For that Dandruff

There is one thing that will cure it—Ayer's Hair Vigor. It is a reguiar scalp-medicine. It quickly destroys the germs which cause this disease. The unhealthy scalp becomes healthy. The dandruff disappears, had to disappear. A healthy scalp means a great deal to you—healthy hair, no dandruff, no pimples, no eruptions.

The best kind of a testimonial—"Sold for over sixty years."

Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass. Also manufacturers of

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Resident and Day School for Girls.
Catalogue on Request.

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"When you were in Rome, of course, you did as the Romans do."

"Er—yes; I had to. I ran out of money, and had to find some way to extract it from the rich Americans that were visiting the city."—Chicago Tribune.

Chipper.

"Will you saw some wood for your dinner?".

"No'm, I don't eat wood."—Houston Post.

Habitual Constipation

May be permanently overcome by proper personal efforts with the assistance of the one truly beneficial laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna, which enables one to form regular habits daily 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 and Elixir of Senna
manufactured by the
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. ONLY
SOLD BY ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS
one size only, regular price 50¢ per Bottle.

Libby's Food Products

Libby's Vienna Sausage

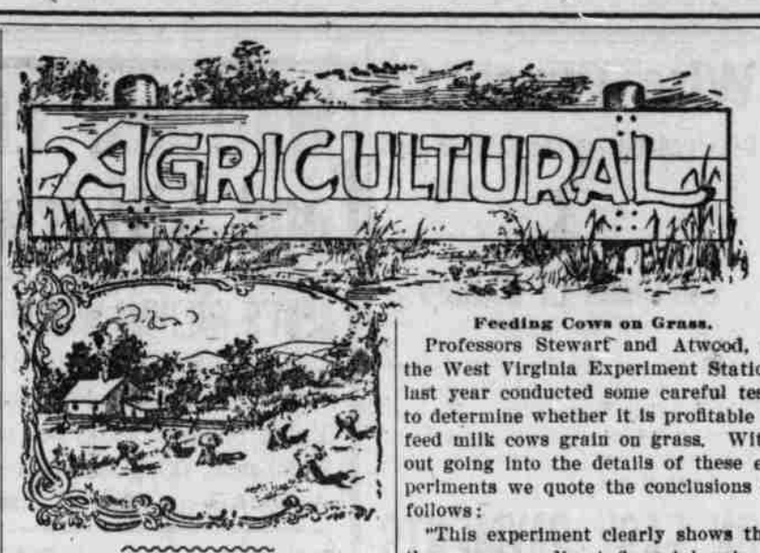
You've never tasted the best sausage until you've eaten **Libby's Vienna Sausage.**

It's a sausage product of high food value. Made different. Cooked different. Tastes different and is different than other sausage.

Libby's Vienna Sausage, like all of the Libby Food Products, is carefully prepared and cooked in **Libby's Great White Kitchen.**

It can be quickly served for any meal at any time. It is pleasing, not over-flavored and has that satisfying taste. Try it.

Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago.



The Family Melon Patch.

Many who pride themselves on a good garden and are fond of melons never attempt to grow them. "Cheaper to buy at 25 cents each?" Maybe for the first two or three, but if you would like or dozen or two, enough that if company comes unexpectedly and there is no dessert for dinner, the melons can richly replace the pastry—that is a different matter.

Despite theories to the contrary, melons are as easily grown as cucumbers and there are a number of varieties which will mature unless the summer is unusually short. A rich, light soil, sloping toward the east or south and well fertilized in the hill, will bring the luscious fruit.

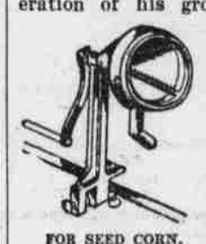
If there is danger from dry weather fill an old pail or oyster can (first perforating the bottom with nail holes) with stable manure or poultry drippings, sink it partly in the ground and keep it moistened. This will not only furnish moisture but food. The reservoir being below the surface will tempt the roots to grow down instead of seeking the surface, as when water comes from the hose in only small quantities, and they will be less susceptible to drouth.

If the plants go to vines nip off the ends, but do not try to check vigorous growth by starvation. The Rocky Ford is one of the best early muskmelons and one of the easiest to grow, bearing in profusion.

The Indiana Sweetheart is a favorite watermelon, ripening early and of excellent quality.

Cuts Out the Undesirable Seed.

The real up-to-date farmer, following the most scientific methods in the operation of his ground, is taught to make use of the selected material only in order that the species may be constantly improved, following the law of the survival of the fittest. For instance, in the selection of the seed to be placed in the ground, he is not content merely to secure the best species, but wherever possible he will go carefully over the seed and pick out only the largest specimens to be placed in the ground. In this manner the product is generally of a much higher standard. It is difficult to carry out this selective scheme in the case of corn and similar seeds which are made use of in great quantities. In the case of corn, however, the small kernels are generally at the tip of the ears, and in order to get rid of these undesirable pieces a corn-tipper has been invented. The device seems to have been suggested by the familiar pencil-sharpener. It is operated by a small crank, and has a cone with a tooth interior. The tip of the corn ear being placed in this revolving cup, all the small seed are cut off, leaving only the full-sized kernels on the ear.



FOR SEED CORN.

Leg Weakness.

Leg weakness is due to chicks becoming heavy rapidly, so that the weight of their body is too much for their legs. This is not always an alarming condition, for it denotes that the chicks are growing fast, and if carefully guarded and fed properly they will pull through all right. The cause arises from heavy feeding and forcing, which carries the chicks forward so rapidly as to cause the legs to fail. Change the food to a light diet of vegetables and feed bone meal in the food. They should also be well protected against the dampness, and the difficulty will soon pass away. Leg weakness is nearly always due to rapid growth of the body or from lack of uniformity of heat in brooders, if the chicks are small enough to be kept in a brooder. Crowding and pressing together to keep warm at night is a main cause of little chicks having leg weakness. No great alarm need be entertained unless the trouble continues for too long a time, but change the food and keep the birds dry.

Utilizing Waste Timber.

The wood chemistry section of the Forestry Bureau has been giving some attention to the subject of production of turpentine from yellow pine waste. It is stated that for the recovery of turpentine from waste wood the steam distillation process is far superior to destructive distillation, making a more uniform crude turpentine, and usually a higher grade refined product. The wastage from the yellow pine cut each year would yield as much turpentine as the entire present annual output in this country, with a value of $14,000,000. At the present rate of cutting the supply of long-leaf yellow pine in the South will be practically exhausted in twenty years, but that the methods of exploitation now in use convert only about half the tree into market product.

Feeding Cows on Grass.

Professors Stewart and Atwood, of the West Virginia Experiment Station, last year conducted some careful tests to determine whether it is profitable to feed milk cows grain on grass. Without going into the details of these experiments we quote the conclusions as follows:

"This experiment clearly shows that there was no direct financial gain in feeding the grain to the cows while at pasture. It is true that the cows which received grain were uniformly in somewhat better flesh than those that did not receive grain, but as far as the milk yield was concerned the increased flow was produced at an actual loss." Data obtained in similar experiments at other stations are summarized, and from these in comparison with their own investigations the authors conclude "that unless dairy products are especially high in price it is not a profitable practice to feed grain to cows at pasture. It is true that more milk is obtained and the cows hold up their yield better and remain in better flesh when receiving the grain rations, but under ordinary circumstances there is no direct profit from the grain feeding, as the increased production usually costs more than it can be sold for."

Hogs that Make Meat.

The hog raisers of Kansas station made a test to show what kind of a hog grows the best meat. The weights of hams in the test were as follows:

Berkshire hams, 23½ pounds; Duroc-Jersey, 24½ pounds; Poland-Chinas, 25½ pounds. These hogs in size were as near the same weight as possible to get them. The shoulders of the Berkshires weighed 21½ pounds; Duroc-Jerseys, 19½ pounds and Poland-Chinas, 19½ pounds. The Berkshires have larger shoulders than the other breeds.

The butcher who saw the hogs slaughtered thought the Duroc-Jersey had the most fat on the back; the Poland-China next, then the Berkshire. The Berkshire ham showed more lean and less fat than the Poland-China. The butchers considered the breed of hogs that had the most fat the most profitable hog, both for the farmer and the butcher.

Orchard Work.

A good test of a man's Christianity is to examine his apple barrel from top to bottom.

A man may be a good woodchopper, but that is no sign that he knows how to prune trees.

An ax and a saw in the hands of an ignorant man cause more damage to the fruit crops of this land than all the birds that are hatched.

Fruit sells best when properly graded. The best will bring a better price and the lower grades will generally bring as good a price as the entire lot would if mixed.

For summer pruning of trees the best time is from the 15th of June to the 10th of July, just when the sap is running freely. When the tree is in leaf you can tell better what to cut out.

Some people imagine that all that is necessary to have a good orchard is to plant a variety of good trees and "let 'em rip." It generally takes years to discover their mistake, but they finally discover it.

Milk Cooler.

This milk cooler is arranged so that the milk flows in a thin sheet over the outside. Cold water enters at the bottom.

Bacteria in Cold Milk.

M. E. Pennington of the Bureau of Chemistry, Department of Agriculture, reports that experiments on milk kept at about the freezing point showed a continuous increase of organisms for five or six weeks. At their maximum they numbered hundreds of millions per cubic centimeter, and occasionally they passed the billion mark. Although the milk experimented with was never solidly frozen, yet after ten days to two weeks it was a mass of small ice crystals. No odor or taste indicated the higher bacterial content, and even on heating no curd was produced until the very end of the experiment.

Burn the Prunings.

Never allow old wood of raspberries or blackberries to lie around. Burn every bit of it. When the new wood is 18 inches high, pinch off to allow lateral growth in the raspberries, but let the blackberries grow to 3 feet before doing this.

Trees in Fence Corners.

The few scattering trees in the fence corners are frequently veritable breeding places for insect pests. They should be given just as much attention as the trees in the orchard.

SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY

Canton has fewer than 500 foreign residents.

Trained falcons to carry dispatches in time of war have been tested in the Russian army. Their speed is four times as great as that of carrier pigeons.

If the real estate of Manhattan Island were divided equally between its inhabitants each individual would own $2,020 worth, according to the assessed value.

Prof. Carl von Noorden, addressing a number of prominent scientists at Vienna on the subject of "Food and Nourishment," declared that the reason so many men begin to get fat immediately after they have married is because their wives give them their favorite dishes on every possible occasion.—London Standard.

"Vegetable milk" is used in Japan. It is made from the soja bean. The liquid is exactly like cow's milk in appearance, and in taste can hardly be distinguished from it. To make it the beans are first soaked and then boiled in water. Some sugar and phosphate of potassium are added, and it is boiled down till it has the consistency of condensed milk.

Alfalfa was first brought to Kansas by the late Harrison Parkman, of Emporia. Mr. Parkman first saw alfalfa growing in Chile. He brought the seed to America, and in the late seventies he went to Emporia to live. He sowed alfalfa in a farm which he bought and the plant prospered. It was slow in gaining popularity in Kansas, but is now one of the State's most important forage crops.

In New Zealand everybody is bound by law to take a weekly half-holiday, and there must be no shirking the obligation. The Grand Hotel, Auckland, was recently crowded with guests, and several waiters, instead of obeying the law and taking their prescribed weekly half-holiday, remained at work on the promise of extra pay. But the authorities came to hear of it and the proprietor of the hotel had to appear in court, where he was convicted and punished.

The death of Gen. Stephen D. Lee leaves only two surviving lieutenant-generals of the Confederate army. They are Gen. A. P. Stewart, ranking lieutenant-general of the Confederacy, of Biloxi, Miss., and Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, of Kentucky. General Stewart celebrated his eighty-sixth birthday anniversary on October 7 last. General Buckner was a candidate for Vice President on the National Democratic ticket with Palmer in 1896. He was eighty-five on April 1 last.

The German Emperor has a well-equipped pottery which brings him in $50,000 a year. The King of Wurtemberg owns two large hotels which yield him a yearly income of some $40,000. The King of Saxony owns the famous porcelain factory at Meissen, and the Regent of Lippe Detmold runs a large model farm from which he sells butter and milk and eggs. The King of Servia is said to own a barber shop and an apothecary shop, in addition to which beholds an agency for mtotor cars.

I once had a cat that did a rather remarkable ratting feat. He stalked two young rats on the eaves of a low flat stable roof, and caught one in the usual way. The other jumped on to an elderberry tree just below. Bob, however, not satisfied with the one, grasped it firmly in his mouth, and then jumped headlong for the other. Either he was very lucky or extraordinary agile, for he fell to the ground with one rat still in his mouth and the other in his paws, and promptly killed them both.—The Scotsman.

A strange story comes from one of the Balkan states, where commercial morality is still in its infancy. At a recent banquet given at the house of the prime minister a distinguished diplomat complained to his host that the Minister of Justice, next to whom he was sitting, had taken his watch. The prime minister said: "Ah, he shouldn't have done that. I will get it back for you." Sure enough, toward the end of the evening the watch was returned to its owner. "And what did he say?" asked the guest. "Sh-h! He does not know I have got it back," said the prime minister.—Philadelphia Record

"Instances of desertion from the army in Mexico are very rare and for the best of reasons," said Senor Jose de Minaldez, of Nueva Leon. "The reason lies in the almost sure capture of the fugitive and the certainty that he will get not one but numerous floggings on his bare back. These lashings are done in the presence of the comrades of the deserter, and when the men see how great is the suffering of the miserable wretch who tried in vain to quit his military obligations, they are forced to conclude that it is better to stick to the army than undergo such a terrible ordeal!"—Baltimore American.

The passenger traffic through the Simplon tunnel has fluctuated greatly and was largest in August, 1906, the third month of its operation. In that month 42,622 passengers were carried through the tunnel. The number fell to 14,545 in November of that year, and to 10,106 in the following January. The largest number in any month since has been 34,500. The freight traffic has grown rapidly, but is still small. The largest, in 1906, was 5,659 tons in October. For the first five months of 1907 it was about 44,000, swelled by a blockade of the Mont Cenis route. In the first year the gross earnings were $190,000.

S.S.S. CURES OLD SORES

No old sore can heal until the cause which produces it has been removed. External applications of salves, washes, lotions, etc., may reduce the inflammation and assist in keeping the place clean, but cannot cure the trouble because they do not reach its source. Old sores exist because the blood is infected with impurities and poisons which are constantly being discharged into the place. The nerves, tissues and fibres of the flesh are kept in a state of irritation and disease by being daily fed with the germ-laden matter through the circulation, making it impossible for the sore to heal. S. S. S. cures chronic sores by its purifying action on the blood. It goes down into the circulation, and removes the poison-producing germs, impurities and morbid matters which are responsible for the failure of the place to heal. S. S. S. makes the blood pure, fresh and healthy; then as new, rich blood is carried to the spot the healing process begins, all discharge ceases, the inflammation leaves, new tissue begins to form, the place fills in with firm, healthy flesh, and soon the sore is permanently cured. S. S. S. is purely vegetable, the safest and best blood purifier for young or old. Book on Sores and Ulcers and any medical advice free to all who write.

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Female Voice—Hello!

"Is this you, darling?"

"Yes; who are you?"—Yonkers Statesman.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

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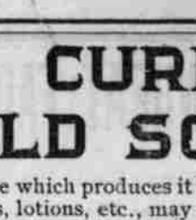

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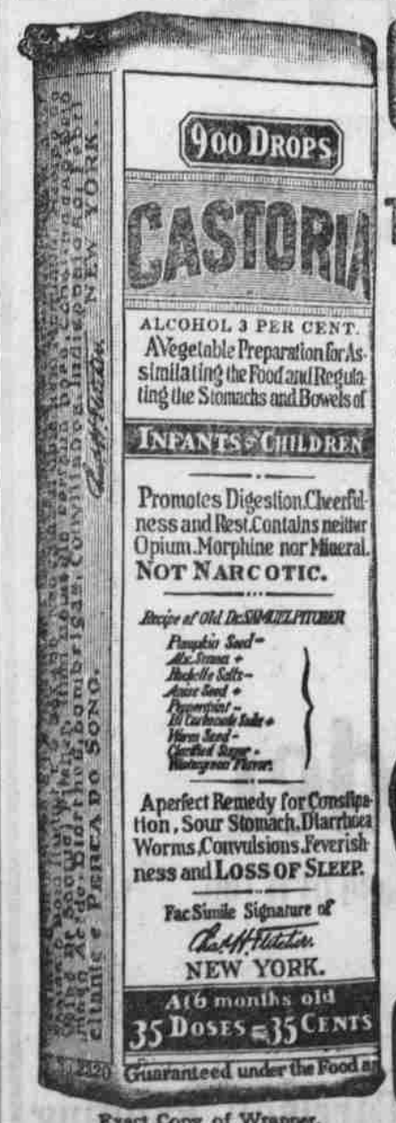

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