

TEST THAT NEVER FAILED

Mine Foreman Had Particular Reason for Patronizing Sawyer's Place on His "Vacation."

Among the old miners of Sisiky county a man can get worse whisky at Sawyer's bar than in any other place on earth. This is the belief of the gold-diggers of that section, and the faith is accepted as orthodox, says the San Francisco Call.

Regularly every Christmas Billy X, foreman of the Oro Fino mine, takes his layoff down at Sawyer's. Once the superintendent asked him why he always selected that place for his vacation.

"I want to have one yearly drunk," said Billy, "and I want to know just when I am drunk so that I may enjoy the sensation."

"Well, can't you enjoy the sensation in any other portion of the county or state or continent?" asked the superintendent.

"No. When I'm drinking Sawyer's whisky and it begins to taste good, then I know I'm drunk."

CARE FOR CHILDREN'S

Hair and Skin With Cuticura. Nothing Easier. Trial Free.

The Soap to cleanse and purify the skin and scalp, the Ointment to soothe and heal rashes, itchings, redness, roughness, dandruff, etc. Nothing better than these fragrant super-creamy emollients for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp and hair.

Sample each free by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. XY, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

Life in London.

On the day after the visit of the German Zeppelins there occurred in Southwark—a wireless message from Berlin asserts—the following conversation:

"Betsy," whispered Mr. James, leading his wife into the darkest corner of the cellar, "here is a wallet. You will find in it all our valuable papers, the stocks and bonds, my will, my insurance policies, and the lock of baby's hair cut off on his first birthday. Good-by; Betsy. If I fail to return, bring up our children to be good English men and women."

"Oh, James, dear, you are not going on a dangerous journey, are you?"

"Yes, dearest. I must go up to the first floor."—New York Evening Post.

Insulted the Mayor.

A company had opened a new swimming bath in the place, and as a compliment sent a free ticket to the mayor.

That worthy man was very pleased. But he began to wonder when another ticket arrived.

Sitting down, he wrote to the bath proprietors as follows:

"Gentlemen: Your first ticket I received as a compliment. Your second strikes me as being rather suggestive. If you send me a third I will take it as a personal insult."

And So It Is.

"What do you consider the greatest human paradox?"

"A secret session of a woman's club."

A great many men with the ability to gather it in are hopelessly inadequate when it comes to turning it loose.

And So It Is.

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"A secret session of a woman's club."

About the only good thing some men have is a reputation for being bad.

Ohio boasts of a hustling widow who has brought up seventeen children and three husbands.

BUILT A MONUMENT

The Best Sort in the World.

"A monument built by and from Postum," is the way an Illinois man describes himself. He says:

"For years I was a coffee drinker until at last I became a terrible sufferer from dyspepsia, constipation, headaches and indigestion."

"The different kinds of medicine I tried did not cure me, and finally some one told me to leave off coffee and take up Postum. I was fortunate in having the Postum made strictly according to directions on the pkg., so that from the start I liked it."

"Gradually my condition changed. The old troubles disappeared and I began to feel well again. My appetite became good and I could digest food. Now I am restored to strength and health, can sleep sound all night and awake with a fresh and rested body."

"I am really a monument built by Postum, for I was a physical wreck, distressed in body and mind, and am now a strong, healthy man. I know exactly what made the change; it was leaving off coffee and using Postum."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkg.

Postum comes in two forms:

Postum Cereal—the original form—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—a soluble powder—dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water, and with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

Both kinds are equally delicious and cost about the same per cup.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.

CONTROL HOG CHOLERA

Some Facts Given in Waging War on the Dread Disease.

It Must Be Remembered That Serum Is Preventive, Not a Cure—Two Different Methods of Applying Are Described.

(By DR. K. W. STONDER, Iowa State College.)

Hog cholera serum is the only thing known which will prevent or control hog cholera.

Hog cholera serum is nothing more or less than the blood of hogs which have been immunized against hog cholera.

There are two methods of applying the serum, the single treatment and the serum-simultaneous. The first consists merely of injecting a quantity of



Disinfecting Site of Injection.

serum proportionate to the weight of the hog. This gives an immunity lasting from three to six weeks. This method never hurts any hog, even if given in heavy overdoses.

The serum-simultaneous is the same as the single treatment with the addition of a small quantity of virus or blood containing the germs capable of producing cholera. This gives the hog immunity for life, except pigs vaccinated before eight weeks old.

Some losses have been reported from the serum-simultaneous treatment. They are the faults of methods or materials rather than the treatment. Poor serum of low potency and untested is the chief factor in

the failure of this treatment. Too low doses, or improper application of the serum are all causes of failure.

Records kept on 20,000 hogs show a loss of less than two per cent when treated by the simultaneous method. All were made immune, some for three years.

Here are the facts in waging war on hog cholera by the simultaneous treatment:

Hogs can be made immune. If healthy when treated, and if reliable, tested serum is employed together with good virus, there is no doubt that the serum simultaneous treatment is a success.

Hog cholera serum in any process will give good results on healthy hogs, and better than nothing on sick ones. It must be remembered that hog cholera serum is a preventive, not a cure.

When serum is to be used, first get all the pigs together in a pen so they may be caught easily. Too much exercise before injection is not good for the animal.

Injection may be on inner side of a rear leg or in armpit; either spot must be cleaned carefully, using first warm water and soap and following with alcohol or a three to five per cent solution of carbolic acid.

All vessels and instruments must be sterilized before use and the operator's hands should be cleaned, disinfected and kept so.

STANCHIONS FOR THE CALVES

Youngster Will Not Worry About Neighbor Getting Part of His Mess and Will Drink Slowly.

Harmful results are frequently brought on in young calves by their drinking milk too rapidly and too much at a time.

Feeding small quantities and often, which is the natural plan, is the way to avoid trouble from this source.

Where several calves run together stanchions for feeding may contribute to less rapid drinking, for with stanchions the calf is not worrying about one of its neighbors getting part of his mess and is thus encouraged to drink more slowly.

Distemper in Horses.

Strangles, or as it is commonly known, distemper, is a contagious and infectious disease seen most frequently in young animals. One attack generally produces an immunity which lasts for life, therefore is seldom seen in older animals.

TO KILL OFF GRASSHOPPERS

Burning Over Grass Lands Is Sometimes Practical—Poison Bran Mash Is Also Effective.

(By A. L. LOVETT, Oregon Experiment Station.)

Grasshoppers feed normally on the native grasses. Where forage crops are planted, the hoppers readily adapt themselves to the new food. If an abundance of young hoppers is observed in the spring, the fields and grasslands where they occur should be dragged with a hopper-dozer. This hopper-dozer is a long, shallow galvanized or wooden trough, which is filled with crude oil and along the back side is fitted a back stop about three feet high. When it is dragged through the field, the hoppers attempt to jump over it. They strike against the back stop and fall into the crude oil.

Burning over the grass lands before the hoppers get their wings is sometimes practical.

The poison bran mash is an effective poison for grasshoppers, and has been used successfully for their control in a great number of cases. Be sure to add the salt, since grasshoppers appear especially fond of this material. Broadcast the mash over an infected field or sow in drill rows at right angles to their course of travel, as they enter the field. The poison bran is prepared as follows:

Coarse Bran.....16 pounds
Paris Green.....1/2 pound
Salt.....2 ounces
Cheap Sirup.....1 quart
Warm water to make a coarse, crumbly mash.

Do not get the mash sloppy. It should fall apart readily in the hand after pressing together. If lead arsenate is used instead of paris green, increase the amount one-half. The quantity given is sufficient to broadcast over one acre, or scattered in drill rows, will extend over a greater area.

WEED SEEDS ARE EXPENSIVE

Many a Farmer Pays Dearly for Privilege of Planting Something He Would Be Better Rid Of.

(By E. B. NUCKOLS, Colorado Experiment Station.)

Many farmers are paying as much as a dollar per pound for the opportunity to plant, on the farm, several pounds of weed seed each year. Others do not pay as much for the opportunity to sow the seed but the cost of eradicating these weeds costs them many hours of labor and no small amount of money. The manner in which they avail themselves of the opportunity varies, but to give a specific and true example—an actual occurrence.

Two samples of alfalfa seed are offered for sale, one for \$20 per hundred and the other for \$16 per hundred. Sample No. 1 tests as follows:

Weed seeds, none.
Chaff and dirt, none.
Germination, 94 per cent perfect.
Sample No. 2 tests:

Weed seed, seven per cent, much of which is sweet clover which is not very noticeable to the average farmer.
Chaff and dirt, two per cent.
Germination, 80 per cent perfect.

If you buy 100 pounds of No. 1 you get 94 pounds of seed that will grow at a cost of \$20, or a cost of \$21.28 for 100 pounds of perfect seed.

For No. 2 you pay \$16 for 71 pounds of perfect seed, or \$22.54 for 100 pounds of perfect seed.

In the above case you pay \$1.26 for the privilege of planting seven pounds of weed seed on your farm. Even greater variations than the above can be given. Every man should know how good the seed is that he is planting.

MOVABLE FENCE FOR SHEEP

Temporary Arrangement Made of Boards Solidly Nailed Together, Will Keep Animals In.

A movable fence for soiling sheep is made in panels as seen in the illustration. The panels are ten feet long.

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 29@29 1/2; creamery, choice, 27@28; creamery, good, 25@26; creamery, prints, 23@31; creamery, blocks, 28@30; ladies, 21@22; Maryland and Pennsylvania, rolls, 19@20; Ohio, rolls, 19; West Virginia, rolls, 19.

Eggs—Maryland, Pennsylvania and nearby firsts, 18 1/2; Western firsts, 18 1/2; West Virginia, firsts, 18 1/2; Southern firsts, 17 1/2. Recrated and rehandled eggs, 1 1/2@1 1/2 higher.

Lye Poultry—Chickens—Old hens, 4 lbs and over, 14 1/2@15; old hens, small to medium, 14@14 1/2; old roosters, 9@10; spring, 1 1/2@2 lbs, 23@24; do, under 1 1/2 lbs as to size, 20@22. Ducks—Muscovy, 3 lbs and over, 11c; Pekings, 3 lbs and over, 12c; puddle, 3 lbs and over, 11; smaller, 10; young, 3 lbs and over, 17@18. Pigeons—Young, per pair, 15@20c; old, do, 15@20.

BUYING NEW COWS FOR DAIRY

Animals Who Have Lost Capacity for Handling Home-Grown Roughage Should Be Avoided.

In buying new cows for the dairy one should buy from farmers who practice rational methods of feeding, preferably from those who do not feed too much grain and rich concentrates.

Many cows have been fed so much grain that they have lost their capacity for handling home-grown roughage.

Such cows are no longer profitable dairy producers and should be avoided when buying new cows for the dairy.

CHICAGO.—Hogs—Bulk, \$7.15@7.50; light, \$7.35@7.75; mixed, \$7.00@7.65; heavy, \$6.85@7.50; rough, \$6.85@6.95; pigs, \$3.50@7.60.

Sheep—Sheep, \$5.65@7.00; lambs, \$7.00@9.85.

ST. LOUIS.—Hogs—Pigs and lights, \$6.50@7.85; mixed and butchers, \$7.65@7.85; good heavy, \$7.60@7.70.

Cattle—Native beef steers, \$7.50@10.00; yearlings, steers and heifers, \$8.00@9.40; cows, \$6.00@7.60; stockers and feeders, \$6.00@8.25; Texas steers, \$5.25@8.85; cows and heifers, \$4.00@6.50; native calves, \$6.00@10.00.

Sheep—Clipped native muttons, \$5@5.25; clipped lambs, \$7.50@8.50; clipped spring lambs, \$7.50@9.75.

THE MARKETS

NEW YORK.—Wheat—Spot, strong; No. 2 red, \$1.35 1/2, and No. 2 hard, \$1.44 1/2 c i f New York export billed; No. 1 Northern Duluth, \$1.43, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, \$1.36 1/2 c i f Buffalo.

Corn—Spot strong; No. 2 yellow, 88 1/2c prompt shipment.

Oats—Spot strong; standard, 59 1/2c; No. 3 white, 59c; fancy clipped white, 60c.

Butter—Creamery, extras (93 score), 27 1/2@28c; creamery (higher scoring), 28 1/2@29c; firsts, 26@27 1/2c; seconds, 24@25 1/2c.

Eggs—Fresh gathered, extras, 22@23c; extra firsts, 20@21c; firsts, 18 1/2@19 1/2c; seconds, 16 1/2@18c; nearby henney, white, fine to fancy, 26@27c; nearby henney browns, 23@25c.

Cheese—State, whole milk, fresh, flats and twins, colored, specials, 15 1/2@15 1/4c; do, white, 15c; do, colored average fancy, 15@15 1/4c; do, white, 15c.

Live Poultry—Western chickens, broilers, 22c; fowls, 15 1/2c; turkeys, 11@12c. Dressed dull; Western frozen roasting chickens, 18@22c; fresh fowls, ice, 13 1/2@16 1/2c; fresh turkeys, ice, 15@16c.

PHILADELPHIA.—Wheat—Car lots, in export elevator, No. 2 red, new July, \$1.06@1.08; No. 2 red Western, new July, \$1.09@1.11; No. 1 Northern Duluth, \$1.47@1.50.

Corn—Car lots, for local trade, as to location, No. 2 yellow, 84 1/2@85 1/2c; steamer yellow, 83 1/2@84 1/2c; No. 3 yellow, 81 1/2@82 1/2c.

Oats—No. 2 white, 58@58 1/2c; standard white, 57@57 1/2c; No. 3 white, 56@56 1/2c.

Butter—Western fresh, solid-packed, creamery, fancy, special, 30 1/2c; extra, 28 1/2c; extra firsts, 27 1/2@28c; firsts, 27c; seconds, 25@26c; ladies, 21@22c; nearby firsts, fancy, 32c; average extra, 29@31c; fair to good, 26@27; jobbing sales of fancy prints, 36@39c.

Eggs—Nearby extra, 24c per dozen; nearby firsts, \$5.85 per standard case; nearby, current receipts, \$5.55 per case; Western, extra firsts, \$6.00 per case; do, do, firsts, \$5.55 per case; fancy selected, candled and fresh eggs, jobbing at 25@27c per dozen.

Live Poultry—Fowls, 16@16 1/2c; roosters, 11@12c; broiling chickens, fancy, not leghorns, weighing 1 1/2@2 pounds apiece, 23@24c; do, do, smaller, 1 1/4@1 1/2 pounds apiece, 18@22c; do, do, leghorns, weighing 1 1/4@2 pounds, 19@20c; do, do, weighing 1@1 1/4 pounds apiece, 17@18c; ducks, Pekin, old, 14@15c; do, do, Indian Runners, old, 12@13c; do, do, young, according to size, 15@17c; large sizes, preferred, piceons, old, per pair, 21@23c; do, do, young, per pair, 20@21c.

Cheese—New York, full cream, fancy, new, 16@16 1/2c; fair to good, new, 15@15 1/2c; do, do, part skims, 9@13c.

BALTIMORE.—Wheat—No. 2 red spot, 108 1/2c; July, 106 1/2; August, 106 1/2c; No. 2 red Western, spot, 111 1/2 nominal; July and August, 109 nominal.

Corn—Spot and July, 83c.

Oats—Standard white, 55 1/2c; No. 3 white, 55c.

Rye—Quote bag lots of new rye, as to quality, 95c@1.03.

Hay—No. 1 timothy, \$22@22.50; No. 2 do, \$21@21.50; No. 3 do, \$19@20; light clover mixed, \$21@21.50; No. 1 do, \$21; No. 2 do, \$18@19.50; choice clover, nominal, \$20@20.50; No. 1 do, do, \$19.50@20; No. 2 do, do, \$16@18; No. 3 do, do, \$13@15.50.

Straw—No. 1 straight rye, \$11.50@12; No. 2 do, \$10.50@11; No. 1 tangled do, \$10; No. 2 do, \$9@9.50; No. 1 wheat, \$9@9.50; No. 2 do, \$7.50@8.50; No. 1 oat, \$10; No. 2 do, \$9@9.50.

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 29@29 1/2; creamery, choice, 27@28; creamery, good, 25@26; creamery, prints, 23@31; creamery, blocks, 28@30; ladies, 21@22; Maryland and Pennsylvania, rolls, 19@20; Ohio, rolls, 19; West Virginia, rolls, 19.

Eggs—Maryland, Pennsylvania and nearby firsts, 18 1/2; Western firsts, 18 1/2; West Virginia, firsts, 18 1/2; Southern firsts, 17 1/2. Recrated and rehandled eggs, 1 1/2@1 1/2 higher.

Lye Poultry—Chickens—Old hens, 4 lbs and over, 14 1/2@15; old hens, small to medium, 14@14 1/2; old roosters, 9@10; spring, 1 1/2@2 lbs, 23@24; do, under 1 1/2 lbs as to size, 20@22. Ducks—Muscovy, 3 lbs and over, 11c; Pekings, 3 lbs and over, 12c; puddle, 3 lbs and over, 11; smaller, 10; young, 3 lbs and over, 17@18. Pigeons—Young, per pair, 15@20c; old, do, 15@20.

Live Stock

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Sheep—Clipped native muttons, \$5@5.25; clipped lambs, \$7.50@8.50; clipped spring lambs, \$7.50@9.75.

WAS DOUBLING UP ON LIFE

Small Girl's Unfortunate Remembrance of Mother's Remark Caused Embarrassment.

Col. George Harvey said at a banquet in his honor in New York: "We editors like criticism, especially when it is of the very favorable kind that I've received this evening."

"But not all criticism is favorable, even for the most successful editors. A good many editors, in fact, often find themselves in the position of the rich old broker whose little grandniece said:

"Uncle, how long do people live?" "The natural span of man's life," the Uncle answered, "is, as the Good Book tells us, three score years and ten."

"Oh, then you'll live to be one hundred and forty, won't you, Uncle?"

"The old man looked around the room crowded with relatives and laughed heartily.

"Why, no," he said. "Why, no. How do you make that out?"

"Isn't it true, then," said the little girl—"isn't it true what mamma says about you living a double life?"—Washington Star.

Tough Luck.

"You remember that chap Jones who made a bet of ten thousand dollars that he would walk from San Francisco to New York without a cent in his pocket?"

"Yes. Did he win the bet?"

"Not quite. He got as far as Philadelphia, and there he was arrested as a vagrant and forced against his will to ride three blocks in a patrol wagon. That disqualified him."

A Greater Surprise.

"Where are you goin', ma?" asked the youngest of five children.

"I'm going to a surprise party, my dear," answered the mother.

"Are we all goin', too?"

"No, dear; you weren't invited. After a few moments' deep thought: "Say, ma, then don't you think they'd be lots more surprised if you did take us all?"

Time Required.

"How long does it take you to go fishing?"

"Well, if you consider the time I actually fish, it takes only a few hours. But if you count in the time I consume waiting for conditions to be just right and arranging for bait, it takes several weeks."

Raw Material.

"Did you hear about Scribber? The police caught him walking out of a hotel writing room with about ten dollars' worth of the hotel stationery under his coat."

"What did he have to say for himself?"

"Said he was gathering material for a novel."

Keeping Up Appearances.

"What's the use of buying a fly swatter?" growled Mr. Cobbles. "A folded newspaper does well enough."

"Do you think I'm going to swat flies with a folded newspaper when there are visitors here, Henry Cobbles?" asked Mrs. Cobbles. "I should say not!"

NEVER HAD A CHILL

"After Taking ELIXIR BARKER"
"My little daughter, 19 years old, suffered nearly a year with chills and fever, most of the time under the doctor's care. I was discouraged and a friend advised me to try ELIXIR BARKER. I gave it to her and she has never had a chill since. It completely cured her." Mrs. Cyrus Helms, 32 E. N. E. Washington, D. C. ELIXIR BARKER 50 cents. All druggists or by Parcel Post prepaid from Hockess & Co., Washington, D. C.