

Bad Breath

"For months I had great trouble with my stomach and used all kinds of medicines. My tongue has been actually as green as grass, my breath having a bad odor. Two weeks ago a friend recommended Cascarets and after using them I can willingly and cheerfully say that they have entirely cured me. I therefore let you know that I shall recommend them to any one suffering from such troubles."—Chas. H. Halpern, 114 E. 7th St., New York, N. Y.

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken or Grip, 25c. Do. 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C. C. C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back.

Must Keep Awake.
"When you give a job of work to do, or," said Uncle Eben, "don't imagine you're a chicken on a roost an' kin hold yeh position by 'gine fas' asleep."—Washington Star.

Proof of Love.
"Do you think he's really in love, eh?"
"No doubt about it. Why, he thinks she's attractive in auto goggles."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Standing on His Nights.
Police Justice—Have you any way we making a living?
Vagrant—I hev, y'r honor. I kin make brooms.
Police Justice—You can? Where did you learn that trade?
Vagrant—I decline t' answer, y'r honor.

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COFFEE
TEA SPICES
BAKING POWDER
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For the Next Fifteen Days
We will give you a good 25c gold or porcelain crown for \$1.50
25c bridge teeth..... 2.50
Molar crown..... 4.00
Gold or enamel fillings..... 1.00
Silver fillings..... .50
Good rubber plates..... 5.00
The best red rubber plates..... 7.00
Painless extractions..... .50
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FARMS AND FARMERS

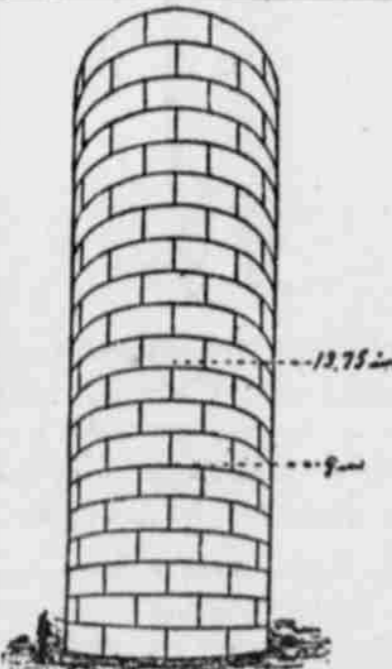


Intensive Dairy Farming.
The question is often asked how many cows a certain number of acres will support. By the question is meant that the entire energy of the farm is to be devoted to raising food for the dairy cow. A farm in a good state of fertility can be easily arranged so that one could keep a cow to every two acres if the land is all good, rich, tillable land. And one would be able to raise both the forage or bulky part of the ration, and the grain ration, too. It could be done in a few years' time with the proper handling of the herd on the farm.

Three crops upon the farm will do it—first, corn; second, clover hay, and third, peas and oats. Of course, the clover sod would be plowed down for corn and then the corn ground be put into peas and oats the following season. With these three foods one can make a balanced ration for the dairy cow without purchasing any other outside food, either concentrated or bulky.

The statement has often been made that an acre of good land will support a cow the year around. One dairyman made the remark that he could keep two cows on an acre, but practically the man who keeps one cow on two acres is doing very good business if he gets fair prices for the product. It is a fact that the demand for milk, butter and cheese is increasing faster than cows and the prices are continually advancing. There is no better business than dairying.—Agricultural Epitomist.

Water a Necessity for Crops.
This reservoir is 100 feet high and 27 1/2 feet in diameter and will hold 2,400 tons of water, an equivalent to 20 acre-inches of rain fall. An average rainfall of 13 1/2 inches during the



growing season would fill to the point indicated. A rainfall of 9 inches, if completely utilized, would produce a yield of 30 bushels of wheat or 127 bushels of oats.

Silo Building.
In all silos the greatest waste occurs around the sides, particularly in the corners, because the air has greater access to these parts. The fodder is not packed tightly in the corners, the air fills the interstices and decay results. With the cylindrical silo the friction is equally distributed over the entire inside wall surface, so that the silage settles evenly.

The place a silo is to occupy may determine the form to build. There are several kinds. Chief among these are the round the stave, the square rectangular, and the octagonal form. A square or rectangular silo can usually be constructed within a barn with better economy of space than a round silo. For these reasons square silos are most frequently employed within the barn, and the circular type when a separate building is constructed.

Bitter Butter.
Bitter cream and butter may generally does result after the cow has been feeding liberally on moldy hay, decaying roots and certain weeds. Another fruitful source of bitter cream and butter is the holding of the cream at too low a temperature, when objectionable bacteria get in their work, causing a pungent or bitter flavor. For best results cream should be cooled and held at a temperature of about 50 degrees for six or seven hours immediately after separation, after which it should be ripened in a temperature of from 60 to 70 degrees. When it begins to turn sour it is ready to be churned, and then the sooner it is

churned the better. In small dairies, where several separator skimmings are required to make up the quantity of cream for a churning, the cream should never be run from the separator into the vessel holding previous skimmings. One needs a cream can of sufficient size to hold all that is required to make up the churning, and such vessels should be kept in a place where the temperature is about 60 degrees. Each skimming should be cooled before being emptied into this storage can. When fresh cream is emptied it should be at once thoroughly incorporated with the contents of the can by stirring with a spoon or ladle. Churning should not take place within five or six hours after the last cream has thus been added.—Field and Farm.

For a Sucking Cow.
The following description is given of a device to prevent a cow from sucking herself:

Secure two lengths of small cord, also six pieces of round, light wood about 12 inches long and 1 1/2 inches in diameter, bore 5/8 inch holes at each end of sticks, then having tied a knot at one end of the rope, thread on the sticks. Knot the cord on either side of the sticks, then throw the same across the cow's neck (having regulated the knots and sticks to suit the small of the neck and also the shoulder), and the end of the cords around the first knot. The accompanying illustration shows the result. This device prevents the cow from reaching her flanks.

Reclaiming Washed Land.

I had about one acre of washed clay land on one side of a good field. It was absolutely devoid of vegetation, had been left out for a number of years after wasting fertilizer upon it, and was an eyesore. Early in the spring I crossed it with furrows about 5 feet apart. In these furrows I dropped wild blackberry roots, one about every 4 feet. I dropped a forkful of stable manure next to each root, partially covering it, and covered the whole with one furrow made with the turn plow. In the next furrow I dropped small pine tops and partially covered them with the plow. I went over all the land in the same way. The work required three days for two men and a team. The following spring I plowed out the middles. This was five years ago, and I have not touched the land since. I have gathered two good crops of blackberries and the land is now covered with heavy berry bushes and a good wild grass sod, with no wash to speak of.—G. M. Humphreys, in Agricultural Epitomist.

Fashion Hobbles the Farmers.

According to William Dutcher, president of the Audubon Societies of the United States, birds save to the farmer \$200,000,000 a year in the destruction of noxious insects and noxious weeds. The great destroyers of birds are the plume hunters for millinery purposes. Birds destroyed for food are restocked by natural processes, but the plume hunters recognize no closed season.

Millinery interests in America represent \$38,000,000 worth of work done by the birds for the farmers. The bobwhite is the arch destroyer of the potato bug, the cuckoo of the caterpillar, the woodpecker of the boring grub, the lark of the grasshopper and the sparrow of the weed seeds. President Dutcher thinks the birds are entitled to at least fair play from the milliners.

Beet Culture Wanes.

Comment has arisen over the apparent decadence of sugar-beet culture in the farming section about Toledo, Ohio. Where a few years ago a dozen fields could be seen without traveling more than a mile or two, now scarcely one exists. A farmer reported he saw but one field between Toledo and Monroe, though only a few years ago this section produced heavily. Several factors have arisen to work against beet raising. In the first place, labor and care considered, the present high-priced cereals are considerably more profitable; again, farmers have begun to learn that beets tax soil vitality about as heavily as any crop, and, unless fertilizing elements are constantly applied the land invariably suffers. Complaint is also made of difficulty in marketing the output.

Grass for Shady Places.

The Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station has found out that, on railroads running east and west, it is necessary to plant a different kind of grass on the north side of embankments from the south side because of the different amount of sunlight that each side receives.

White Steamers Use Kerosene as Fuel



THE WHITE STEAMER WHICH MADE A SUCCESSFUL PUBLIC DEMONSTRATION OF KEROSENE AS FUEL ON THE RECENT 2650-MILE GLIDDEN TOUR.

The most interesting announcement ever made in connection with the automobile industry was undoubtedly that made a month or two ago to the effect that the new models of the White Steam Cars could be run on kerosene, or coal oil, instead of gasoline. Everyone at once recognized that the use of the new fuel would add materially to the advantages which the White already possessed over other types of cars. There were some people, however, who were sceptical as to whether or not the new fuel could be used with complete success and, therefore, the makers of the White Car, the White Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, determined to make a public demonstration of the new fuel in the 1909 Glidden Tour.

From the standpoint of the public, no test more satisfactory could have been selected. First of all, the distance covered on the Glidden Tour, from Detroit to Denver and thence to Kansas City, was 2650 miles. This was certainly more than sufficient to bring out any weaknesses, if such had existed. Still more important was the fact that the car was at all times while on the road under the supervision of observers, named by those who entered other contesting cars. Therefore, it would have been impossible for the driver of the White to have even tightened a bolt without the fact being noted and a penalty inflicted. At night the cars were guarded by Pinkerton detectives and could not be approached by any one.

The complete success of the new fuel while on this 2650-mile public test and the advantages gained through its use were well described in the following dispatch which the correspondent of the New York Sun sent to his paper at the conclusion of the tour:

"A feature of the tour which was watched with special interest was that the White Steamer used kerosene, or 'coal oil,' as fuel instead of gasoline. The new fuel worked splendidly throughout the 2650-mile journey, and all claims made in its behalf were fully proven. First of all, as regards cheapness, the White driver secured kerosene all along the route from 6 cents to 10 cents cheaper per gallon than was paid for gasoline. Secondly, the new fuel was handled without any precautions, and it was not unusual to see kerosene being poured into the fuel tank while the crew of the car and an interested crowd stood by with lighted cigars and cigarettes. At the finish of the tour, the White was the only car permitted by the authorities to enter Convention Hall, where the technical examination took place, without draining its fuel tank. Thirdly, the new fuel proved to be absolutely without smoke or smell. Fourthly, kerosene could be purchased at whatever part of the route was most convenient, and not once during the trip through the ten States of the Middle West was there found a grocery store where kerosene was not readily and cheaply obtainable. Finally, the

amount of fuel used on the trip showed that kerosene is at least fifteen per cent more efficient, gallon for gallon, than gasoline. The car in other respects made a most creditable showing, and there was the usual rivalry among the observers to be assigned to the White so that they could ride with the maximum of comfort. The only adjustments or repairs charged against the car during the long trip were tightening a lubricator pipe and wiring a damaged mud guard. These penalties were not inflicted until more than 2600 miles had been completed with an absolutely perfect score."

A particularly interesting feature of the new White Steamer is that either kerosene or gasoline may be used as fuel. The necessary adjustments so that the fuel may be changed from kerosene to gasoline, or vice versa, may be made in a couple of minutes; but so completely successful has kerosene proven to be, that it is not believed that any purchasers will care to use gasoline.

The White Company report that the demands for their new steam cars—both the \$2000-model and the \$4000-model—exceed their most sanguine expectations. It is evident that the combination of steam—the power which everyone understands and has confidence in—with kerosene—the fuel which everyone has on hand and can handle without any danger—is thoroughly appreciated by up-to-date purchasers of automobiles.

Rare Experience.
Sunday School Teacher—Now, Danny, what do you understand by "righteous indignation"?
Danny—Gettin' mad without sayin' any cuss words.—Boston Transcript.

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

In Paris there are thirty-two miles of underground railways, which carry 35,000 passengers a day. Twenty-five miles more road are under consideration.

Strong Winds and Sand Storms cause granulation of the eyelids. PETTIT'S EYE SALVE soothes and quickly relieves, 25c. All druggists or Howard Bros., Buffalo, N. Y.

Remember In.
Rankin—Why don't you open a savings account?
Fyle—I guess I'll have to; they've shut down on me where I've been running a spending account.

Realistic.
Maybelle—That tall, slender chap went on the stage made up as a woman? How did he look?
Gladys—Strictly up to date. You know, he hasn't any hips.

Cost Too Much.
Meenster—And why didn't ye come to the kirk last Sabbath? Sandy—I had nout but a shillin' in my claes. That's ower muckle siller to pit in th' contribution box all at ain' time.—Cleveland Leader.

Well Supplied.
"I find it hard to kill time," declared the pampered pet. "I only have my music, you know. How do you manage?"
"Oh, I do very well," answered the other girl. "In addition to my music, I have my sweeping, my dusting, my sewing and my dishwashing."—Louisville Courier Journal.

CRESCENT BAKING POWDER
A pure phosphate baking powder that does all that the high priced baking powders will do and does it better. It raises the dough and makes lighter, sweeter and better risen foods. Sold by grocers 25c per pound. If you will send us your name and address, we will send you a book on health and baking powder. CRESCENT MFG. CO. Seattle, Wn.

MAPLEINE A Flavoring. It makes a syrup better than Maple. Sold by grocers.

HAMLIN'S WIZARD OIL GREAT FOR PAIN THE OIL THAT PENETRATES

THE CRY FOR CREAM

is constantly increasing. The big creamery companies are constantly on the lookout and are offering good prices. A great many dairymen are buying more cows instead of trying to get all the profits possible out of those they now have. They seem to think about all that they can do is to run the milk through a cream separator, never stopping to consider whether the cream separator is doing its duty as it should. If it is an old-fashioned, out-of-date or cheap machine it can't get all the butterfat—it wasn't intended to. Your dairy profits can be increased from 2 to 25 per cent by the use of

A NEW IOWA CREAM SEPARATOR

The Separator that has won recognition by the three last exhibitions, St. Louis, Portland and Jamestown, and has the endorsement of all the leading dairy experts. Its use actually means the saving of a great amount of cream. It also means that your cream makes better butter and never has that separator taste peculiar to cream skimmed by other machines. This is because the Iowa is so easily cleaned and never becomes choked up with filth and dirt. Among its many advantages are these—wasteful supply can; enclosed bearing; ease of operation; adjustable crank; neat appearance; interchangeable parts; etc. IT IS POSITIVELY THE CLOSEST SKIMMER ON THE MARKET. Send for catalogue.

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