

When Hot

Don't sweat and fret, but keep cool and take Hood's Sarsaparilla. This is good advice, as you will find if you follow it. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a true and reliable medicine, because it is so good for the stomach, so cooling to the blood, so helpful to the whole body. Make no mistake, but get only

Hood's Sarsaparilla

America's Greatest Medicine.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; easy to take, easy to operate.

Facts About Great Britain.

"God Save the Queen" is sung in 20 languages.

Half the ships in the world are British. The best of them can be converted into ships of war in 48 hours.

The British own the largest part of North America, that is, Canada.

They own one-fourth of the railways in the United States of America and half of the railways in South America.

The total value of the United Kingdom is now said to be \$50,000,000,000.

Added to this, several thousand millions are invested out of the home country.

They have a million soldiers in India. Some of them have been brought to Malta.

Its subjects can travel entirely round the world without leaving the British empire.

There are 400,000,000 people in the British empire.

It is said that the queen would have to live another 70 years to enable her to see all of them pass before her, night and day, for all that time.—Chicago News.

TRY ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE.

A powder to be shaken into the shoes. At this season your feet feel swollen, nervous, and hot, and get tired easily. If you have aching feet or tight shoes, try Allen's Foot-Ease. It cools the feet and makes walking easy. Cures swollen and aching feet, blisters and callous spots. Relieves corns and bunions of all pains and gives rest and comfort. Ten thousand testimonials of cures. Try it today. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores for 25c. Sent by mail for 25c in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, New York.

Brookhooey discovered the earliest records of illustrated comic literature in a papyrus of the twenty-second dynasty recently found at Tonnah.

FITs Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. H. K. Clark's Great Nerve Restorer. Sent for \$2.00. Trial bottle and treatise, DR. H. K. CLARK, 124, 25 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Professor Leist, of Moscow, claims to have discovered a terrestrial magnetic pole at Katchetovka, a village in the government of Kursk in Russia.

HOW'S THIS?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Cholera that can be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. For more particulars, see circulars sent free on request. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

During the last year, 1,591 persons underwent the Pasteur treatment for rabies at Paris.

Two bottles of Fico's Cure for Consumption cured me of my lung trouble.—Mrs. J. Nichols, Princeton, Ind., March 29, 1905.

Try Schilling's Best tea and baking powder. Used by Ancestral Workmen.

A two years' study of Gizeh has convinced Flinders Petrie that the Egyptian stoneworkers of 4,000 years ago had a surprising acquaintance with what had been considered modern tools. Among the many tools used by the pyramidal builders were both solid and tubular drills and straight and circular saws. The drills, like those of today, were set with jewels (probably corundum, as the diamonds had such cutting edges. So remarkable was the quality of the tubular drills and the skill of the workmen that the cutting marks in hard granite gave no indication of wear of the tool while a cut of a tenth of an inch was made in the hardest rock at each revolution, and a hole through both the hardest and softest material was bored perfectly smooth and uniform throughout. Of the material and method of making the tools nothing is known.

The average amount of sickness in human life is nine days out of the year.

MRS. PINKHAM'S ADVICE.

What Mrs. Nell Hurst has to Say About It.

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—When I wrote to you I had not been well for five years; had doctored all the time but got no better. I had womb trouble very bad. My womb pressed backward, causing piles. I was in such misery I could scarcely walk across the floor. Menstruation was irregular and too profuse, was also troubled with leucorrhoea. I had given up all hopes of getting well; everybody thought I had consumption.

After taking five bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, I felt very much better and was able to do nearly all my own work. I continued the use of your medicine, and feel that I owe my recovery to you. I cannot thank you enough for your advice and your wonderful medicine.

Any one doubting my statement may write to me and I will gladly answer all inquiries.—Mrs. NELL HURST, Deepwater, Mo.

Letters like the foregoing, constantly being received, contribute not a little to the satisfaction felt by Mrs. Pinkham that her medicine and counsel are assisting women to bear their heavy burdens.

Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass. All suffering women are invited to write to her for advice, which will be given without charge. It is an experienced women's advice to women.

IN BETTER AIR.

Shafter's Army Will Be Brought Back—A Fine Camp Site Secured.

Washington, July 30.—Secretary Alger is deeply concerned over the welfare of the gallant troops under Shafter's command, now encamped on the outskirts of Santiago. The health report shows a surprisingly large number of cases of sickness, but army surgeons authorize the statement that these figures are misleading in a certain sense, and that the situation may not be nearly so bad as they would seem to indicate. The slightest ailment of a soldier's name on the sick reports, which, in their present shape, would not distinguish between such a case and one of mortal illness. The inference is that many of these cases in Shafter's camp are of a trivial nature, but to swell its grand total of sick and wounded.

Notwithstanding this mitigating factor, Secretary Alger is going to remove the soldiers at the earliest opportunity to more healthful clime. The surgeon-general, under the direction of the secretary, a few days ago, inspected a tract of land adjoining Montauk Point, Long Island, belonging to the Long Island Railroad Company, which has been offered to the government as suitable for a large encampment. The tract is three miles square, contains an abundance of fresh water, a considerable lake, a hill 10 feet in height, and many other sanitary advantages, including salt water bathing.

The necessary orders to equip this as a camping ground will go forward immediately, and every advantage will be taken of the experience gained in the formation of the great camps at Chickamauga and Camp Alger, to make the conditions as comfortable as possible for the battle-scarred veterans in Shafter's army.

The time for their removal is left to General Shafter, the only limitation placed upon him being that he shall not delay the homeward sailing of his troops beyond the moment when it will be safe for them to leave Santiago, having regard to the fever conditions.

Meanwhile, details are being made of troops to supply the force that shall garrison Santiago so long as it shall be found necessary to continue troops there. This force will be made up almost altogether of immigrants.

General Shafter's daily bulletin, as posted by the war department, follows: Total sick, 4,132; total fever, 3,193; new cases fever, 523; cases fever returned to duty, 542; deaths, Private J. H. Farrell, company B, Ninth Massachusetts volunteers, at Siboney, yellow fever; Corporal Thomas Rollston, company D, Twenty-fourth infantry, Siboney, yellow fever; Private William H. Byers, company D, Seventeenth infantry, cerebral apoplexy.

SHAFER, Major-General.

Assignment of War Loan Bonds.

Washington, July 30.—The treasury department today issued the following statement authorizing the assignment of the new bonds:

"In order to save vexatious embarrassment to large subscribers to the war-loan bonds—meaning by this subscribers for more than \$500—the department has arranged to recognize transfers of notices of allotments, so that persons receiving notice of an amount allotted to them will be in a position to realize on them in case of necessity substantially as readily as if they were in possession of the bonds allotted to them. This has seemed to be the duty of the treasury department in view of the unavoidable delay in the placing of the actual bonds in the hands of the larger subscribers."

The Pacific Cable.

San Francisco, July 30.—The Evening Post, in an article published today, says that the United States will soon be connected by cable with her newly acquired Pacific possession, and the cable will connect the United States from this city with Hawaii, the Ladrones, the Philippines and Hong Kong. The paper says that most of the surveys have been made, and that the contract for the laying of the cable has already been let, and that, according to the terms of the contract, the work must be completed within six months. The price to be paid is stated to be \$10,000,000.

Our Exhibit at Paris.

Washington, July 30.—Ferdinand Peck, of Chicago, the newly appointed United States commissioner-general to the Paris exposition, was at the White House today and had a long conference with the president, who suggested that the representation of this government should be conducted on a broad, generous plan. The president agreed that there should be an additional appropriation of \$400,000 for the expenses of our representation there, the present appropriation for the purpose being \$650,000. Mr. Peck thinks an assistant commissioner-general will be appointed in a few days.

Spanish Prisoners Paid Off.

Portsmouth, N. H., July 30.—The Spanish prisoners confined at Souvery's island were paid off by the Spanish government today, the money being received from Admiral Cervera, at Annapolis, the man receiving from \$4 to \$10 in American currency.

Fatal Powder Mill Explosion.

Elmira, N. Y., July 28.—The powder mill of E. J. Johnson, at Troy, Penn., was blown up today, and the owner, who was also the paying teller in the Pomeroy & Mitchell bank, was killed.

Down From St. Michael's.

San Francisco, July 30.—The steamer Portland arrived this evening from St. Michael's, bringing seven Klondike miners and about \$250,000 in gold dust and bullion.

Adula a Lawful Prize.

Savannah, Ga., July 30.—The British ship Adula, captured off Guantanamo bay by the Marblehead, was today declared a lawful prize of war by Judge Emory Speer. She was chartered by a Spaniard, and was on the way to Guantanamo to take out refugees. An appeal to the supreme court will be taken.

Camara at Cadix.

Madrid, July 30.—Captain Annon, minister of marine, has received a dispatch from Admiral Camara, announcing that his fleet has cast anchor at Cadix.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTERS.

[Reported by Bowling, Hopkins & Co., Inc., Board of Trade, 110 S. W. Chamber of Commerce Building, Portland, Oregon.]

The wheat trade has dropped into a condition where no one except exporters and a few professional traders, exporters, and elevator people are touching it. There is a promise of carrying charges in the near future, and as elevator people have no stock, they are commencing to buy the daily arrivals. Millers are buying a little, and exporters who have made good sales abroad for near shipments are also competing for the arrivals. The big speculators are mostly on the short side. They sell whenever the market has an upturn, and their offerings are sufficient to prevent bulges of material length. On the breaks of 1 to 3 cents they covered part of their line, taking their profits, only to put the wheat out again at the same price to possibly a shade better. They are working on the crop report. Their advices from the Northwest are favorable. A private statistician estimates the spring crop wheat at 300,000,000 bushels. Placing the winter wheat yield at 400,000,000 bushels, it would make an aggregate crop of spring and winter of 700,000,000 bushels. This is the largest on record. Conservative people place the crop at 600,000,000 bushel, and the government figures made the yield 615,000,000 bushels, or 29,000,000 bushel less than a month ago. Statistician Snow makes the spring wheat acreage 18,000,000 acres, which exceeds that of the government. The acreage of the department of agriculture this year is nearer the actual seeding than at any time in its history, and possibly when the final report is made it will show that the crop is about as reported, as it is able to get nearer the correct figures than ever before.

Present prices are about the same as last year, but then farmers did not have a taste of \$1 wheat, and where anxious to sell. Having been treated to a dollar wheat, most of them think that they should have higher prices again. Should the crop be materially damaged and sell at high prices, it may help wheat a little, but the outlook is not particularly favorable. The exports for the year ending June 30 were 216,000,000 bushels of flour and wheat, against 145,000,000 bushels the preceding year.

Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 60@62; Valley and Bigstem, 64c per bushel.

Flour—Best grades, \$3.75; graham, \$3.50; superfine, \$2.25 per barrel.

Oats—Choice white, 40c; choice gray, 38c per bushel.

Barley—Feed barley, \$21; brewing, \$22 per ton.

Millets—Bran, \$15 per ton; middlings, \$21; shorts, \$13.

Hay—Timothy, \$11@12; clover, \$10@11; Oregon wild hay, \$9@10 per ton.

Eggs—Oregon, 16@17c per dozen.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 35@40c; fair to good, 32@34c; dairy, 25@32c per roll.

Cheese—Oregon full cream, 11@12c; Young America, 12 1/2c.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$4.50 per dozen; hens, \$4.00; springs, \$2.00@3c; geese, \$3.00@4.50; ducks, young, \$3@4.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 10@12 1/2c per pound.

Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 30@35c per sack; new potatoes, 50@55c.

Onions—California red, \$1.25 per sack.

Hops—5@12 1/2c per pound for new crop; 1899 crop, 4@6c.

Wool—Valley, 10@12c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 8@12c; mohair, 9c per pound.

Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 3 1/2c; dressed mutton, 7c; spring lambs, 9c per lb.

Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$4.75; light and feeders, \$3.00@4.00; dressed, \$5.50@6.50 per 100 pounds.

Beef—Gross, top steers, 3.50@3.75; cows, \$2.50@3.00; dressed beef, 5@5 1/2c per pound.

Veal—Large, 5 1/2@6c; small, 7@8c per pound.

Seattle Markets.

Vegetables—Potatoes—Yakimas, \$1 per 100 lbs; natives, \$5@10; California potatoes, \$1.00 per 100 pounds.

Berets, per sack, \$1.00; turnips, 75c; carrots, \$1.00; hot-house lettuce, —c; radishes, 12 1/2c.

Fruits—California lemons, fancy, \$4.00; choice, \$3.50; seeding oranges, \$1.50@1.75; California navel, fancy, \$3@3.25; choice, \$2.50@2.75; bananas, shipping, \$2.25@2.75 per bunch; strawberries, \$1.50 per crate.

Butter—Fancy native creamery, brick, 20c; ranch, 7@12c; dairy, 12 1/2@15c; Iowa, fancy creamery, 20c.

Cheese—Native Washington, 11@11 1/2c; Eastern cheese, 11@11 1/2c.

Meats—Choice dressed beef steers, prime, 7c; cows, prime, 6 1/2c; mutton, 7c; pork, 7@7 1/2c; veal, 5@6c.

Hams—Large, 10 1/2c; small, 11c; breakfast bacon, 11 1/2c.

Poultry—Chickens, live, per pound, 18c; dressed, 16c; spring chickens, \$2.50@3.75.

Fresh Fish—Halibut, 2@4c; steelheads, 7@8c; salmon trout, 9@10c; flounders and sole, 3@4c; herring, 4c.

Oysters—Olympia oysters, per sack, \$2.50, gallon, solid, \$1.80.

Wheat—Feed wheat, \$23.

Oats—Choice, per ton, \$26.

Corn—Whole, \$26; cracked, \$25; feed meal, \$25.

Feed—Chopped feed, \$17@21 per ton; middlings, per ton, \$17; oil cake meal, per ton, \$35.

Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$25; whole, \$24.

Flour—Patent, \$4.10, bbl; straight, \$3.85; California brands, \$5.50; buckwheat flour, \$6.50; graham, per bbl, \$4.25; whole wheat flour, \$4.50; rye flour, \$4.25.

Millets—Bran, per ton, \$14; shorts, per ton, \$16.

Hay—Puget Sound mixed, \$8@10; choice Eastern Washington timothy, \$15.

Eggs—Paying 18@19 1/2c, selling 9c@21c.

San Francisco Market.

Wool—Spring—Neveda, 10@14c per pound; Oregon, Eastern, 10@12c; Valley, 15@17c; Northern, 14@15c.

Millets—Middlings, \$19@21.50; bran, \$15.00@16.00 per ton.

Onions—New, 60@70c per sack.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 21c; do seconds, 20c; fancy dairy, 18c; good to choice, 16@16 1/2c per pound.

Eggs—Store, 12@14c; fancy ranch, 16@19c.

Citrus Fruit—Oranges, navel, \$2.00@2.25; Mexican limes, \$5.50; California lemons, 1.00@1.50; do choice, \$1.50@2.00; per box.

THE FARM AND HOME

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO FARMER AND HOUSEWIFE.

Zeal Exercised to Stamp Out Tuberculosis in England—The Farmer's Table Not Costly—Caring for Cellars in Summer—Brief Farm Notes.

Stamping Out Tuberculosis. Active as many of our municipal and State authorities have shown themselves to be in the attempt which is being made in this country to limit the inroads of tuberculosis, no less zeal is being exercised in furtherance of the same object in England. The royal commission appointed in England to investigate the best means for preventing the dissemination of tuberculosis in meat and milk has recommended that all sanitary authorities be empowered to demand the provision of public slaughter houses, the inspection of all meat slaughtered elsewhere than in a public slaughter house and brought into the district for sale, and the inspection of all animals immediately after slaughter in the public slaughter house. In Great Britain, the inspection of meat in the rural districts is to be administered by the county councils, and in Ireland by corresponding authorities. No meat shall be offered for sale that has not been killed in a licensed slaughter house, and no person shall be permitted to act as a meat inspector before undergoing a qualifying examination on the law of meat inspection, the names and situations of the organs of the body, signs of health and disease in animals and carcasses, and the conditions rendering fresh meat fit or unfit for human food. Special precautions are urged in the case of pork, which is regarded as especially dangerous. With regard to dairies, the report recommends that in future no cow shed, byre or shilpen shall be permitted or registered in urban districts within 100 feet of any dwelling house, and that to secure the registering of a dairy in a populous place, it must in future have an impervious floor, a sufficient water supply for flushing, proper drainage, a depot for manure at a sufficient distance from the byres, minimum cubic contents of from 600 to 800 cubic feet for each adult beast, a minimum floor space of 50 feet to each adult beast, and sufficient light and ventilation.

The Farmer's Table.

A farmer can keep a good table at less cost than any one else. He can keep an orchard with all kinds of fruit, a garden with all kinds of vegetables; in fact, anything that can be grown he may have at his own door and at the actual cost of production. The farmer's occupation, although it contains a good deal of hard work and some drawbacks, is generally free and healthful, and perhaps the most independent of any. There is no machine work such as is generally found in a shop, where the operators have to do one thing all the time. The work is constantly changing, making it more interesting and less tiresome. Situations are constantly varying, giving plenty of scope for study and judgment as to the best method to be used in each particular case.—Farming.

Summer Care of Cellars.

The necessities of our climate forbid much ventilation of cellars in winter so as to prevent danger of freezing. Undoubtedly this is an injury to health, as the odors and also the bacteria generated in decaying vegetation are carried upward through the living rooms. In the cellar is often to be found the cause of much of the prevalent spring malaria. It is all the worse if the cellar is kept closed while the outside air grows warmer, and sunshine getting into the cellar makes vegetation rot more rapidly. The health of the family requires that cellars should be opened both to sunlight and to fresh air all through the summer. If the walls are well whitewashed, that itself will do much to check decay. Lime is a great absorber of moisture, and also of foul odors. If the cellar is made light by whitening its walls, it is much more likely to be kept clean than if left in such darkness as it must needs be in winter, when a clean cellar is hardly among the things to be expected.—American Cultivator.

Growing Muskmelons.

The muskmelon is much more prolific than the watermelon. Hence though its price is generally low, it can be relied upon in an ordinary season for a fair profit, especially for those produced early. The best way is to start the seeds in inverted sods, which can be kept under glass until the weather is warm enough to allow them to be transplanted to the field where they are to grow. Whenever home-grown muskmelons are ready, they entirely supersede the stock brought from the South. The yellow varieties are too mostly for most tastes. The fine-netted, green-fleshed varieties are liked by everybody, and those that are home grown never lack a market.

Potato Bugs on Tomatoes.

A few tomatoes in the garden are often grown by people who have not room enough to grow potatoes or prefer to buy them. Such people are often surprised to find potato bugs flying on their tomato plants and laying their yellow-colored eggs on the underside of the leaves. The larva, when hatched, will eat the tomato leaves as voraciously as if they were of its usual diet. By what instinct this pest learns that tomatoes, potatoes and the egg plant all belong to the same family of plants, and are each adapted to its use, nobody can guess. If the potato beetle is forced to lay eggs on weeds or grass, though these eggs will hatch, the young larvae perish before they can reach maturity. It is probably fortunate that this is so, else the potato beetle might become a general destroyer of all kinds of vegetables, and be a much worse pest than it now is.

Loss of Nitrogen.

The French scientist, M. Dehérain, has reported to the Paris Academy of Sciences the result of an extended series of agricultural experiments, which may prove of practical value to American farmers. His experiments confirm those conducted at Rohansted, which show that the loss of nitrogen from fallow lands by drainage water is much greater than the loss from lands covered with vegetation. Though the experiments of Schoelching led him to

infer that this loss is insignificant, the opinion of the former observer seems to be better sustained and more reasonable. M. Dehérain, therefore, concludes that "the loss from naked soils is infinitely greater than that from land sown in wheat," and hence that it is good policy for farmers to follow up crops such as wheat with some kind of autumn crop.

Carrots.

Even if carrots are not grown as a general crop every farmer should grow a few. The carrot, if fed to cows during winter, will color the butter better than any butter color, and they are considered indispensable for horses by those who know how to keep horses in prime condition. With the aid of hand seed drills and wheel hoe carrots can now be grown on large areas with but little labor compared with a few years ago. After they are well started they may be worked with horse hoes or cultivators. They possess but little value as a crop for market, but for use on the farm they give better results than potatoes, and can be produced at less cost. Carrots also keep well in winter, and if properly stored can be always had ready for use.

Rye Among Wheat.

Wherever winter wheat is grown the mixture of rye with it in seeding is considered very careless farming. It is tolerated, however, by some, because in a bad season or when the land is in poor condition the rye will outyield the wheat, which is shown by the increased proportion of rye in the crop each succeeding year. It is not at all hard to clear rye out of wheat. The rye is much taller, and it shoots into head several days before the wheat does. Where there is not too large a proportion of rye it can be easily cut out before the wheat heads out by a man going through the field with a sharp knife. A little rye among wheat makes it hard to sell, except at a reduction of several cents per bushel.—Exchange.

Experiment in Feeding Hogs.

The Montana Experiment Station has been trying experiments in feeding pigs, dividing them into three lots. One was fed on barley meal exclusively, lot two on barley and wheat ground together, and lot three on all three grains mixed. As might be expected, the last lot made the greatest gain and at the least expense. The barley and corn together was better than either alone, though there was in either of these a more poorly balanced ration than when either was combined with wheat. And yet how infrequently is this principle applied in feeding of hogs for pork. Some wheat middlings will be eaten greedily by corn-fed hogs, and will be worth more than its weight in corn.

The Colt's Feet.

Neither the bones of the colt's leg nor the muscles and hoof of his foot have acquired sufficient firmness to enable it to be put on stable floors of either wood, stone or cement. If for any reason the colt cannot run with its dam while she is at work, let it have a yard by itself with a turf flooring, rather than pile him in a doored stable. It is while the colt is young that the future character of his feet is being decided. Even in winter colts should be kept rather in box stalls, where a bedding of their own excrement trodden hard will be a better cushion for their feet than the most carefully cleaned floor stable could be.

The Best Market.

The nearest town is the best market and deserves consideration. It is not unusual to witness heavy shipments of fruit and vegetables to the large cities, which may not bring enough to pay freight some years, when the consumers living at the shipping point cannot get a supply of certain articles unless they pay the highest prices. It is a well-known fact that many towns situated in the midst of rich agricultural regions buy their supplies of the very articles grown near them from the large cities. In all towns the enterprising farmer can build up a local custom that will be profitable.

Cultivation of Corn.

After the corn is planted keep the land clean. Do not allow grass to make a start or weeds more than keep above the ground. The first month with corn, giving it a good weed-off before dry weather appears, is one-half the advantage, and any planting should be done without delay. It is better to use plenty of seed, and pull out all plants not wanted, than to use seed sparingly. Cutworms and birds will secure a portion of the crop at the start, but the more rapid the growth of the young corn the less liability of damage.

Intensive Farming.

Special farming is gaining successful farming, because the farmer who directs his attention to one or a very few lines is apt to give those good attention, with the result that he gets larger yields per acre than does the general farmer. It is the larger yields that give profit. A yield of thirty bushels of wheat per acre, costing \$15 an acre to produce and selling at 70 cents a bushel, is more profitable than a crop yielding ten bushels per acre, costing \$10 per acre to raise and selling at \$1 per bushel.—Rural World.

Keep "Tab" on Your Cows.

Which cow gives the most milk, and produces the largest quantity of butter in a year, may be known to every farmer who has a herd, but only a few of them know the exact quantities for every day or week in the year, simply because they do not keep records. Then there is the cost of the milk and butter to be known, as some cows are heavy feeders and do not produce accordingly, while it is also possible for a good cow to give large yields and yet not at a cost to allow a profit.

Product of Barley.

Malt used in beer manufacture is prepared by moistening barley and allowing it to sprout. The sprouting produces a ferment called diastase, which changes starch into sugar. After the formation of the diastase, which requires a certain number of days, the barley is dried, and the sprouts removed by machinery and sold for cat feed. The barley is now termed malt.

Pasture for Pigs.

When clover and grass can be had for the pigs it will pay to turn them out to help themselves. With a mess of bran and skim milk at night they will require no other help and will grow more rapidly than if penned and fed on corn.

Where Noah Kept His Bees.

Dr. James K. Homer, while recently visiting Boston, had occasion to visit the new public library. As he went up the steps he met Edward Everett Hale, who asked the doctor's errand. "To consult the archives," was the reply.

"By-the-by, Homer," said Doctor Hale, "do you know where Noah kept his bees?"

"No," answered Homer.

"In the ark hives," said the venerable preacher as he passed out of earshot.—"Summer Piazza Stories" in the August Ladies' Home Journal.

THE OLDEST VOLUNTEER.

A New York State doctor, aged 100, volunteered his services to the president recently, and expressed a desire to enter the army as a surgeon. Even at his advanced years he can read without glasses, and walk ten miles. The oldest standard medicine is Hoyer's Stomach Bitters, which has no equal for indigestion, dyspepsia, constipation, fevers and bad blood. It strengthens, purifies and vitalizes. One bottle does much good.

There has