

### TRIALS of the NEEDLEMS

WANT TO GIVE THEM TO A BEGGAR? WHY DO YOU WANT TO MAKE A BEGGAR OF ME BY GIVING EVERYTHING AWAY?



WHY JOHN YOU KNOW YOU WILL NEVER WEAR THEM AGAIN? YOU NEED MUMFORD'S PILL AGAIN!



HERE'S A QUARTER! YOU SAID YOU WOULD TAKE ME TO THE CITY LAST NIGHT!

HERE'S A QUARTER! YOU SAID YOU WOULD TAKE ME TO THE CITY LAST NIGHT!

RESOLVED THAT CLARITY GENERALLY BEGINS WHEN THE LIVE IN AND BOWELS ARE RIGHT! MUMFORD'S PILL-PILL PILLS KEEP THEM IN GOOD CONDITION TO PILE IN A BOX FOR

Mumford's Paw Paw Pills coax the liver into activity by gentle methods. They do not scour, gripe or weaken. They are a tonic to the stomach, liver and nerves; invigorate instead of weaken. They enrich the blood and enable the stomach to get all the nourishment from food that is put into it. These pills contain no opium; they are soothing, healing and stimulating. For sale by all druggists in the U. S. and Canada. If you need medical advice, write Mumford's Doctor. They will advise to the best of their ability absolutely free of charge. MUMFORD'S, 324 and Jefferson Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

### Wheat Production.

For the years 1898 to 1907 Great Britain has produced 32.6 bushels of wheat an acre, as against 13.9 in this country and 9.3 in Russia, which makes the poorest showing of the large wheat-growing countries.

### Piles Cured in 6 to 14 Days.

Pazo Ointment is guaranteed to cure any case of itching, blind, bleeding or protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded, 50c

### Sausage and Chicken.

Sausage is served as an adjunct to roast chicken on the London & Great Western dining cars. It rather resembles a frankfurter in flavor and texture. The dining car service is diligent and well-meaning, and the food is simple and plain. The car itself has about the same aspect of luxury as an American freight car-boose.

Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

### English Common Law.

The common law of England is an ancient collection of unwritten maxims and customs of British, Saxon and Danish origin, which, by long use and approval, have become fundamental in English jurisprudence. Many of the principles of the English common law hold in this country, and throughout the English-speaking world as well.

### Free to Our Readers.

Write Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago, for 48-page illustrated Eye Book Free. Write all about your Eye Trouble and they will advise as to the Proper Application of the Murine Eye Remedies in Your Special Case. Your Druggist will tell you that Murine Relieves Sore Eyes, Strengthens Weak Eyes, Does Not Burn, Soothes Eye Pain, and sells for 50c. Try It in Your Eyes and in Baby's Eyes, for Scaly Eyelids and Granulation.

### Water of Life.

One of the most popular spots in Central park is Dr. Tanner's well, near the W. 81st street entrance. A few years ago the newspapers were full of the exploits of Dr. Tanner, who said he could do without food for 40 days. While he took no nourishment for that length of time, it was said that he allowed himself all the water he wanted and that he got it each day from the spring that comes out of a rock near 81st-street and 8th Avenue. The park authorities afterward scooped out a basin to collect the water and provided cups. Lots of persons who remember Dr. Tanner ascribe wonderful properties to this water, and they go there every morning to drink.—New York Sun.

### One Regular Fixture.

Testimony in a Brooklyn divorce suit brought out the story of a midnight beefsteak dinner followed by a dance till dawn, the night's "lark" continuing with an automobile breakfast party in the park. To such lengths is the search for new sensations to whet jaded appetites carried. But the more the amusements are diversified the more the divorce suit at the end remains the same—regular fixture.—New York World.

### WELL-KIDNEYS KEEP THE BODY WELL.

When the kidneys do their duty the blood is filtered clear of uric acid and other waste. Weak kidneys do not filter off all the bad matter. This is the cause of rheumatic pains, backache and urinary disorders. Doan's Kidney Pills cure weak kidneys.

Henry J. Brown, 53 Columbus St., Charleston, S. C., says: "For two years I suffered with my kidneys, and rheumatic pains drove me nearly frantic. My limbs swelled double their size. Nothing helped me until I began using Doan's Kidney Pills, and by that time I had nearly given up hope. They brought me quick relief, however, and a final cure."

Remember the name—Doan's. Sold by all dealers. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. 50 cents a box.



### Deception in Draft Horses.

Draft horses are getting so high in price that lots of the big three-year-olds are finding their way to the cities as four-year-olds, after having a few of their colt teeth knocked out. I know one instance where a horse two years and six months old is on a city dray. He is a big fellow, it is true, but not old enough to stand the service.—Epitomist.

### Mutton Breeds Pay.

Farmers who keep mutton breeds of sheep do not complain that sheep do not pay. It is the farmer who makes a specialty of wool, and who sends to market sheep no larger than lambs, who does not find profit in lambs. Young lambs alone give good profits, and often bring more in the market than matured sheep and its wool, but such lambs are of the quick-maturing and excellent mutton breeds.—Epitomist.

### Intensive Live Stock Farming.

Writing of his observations of Japan farming, Professor King, of Wisconsin, says: "According to official statistics published in 1908, Japan has in its main islands, exclusive of Formosa and Karafuto, a population of 48,542,736, and the area of its cultivated fields is 21,321 square miles. This is 2277 people to the square mile, and besides these there are also maintained 2,600,000 cattle and horses, nearly all of which are laboring animals, giving a population of 142 people and seven horses and cattle to each forty acres of cultivated field, a condition sufficiently different from our most fully occupied forty-acre farm to make the business men among us stop and do some thinking. The old farmer who permitted me to hold his plow told my interpreter that there were twelve in his family, and that he owned and was cultivating fifteen acres of land, which is two and one-half acres, and that besides his team—a cow and a small donkey—he usually fed two pigs. This is at the rate of 192 people, sixteen cows, sixteen donkeys and thirty-two pigs on a forty-acre farm, and a population density of 3072 people, 250 cows, 256 donkeys, 512 swine per square mile."

### Number of Cows For a Silo.

A question that is quite commonly asked is: "Would it pay to build a silo for eight or ten cows?" One man writes that he has only twenty-three acres of land and is thinking of putting up a silo for five cows. Another that he has forty acres of land, and that he must do very good farming to grow the necessary feed thereon for ten cows, besides the feed that must be grown for the span of horses which he keeps to do the work.

Ten cows is a rather small number to go to the expense of putting up a silo—five is even worse. It would perhaps be advisable only where the cows are extra good and very high prices are received for the product, unless the principal coarse feed is corn fodder. Then one would find it profitable to put up a silo for this number. However, on this same amount of land it would be possible to keep many more cows with the use of the silo. Ten acres of good corn fodder will furnish fifteen cows the principal part of their roughage for six months, or during the heavy feeding season, and there would be enough left over to give them all the silage they would need during the balance of the year, which would make it possible to keep them on a very small pasture. If ten cows are carried on a forty-acre farm without a silo it is safe to presume that fifteen can easily be carried on the same amount of land by its use.—Practical Farmer.

### Floors of Poultry Houses.

The floor of a poultry house is a subject that is very interesting to all poultry raisers and is also one that is attracting more attention now than formerly, says American Poultry Advocate.

Your variety of floor depends wholly upon the location of your building. U. R. Fishel says: "Every house on 'Fishelton' is provided with pine flooring. Cement floors are a failure, while earth floors are a nuisance. Nothing can equal the pine floor covered with straw for the birds to work in." Mr. Fishel's idea of poultry house floors is based entirely on the conditions surrounding his houses. He must have some other floor than an earth one, as his location is a very damp one.

E. B. Thompson, of Amenia, N. Y., uses nothing but earth floors, as he is on an upland where board or cement floors are unnecessary. So, therefore, one man says to use cement floors, another says to use boards as cement is too cold, while still another says that neither boards nor cement are of any use, but to use nothing but earth for floors.

Personally, I have used all three and find that a cement floor, covered over with six or seven inches of fine loam, is an ideal floor. The rats bored through the wooden floor, the water settled in miniature lakes on

the earth floor, but a cement floor is a barrier to rats, and while it will collect moisture, yet the earth and litter offset all of its faults.

Improper floors are the causes of many diseases with fowls. In your brooder house, if it has a cement floor, be sure and have it covered with sand and chaff, as the hard cement is very injurious to the small chicks' bills. A clear cement or wooden floor is a nuisance, and, of course, all practical poultrymen keep their floors covered with chaff from six to ten inches deep.

The subject of proper floors is one demanding considerable attention, if one wants his fowls to do well. So, therefore, a large amount of practical common sense is what is needed and if your first floor isn't, in your mind, the proper one, change and soon you will find what is best in your locality.

### How to Manage the Horse.

I see by the different methods that people use in familiarizing their horses with interurban cars, automobiles and other road "boogers," that many of them very much underestimate the intelligence of the horse. I saw a man about seventy years old drive his horse up to a telephone pole and jump out and get a hitch rein and tie his horse as quick as if he intended to head off a jack rabbit. I wondered what he was going to do so suddenly. Just then a car came by, the horse scared at it a little. He unhitched it and went on. That was a new way to me, but it was better than getting on the side away from the car and trying to hold him by the rein between you and the car.

I saw a young man and his girl driving a nice rig along by the track, and as they met the car the horse shied and nearly threw the buggy over and the young man drew the whip and gave him a cut or two with it, before the horse knew whether it was the car hit him or the boy. Then I thought the next one we meets the horse ought to throw him out. I was standing on the road talking to a man nearly eighty years old. He was in a two-horse wagon with his team. He looked up and saw a car coming and said to me: "Stand between my team and the car. You needn't take hold of them, but just stand between them and the car." I did so, and they scarcely noticed the car. He had no doubt noticed that horses were not nearly so afraid of things that you yourself didn't seem to be afraid of. Horses seem often to scare and be afraid of things to scare their drivers. By all means never scare your horse by scaring at your horse. If you have confidence in your horse and can make him see you are not afraid of the thing he is scaring at, few of them will scare. A horse is a good "bluffer." He will often scare at things he is not afraid of. They can tell by the tone of your voice whether you are scared or not, and if you humor their whims they will never learn. Teach them to not be afraid by not hurting them when they are, but by showing them there is no danger.—John G. Holt, in the Indiana Farmer.

### Farm Notes.

Wheat is a fine morning food. Warm it in cold weather.

Boil some of the small potatoes, mash them and feed them to the hens. They make eggs fast.

Eggs of uniform size will sell more readily than those that include both large and small ones.

Never feed moldy food of any kind to a hen. That's the way a good deal of sickness comes to the poultry yard.

When you are laying in your grain for winter feed, don't forget to put in a nice lot of oats. You cannot find any better feed, no matter where you go.

Hens are like folks, about all wanting the highest places. They will quarrel over them sure; but put them all on a level and you will fix them all right.

It is all right to fight rats and all the rest of the enemies that come to the lover of poultry, but don't forget that the greatest enemy of all, and the one that is the hardest to lick out is neglect and carelessness. We are apt to fight that last of all, when the truth is we ought to begin there first.—From "Points for the Poultry Lover," in the Farm and Fireside.

### English "Boots" For America.

The export of boots from Leicester to the United States is the subject of a report by the American consul at Nottingham, who describes the departure as "a novelty in the export trade of that district."

The last shipment comprised over 1000 pairs, valued at about \$500. The shipments are said to be the result of the lowered duty in the United States tariff law, and the consul quotes a statement that the new trade affords "gratifying proof that there are British manufacturers who can beat, in point of style and price, the best that comes to us from across the 'herring pond.'"—London Daily Mail.

### 1000 ROADWAYS

Hints on the Care of Earth Roads. The U. S. Office of Public Roads says:

"We may recognize the value of hard and durable roads in all parts of the country, but still the fact remains that for a long time to come the majority of the roads will be composed of earth. Furthermore, in about nine months out of the year the earth road, if properly cared for, is reasonably satisfactory.

"For many agricultural districts it is the only road at present available. Hence, these communities should set themselves seriously to work to learn the best methods of maintaining earth roads and of getting the maximum service for them.

"Prosperity comes to the country to a great extent through the prosperity of the farmers. This fact strongly suggests the importance of giving the earth roads every possible care and attention in its location, drainage, construction and maintenance.

"An earth road, composed of water-holding soil, should be exposed to the sun and air as freely as possible, as comparison between the shaded and sunny portions of such a road will easily indicate. This should be accomplished by clearing a sufficient amount of trees and undergrowth away from the road. It must be remembered, however, that sandy and gravelly roads require moisture, and in these cases some shade should be retained. Furthermore, trees are beneficial along river banks and on steep grades subject to washing.

"Drainage is one of the most important points to consider in connection with an earth road. The majority of earth roads in all mountainous and hilly districts have too much drainage. Occasionally a road will be found with five ditches, three in the middle, made by the horses' hoofs and by the wheels of the vehicles and two on the sides. All well-constructed earth roads are supposed to have no more than two ditches, one on each side of the traveled roadway.

"Keep the water out of the middle of the road by giving it a crown or elevation in the centre of 7 1/2 inches above the top of the inner slope of the ditch for a twenty-foot road, and where the hills are a little steep make the crown ten inches. With a crown of about one inch to the foot from the centre to the sides the ditches, which are often built across the road on steep grades to deflect the water, will not be needed.

"Instead of carrying water across the road in open ditches, tile or concrete drains should, if possible, be provided. They should have sufficient capacity and fall to carry the maximum amount of water that is expected to flow through them at any one time.

"The capacity is increased in proportion to the fall or grade; for instance, twelve-inch pipe laid on a one per cent. grade will carry 1800 gallons per minute, while the same pipe laid on a two per cent. grade will carry 2500 gallons per minute. Furthermore, a culvert laid flat will soon fill up, while one having a good incline will keep itself clear.

"In the maintenance of an earth road avoid the mistake of changing the natural order of things. Naturally if the soil is reversed in constructing a road, the result will be less satisfactory than if the soil be left at the top of the road, for soil makes a better surface to a road than clay.

"If the roadbed is largely clay to start with, it will be well to place sandy soil or clean sand on top. A covering of six to ten inches of sand upon clay that persists in breaking up into deep mudholes will usually be satisfactory, and if sand enough be added this clay will cease to make mud. If the roadbed is composed of said sand it can be improved by an application of clay.—Boston Post.

### Modern "Roman Road."

The nearest approach we have to the Roman road to-day is the best type of paving brick, laid on a concrete foundation with a two-inch sand cushion, and this type of road suits automobile traffic admirably, but is very hard on the feet of horses. As far as I have observed the concrete foundations, both for brick pavements and asphalt streets, rarely crack except from faulty foundations. The contraction cracks, therefore, I believe, are due to no fault in the cement, but to the great range of temperature to which the road surface is subjected, and the fact that it is generally laid during the warmest season of the year, when expansion is greatest. This view is further upheld when one considers that concrete floors and pavements laid on earth foundations inside of buildings rarely crack.—Logan Waller Page, Director of the U. S. Office of Public Roads.

### The Whole Cheese.

A Scotsman was hired by a Cheshire farmer. At breakfast one of the famous cheeses of the county was set before him. His master left the Scot at table, and later, when he appeared for work, said to him: "Sandy, you take a long time over breakfast."

"Troth, master," replied the Scot, "a cheese o' that size is nae so soon eaten as ye may think."—Tit-Bits.

# Have you Tried?

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound? We can furnish positive proof that it has made many remarkable cures after all other means had failed.

Women who are suffering with some form of female illness should consider this.

As such evidence read these two unsolicited testimonial letters. We guarantee they are genuine and honest statements of facts.

Cresson, Pa.—"Five years ago I had a bad fall, and hurt myself inwardly. I was under a doctor's care for nine weeks, and when I stopped I grew worse again. I sent for a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, took it as directed, and now I am a stout, hearty woman."—Mrs. Ella E. Alkey, Cresson, Pa.

Baird, Wash.—"A year ago I was sick with kidney and bladder troubles and female weakness. The doctors gave me up. All they could do was to just let me go as easily as possible. I was advised by friends to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Blood Purifier. I am completely cured of my ills, and I am nearly sixty years old."—Mrs. Sarah Leighton, Baird, Wash.

Evidence like the above is abundant showing that the derangements of the female organism which breed all kinds of miserable feelings and which ordinary practice does not cure, are the very disorders that give way to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Women who are afflicted with similar troubles, after reading two such letters as the above, should be encouraged to try this wonderfully helpful remedy.

For 30 years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been the standard remedy for female ills. No sick woman does justice to herself who will not try this famous medicine. Made exclusively from roots and herbs, and has thousands of cures to its credit.



Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health free of charge. Address Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass.

### Large Wooden Ship.

There has recently been launched at Bath, Maine, the largest wooden vessel ever built in the United States. The Wyoming, as she has been named, is a six-masted schooner of 3,730 gross tons, with a total length over all of 350 feet. Next to her in size among wooden vessels is the William L. Douglass, with a gross tonnage of 3,708.

### Only One "Bromo Quinine."

That is Lavative Bromo Quinine. Look for the signature of E. W. Grove. Used the World over to Cure a Cold in One Day, 25c

### The Modern Visiting Card.

While it would be difficult to say just when visiting cards were first used, we are quite certain of the fact that they are not of very ancient date. Apparently they were adopted in English society before they were generally used on the continent. It was probably about 1700 that they came into fashion in Great Britain, and it was as late as 1770 when they were introduced in Paris. It appears that the first visiting cards were regular playing cards, the backs of which were used for the address.—Chicago Examiner.

### Many Children Are Sickly.

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children, used by Mother Gray, a nurse in Children's Home, New York, cures Feverishness, Headache, Stomach Troubles, Teething Disorders and Destroy Worms. At All Druggists, 25c. Sample mailed free. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

### Poetic Interpretation.

When the staff poet of the Washington Star begins with "down in the earth, mid prehistoric gloom in caverns stranger, deeper than the tomb," he must be describing the cave of the senate finance committee, where one-half of a dinky little state with about 1,000 square miles of territory makes the laws for the United States and its island possessions.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

### Editorial Per Capita Competition.

There are now 110 students in the State School of Journalism. It is to be hoped that when these embryo editors graduate they stay in Missouri. Kansas already has an average of two one-half editors per capita, and it would be a fine thing for Missouri to give them some competition.—Kansas City Star.

### Bogus Nickels Utilized.

So many counterfeit nickels are dropped in the fareboxes of a New York street railway company that the lead realized when they are melted down makes an appreciable item in the revenue of the road.

### Itch cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. Never fails. At druggists.

French lights are the best along the shores, say the navigators. They are posted low, close to the water line, and so do not mislead like the Italian pharos perched high above the sea. They have the best lenses, and are always visible.

### Dr. Pierce's Pellets, small, sugar coated, easy to take as candy, regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Do not gripe.

What Morgan's Habits Are. Pierpont Morgan rises usually at 8 o'clock, reaches the bank at 11, and drives away at 4:30. The door of his private office is always open, and from the public room of the bank every movement of the famous financier can be observed through the plate-glass windows. Hence it has been noted that he talks with his partner and secretary in short, sharp sentences—quite in the traditional style of the stage financier—while, further, it has been observed that most of the time he seems to be only "looming about." And now he controls \$12,500,000,000.

### Big Agricultural Department.

In half a century the United States department of agriculture has grown from a mere beginning to an institution with over 11,000 employees. Congress supplies it with an annual income for its expenditure in the neighborhood of \$15,000,000, while half as much more is spent by the states in their agricultural experiments, colleges and experiment stations. Of its employees, nearly 3,000 are scientists, hundreds are administrative officers and thousands are clerks and helpers. There are a dozen bureaus, ranging in expenditures from \$50,000 to \$4,000,000.—Kansas City Star.

Mr. Justice Darling, referring to illnesses contracted by kissing microbeneden Bibles, remarked: "It is my opinion that a large number of people who commit perjury are punished in no other way."

## Afraid of Ghosts

Many people are afraid of ghosts. Few people are afraid of germs. Yet the ghost is a fancy and the germ is a fact. If the germ could be magnified to a size equal to its terrors it would appear more terrible than any fire-breathing dragon. Germs can't be avoided. They are in the air we breathe, the water we drink.

The germ can only prosper when the condition of the system gives it free scope to establish itself and develop. When there is a deficiency of vital force, languor, restlessness, a sallow cheek, a hollow eye, when the appetite is poor and the sleep is broken, it is time to guard against the germ. You can fortify the body against all germs by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It increases the vital power, cleanses the system of clogging impurities, enriches the blood, puts the stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition in working condition, so that the germ finds no weak or tainted spot in which to breed.

"Golden Medical Discovery" contains no alcohol, whisky or habit-forming drugs. All its ingredients are printed on its outside wrapper. It is not a secret nostrum but a medicine of known composition and with a record of 40 years of cures. Accept no substitute—there is nothing "just as good." Ask your neighbors.

