Humors

...tters which the skin, liver, ...other organs cannot take care ... help.

..., boils, eczema and other erup...s of appetite, that tired feeling, ...turns, fits of indigestion, dull head...ind many other troubles are due to ... They are removed by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

In usual liquid form or in chocolated tablets known as Sarsatabs. 100 doses $1.

Appetite.

Investor—What's your idea in wanting to buy that trolley line? It doesn't compete with your system. It's merely a feeder.

Railway Magnate—Well, don't you suppose we want to do our own feeding?

HOWARD E. BURTON—Assayer and Chemist, Leadville, Colorado. Specimens prices: Gold, Silver, Lead, $1; Gold, Silver, Iron, Gold, Iron or Copper, $1. Cyanide tests. Mailing envelopes and full price list sent on application. Ores and Concentrates solicited. Reference: Carbonate National Bank.

Seven hundred dollar skirt is one of the items in a bill for $3,000 for clothes which Mrs. Howard Gould wants her husband to pay as necessaries of life.

Gone to His Reward.

Hewitt—I see that Gruet, the life insurance agent, is married.

Jewett—Yes, and his marriage is a case of the irony of fate.

"How is that?"

"He didn't know until after he was married that the woman in the case carried a lot of life insurance, and now he will have to keep up the premiums on her policies."—Harper's Weekly.

$100 Reward, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Consoling!

"Poor John! He was a kind and forbearing husband," sobbed the widow on her return from the funeral.

"Yes," said a sympathizing neighbor; "but it's all for the best. You must try and comfort yourself, my dear, with the thought that your husband is at peace at last."—Sketchy Bits.

Familiar Sign.

Church—I see the public service commission has recommended side doors on the railroad cars.

Gotham—And will they expect to have the words "family entrance" over them?—Yonkers Statesman.

Floored.

"You say there's no such thing as matter? Then there is no such thing as a gas meter. Yet you are paying out your good money for 8,000 feet of gas registered by a machine that doesn't exist."

"Certainly; there is no such thing as money."

S.S.S. CURES MALARIA

Malaria is due to impurities and poisons in the blood. Instead of being rich, strong and healthy, the circulation has become infected with germs of disease which destroy the rich, red corpuscles that furnish nourishment and strength to the body, and reduced this vital fluid to such a weak, watery condition that it is no longer able to keep the system in health, or ward off the countless diseases and disorders that assail it. The loss of these red corpuscles takes the color and glow of health from the cheek, and we see pale, sallow faces and washed out, chalky complexions among the first symptoms of Malaria. But Malaria is a general systemic disease, and as the blood becomes more heavily loaded with its germs we have more serious and complicated symptoms; the impure blood having its effect on all parts of the body. The appetite fails, digestion is weakened, chills and slight fever are frequent, and the sufferer loses energy and ambition because of a constant tired-out and "no account" feeling. The lack of necessary nourishment and healthful qualities in the blood causes boils and abscesses, skin affections, and in some cases sores and ulcers to break out, and sometimes the patient is prostrated with a spell of malarial fever which may leave his health permanently impaired. To cure Malaria both a blood purifier and tonic are necessary, in order to remove the cause and at the same time build up the system from its weakened and run-down condition. S. S. S. is the medicine best fitted for this work. It is the most perfect of all blood purifiers, and the purely vegetable ingredients of which it is composed make it the greatest and safest of all tonics. S. S. S. goes down into the circulation and removes every trace of impurity or poison, and at the same time gives to the blood the health-sustaining qualities it needs. It cures Malaria thoroughly and permanently because it removes the germs and poisons which produce the disease, and while doing this tones up and strengthens every part of the system. When S. S. S. has cleansed the blood the symptoms pass away, the healthy color returns to the complexion, the old tired, depressed feeling is gone, and the entire health is renewed. Book with information about Malaria and any medical advice free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

During 1900 I was running a farm on the Mississippi river and became so impregnated with Malaria that for a year I was almost a physical wreck. I tried a number of medicines recommended as blood purifiers, chill cures, and Malaria eradicators, but nothing did me any good until I began to use S. S. S. The result was that after taking it for awhile I was as well and strong as I ever was. I have never had a chill since nor the slightest symptom of Malaria. I hope others will be benefited by my experience, and with that end in view I give this testimonial, knowing that S. S. S. is the best remedy for Malaria.

Amory, Miss. S. R. COWLEY.

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Those who believe in *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.

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W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

BABCOCK MILK TEST.

Simple, Accurate and Easily Mastered With Little Study.

By J. H. Frandsen, Professor of Dairying, University of Idaho, Moscow.

A great deal has been written about testing milk and a large number of farmers already use the Babcock test; but enough inquiries have come to the writer to warrant the assertion that the subject is not yet fully understood. Many seem to have the idea that the Babcock test is a complicated, and at best an unreliable affair. This is an erroneous idea and should not be allowed to prevail. The test is simple, accurate and easily mastered by anyone who will give the matter a little careful study and attention. It must be borne in mind that the accuracy and value of the test depend not alone on the test, but quite as much on the proper taking of the sample. If that is improperly done the results are of little value. For example, the writer has known of cow owners who, when desiring to test the milk of an individual cow, have taken the sample by milking directly into the sample bottle. When it is known that the first part of a cow's milk is largely water and the last part of strippings is very rich in fat, it is self-evident that such a sample would yield results of little value so far as determining the actual richness of that particular cow's milk.

The milk to be tested should be poured from one can into another several times or carefully stirred with a stirrer until it is of a uniform mixture. The sample is then immediately taken, preferably with a small, long handled dipper. If the testing cannot be done soon after the sample is taken it must be placed in an airtight jar and some preservative added to keep it sweet.

The Babcock test bottles are graduated on the supposition that an 18 gram sample is taken. Milk varies very little in its specific gravity and a pipette graduated to hold 17.6 cubic centimeters will deliver approximately 18 grams of milk. When the sample is ready for testing, the jar containing it should be placed in warm water and slowly heated to a temperature of about 70 degrees Fahrenheit. Mix the sample well; especially see that any cream which may have gathered on the side of the jar is carefully mixed with the other part of the sample. The measuring pipette is now filled to the mark. This is done by sucking the milk up into the pipette above the mark; the dry forefinger is immediately placed over the top of the pipette to prevent the milk from escaping. By gently releasing the pressure the milk is allowed to flow out until level with the mark on the stem of the pipette. The pipette now contains the 18 grams.

The sample is now emptied into the test bottle. To do this the test bottle should be held in a slanting position, the pressure on the pipette released, allowing the milk to slowly run into the bottle in such a way as to allow the air to gradually escape from the bottle.

The next step is adding the acid. This is measured in the acid graduate; the exact amount to use will depend largely on the strength of the acid, the temperature of the sample to be tested, etc. If ordinary commercial sulphuric acid is used, 17.6 cubic centimeters will be found approximately correct. With a little individual experimenting the tester will soon notice the proper amount to use. To prevent the burning or charring of any part of the milk the acid is poured slowly down the side of the bottle until all has been added. Now give the bottle a gentle rotary motion, thus giving the acid a chance to act equally on all parts of the milk. Then let it stand three or four minutes, after which it is given another rotary movement and then placed in the tester.

The bottles are placed in the tester in such a position as to keep the machine balanced. The bottles should now be whirled for five or six minutes at such speed as is generally marked on the machine. The machine is now allowed to slow down for the purpose of adding water to the bottles. Enough water is added to bring the contents up to the neck of the bottle, after which the machine is again started and run for two minutes; again stopped and sufficient warm water added to bring all the fat contents up into the graduated part of the bottle. After another whirling of one minute the samples are to be read. It may be well to state that it is preferable to use soft water and that the temperature should be about 120 degress Fahrenheit.

To read the amount of fat, take one bottle out at a time, hold it upright, the graduated part should be on a level with the eyes. The difference between the highest and lowest limits of the butter fat column is the amount of butter fat expressed in per cent direct. Most milk bottles are graduated up to 10 per cent, each large division indicates one per cent and each small division two-tenths of one per cent of butter fat. To illustrate the method of reading let it be supposed that the top of the fat column is at 8.5, and the bottom at 4.5, then the readings 8.5-4.5 equals 4 per cent fat. This means that in 100 pounds of this kind of milk there would be exactly 4 pounds of fat.

If the testing has been properly done the butter fat column should be perfectly clear, of a brownish yellow color; the line separating it from the acid should be clear and distinct. Too strong acid is apt to cause black or charred particles to appear in the fat. This same result may also be due to too high temperature of either the milk or the acid. Insufficient amount of acid or too weak acid or too low temperature of the milk may result in a white or cloudy test.

Much more complete directions accompany each outfit—the principal object of this article is to impress upon farmers the simplicity of the test and that there is nothing mysterious or mystifying about it. It is so simple that any one of ordinary intelligence, willing to give it a little time and patience, can easily master all its details. When the farmer fully realizes that it furnishes him a key not only for weeding out his unprofitable cows, but also for checking up his creamery man, he will not be slow to make use of the Babcock test.

FAMILY HOTBEDS.

Some Good Suggestions for the Small Beginner.

By J. R. Shinn, University of Idaho, Moscow.

Some kind of a hotbed is an essential factor if one is to secure crops from plants that require an exceptionally long season for maturing. A hotbed also affords an opportunity to grow certain crops, such as radishes and lettuce, in advance of the season. Such crops as tomatoes, cabbages, celery and cauliflower, practically demand that they be started in the hotbed before they are transplanted to the field, especially in the North. As these crops must ever be regarded as the staple product of every well-balanced garden, the construction and management of hotbeds is a very timely topic for the prospective gardener to consider.

First of all, a hotbed may be defined as an inclosure covered with sash and furnished with artificial heat so that the plants are kept in an actively growing condition. Common stable manure constitutes the main source for securing this heat. There are several requirements that should be noted regarding the kind and quality of manure used for hotbeds. It should be practically the same age throughout, and it should be of such texture that when packed it will neither be fluffy nor will it be soggy. On the other hand, it should respond with springy elasticity beneath the weight of a man, without fluffing up when the pressure is removed. Horse manure which has from one-third to one-half straw composing its total bulk will usually be found to provide this requisite texture. Moreover, this manure should be fresh, in order that fermentation may proceed rapidly.

The process of fermentation is started before the manure is placed in the hotbed. To accomplish this the manure is usually piled in long, shallow, square-topped piles; if dry when piled, it is moistened throughout, and if it is apt to become water-soaked, as is the case in rainy climates, it should be piled under shelter, for where so much moisture is present manure will remain cold. The first fermentation is almost sure to be irregular, so it is necessary to fork over the pile, distributing the hot manure throughout the mass, in order to get the heat uniformly distributed. When it is noticed that steam is coming from the pile again uniformy, it may be taken as evidence that the manure is ready to place in the hotbed.

After one thoroughly understands the important details of preparing the manure for the purpose of heating, attention should be called to the location and construction of the pit and frame. Pits are usually dug from 24 to 30 inches deep and of sufficient size to admit the frames being placed inside their walls. Such pits should be located near some much-frequented path, in order that they are sure to receive the requisite amount of attention. Always have the hotbed facing the south and if such a site is available, put it on the south side of some building or tight board fence or hill. Protection should also be sought from the prevailing winds, for winds have a decided effect in carrying away the heat. A well-drained location is also an essential requirement.

Hotbed sash are 3x6 feet in size and cost about $3 each. Frames for these sash are made with the back 12 inches higher than the front, the latter being 10 inches. The number of sash and the size of the frame will depend upon the needs of the family. Usually one frame 3x6 feet will afford sufficient hotbed area for a family of six.

Before the frame is placed upon the pit the fermenting manure is placed in the pit and thoroughly compacted, bringing the level of the manure to within three inches of the surface of the soil. From three to six inches of good loamy garden soil are distributed evenly over the surface of the manure in order to furnish a seed bed. The seed is not planted until the excessive heat of the first few days has begun to subside. By the use of a thermometer the temperature may be accurately ascertained. Tomatoes may be sown at a temperature of 90 to 80 degress, cabbage and lettuce from 80 to 70 degrees.

Railway whistles inflict torture on so many people that the efforts abroad to check the plague have won approval from the people. Austria has introduced a system of dumb signaling to start and stop the trains. Belgium is trying compressed air whistles instead of steam, and Germany experiments with horns.

Peach Vinegar.

Use for this over-ripe peaches and peelings. Mash and mix with water sufficient to keep the flavor of the peaches. To a gallon of this add four ounces brown sugar and a half compressed yeast cake softened. Turn into a jug or cask and set in the sun to ferment.

Kitty—Mamma, are we in society?

Mrs. Topflat—Yes, dear, but society hasn't found it out yet.—Chicago Tribune.

Crab Apple Pie.

Wash the large crab apples, quarter them, and remove the stems and cores. Fill a deep dish with apples, put on one cup of sugar to one quart of apples, cover with a crust and bake. Or bake with an under crust, adding sugar after baking and covering with whipped cream.

The Mexicon government is experimenting with various methods for obtaining the best results from irrigation. The dry-farming method is also to be well tested.

Chance for Reformation.

Her Mother—But what objection can you have to Mr. De Scadds, my dear?

Pretty Daughter—Oh, he's all right in most respects, but he has such absurd ideas of what a wife should be.

Her Mother—Oh, that doesn't cut any ice. Your father was the same way when I married him, but six months later he didn't have a single idea of his own.

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

Another Convulsion Coming.

"That well in Wisconsin," remarked Mr. Quigley, "is roaring again, they say."

Mrs. Quigley turned pale.

"Maybe it means this time," she gasped, "that our cook is going to leave us! I saw her overhauling her trunk this morning!"—Chicago Tribune.

Nothing in This Line.

Prison Warden—We try to give every inmate work with which he is familiar. What's your trade?

New Prisoner—Im a professional pedestrian.

You Can Get Allen's Foot-Ease FREE.

Write Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y., for a free sample of Allen's Foot-Ease. It cures sweating, hot swollen, aching feet. It makes new or tight shoes easy. A certain cure for ingrowing nails and bunions. All druggists sell it. 25c. Don't accept any substitute.

From the Alimonial Point of View.

He—So your marriage was a failure?

She—Oh, I don't know.

He—Why, I thought you had secured a divorce?

She—I did.

He—Well, don't you call that a complete failure?

She—Hardly. You see, my partner made an assignment and I received a very neat sum as a preferred creditor.

He—Oh—um—er—I beg your pardon!—Judge.

Side Lights on Mythology.

Vulcan had just put four new horse shoes on the feet of the Centaur.

"Easiest job I ever did," he said to the bystanders. "He stood perfectly still, and when I handed him the fly brush he kept the flies away himself."

Making a handsome discount from his usual price, he asked his customer to drive himself to his shop whenever he needed any more work.—Chicago Tribune.

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.

Do Good While You May.

It is a good and safe rule to sojourn in every place as if you meant to spend your life there, never omitting an opportunity of doing a kindness or speaking a true word or making a friend.—John Ruskin.

Does Your Heart Beat

Yes. 100,000 times each day. Does it send out good blood or bad blood? You know, for good blood is good health; bad blood, bad health. And you know precisely what to take for bad blood—Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Doctors have endorsed it for 60 years.

One frequent cause of bad blood is a sluggish liver. This produces constipation. Poisonous substances are then absorbed into the blood, instead of being removed from the body daily as nature intended. Keep the bowels open with Ayer's Pills, once a day. All vegetable.

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

Ayer's HAIR VIGOR, AGUE CURE, CHERRY PECTORAL.

The Higher Mathematics.

Nibbs—Do you suppose it's ever possible to come anywhere near the size of a man's income?

Diggs—Yes; just take the figure he gives to the assessor, add to it the figure he tells his friends and then divide the result by two and you'll have it near enough."—Illustrated Bits.

FITS St. Vitus' Dance and all Nervous Diseases permanently cured by Dr. Miles's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Miles, Ld., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Inconvenienced.

"I am so sorry that Mrs. Brigham is moving out of the city. I shall miss her so much."

"Were you such good friends?"

"Oh, it isn't that we were so friendly, but she has the nicest set of flat silver in the neighborhood and I used to borrow it every time I wanted to entertain."—Detroit Free Press.

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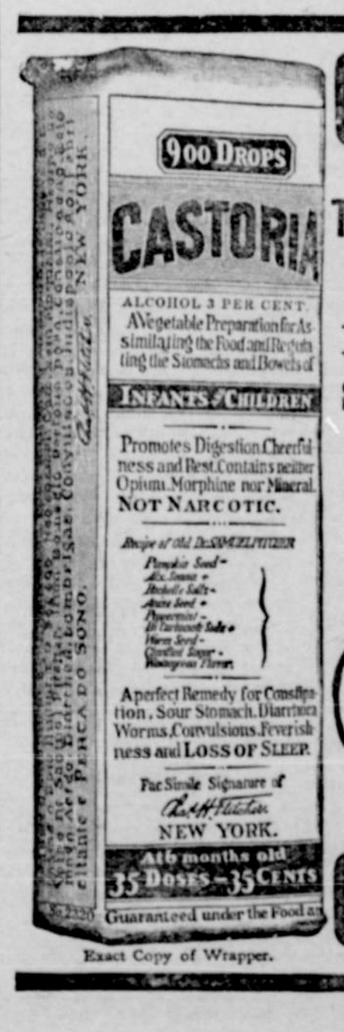

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