Harvesting Root Crops

By R. S. SHAW, Director Michigan Agricultural College.

Mangolds on Agricultural College Farm—Roots Help Maintain Health and Vigor of Herbs During Winter.

The prevailing opinion that root crops are difficult to harvest, involving much hard manual labor, has prevented many from growing them. Modern tools and methods have afforded much relief in such harvesting operations.

Turnips and rutabagas can be topped readily with a sharp hoe while still in the ground and the roots tipped out with the plow later. If the tops from each pair of adjoining rows are left in the space between it is an easy matter to gather and haul them off the ground for feeding if so desired. To plow turnips or rutabagas out safely a plow with a narrow share, nine inches preferred, remove the coulter or jointer and set the draft over to one side so that the plow will cut a V-shaped furrow. Then with one man to drive a second man can so hold the plow as to trim off the top roots and overturn the roots without burying them with earth. If buried somewhat, harrowing will expose all the roots. Exposure to the sun for a few hours or even a slight frost during the night makes the earth drop readily from the roots when bumped together just before being thrown into the wagon.

Short, thick-bodied roots such as the golden tankard mangold or giant feeding beet may be uprooted by dragging an inverted harrow both ways across the rows after which the tops can be twisted off by hand before the beets are loaded in the wagon. The extremely large, long, crooked varieties such as the mangold wurzel cannot be harvested in this way without some damage from breaking, which interferes with their keeping qualities. These sorts should be pulled and the tops twisted off by hand.

In the case of a few rows of carrots grown for horse feeding the following method may be followed if a beet lifter is not available. Run a deep harrow furrow close along the row of carrots, exposing their surfaces, then lift by hand and place in piles for topping. The same will apply to the harvesting of sugar beets for feeding purposes, but a beet lifter should be procured if they are grown to any great extent.

These remarks are intended to apply to the average farmer's conditions where a few roots are grown for feeding purposes and where the small areas devoted to this work will not warrant investment in expensive special machinery.

Storing Root Crops.

The most satisfactory and permanent results in storing root crops are to be secured from a cellar built in an excavation adjacent to or as a part of a basement barn, the object being to get below ground for security against frost and the maintenance of uniformly low temperature. A space partitioned off in the basement barn with light walls makes as satisfactory an arrangement as any. If this is not done the warm, moist air from the stables will prevent the roots from keeping well. Root houses built in excavations in banks some distance from the stock barns are not so satisfactory because of the extra labor involved in conveying the roots to the stock, particularly in times of mud and snow.

Pitting may also be resorted to, but is not so satisfactory as a cellar. Under such conditions the continuous use of roots for feeding is interfered with during the extremely cold spells as some days the pit would have to remain closed to prevent the access of frost. In constructing a pit, a high well drained piece of ground should be chosen. The roots should be piled in long piles, the bottom of the pile about four or five feet wide, with the sides sloping upward, to meet at a point four feet above the center of the pile; the length of the pit can be governed by the conditions. As soon as roots are piled cover them with a layer of about three inches of straw, free from chaff; then cover the straw with earth taken up from near the edges of the pit in such a way as to form a ditch around the same for drainage. Early in the season not more than an inch or two of earth should be placed on the straw; but later, as cold weather approaches, double the amount of earth, and prevent freezing in future by coverings of manure, used in such quantity as the severity of the weather may require. Where the conditions are extreme, or for potatoes, a double covering may be used as follows: First cover with straw and then with a thin layer of earth, which is allowed to freeze, then follow with another layer of straw and more earth. In this method a dead air space is maintained and the roots or potatoes inclosed are not effected by fluctuations in temperature from without. In extreme weather a manure covering would be needed as in the first case.

The Use of Peat as a Stable Litter

By C. S. ROBINSON, Research Assistant in Chemistry, Michigan Experiment Station

Stable litter has four chief uses in the preservation of manure. First, it absorbs the liquid manure and prevents its draining away; second, it absorbs ammonia, one of the most valuable constituents of manure; third, it makes manure easier to handle, and fourth, it acts as a deodorizer and makes the presence of manure less objectionable. The first two of these functions are exceedingly important from a financial point of view. In the manure formed by horses, sheep and cows practically 65 per cent. of the nitrogen and 80 per cent. of the potash are found in the liquid manure. Most of this is directly available for plant food, while a considerable part of that in the solid manure is not available for immediate use. For these reasons more attention should be paid to the conservation of the liquid portion of the manure than is customary in common farm practice. As is well known, ammonia is very valuable for fertilizing purposes and is by no means the least expensive fertilizing material on the market. The strong odor of ammonia noticeable in the vicinity of any ordinary manure pile is sufficient indication that it is there in large quantities and is escaping into the air to be a complete loss to the farmer. The prime requisite for a good litter, then, is that it shall have strong absorbent powers for both liquids and gases. In addition it must be cheap, easy to obtain and convenient to handle. The most common litter is, of course, straw, which, however, fulfills very poorly the requirements given above for a good stable litter. It is a poor absorbent for either liquid manure or ammonia and has no value as a deodorizer or disinfectant. It has some little value in making the manure easier to handle, but when one remembers that the solid portion contains less than one-third of the plant food this one advantage assumes minor importance.

A material which answers more fully all of the above-mentioned specifications is raw muck or peat and, where it is available, is by far the best material for the purpose. In most parts of the state it can be readily obtained and many farms have more or less of it which is considered waste land by the owners. Ordinarily as it comes from the bog, it is mostly water, one hundred pounds of the wet material containing from fifty to ninety pounds of moisture, though in dry seasons this may be considerably diminished. By shoveling over, on dry ground, and exposing to the action of the wind and sun this amount may be reduced to ten or fifteen pounds. The dry material can then be hauled to the barn and stored under some sort of shed for use as required. In this air-dry condition it has extremely high absorbant powers and can take up many times its weight of liquid and large quantities of gaseous material, thus drying the manure and making it pulverulent and easier to handle.

In addition to these qualities peat itself has more or less value as a fertilizer on account of its nitrogen content. Though the total amount of nitrogen present in peat is considerable, that part which is immediately available for plant use is quite small. Experiments which have been conducted at the Michigan experiment station and elsewhere seem to indicate that mixing with manure brings about some change whereby a greater portion of this nitrogen is made directly available. Peat is also valuable for the humus or organic matter which it supplies to the soil and this gives it another advantage over straw.

Gem of Ancient Architecture.

The Oratory of Gallerus, situated on the Dingle promontory in Kerry, is probably the oldest place of Christian worship in the United Kingdom. It is unique in its architecture, for it was built without mortar, and the arch was formed direct from the ground level by the peculiar placing of the stones. In the east gable is the only window in the building, while in the west is the small doorway. The building, which is now one of the national monuments of the Emerald isle, has recently been restored to perfect leniency.

Special Privilege.

Rev. Lyman Powell of Northampton has a bright little son who is very much frightened in thunderstorms, says the Cosmopolitan. One day a heavy shower came up when the little fellow had wandered away from the house. His father, who was watching for him, saw him come running toward home as the first drops fell. He looked terrified and his lips were moving.

"What were you saying?" asked his father.

"I was reminding God that I am a minister's son," the boy replied.

PREMIER STOLYPIN SHOT BY ASSASSIN

WOUNDS ARE NOT NECESSARILY FATAL, SAY DOCTORS AFTER FIRST EXAMINATION.

IT WAS THOUGHT FIRST THAT THE EMPEROR WAS VICTIM.

The Emperor Was Near Stolypin in a Theater at Kiev When the the Nihilist Lawyer Made His Attacks.

Premier Peter Alexandrovitch Stolypin was twice shot by a would-be assasin during a gala performance at the opera house in Kiev. Czar Nicholas was in the audience and at first it was feared that his life had been attempted.

Stolypin's wounds were first regarded as mortal, but physicians who attended him are hopeful that he will recover. They decided not to operate.

The man who fired the shots is a lawyer named Bogrof. He was sitting directly behind the premier and both bullets took effect.

Wild excitement followed the firing. With the first shot the czar jumped out of sight and as a score of secret agents rushed to his box with drawn revolvers the cry went up that the emperor had been killed. In the immediate vicinity of the premier, however, it was seen at once who the victim had been. While those nearest him supported him, attempted to aid him and called for physicians, others seized Bogrof. He was nearly torn to pieces by the mob before rescued by the police.

The czar was hurried out of the theater by a private way and into a carriage, which was driven rapidly to the palace. The audience was finally quieted and before dispersing sang the national anthem.

The premier was removed to the palace. The bullets wounded the pleura and grazed the liver.

Real Ruler of Russia.

As premier of Russia, Mr. Stolypin is the man who blocked the Russian outbreak which threatened to effect a revolution and which came to a head during the term of office of Count Witte. His conduct of his office was attended with drastic and repressive measures that earned him the hatred of the progressive classes and led to repeated attempts upon his life by the revolutionists.

The rapid retaliatory steps which he took among the terrorists won him the detestation of the advanced parties but the support of the existing order and made him the real autocrat of Russia, with power exceeding that of the czar himself.

"Stolypin's necktie" became the synonym for the hangman's noose throughout Russia. Trials and executions proceeded with great rapidity under his direction and the advent of a more radical form of government was checked. He quarreled repeatedly with the Duma and was victorious in his disputes with that body, owing to the confidence of the czar, which he enjoyed. When M. Stolypin accepted the premiership he well foresaw the outcome of his danger. He said at the time:

"I have no doubt that attempts will be made upon my life, but I hope that order will be restored and stability established in Russia before they are successful."

EDUCATE POOR CHILDREN

Law Says Parents Can Draw Minimum of $6 a week.

Indigent parents of children within school age may draw a maximum of $6 a week from the city, providing they send their children to school and their claim is approved by the juvenile court judge. This is made possible by an act of the recent legislature, an act which escaped general notice in the mass of other legislation.

The law is now in effect, but owing to the fact that its provisions are known to comparatively few, no family has applied to the board of education or the juvenile court for relief.

The act was designed to enable poor families to send their children to school instead of putting them to work to help support the home. Compensation at the rate of $3 a week a child, but not to exceed $6 a week for any one family, is allowed, this to be paid out of the maintenance fund of the board of education on recommendation of the juvenile judge after an investigation by a truant or court officer.

Senator Carter Dead.

Thomas H. Carter, twice a senator from Montana and a prominent and picturesque figure in national politics, died suddenly at his residence in Washington, Monday. He had been seriously ill for a week before his death from impaired heart action.

The 27th company of coast artillery firing with the 104-inch gun at Battery Cranston, in the Presidio military reservation, San Francisco, hit a moving target at 10,000 yards six times with six shots.

President Charles S. Barrett, of the National Farmers' union, announced at the Southern Cotton Growers' convention at Montgomery, Ala., that a Franco-English syndicate has guaranteed any amount of money up to $75,000,000 towards financing the south's cotton crop. Mr. Barrett will name a committee to perfect such a plan.

A contract for the construction of three dams and eight and a half miles of canals on the Flathead, Montana, irrigation project, awarded to a Prosser, Washington, firm, has been approved by Acting Secretary of the Interior Adams.

Under the heaviest frost which has visited Suffield, Conn., for 25 years, at this time of the year, about 800 acres of standing amount of money completely ruined, reports from growers received placing the aggregate loss at between $200,000 and $250,000.

John D. Rockefeller is not satisfied with the action of the county commissioners in ignoring the protest of his attorney against the valuation placed upon his beautiful Forest Hill estate, in Cleveland, and will appeal to the state tax commission. He seeks to have the $934,842 valuation reduced to $539,280.

WILEY UPHELD BY TAFT

Pure Food Expert Will Not Be Asked to Quit Place.

The resignation of Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, chief of the bureau of chemistry in the department of agriculture and probably the best known pure food expert in the government service, will not be asked for by President Taft, despite recommendations that it be requested, made by the personnel board of the department and indorsed by Atty. Gen. Wickersham.

The "coudign punishment" for Dr. Wiley, which Mr. Wickersham holds to be necessary will not be meted out by the chief executive. The president's opinion, carrying no word of criticism for Dr. Wiley, but many words of praise, was made public. There is no indication in it that the president feels that he "turned down" Mr. Wickersham by not accepting his recommendations. He explains that the attorney general's findings in the case were made with less complete data than was before him when he took it up. The president admits that there is trouble in the department of agriculture.

THE MARKETS

LIVE STOCK.

DETROIT—Cattle—Market steady at last week's prices; best steers and heifers, $5.75@6; steers and heifers, 1,000 to 1,200, $4.75@5.50; steers and heifers, 800 to 1,000, $4.50@5; grass steers and heifers that are fat, 800 to 1,000, $4.50@5; grass steers and heifers that are fat, 500 to 700, $3.75@4.50; choice fat cows, $4@4.50; good fat cows, $3.75@4; common cows, $2@3.40; canners, $2@2.75; choice heavy bulls, $4.50; fair to good bolognas, bulls, $3.75@4; stock bulls, $3@3.50; choice feeding steers, 800 to 1,000, $4.25@4.50; fair feeding steers, 800 to 1,000, $3.75@4.25; fair stockers, 500 to 700, $3.50@4.25; milkers, large, young, average mix, $40@60; common milkers, $25@35.

Veal Calves—Market 50c lower than last week; best, $8.50@9; others, $3.75@8; milch cows and springers, steady.

Sheep and Lambs—Market 25@50c lower than last week; best lambs, $5.50@5.75; fair lambs, $4.75@5; light to common lambs, $3.50@4.25; fair to good sheep, $3@3.25; culls and common, $1.50@2.50.

Hogs—Light to good butchers, $7.10; pigs, $6.75@6.90; light yorkers, $7.10; heavy, $6.75@7.10.

EAST BUFFALO, N. Y.—Cattle—Best 1,400 to 1,600-lb steers, $7.50@7.75; good prime 1,300 to 1,400-lb steers, $6.85@7.50; good prime 1,200 to 1,300-lb steers, $6.75@7.35; best 1,100 to 1,200-lb shipping steers, $5.85@6.40; medium butcher steers, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs, $5.25@5.85; light butcher steers, $4.50@5.25; best fat cows, $4.75@5.25; fair to good fat cows, $3.50@4.50; common to medium fat cows, $2.75@3.25; trimmers, $1.75@2.75; best fat heifers, $5.75@6.25; good fat heifers, $5@5.50; fair to good fat heifers, $4.25@5; stock heifers, $3.50@4; best feeding steers, delivered, $4.25@4.50; common feeding steers, delivered, $2.75@4; prime export bulls, $5.25@5.50; best butcher bulls, $4.50@5; bologna bulls, $3.50@4; stock bulls, $3.25@3.50; best milkers and springers, $55@60; common to good milkers and springers, $30@35.

Hogs—Steady; heavy, $7.40@7.50; yorkers, $7.60@7.65; pigs, $7.

Sheep—Strong; top lambs, $6.70@6.75; yearlings, $4.50@5; wethers, $4@4.25; ewes, $3.25@3.75.

GRAIN, ETC.

Wheat—Cash No 2 red, 98½c; December opened without change at 97¾c, declined to 96⅝c and moved up to 97c, closing asked. May opened at $1.02, declined to $1.01⅛ and closed at $1.01⅜; No 1 white, 97c bu.

Corn—Cash No 2, 65½c; No 2 yellow, 70c; No 3 yellow, 69½c.

Oats—Standard, 46c; No 3 white, 1 car at 45½c; No 4 white, 1 car at 45c.

Rye—Cash No 2, 89c.

Beans—Immediate, prompt and September shipment, $2.15 bid; October and November shipment, $2.10 bid; December shipment, $2.05 bid.

Clover—Cash or prompt shipment, March, $11.75; sample, 59 bags at $11.40, 15 at $11.25, 10 at $10.75; prime alsike, $10.50; sample alsike, 12 bags at $9.75, 5 at $9.25.

Timothy Seed—Prime spot, 75 bags at $2.

Feed—In 100-lb sacks, jobbing lots: Bran, $26; coarse middlings, $27; fine middlings, $27; cracked corn and coarse cornmeal, $36; corn and oat chop, $26 per ton.

Flour—Best Michigan patent, $4.60; ordinary patent, $4.40; straight, $4.15; clear, $3.60; rye, $1.75; spring patent, $5.65 per bbl in wood.

FRUITS.

Plums—$1@1.25 per bu.

Crabapples—$1.25@1.50 per bu.

Apples—$1.25@2 per bbl; 70@90c per bushel.

Pears—Common, 75c; Bartlett, 75c@$1; Duchess, 75c@$1 per bu.

Melons—Osage, $1.25 per bu; Rocky-ford, $2.50@3 per crate.

Peaches—1-5 bu baskets: AA, 30@35c; A, 25c; B, 20c; Delaware, $1.75; AA, $1.75; A, $1.25; B, 50c.

Grapes—Worden, 4-lb baskets, 14@15c; Delaware, 4-lb baskets, 10c; Delaware, 10-lb baskets, 30@35c; Niagara, 10-lb baskets, 20c.

FARM PRODUCE.

Cabbage—$2 per bbl.

Potatoes—$1.10@1.25 per bu.

Green Corn—15@20c per doz.

Tomatoes—Home-grown, 35@40c per bushel.

Honey—Choice to fancy comb, 15@16c per lb.

Dressed Calves—Fancy, 11@12c; choice, 8@9c per lb.

Onions—$1@1.10 per bu; Spanish, $1.40@1.50 per crate.

Live Poultry—Broilers, 13@13½c; hens, 11@12c; roosters, 8c; turkeys, 14@15c; geese, 8@9c; ducks, 12@13c; young ducks, 14½@15c per lb.

Cheese—Michigan, old 12c, new 14½@15c; York state, new, 14@15c; limburger, 17@18c; fancy domestic Swiss, 19@21c; common domestic Swiss, 16@18c; imported Swiss, 29@31c; brick cream, 15@16c per lb.

Eggs—Firm; current receipts, cases included, 20c per doz.

Butter—Steady; extra creamery, 26c; firsts, 25c; dairy, 18c; packing, 17c per lb.

VEGETABLES.

Beets, 65c per bu; carrots, 65c per bu; cauliflower, $1.75 per doz; cucumbers, hothouse, 75@75c per doz; home-grown celery, 20@25c per doz; eggplant, $1.25 per doz; green onions, 12½c per doz; green peppers, 90c@$1 per bu; green beans, 75@80c per bu; head lettuce, $1.25 per bu; mint, 25c per doz; parsley, 20@25c per doz; radishes, 10@12c per doz; turnips, 65c per bu; watercress, 25@30c per doz; wax beans, 75@80c per bu.

Luther L. Scherer, who was the chief detective for the prosecution in the Beattie murder case, announced on leaving Richmond, Va., for Chicago on railroad business, that he would try to find the man who claimed to have been an eye-witness to the murder.

Prof. Francis P. Leavenworth, head of the department of astronomy of the Minnesota state university, has sighted the Brooks comet, recently discovered. It is now visible to the naked eye in the early evening, near the Pole Star. It will never be visible again.

The Baraga council of the Knights of Columbus has been organized at Iron Mountain with 80 members.

An agreement reached in Chicago, between rival factions in the building trades will bring to an end a strike which has prevailed nearly a year, has cost the building industries millions of dollars, has entailed the murder of at least three men, the kidnaping or assassination of a fourth, and the beating and maiming of more than 100 others. The agreement was signed by Martin B. (Skinney) Madden, representing the Steamfitters union and Simon O'Donnell, leader of the Plumbers.

PROFIT IN SHEEP

Feeder Sheep and Lambs Are Now Cheap.

GOOD MONEY IN PROSPECT

A Self-Evident Proposition.

Good growing stock of any kind that is selling below the cost of production is always a safe investment, if the purchaser is prepared to take good care of it.

He who buys and develops such stock is almost certain to make a good profit in doing so, because production will not long continue at a loss, while consumption of staples must go on steadily.

Not many others are buying such stock, or else it would not be selling so cheaply, and it follows logically and consistently that when it has been grown and finished for market, there will then be a comparative scarcity of such finished stock and such good prices will be realized for it that a handsome profit will result from the deal.

This reasoning is self-evident, and applies with especial emphasis to the present situation in feeder sheep and lambs.

Last year's conditions are now reversed. Then nearly everybody was crazy to feed sheep and lambs, and an immense number were sold and shipped to the country at about the highest prices on record. This together with an enormous corn crop of high feeding value, a world of perfectly cured roughage and a splendid winter feeding season were factors that combined to produce a heavy supply of fat sheep and lambs for market during the early part of this year, while retailers were much behind up prices to consumers, so that consumption was limited, with the natural and logical result of low prices and feeders' losses in most instances.

In consequence of last year's unprofitable experience and present scarcity of grass and hay, most farmers and many professional feeders of sheep and lambs are now avoiding the market, and very few are being shipped to the country, while prices are the lowest since 1904. In fact, feeder sheep and lambs are selling on the market today for less than the cost of production.

These facts mean that early next year there will be a scarcity of fat sheep and lambs at market, and comparatively high prices will prevail. Those who have the nerve to go contrary to the crowd and invest in good, thin but thrifty feeder sheep and lambs at the present low price, will have no cause to regret their enterprising independence when they come to market them in finished condition.

The concensus of opinion of the best minds in the trade is that since both prices for feeding stock and prospects for fat stock are much better than they were last year, therefore the opportunities for profit are correspondingly better. In fact, the whole situation is the reverse of last year.

Now is the time to buy, because range conditions are such that most of the sheep and lambs will come to market from the range regions ready for slaughter, while fewer of the feeder classes will be marketed during the remainder of this year, and the supply will not equal the probable Fall demand, so that prices are likely to be materially higher in October and November.

Left Him Far Behind.

Childish standards of greatness are interesting—perhaps because they are at once so like yet so unlike the standards of grown folk. Many an adult, for instance, would prove with no more reasonable basis than that which little Johnnie displayed in attempting to "top" the boasting of a juvenile comrade.

"I've got a real railroad train, with an engine that whistles, an' a real, live pony, an' a really, truly run, an'——"

"That's nothing!" interrupted the lad's disgusted listener. "Once I knew a boy that sat up until 11 o'clock twice in one week!"

Order of Independents.

Larry O'Nell had no love of discipline save as he administered it. When he decided to "line the prade," he breathed defiance with every order issued by the military leader.

"Here you! Look out for yer feet!" muttered the man next him. Keep shtep, can't you?"

"Get along wid yer shteps," said Larry, turning on him. "I've a shtep o' me own, an' I'll take it or lave the prade to get on widout me."—Youth's Companion.

Forebodings.

Webster had made his great speech in reply to Hayne.

"Some day, I suppose," he mused, "it will devolve upon Henry Cabot Lodge or Winthrop Crane to squelch Ben Tillman, and I'm not so blamed sure they can do it!"

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

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"Do you consider yourself good enough for my daughter?"

"I am if, as you say, she is like you."

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My friend is dear, but my enemy is also useful; the friend shows me what I can do, the enemy shows me what I ought to do.—Schiller.

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

Sooner or later most of us get what we deserve.

HAVE YOU SUSPECTED YOUR KIDNEYS?

Thousands suffer from backache, headache, dizziness and weariness without suspecting their kidneys.

Henry C. Leonhardt, Liberty St., Sturgeon Bay, Wis., says: "My kidneys were in such bad shape, the kidney secretions passed every few minutes. I doctored with the best physicians and treated with a prominent specialist, but received only temporary relief. Doan's Kidney Pills helped me at once and soon I was permanently cured. I really feel that Doan's Kidney Pills saved my life."

"When Your Back Is Lame, Remember the Name—DOAN'S."

For sale by druggists and general storekeepers everywhere. Price 50c. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

A Trifle Withered.

In his native tongue no one could have made more graceful speeches than Monsieur Blanc, but when he essayed compliments in English he was not quite so successful.

"Have I changed in the five years since we met in Paris?" asked the elderly woman he desired above all things to be thought younger, much younger than she was.

"Madame," said the courtier, his hand on his heart, "you look like a rose of 20 years!"—Youth's Companion.

Lingering.

"Did you have a trial before you hanged that horse thief?"

"We sure did," replied Piute Pete. "He was a mighty bad man and we wanted to give him all the unpleasant suspense possible."

In Cold Storage.

"I am afraid, your honor, this prisoner is a bad egg."

"Hm! Then we'd better put him in the cooler."

Stop the Pain.

The hurt of a burn or a cut stops when Cole's Carbolsalve is applied. It heals quickly and prevents scars. 25c and 50c by druggists. For free sample write—Dr. J. W. Cole & Co., Black River Falls, Wis.

Friendship is the flower of a moment, and the fruit of time.—Kotzebue.

UNIVERSAL PORTLAND CEMENT

Cement Talk No. 6

Repairs are the bane of the property owner. Today it is new porch steps, tomorrow it will be a new sidewalk, soon it will be a well curb. Why not cut out bothersome patching? Why not build those things once and for all, using *concrete?* It will stand the frost, rain and sun for years, if you make it carefully. Use clean, coarse sand, well graded gravel or crushed stone and *UNIVERSAL PORTLAND CEMENT* and stop that repair nuisance. The best dealers sell *UNIVERSAL* and are proud of its record of successful work. Ask them for helpful booklets and prices or write us.

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Remedy for the prompt relief of Asthma and Hay Fever. Ask your druggist for it. Write for FREE SAMPLE. NORTHROP & LYMAN CO. LTD., BUFFALO, N.Y.

Pettit's Eye Salve — It's Use Will Quickly Heal Weak, Sore Eyes

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Pleasant, Refreshing, Beneficial, Gentle and Effective.

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In the Circle, on every Package of the Genuine.

DO NOT LET ANY DEALER DECEIVE YOU.

SYRUP OF FIGS AND ELIXIR OF SENNA HAS GIVEN UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION FOR MORE THAN THIRTY YEARS PAST, AND ITS WONDERFUL SUCCESS HAS LED UNSCRUPULOUS MANUFACTURERS OF IMITATIONS TO OFFER INFERIOR PREPARATIONS UNDER SIMILAR NAMES AND COSTING THE DEALER LESS; THEREFORE, WHEN BUYING,

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$2.50, $3.00, $3.50 & $4.00 SHOES

WOMEN wear W.L.Douglas stylish, perfect fitting, easy walking boots, because they give long wear, same as W.L.Douglas Men's shoes.

THE STANDARD OF QUALITY FOR OVER 30 YEARS

The workmanship which has made W.L. Douglas shoes famous the world over is maintained in every pair.

If I could take you into my large factories at Brockton, Mass., and show you how carefully W.L.Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they are warranted to hold their shape, fit better and wear longer than any other make for the price.

CAUTION The genuine have W. L. Douglas name and price stamped on bottom.

If you cannot obtain W. L. Douglas shoes in your town, write for catalog. Show sent direct from factory to wearer, charges prepaid. W. L. DOUGLAS, 146 Spark St., Brockton, Mass. ONE PAIR of my BOYS' $3, $3.50 or $3.00 SHOES will positively outwear TWO PAIRS of ordinary boys' shoes

DIDN'T FIGURE RIGHT

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The Grocer who sells an unknown flour because he makes a few cents extra on a sack, does not figure right.

Henkel's Bread Flour

That every housewife knows, is sure to suit better than an unknown and uncertain grade. Insist on Henkel's.

NOTE—Henkel's Velvet Pastry, Pancake Flour and Corn Meal are other other helps to good table supply.

COLT DISTEMPER

SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists and Bacteriologists, Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES

Color more goods brighter and faster colors than any other dye. One 10c package colors all fibers. They dye in cold water better than any other dye. You can dye any garment without ripping apart. Write for free booklet—How to Dye, Bleach and Mix Colors. MONROE DRUG COMPANY, Quincy, Ill.