cents a bushel added to the price of wheat means a gain of \$1 to \$1.50 per acre. One-half a cent per pound means a gain of \$5 in every 1,000 pounds of beef or pork or mutton. Co-operation in selling will bring these advances and more. Twenty-five cents a bushel added to the sweet potato crop in four years has raised the growers of Tidewater County, Virginia, from poverty to respectable wealth. Southern cotton growers have made \$3,000,000 a year clear profit above the average by sticking together. Organization is the "big stick" of commerce and it is time for farmers to learn to use it.

**HAIR VIGOR.**—*Answers a Question*.—Howard Burton, a young man, has a hungry bulldog. Collective ly he may hold his own and get a fair price for his produce. Figure a bit. Five cents a bushel added to the price of wheat means a gain of \$1 to \$1.50 per acre. One-half a cent per pound means a gain of \$5 in every 1,000 pounds of beef or pork or mutton. Co-operation in selling will bring these advances and more. Twenty-five cents a bushel added to the sweet potato crop in four years has raised the growers of Tidewater County, Virginia, from poverty to respectable wealth. Southern cotton growers have made \$3,000,000 a year clear profit above the average by sticking together. Organization is the "big stick" of commerce and it is time for farmers to learn to use it.

**HAIR VIGOR.**—*Answers a Question*.—Howard Burton, a young man, has a hungry bulldog. Collective ly he may hold his own and get a fair price for his produce. Figure a bit. Five cents a bushel added to the price of wheat means a gain of \$1 to \$1.50 per acre. One-half a cent per pound means a gain of \$5 in every 1,000 pounds of beef or pork or mutton. Co-operation in selling will bring these advances and more. Twenty-five cents a bushel added to the sweet potato crop in four years has raised the growers of Tidewater County, Virginia, from poverty to respectable wealth. Southern cotton growers have made \$3,000,000 a year clear profit above the average by sticking together. Organization is the "big stick" of commerce and it is time for farmers to learn to use it.

**HAIR VIGOR.**—*Answers a Question*.—Howard Burton, a young man, has a hungry bulldog. Collective ly he may hold his own and get a fair price for his produce. Figure a bit. Five cents a bushel added to the price of wheat means a gain of \$1 to \$1.50 per acre. One-half a cent per pound means a gain of \$5 in every 1,000 pounds of beef or pork or mutton. Co-operation in selling will bring these advances and more. Twenty-five cents a bushel added to the sweet potato crop in four years has raised the growers of Tidewater County, Virginia, from poverty to respectable wealth. Southern cotton growers have made \$3,000,000 a year clear profit above the average by sticking together. Organization is the "big stick" of commerce and it is time for farmers to learn to use it.

**HAIR VIGOR.**—*Answers a Question*.—Howard Burton, a young man, has a hungry bulldog. Collective ly he may hold his own and get a fair price for his produce. Figure a bit. Five cents a bushel added to the price of wheat means a gain of \$1 to \$1.50 per acre. One-half a cent per pound means a gain of \$5 in every 1,000 pounds of beef or pork or mutton. Co-operation in selling will bring these advances and more. Twenty-five cents a bushel added to the sweet potato crop in four years has raised the growers of Tidewater County, Virginia, from poverty to respectable wealth. Southern cotton growers have made \$3,000,000 a year clear profit above the average by sticking together. Organization is the "big stick" of commerce and it is time for farmers to learn to use it.

**HAIR VIGOR.**—*Answers a Question*.—Howard Burton, a young man, has a hungry bulldog. Collective ly he may hold his own and get a fair price for his produce. Figure a bit. Five cents a bushel added to the price of wheat means a gain of \$1 to \$1.50 per acre. One-half a cent per pound means a gain of \$5 in every 1,000 pounds of beef or pork or mutton. Co-operation in selling will bring these advances and more. Twenty-five cents a bushel added to the sweet potato crop in four years has raised the growers of Tidewater County, Virginia, from poverty to respectable wealth. Southern cotton growers have made \$3,000,000 a year clear profit above the average by sticking together. Organization is the "big stick" of commerce and it is time for farmers to learn to use it.

**HAIR VIGOR.**—*Answers a Question*.—Howard Burton, a young man, has a hungry bulldog. Collective ly he may hold his own and get a fair price for his produce. Figure a bit. Five cents a bushel added to the price of wheat means a gain of \$1 to \$1.50 per acre. One-half a cent per pound means a gain of \$5 in every 1,000 pounds of beef or pork or mutton. Co-operation in selling will bring these advances and more. Twenty-five cents a bushel added to the sweet potato crop in four years has raised the growers of Tidewater County, Virginia, from poverty to respectable wealth. Southern cotton growers have made \$3,000,000 a year clear profit above the average by sticking together. Organization is the "big stick" of commerce and it is time for farmers to learn to use it.

**HAIR VIGOR.**—*Answers a Question*.—Howard Burton, a young man, has a hungry bulldog. Collective ly he may hold his own and get a fair price for his produce. Figure a bit. Five cents a bushel added to the price of wheat means a gain of \$1 to \$1.50 per acre. One-half a cent per pound means a gain of \$5 in every 1,000 pounds of beef or pork or mutton. Co-operation in selling will bring these advances and more. Twenty-five cents a bushel added to the sweet potato crop in four years has raised the growers of Tidewater County, Virginia, from poverty