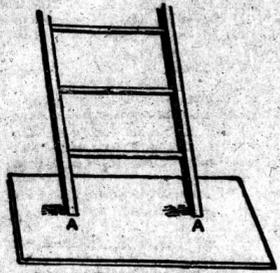


ROAD AND FARM IMPROVEMENT

LADDER THAT WON'T SLIP

When it is desired to use a ladder where there is any possibility of its slipping, as, for instance, upon a smooth barn floor, it should be so constructed that it will hold, says a writer in the American Agriculturist. A pair of sharp spikes properly driven into the lower end will prevent its slipping, and if, perhaps, the simplest method, but often this is not desirable, as such a ladder will injure a floor. A ladder which is free from this objection is shown in the illustration.



and may be made by fastening a piece of board to the bottom. The board should be about three feet long and eight inches wide, and should be unplaned on the lower side. An old, weather-beaten hemlock board makes the best footing. It should be fastened at an angle so as to lie flat upon the floor. It may be nailed firmly in place, but generally it is better to fasten it with a pair of strong strap hinges. It will not slip upon the smoothest and hardest barn floor.

GOOD ROADS

Progress Which the Movement is Making Throughout the Country.

Throughout the country, especially in rural districts, the demand for information as to the best methods of road construction is steadily growing, where people are willing to expend money on mending their highways. Owing to inexperience and lack of organization, money is frequently wasted. In some counties well able to support a system of good roads, little work is done owing to lack of knowledge. It is in just such cases that the work of the office of public roads is proving of signal value. The department does not undertake the construction of roads, which can be and should be the work of counties within the states, but the educational value of employing experts in the construction of sections of improved roads in different parts of the country has been fully demonstrated, says the Journal of Agriculture. Expert advice on road construction has been given and experimental field work carried on, and, wherever possible, object-lesson roads are being constructed for the purpose of illustrating the best methods of road building. The local authorities furnish material, common labor, teams and fuel, the office of public roads supplying supervising engineers and, in some cases, part or all of the machinery. During the past year 17 roads were built in 11 states, representing a wide diversity in character of construction and kinds of material used. Much has been done by the office in developing the use of sand clay and burnt clay for roads in areas of the country where no stone is available. Methods of rendering roads dustless have been investigated. Tests were also made with Texas oil and its effect on earth and macadam roads. After more than seven months tarred roads were found in excellent condition.

Co-operation with the postoffice department has been begun, in order to facilitate rural delivery by improvement of country roads. The plan, approved by the secretary of agriculture and the postmaster general, provides that when a road upon which a rural route has been or is about to be established is reported by the carrier or inspector to be impassable or in bad repair, the office of public roads shall be at once advised of the fact through the postoffice, and an engineer inspector will be detailed to examine the road and give necessary advice to the local officials.

During the year 384 samples were received at the road laboratory for routine tests, of which number 273 were samples of rock intended for macadam road building. Studies of the decomposition of various kinds of rock under the action of water, undertaken to determine reasons for the quality of binding power in macadam-road materials, has brought to light some interesting facts.

FARM FACTS

It costs food to get an animal in good condition. Bedding makes the manure much more valuable and makes the horses look better. Every pound of feed above the actual maintenance is profit. Simple maintenance is nothing. Four or five years is generally the life of a blackcap patch, but they should be renewed when decided failure is apparent. Be sure that the halters put on the colts are strong and well fitted. If broken or rubbed off, it will not be forgotten, and the result will be a halter-breaking horse and a nuisance. Thin grape vines at any time before spring growth starts, but when there is no frost in the canes. If the old vine is weak and not in bearing condition and you have a vigorous new cane from the roots, cut away the old vine. If a plowing match with suitable prizes were arranged in your neighborhood, would it draw as large a crowd as a horse race? If not, why not? Such plowing is evidently more sensible than racing.—Rural New Yorker.

TO FARM SUCCESSFULLY.

Observation and Forethought Are Absolutely Necessary.

A man to be a successful farmer must be a close observer, must have a practical education and understand that to keep up the fertility of his soil he must study the nature of it and know what crops to plant on different fields. The farmer should first plan his work ahead. It is then necessary for him to personally oversee it. I know, writes a correspondent of Farmers' Review, from three to five years ahead what crop I am going to put in certain fields. I believe in alternating crops. For instance, I first put in corn, then some small grain, then clover, or pasture, and so on. I never awaken in the morning not knowing what I am going to do that day, weather permitting. I have my work planned days and sometimes weeks ahead.

When I am doing my spring plowing I invariably have a load of manure sent to the field with each team. Hence, as I say, we must feed the soil, else it won't feed us. On keeping up the fertility depends the success or failure of agriculture. The successful farmer must be a thinker. The time is past for haphazard farming. Some farmers laugh at science in farming, but how many thousands upon thousands of dollars are farmers throwing away after year, simply because they do not know whether they are or are not buying and feeding their soil with the properties it needs. My observation is that the average farmer plows too much and sells too much—simply sells his farm by piecemeals.

Some will say that they have not the land to rotate or keep stock. Better have one acre that will make 80 bushels of corn than four that make 20. Why? Because it can be done with one-quarter the work. It is also advisable to keep the better grade of stock rather than scrubs. Feed the largest portion of your grain and hay on your farm and return it in the way of manure to your land. Avoid throwing it out in the drip of the barn. Let it lie till plowing time. Cover one acre two years in succession and you will undoubtedly make more on that acre than you would on four without the manure.

Make it a point to attend every meeting of your Grange. Put in part of your time in cleaning up your fence rows and make it a point to have a nice, shady lawn, endeavoring to make your home the most attractive in your neighborhood. Your friends, your families and yourselves will then have solved the problem of how to keep the boys on the farm.

BUILDING SAND-CLAY ROADS.

Success That Has Been Attained by the Government in the South.

In sandy districts a serviceable highway is difficult to maintain. The expense of constructing macadam roads is such that but few localities at a distance from cities can afford them. The recent work of the department of agriculture in the south has demonstrated that the sand-clay road is no longer an experiment. The first step is to make a road bed as wide as desired and at least 20 inches above standing water in the ditches. It should be well graded and packed if possible.

Where the sand is almost pure the clay should be spread in an even layer over the surface four to six inches deep. The mixing is done by the traffic over the prepared road. In most cases, however, it will be necessary to mix the sides and the center of the road by plowing a few times and harrowing down. After the sand and clay have become thoroughly mixed on the surface it should be again smoothed and graded to the ditches. If road inclines to break in dry weather more clay should be added.

Roads through clay districts may be constructed in the same manner by the addition of sand, says Farm and Home. In this case, however, the sand must be added in a layer six to eight inches deep. The coarser the sand the better. In clay countries there is not much danger in getting too much sand upon the road. Provision must be made, however, for good drainage, or during very wet weather the entire road will sink away in the mire. Thorough mixing is also necessary or some parts of the road will break and others will become mud puddles. The sand-clay combination must be deep enough to extend below the frost line or freezing will make it a soft, slushy mud.

To keep the road in good condition it is only necessary to go over it and repair the weak places at occasional intervals, this operation not occupying much time or requiring very much labor.

HANDY SNOW GATE.

It Can Be Raised Up Above the Level of the Packed Snow.

Gates are "monstrous handy" on the farm, but they are troublesome in deep snow. The illustration shows an improvement worth adding to the gates you build this winter. The gate may be raised a foot or two and kept right there in use by inserting a pin in a hole until the snow melts, says Farm and Home. The main posts must be big and strong, and set so deep that the frost will not heave it or the gate pull it over. Instead of hanging the gate to this post hang it to a short post that can be raised up as shown. Gate making is profitable employment during stormy days.

The Best Dairy Bull. When a man gets a good dairy bull there are always lots of neighbors who say: "It's too much money." "There's no steak on his hind quarters." "He's too thin." There is just where they know nothing about dairy breeds. It is not "steak" that is wanted.

MANY SOURCES OF SALT.

That from Natural Springs is Generally Most Nearly Pure.

The purity of salt depends upon the source from which it is obtained and the sanitary conditions under which it is prepared for the market. The supply of common salt, the most indispensable of all the seasoning substances both as a relishing condiment and a well-nigh universal food preservative, is exhausted, yet even so there is salt and salt, says the Pictorial Review.

Formerly salt was obtained by evaporating ocean water, a process that left many impurities in the residuum, to say nothing of its exposure to all kinds of dirt in its shipment from seaports. The Turk's island or rock salt, which is still largely used in pork packing and in the manufacture of ice creams, comes to the United States in holds of vessels continually subjected to dirt and foul odors. Upon its arrival it is again handled, then packed in coarse burlap bags, permitting dust to sift into the salt. In this condition it reaches the consumer.

Latterly, however, the product of salt springs has largely taken the lead in this country not only for table salt but for meat packing. The annual production from this source in the United States reaches more than 40,000,000 bushels; the state of New York in the vicinity of Syracuse furnishing a large proportion of this important supply.

Safe, Sure and Speedy. No external remedy ever yet devised has so fully and unquestionably met these three prime conditions as successfully as Alcock's Plasters. They are safe because they contain no deleterious drugs and are manufactured upon scientific principles of medicine. They are sure because nothing goes into them except ingredients which are exactly adapted to the purposes for which a plaster is required. They are speedy in their action because their medicinal qualities go right to their work of relieving pain and restoring the natural and healthy performance of the functions of muscles, nerves and skin.

Alcock's Plasters are the original and genuine porous plasters and like most meritorious articles have been extensively imitated, therefore always make sure and get the genuine.

Comment That Stung.

The marquis of Lansdowne, leader of unionist peers in the British parliament, speaks rarely but always with effect. His reveals in grave sarcasm. On one occasion Lord Crewe, the liberal leader, made a speech on a subject which he desired to leave a matter for open voting among his followers. Lord Lansdowne congratulated his friend on his eloquent speech. "I have followed it," he said, "with earnest attention not only on account of the importance of the subject but also on account of the noble lord's judicial attitude. I admired his earnestness and eloquence, but what impressed me most was his impartiality." A pause. "Yes, until the last minute I did not know on which side of the fence his lordship was coming down."

Surely Had Helped.

While the child labor bill was under discussion in the senate Mr. Piles said he did not approve of some provisions in the measure, adding: "Under the bill as it now stands I would not be permitted to employ my own son in my law office if he were under 14 years of age." "Would you," Senator Beveridge interrupted quickly, "put a son under 14 years of age at work in your office if you desired to train him to be a lawyer?" "I went into my father's office," said Senator Piles with dignity, "at the age of 13." "Did it help?" queried the Indiana senator. "Yes. I am here." Then the sedate senator chuckled.

Most Youthful Professor.

The youngest professor in the eastern states is William T. Foster, professor of English at Bowdoin college. He supported himself from a very small child, educated himself and at the age of 17 had saved enough money to start to college, when he found that he could not enter because he had never studied Latin. He was told he must have two months of Latin and it was just two months till the time he had planned to enter Harvard. He was not dismayed. He sought assistance, devoted the two months to overcoming the obstacle—and in September successfully passed his examination and entered college.

NEVER TIRES

Of the Food That Restored Her to Health.

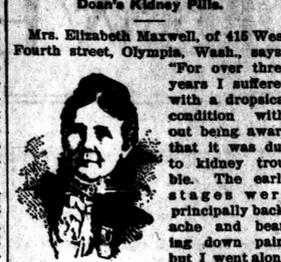
"My food was killing me and I didn't know the cause," writes a Colo. young lady. "For two years I was thin and sickly, suffering from indigestion and inflammatory rheumatism. I had tried different kinds of diet, plain living, and many of the remedies recommended, but got no better. Finally, about five weeks ago, mother suggested that I try Grape-Nuts, and I began at once, eating it with a little cream or milk. A change for the better began at once. To-day I am well and am gaining weight and strength all the time. I've gained 10 lbs. in the last five weeks and do not suffer any more from indigestion and the rheumatism is all gone. I know it is to Grape-Nuts alone that I owe my restored health. I still eat the food twice a day and never tire of it." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

The flavor of Grape-Nuts is peculiar to itself. It is neutral, not too sweet and has an agreeable, healthful quality that never grows tiresome. One of the sources of rheumatism is from overloading the system with acid material, the result of imperfect digestion and assimilation. As soon as improper food is abandoned and Grape-Nuts is taken regularly, digestion is made strong, the organs do their work of building up good red blood cells and of carrying away the excess of disease-making material from the system.

The result is a certain and steady return to normal health and mental activity. "There's a reason." Read the little book "The Road to Wellville" in pligs.

BLOATED WITH DROPSY.

The Heart Was Badly Affected When the Patient Began Using Doan's Kidney Pills.



Mrs. Elizabeth Maxwell, of 415 West Fourth street, Olympia, Wash., says: "For over three years I suffered with a dropsical condition without being aware that it was due to kidney trouble. The early stages were principally backache and bearing down pain, but I went along without worrying much until dropsy set in. My feet and ankles swelled up, my hands puffed and became so tense I could hardly close them. I had great difficulty in breathing, and my heart would flutter with the least exertion. I could not walk far without stopping again and again to rest. Since using four boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills the bloating has gone down and the feelings of distress have disappeared."

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

ANIMALS THAT SHED TEARS.

Travelers' Observations Have Proved That Weeping is Common.

Travelers through the Syrian desert have seen horses weep from thirst, a mule has been seen to cry from the pain of an injured foot and camels, it is said, shed tears in streams, says a writer in Harper's Weekly. A cow sold by its mistress who had tended young soko ape used to cry from vexation if Livingston didn't nurse it in his arms when it asked him to. Wounded apes have died crying, and apes have wept over their young slain by hunters. A chimpanzee trained to carry water jugs broke one and fell a-crying, which proved sorrow, though it wouldn't mend the jug. Rats, discovering their young drowned, have been moved to tears. A giraffe which a huntsman's rifle had injured began to cry when approached. Sea lions often weep over the loss of their young. Gordon Cummings observed tears trickling down the face of a dying elephant. And even an orang-outang when deprived of its mango was so vexed that it took to weeping. There is little doubt, therefore, that animals do cry from grief or weep from pain or annoyance.

ALMOST A SOLID SORE.

Skin Disease from Birth—Fortune Spent on Her Without Benefit—Cured Her with Cuticura.

"I have a cousin in Rockingham Co. who once had a skin disease from her birth until she was six years of age. Her father had spent a fortune on her to get her cured and none of the treatments did her any good. Old Dr. G— suggested that he try the Cuticura Remedies which he did. When he commenced to use it the child was almost a solid scab. He had used it about two months and the child was well. I was there when they commenced to use your Cuticura Remedies. I stayed that week and then returned home and stayed two weeks and then went back and stayed with them two weeks longer, and when I went home I could hardly believe she was the same child. Her skin was as soft as a baby's with out a scar on it. I have not seen her in seventeen years, but I have heard from her and the last time I heard from her she was well. Mrs. W. P. Ingle, Burlington, N. C., June 16, 1905."

Tallest American Soldier.

The distinction of being the tallest man in the United States army belongs to Ernest D. Peck, a first lieutenant in the engineer corps. He is six feet four and a half inches in height. Lieutenant Peck is a native of Wisconsin and was graduated from the Oshkosh high school. Lieutenant Peck is now on duty at Yellowstone Park, Wyoming, and has supervised the building of a military road known as Peck's Pike. He is called Pike's Peak by his comrades in the service.

New York Philanthropist.

Dr. Adelaide Wallerstein, rich, young and handsome, has turned part of her elegant New York home into a physician's office. Here she devotes about six hours a day to practicing medicine, all the income so derived going to her charity work on the east side of the city. Mrs. Wallerstein is accomplished and socially prominent, but has given up most of her society pleasures for her professional and charitable work.

Had One Night of Liberty.

Edward Trickett, fire warden and formerly chief of the fire department in Kansas City, retired a few days ago and for the first time in 31 years passed an entire night at his home.

FILES CURED IN 6 TO 10 DAYS.

FAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of itching, blind, bleeding or protruding Piles in 6 to 10 days or money refunded.

After making a strenuous effort to get out of a rut a man finds himself in a hole.

Lewis' Single Binder Cigar has a rich taste. Your dealer or Lewis' Factory, Peoria, Ill.

When members of a family quarrel a lot of truth leaks out.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. For children teething, soothes the gums, loosens the bowels, cures wind colic.

Nothing hurts a concealed man like being ignored.

OLD CAPT. CACK'S QUESTION.

Somewhat Pointed, But it Denoted Quick Intelligence.

Pierce Jay, the commissioner of banks of Massachusetts, at the American Bankers' association's convention in St. Louis, advocated a better accounting system. "But above all," said Mr. Jay, in a discussion of his idea, "we want intelligence, if embezzlement is to be thoroughly put down. Systems are good, but intelligence is better, and in cashiers and tellers and bookkeepers and note clerks we want the same keen, quick intelligence that characterized old Capt. Hiram Cack, of Gloucester."

"Cack lay very ill. One day he got down-hearted, feeling that his case was hopeless."

"I fear, doctor," he said, "there isn't much hope for me."

"Oh, yes, there is," the doctor answered. "Three years ago I was in your condition precisely, and look at me now."

"Cack, intelligent and alert, said quickly:

"What doctor did you have?"

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children



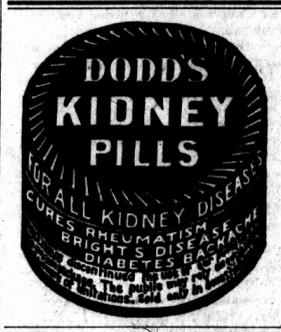
Would Punish Burglars Severely. Assemblyman Elect H. J. W. Ruhlandt of Pittsburg says one of the first bills he will introduce will be one to increase the penalty for burglary, for attempts at housebreaking and highway robbery. Heo wants to make the maximum sentence 30 years and the minimum 15 years. "This is little enough," says Mr. Ruhlandt, "for the man who enters your home at the dead of night and presents a revolver to your face or the face of your wife. I think it such a law were in vogue in this state the number of burglaries in this city would be much smaller."

Knows Whom He Can Trust.

Police Commissioner Bingham has learned one important fact that will be of aid to him in his official career. When he desires to get the exact facts about some large question that is to the front in New York city he calls in the newspaper reporters located at police headquarters and has a heart-to-heart talk. As one of them says: "He gets it straight, and so straight that not all the men of the force can fool him on that one point."

Proved Good Man of Business.

While preaching in Pueblo, Col., a few years ago Rev. Edward J. Wilcox found himself in the embarrassing position of being unable to pay his debts. Knowing that if he stuck to the pulpit he would have small chance of getting even with the world, he quit preaching and went into the mining business. To-day he owns mines in Colorado worth \$3,000,000, besides a great deal of other valuable property.



SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little 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.

Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature

Refuse Substitutes.

Thompson's Eye Water

What is Pe-ru-na?

Is it a Catarrh Remedy, or a Tonic, or is it Both?

Some people call Peruna a great tonic. Others refer to Peruna as a great catarrh remedy.

Which of these people are right? Is it more proper to call Peruna a catarrh remedy than to call it a tonic?

Our reply is, that Peruna is both a tonic and a catarrh remedy. Indeed, there can be no effectual catarrh remedy that is not also a tonic.

In order to thoroughly relieve any case of catarrh, a remedy must not only have a specific action on the mucous membrane affected by the catarrh, but it must have a general tonic action on the nervous system.

Catarrh, even in persons who are otherwise strong, is a weakened condition of some mucous membrane. There must be something to strengthen the circulation, to give tone to the arteries, and to raise the vital forces.

Perhaps no vegetable remedy in the world has attracted so much attention from medical writers as HYDRASTIS CANADENSIS. The wonderful efficacy of this herb has been recognized many years, and is growing in its hold upon the medical profession. When joined with CUBEB and COPAIBA, a trio of medical agents is formed, in Peruna which constitutes a specific remedy for catarrh that in the present state of medical progress cannot be improved upon. This action, reinforced by such renowned tonics as COLLINSONIA CANADENSIS, CORYDALIS FORMOSA and CEDRON SEED, ought to make this compound an ideal remedy for catarrh in all its stages and locations in the body.

From a theoretical standpoint, therefore, Peruna is beyond criticism. The use of Peruna, confirms this opinion. Numerous testimonials from every quarter of the earth furnish ample evidence that this judgment is not over-enthusiastic. When practical experience confirms a well-grounded theory the result is a truth that cannot be shaken.

Young Men Wanted FOR THE NAVY

Ages 21 to 35 for mechanics, and 17 to 25 for apprentice seamen; good opportunity for advancement to the right men; applicants must be American citizens of good character and physique. Rations, lodging, medical attendance and first outfit of clothing free; pay \$16 to \$70 a month, according to ratings. Call or write NAVY RECRUITING STATION, Post Office Building, Chicago, Ill.

MEN and Women under 65,000 a year at this rate of pay. For more particulars, apply to the nearest recruiting station. A. A. HERR, 100-110 La Salle St., CHICAGO, ILL.

A. N. K.—A (1907—2) 2160.

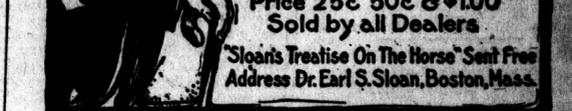
RHEUMATISM CURED

The Circulation Stimulated and the Muscles and Joints lubricated by using

Sloan's Liniment

Price 25c 50c & \$1.00 Sold by all Dealers

"Sloan's Treatise On The Horse" Sent Free Address Dr. Earl S. Sloan, Boston, Mass.



A Positive CATARRH CURE

Ely's Cream Balm

Is quickly absorbed. Gives Relief at Once.

It cleanses, soothes, heals and protects the diseased membrane. It cures Catarrh and drives away a Cold in the Head quickly. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Full size 50 cts., at Drug-gists or by mail; Trial Size 10 cts. by mail.

Ely Brothers, 66 Warren Street, New York.

HAY FEVER

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PATENT ATTORNEYS.

PATENTS

PATENTS