

# To Enjoy

the full confidence of the Well-Informed of the World and the Commendation of the most eminent physicians it was essential that the component parts of Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna should be known to and approved by them; therefore, the California Fig Syrup Co. publishes a full statement with every package. The perfect purity and uniformity of product, which they demand in a laxative remedy of an ethical character, are assured by the Company's original method of manufacture known to the Company only.

The figs of California are used in the production of Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna to promote the pleasant taste, but the medicinal principles are obtained from plants known to act most beneficially.

To get its beneficial effects always buy the genuine—manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and for sale by all leading druggists.

## HOW CARELESS!



He—There was nearly a bad fire at the theater.  
She—How was that?  
He—The villain lit a cigarette and tossed the match into the snow!

## Women to Fight Tuberculosis.

One million women, representing cities, towns, villages and isolated rural settlements in every section of the country, are to-day enlisted in a campaign against tuberculosis, according to a statement issued by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis. In legislatures, in congress at Washington, in society gatherings, in churches and clubs, through speaking and writing—in every possible way, the women of the country are persistently fighting consumption.

With an organization established in every state of the country, under the direction of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, and with associated clubs in Alaska, the Hawaiian Islands, Porto Rico and the canal zone, the women of the country have entered a systematic crusade to carry the message of the prevention and cure of tuberculosis into every American home.

## As the Boy Saw the Lesson.

Prof. Charles Zeublin of the University of Chicago was discussing at a dinner the greatest paintings of the world.

"The legends that are beautiful and immortal," he said, "have in them truths that we all, according to our kind, take home. This is true in likeness of immortal works of art—pictures, poems, songs. For different people they have different messages. For instance, in my native Pendleton some of the mothers used to cut the children's hair. They did it with shears and a bowl. The operation was often painful, and the result was never elegant.

"In Sunday school a Pendleton teacher once told her pupils the tragic story of Samson and Delilah. Then she turned to a little boy:

"What do you learn, Joe," she said, "from the Samson story?"  
"It don't never pay," piped Joe, "to have a woman cut a feller's hair."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

## OVER THE FENCE Neighbor Says Something.

The front yard fence is a famous council place on pleasant days. Maybe to chat with some one along the street, or for friendly gossip with next door neighbor. Sometimes it is only small talk but other times neighbor has something really good to offer.

An old resident of Baird, Texas, got some mighty good advice this way once.

He says:  
"Drinking coffee left me nearly dead with dyspepsia, kidney disease and bowel trouble, with constant pains in my stomach, back and side, and so weak I could scarcely walk."

"One day I was chatting with one of my neighbors about my trouble and told her I believed coffee hurt me. Neighbor said she knew lots of people to whom coffee was poison and she pleaded with me to quit it and give Postum a trial. I did not take her advice right away but tried a change of climate, which did not do me any good. Then I dropped coffee and took up Postum.

"My improvement began immediately and I got better every day I used Postum.

"My bowels became regular in two weeks, all my pains were gone. Now I am well and strong and can eat anything I want to without distress. All of this is due to my having quit coffee, and to the use of Postum regularly.

"My son who was troubled with indigestion thought that if Postum helped me so, it might help him. It did, too, and he is now well and strong again.  
"We like Postum as well as we ever liked the coffee and use it altogether in my family in place of coffee and all keep well." "There's a Reason." Read "The Road to Wellville," in Pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

# PORTABLE GRANARY IS HANDY ON ANY FARM

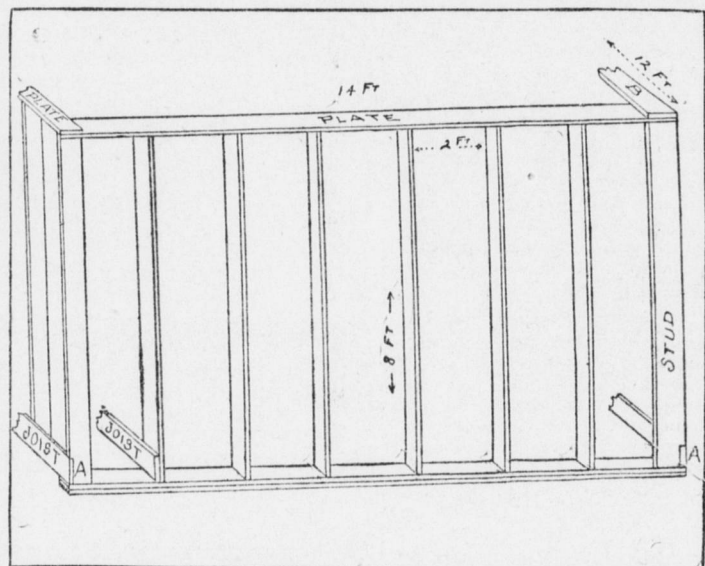
Detailed Plans for the Construction of Building to Hold Thousand Bushels of Grain that Can Be Moved.

To contain a thousand bushels a granary should be 12x14 feet with 8-foot studs. The frame should be made of planks 2x6 inches fastened by 4-inch spikes. To form the side frame take three pieces 2x6 inches 14 feet long and eight pieces 8 feet long, the former for plate and sills, the latter for studs. On two of the 14-foot pieces mark off 2-foot spaces and at these places mark across with a try square the places where the studs are to be nailed to the plate and upper layer of the sill, but notice that the studs at the ends of the side frames are put flat instead of across; also that these and all the end studs have a piece cut out to allow the joists at the ends of the building to be let into the end studs. (See A, Fig. 1.) Then

be placed in such a position at each end that a small door wide enough for a man to get through can be cut between them. The elevator spout of the threshing machine can be put into whichever of these doors is more convenient to allow the machine to be set with the wind. The other rafters may now be raised and braced in position.

Now cut out six feet of one of the end studs to form a door four feet wide, and nail a piece of plank across the top of this space, to form the top of the door frame, and support the short piece of stud left above. This width of door will allow a fanning mill to be taken in to clean up seed grain, etc.

When laying the floor it is a good plan to nail pieces of board on the

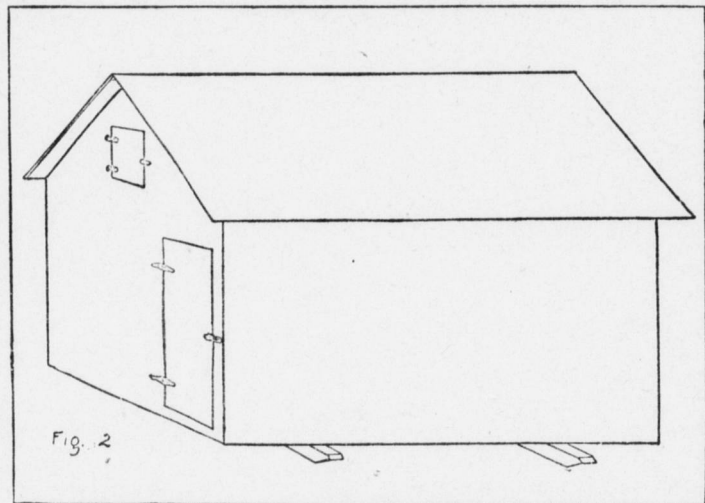


Side Frame of Granary.

when the flooring is nailed to these joists it holds the end wall firm against the pressure of the wheat. After-spike down through the plate into the studs and up through one plank of the sill into the other end of the studs, the lower plank of the sill may be spiked to the upper plank of the sill. (See Fig. 1.) Make the other side frame in the same way, then raise them up and fasten the bottoms together with the two end joists and brace with slant braces in such a position that the side frames are just at right angles to the joists. The tops may then be fastened together by spiking the end plates on top of the side plates (See B, Fig. 1), but first marking on it the places where the end studs are to be spiked

under side as you go, to cover any knot holes; also nail small pieces of board on the two sides of the studs (three sides in the end studs) even with the top edge of the joist for the double purpose of supporting the floor and preventing wheat from sifting through the cracks, if you do not make a perfect fit of the flooring round the studs.

To move these granaries make two skids from timber 4x6 inches, 14 feet long with a block spiked on the back end. Round up the other end like a sleigh runner and bore a hole, into which a large clevis may be fastened. Pry up one end of granary at a time and put the skids in position underneath the granary. Hitch two horses to each clevis by a chain and by hav-



Frame of Granary.

two feet apart as before. These end studs are cut similar to the corner ones, except that they must be made two inches (or the thickness of the plank) longer than the corner ones, so as to reach the higher plate and fit on the inside of the end joist as before. The other joists may now be laid across and spiked at each end to the side studs, also spiked to the sills.

The gables are formed by putting up a pair of rafters at each end and spiking to these, upright pieces of 2x4-inch scantling resting on the end plate and spiked to it. Two of these should

ing two careful drivers or by tying their heads together as a four-horse team for one driver the granary can be hauled where you wish. Pry up again and remove the skids. It is a good plan to have two planks fastened together just like the sills to lay under the middle of the joists as a support.

The best material for covering sides and floor is six-inch flooring, but many people use narrow shiplap. It is also economy to paint as soon as finished. The siding needs to be well nailed with three-inch wire nails.

## LOOK NOW TO DRY FARMING

Method of Cultivating Lands Hitherto Considered Arid.

"Dry farming, quickly defined, is the art of raising grain, fruit and vegetables on lands hitherto considered arid, and of no value except for sheep grazing," announces John F. Burns, secretary treasurer of the Dry Farming congress. "Not only the United States, but a large portion of the whole world is interested in dry farming, and at our convention at Cheyenne a few weeks ago, representatives from Canada, Mexico, Siberia, Australia and the Transvaal were interested participants. The growing population of the world demands that these hitherto neglected areas be made to produce and the area of arid lands devoted to farming will grow rapidly from year to year.

"In dry farming, a region in which less than eight inches of moisture falls is of little use, but where the rainfall or snowfall amounts to more than eight inches good crops of grain and fruit are being successfully grown at this time.

"For wheat, I would recommend plowing in the fall to a depth of at least 12 inches; then following up with the harrow in the same direction as the plow. In a few weeks another harrowing would be in order, and through the year I would harrow frequently, in order to have the soil retain all the moisture in the atmosphere that could be obtained. In the following fall I would plant red winter wheat, and when this was up a few inches I would run a harrow over it to tear out a certain proportion of the plants. Later on I would repeat the harrowing process. I have known 60 bushels of wheat to be raised in arid regions by such a process, which, of course, allows of only one crop every two years."

# FOR THE HOSTESS

Advice and Instructions on Matters of General Interest—Suggestions for Entertainments, Etc., by Madame Merri.

## Omens of the Wedding Day.

June—the month allotted to brides and roses—is probably the most popular season of the year, as it brings to many the fulfillment of heart's desires. It is said—by whom no one seems to know—that if the day chosen by a girl for her wedding proves to be rainy that her life will be filled with more sorrow than joy. Be that as it may, one of the very happiest of marriages was made on Friday, on the 13th day of the month and at the hour set for the ceremony there was a most terrific thunderstorm. In spite of the fact that for years Saturday was considered the most unlucky of wedding days, of late it has been chosen by brides of even international fame.

If the carriage containing a bride should meet a funeral procession the driver must be instructed to turn some other way. If he does not, fate decrees that the bride will soon die.

To avoid the possibility of any bad luck on her wedding day, the bride-elect should not offer to assist in washing or wiping the family dishes, for if by chance she should happen to break a bit of china it would be an exceedingly evil omen—the old record does not say what, but it would be prudent not to tempt fate.

Gray is the color a bride should choose for her going-away gown if she wishes to wear what for ages has been considered the proper thing to insure good luck. Perhaps that is the reason that there is always a steady demand for this color.

Some one gets hold of these old superstitions and customs, and the public thinks it is acquiring something new just because they are so old that every one has forgotten all about them.

When the cake known as the "groom's cake" is passed at a wedding supper the girl who gets the longest piece will be the first one to marry. Maidens who are anxious to leave the state of single blessedness should consult the head waiter and see that some bits of cake are cut longer than the others.

Fate was certainly kind when she decreed that for a bride to shed tears on her wedding was a good omen, for it would take a pretty stoical young woman to go through breaking homes without a few tears, no matter how alluring the prospect of the new life.

Snow falling on a wedding day augurs well for the happy couple, being a prophecy of great happiness.

For girls who have been asked to set the day it might be well to remember that June 3, 11, 19 and 21 are considered by the fates to be especially propitious on which to have the knot tied.

## June Birthday Party.

June, the time of roses and perfect days, is a favorite month for all sorts of delightful parties. It is the season for departures to shore and country, and many of the functions are in the nature of farewell parties.

A little girl whom the gods favored by ushering into this mortal sphere on a sunny June day always has her birthday celebrations on the lawn. Each year this affair, which was always a costume party or a character

party of some kind, was looked forward to not only by the participants in the pretty pageant, but by the grown-ups who were asked to view the scene from the broad piazzas.

The invitations, which were issued two weeks in advance, requested the guests to come costumed as the flower designated. These notes were written in gold ink on pale pink paper, tied to a pink rosebud; they were delivered from a rose-trimmed basket.

The girls came as roses in all varieties. Then there were lily of the valley, violet, tiger lily, daisy, pansy, black-eyed Susan, etc. The boys were sunflowers, bachelor's buttons, tulips, red carnation and chrysanthemums and nasturtiums. Jack-in-the-Pulpit and Johnny Jump-Up were also represented. Crepe tissue paper and cheap gauzes, tinsels and cambrics entered largely into the construction of the costumes worn.

Soap bubbles occupied the first part of the afternoon, the tennis court being the place selected for the contest. The girls blew the bubbles and the boys fanned them over the net; the opposite side tried to keep the bubbles from going over. The side getting ten bubbles over the first won a prize. Then things were reversed, and the boys blew and the girls fanned. Glycerin in the proportion of a table spoonful to a pint of water was used for blowing the bubbles and the pipes had a rim of soap around them inside the bowl which causes the fairy balls to grow to immense size; the glycerin gives lasting qualities unknown to plain water. There were prizes for this contest, consisting of flower-shaped candy boxes filled with candied violets and rose petals.

At five o'clock supper was served from a long table over which a canopy of paper roses had been made by putting up tall stakes at regular intervals from which these garlands were festooned; the roof was made by criss-crossing heavy wire and covering with vines. The roses were suspended by fine wire. The effect was excellent.

Making the roses had furnished the children of the house pleasant occupation for more than one rainy spring day; having helped in the preparations, they were most keenly interested in the success of the party.

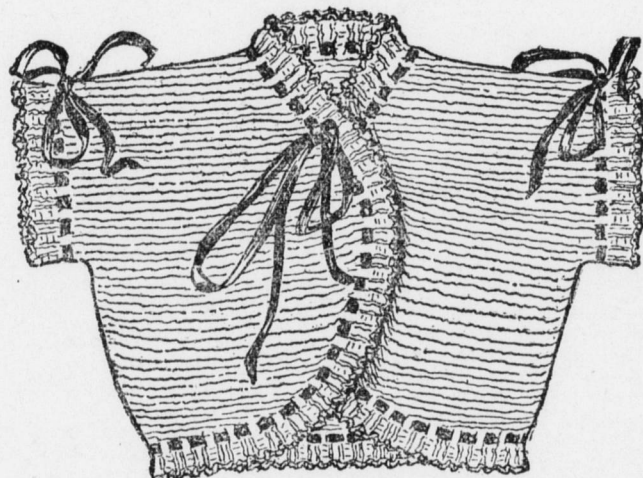
The refreshments consisted of minced chicken sandwiches, lemonade, sugar waters, strawberry ice cream and a huge birthday cake wreathed in pink roses. Pink rose holders held the candles and each child had a wee pink iced cake with a wee pink candle in front of his place to take home.

MADAME MERRI.

## A Color Study.

A young woman at the theater the other night had bright red hair—not the lovely auburn or famous Titian, but just plain red, and blue eyes, says the Boston Globe. She would have been hopelessly mediocre had she worn pink, or worse still, light blue. Attired as she was in a long sweeping gown of all black, with not a speck of color anywhere, she was transformed into a striking beauty. Extremely long black jet earrings lent a decorative touch, and brought out unexpected red-gold lights in her hair.

# Knitted Jacket



Here are directions for a jacket, 38-40 in bust. Cast on 54 stitches. Knit across plain.

First Row.—Knit two, seam or purl two for ten rows.

Eleventh Row.—Holes for ribben, slip one, over and narrow, over and narrow to end of row.

Twelfth Row.—Knit plain.

Thirteenth Row.—Knit four, widen the fifth by knitting front and back of stitch, widen in tenth stitch, 15th, 20th and so on to end of row. Knit plain for 42 ridges or 84 rows.

Shoulder.—Knit 22 stitches, bind off intervening stitches, knit 22 for other shoulder. Take the first 22 off onto a safety pin. Knit last 22 for six ridges or 12 times across. Then widen one stitch at the beginning of each row toward the neck until you have 42 stitches. Knit 15 ridges or 30 times across. Then narrow one stitch at the beginning of each row at the front until you have 28 left. Take these off on a safety pin. Knit other front and side to correspond.

Border.—Take the 28 stitches on needle, pick up one stitch on each ridge on front. Then take the other 28.

Knit plain—

Second Row.—Knit one, thread over and narrow to the end of needle.

Third Row.—Knit plain.

Fourth Row.—K 2, seam or purl two for eight rows. Knit loose and bind off loosely. Sew up under the arm. Crochet edge of silk tie in the silk, crochet three chain and one slip stitch in every stitch.

Second Row.—Chain four stitches, catch in top of chain. For 32 or 34 bust, use 44 stitches. Take 20 stitches off for shoulder. Knit four ridges or eight rows. For front widen until you have 38 stitches. Then knit five ridges, narrow one until 24 stitches. Follow directions for larger size.

## CRIPPLED WITH SCIATICA

Caused by Disordered Action of the Kidneys.

Samuel D. Ingraham, 2402 E. Main St., Lewiston, Idaho, says: "For two years I was crippled with sciatic rheumatism in my thighs and could not get about without crutches. The kidney secretions became irregular, painful, and showed a heavy sediment. Doctors were not helping me so I began taking Doan's Kidney Pills. I improved soon, and after a while was entirely free from my suffering. I am in the best of health now and am in debt to Doan's Kidney Pills for saving my life."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

## Household Hint.

"Do you know how to use a chafing dish?"  
"Yes," answered Mr. Sirius Barker. "I have some novel ideas on the subject."

"What are they?"  
"The best way I know of to use a chafing dish is to punch a hole in the bottom of it, paint it green and plant flowers in it."—Washington Star.

There is no need to suffer with soreness and stiffness of joints and muscles. A little Hamlin's Wizard Oil rubbed in will limber them up immediately.

When a man gets to itching for office he should be given a place on the ticket and then scratched.

# OPERATION HER ONLY CHANCE

Was Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Adrian, Ga.—"I suffered untold misery from a female weakness and disease, and I could not stand more than a minute at a time. My doctor said an operation was the only chance I had, and I dreaded it almost as much as death. One day I was reading how other women had been cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and decided to try it. Before I had taken one bottle I was better, and now I am completely cured."—LENA V. HENRY, Route No. 3, Adrian, Ga.

Why will women take chances with an operation or drag out a sickly, half-heated existence, missing three-fourths of the joy of living, when they can find health in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound?

For thirty years it has been the standard remedy for female ills, and has cured thousands of women who have been troubled with such ailments as displacements, inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, indigestion, and nervous prostration.

If you have the slightest doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you, write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., for advice. Your letter will be absolutely confidential, and the advice free.

It is better, and now I am completely cured."—LENA V. HENRY, Route No. 3, Adrian, Ga.

## SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

**CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.** They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

**CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.** Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature. *W. D. Wood* REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

320 Acres of Wheat Land IN WESTERN CANADA WILL MAKE YOU RICH

50 ACRES FARM IN WESTERN CANADA FREE. Fifty bushels per acre have been grown. General average greater than in any other part of the continent. Under new regulations it is possible to secure a homestead of 160 acres free, and additional 160 acres at \$3 per acre.

"The development of the country has made marvelous strides. It is a revelation, a record of conquest by settlement that is remarkable."—Extract from correspondence of a National Editor, who visited Canada in August last.

The grain crop of 1908 will net many farmers \$20.00 to \$25.00 per acre. Grain-raising, mixed farming and dairying are the principal industries. Climate is excellent; social conditions the best; railway advantages unequalled; schools, churches and markets close at hand. Land may be purchased from railway and land companies.

For "Last Best West" pamphlets, maps and information as to how to secure lowest railway rates, apply to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or the authorized Canadian Government Agent.

H. M. WILLIAMS, Law Building, Toledo, Ohio