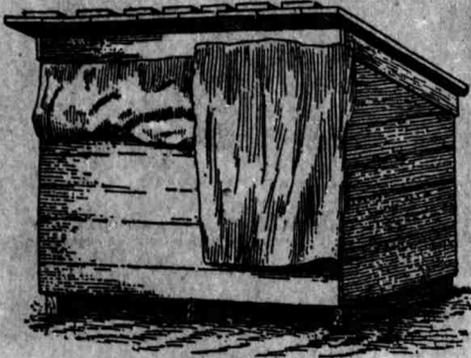


# TREMENDOUS LOSS WROUGHT BY PESTIFEROUS LITTLE LOUSE

Many Farmers Do Not Realize That Lice Cause Much Damage to Swine—Parasites Worry Animals and Prevent Feeding and in Many Cases Cause Sores Retarding Natural Growth.



A Simple, but Satisfactory, Hoghouse.

(By R. G. WEATHERSTONE.)

Not long ago in looking over a bunch of hogs in western Illinois we observed that most of the animals were afflicted with little sores, red spots, on the thin places in their skins.

These eruptions were particularly noticeable back of the ear and on the flanks. The farmer complained that his hogs were not eating well and he could not understand what caused the sores to break out.

This bunch of hogs of all ages, from three-month-old pigs to three-year-old sows, ran on a pasture during the day but at night slept in houses which were used for the winter quarters.

I suggested that the trouble might be caused by lice, and the farmer caught two or three pigs and found them almost alive with parasites. He was astonished and admitted that he had never examined one of his animals before.

Many farmers do not realize that lice are a source of tremendous loss in the raising of hogs. They worry the animals and prevent their feeding well, and in many cases produce sores or eruptions which naturally retard growth.

It is not difficult to rid the pig of lice by dipping or spraying, but these remedies are of no use unless the pens and sleeping quarters are rid of the lice as well.

The best dip to use is some of the tar solutions, as they are harmless. We do not believe in kerosene emulsion because unless great care is taken to keep the solution very weak the animals will blister if allowed to run in the hot sun after being sprayed.

When a bunch of hogs is badly infested the animals should be dipped, although spraying may be used, provided the hogs are tied and thrown so that the spray may cover every portion of the body. It is no use to

spray the upper part of a hog and leave the under side untouched, because every house will multiply and soon spread all over the animal's body.

After the hogs have been dipped or sprayed they should be turned into a clean lot that has never been used for hogs and the old quarters should be abandoned, or if this is not practicable, every particle of bedding and litter in the yards must be raked, swept up and burned, and every foot of ground in the yards and the fences and sleeping quarters, as well, thoroughly sprayed with a strong disinfectant.

Kerosene emulsion, which is cheap, can be used in this way to advantage.

The hogs should not be returned to the old quarters for several weeks, and a second spraying or even a third before the hogs are turned in is advisable.

If the hogs are allowed to occupy the same pens and sleeping quarters year after year, which are not frequently cleaned and sprayed as above suggested, lice will surely get in the herd.

As this parasite multiplies with tremendous rapidity it only takes a short time to thoroughly infest hogs so that their thrift will be impeded.

The hog louse affects no other animal, but devotes his entire time and attention to the swine. While he is quite tenacious in the efforts to live, still a moderate application of dips and sprays and the burning of old bedding and whitewashing of the interiors of sleeping quarters will quickly put him out of business.

For mixing concrete there has been invented a spade with long oval holes in the blade, through which the finer cement will flow and give the surface a finer finish.

# PROTEST MADE AGAINST HUNTER

No Reason Why Farmer Should Be Expected to Tolerate Band of Trespassers Every Fall.

(By BESSIE L. PUTNAM.)

A few years ago, when the pioneers along the line commenced to object to the depredations of the hunter, they were charged by hunter and surrounding farmers alike as stingy and unaccommodating. But more and more is there a growing sentiment against having one's farm used as a hunting ground.

At this season it is very easy to start a fire, very difficult to check one that has once commenced. Even though the majority of hunters are careful never to toss aside a lighted cigar, never to strike matches in improper places, one never knows when the careless one may come along and do untold mischief.

There is the annoyance to stock. The old saying, "One might as well be killed as scared to death," is applicable with peculiar force. Sheep, worried by hunter and dogs, soon become so wild that not even the owner can approach them readily.

Cattle have been known to stampede when a gun was fired in close proximity. Such treatment is ruinous to the dairyman, to say nothing of the frequent accidents, when a valuable animal is sacrificed, the hunter making off with his game and leaving the owner of the land that much poorer for his generosity.

Finally, the game is rapidly being exterminated, and much of it is really

the farmer's friend. The quail, the clear note of which fills all bird lovers with joy, is one of the best insect and weed destroyers.

A flock of quail in the potato patch renders the use of Paris green unnecessary, and the detested cut-worm is their favorite dessert.

The farmer "feeds the world" but there is no reason why he should be expected to tolerate a band of trespassers every fall, endangering the life of his possessions. In many communities farmers are banding together against the hunting nuisance.

Prevent Sore Shoulders.

The best preventive of sore shoulders in horses is properly fitting collars. If the surface galls under the collar, wash with salt and water at night, and with clear water in the morning; and protect the spot with a pad under the collar. If the skin breaks, use a lotion of one dram of carbolic acid to one quart of water twice a day, and relieve the horse from work for a day or two.

Horses Susceptible to Cold.

Horses are exceedingly susceptible to cold on the chest, and a horse will oftentimes contract pneumonia or other ill if left standing unprotected, which he would escape if provided with a thick apron of carpet or oil-cloth suspended from the harness and reaching to the lowest portion of the chest. It is a little thing and inexpensive, but it is worth attending to.

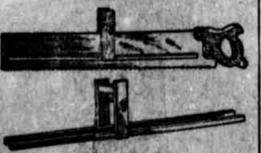
Italian Cotton Imports.

Italy now imports more than \$50,000,000 worth of cotton each year. Hence the government is carefully fostering all attempts to produce a native crop.

# SPECIAL DEVICE FOR DEPTH SAWS

Case Shown in Illustration Will be Found Useful When Cutting to Uniform Depth.

It is frequently necessary to make a saw cut of uniform depth, and unless a special device is provided for the



purpose the task is an extremely difficult one, says the Scientific American. The accompanying illustration shows a small gauge which may be applied

to any saw and may be adjusted thereon to prevent the saw from cutting deeper than desired. Two thin strips of wood of about the length of the saw blade are fastened to a pair of arms secured to a block at the upper end. A thumb screw below this block is used to clamp the two strips against the blade of the saw. These strips may be secured at any desired point on the blade, and thus provide an easily adjustable depth gauge.

Calves Are Tender.

A young calf is a good deal like a young baby in many respects, particularly in its ability to digest food. It is perhaps true that more babies than calves are killed by overfeeding than any other cause.

Grain Ration for Eggs.

A very successful and at the same time well-balanced whole grain ration for egg production is composed of equal parts, by measurement, of Indian corn, wheat and oats, well mixed.

# PLOWING FOR WATER

Must Be Done Deeply and at the Right Time.

Experiment Stations Find That When Work is Done in Fall It Proves Water Conserving and Has Many Other Advantages.

It is not alone sufficient to plow and to plow deeply; it is also necessary that the plowing be done at the right time. In the very great majority of cases over the whole dry-farm territory, plowing should be done in the fall. There are three reasons for this: first, after the crop is harvested, the soil should be disturbed immediately, so that it can be exposed to the full action of the weathering agencies, whether the winter be open or closed. If for any reason plowing cannot be done early, it is often advantageous to follow the harvester with a disk, and to plow later when convenient. The chemical effect on the soil resulting from the weathering made possible by fall plowing, as will be shown in chapter IX, is of itself so great as to warrant the teaching of the general practice of fall plowing. Secondly, the early stirring of the soil prevents evaporation of the moisture in the soil during late summer and the fall. Thirdly, in the parts of the dry-farm territory where such precipitation occurs in the fall, winter or early spring, fall plowing permits much of this precipitation to enter the soil and be stored there until needed by plants.

A number of experimental stations have compared plowing done in the early fall with plowing done late in the fall or in the spring, and with almost no exception it has been found that early fall plowing is water-conserving and in other ways advantageous. It was observed on a Utah dry-farm that the fall-plowed land contained to a depth of 10 feet 7.47 acre-inches more water than the adjoining spring-plowed land—a saving of nearly one-half of a year's precipitation. The ground should be plowed in the early fall as soon as possible after the crop is harvested. It should then be left in the rough throughout the winter, so that it may be mellowed and broken down by the elements. The rough land further has a tendency to catch and hold the snow that may be blown by the wind, thus insuring a more even distribution of the water from the melting snow.

A common objection to fall plowing is that the ground is so dry in the fall that it does not plow well, and that the great dry clods of earth do much to injure the physical condition of the soil. It is very doubtful if such an objection is generally valid, especially if the soil is so cropped as to leave a fair margin of moisture in the soil at harvest time. The atmospheric agencies will usually break down the clods, and the physical result of the treatment will be beneficial. Undoubtedly, the fall plowing of dry land is somewhat difficult, but the good results more than pay the farmer for his trouble. Late fall plowing, after the fall rains have softened the land, is preferable to spring plowing. If for any reason the farmer feels that he must practice spring plowing, he should do it as early as possible in the spring. Of course, it is inadvisable to plow the soil when it is so wet as to injure its tilth seriously, but as soon as that danger period is passed, the plow should be placed in the ground. The moisture in the soil will thereby be conserved, and whatever water may fall during the spring months will be conserved also. This is of especial importance in the Great Plains region, and in any district where the precipitation comes in the spring and winter months.

A man wrote to me once and asked what he should do for the crust under the plow. I wrote back and said: "Next year plow deep." His answer was: "How did you find out that I didn't plow deep?"

The worst consequence of diking without plowing is the effect it has on next year's crop. The ground being hard, the water penetrates very little; the available moisture is used up by the crop, and the surplus evaporates or runs off. Nothing is saved for next year.

In dry farming, if we work only for the present, we are living from hand to mouth. The very foundation of this branch of agriculture is to farm for the future. Store up moisture in the soil next year and the year after, keep track of it with the pick and shovel or with a ground auger, and you will soon find out which style of farming pays the best.

Profits in the Dairy.

A decided tendency to dry up early in the season is why many cows do not make satisfactory profits to their owners. This is brought about many times by their early training. Every heifer should be milked for a long period after dropping her first calf so that this habit may become fixed.

The common cow is the outgrowth of conditions that appear on the average farm. If she is to be preceded by a better cow she should be preceded by a better dairyman.

The dairy cow has worked the question of co-operation out among the farmers. She has shown them the great benefits of co-operation in the creamery business and this should suggest further advantages in the co-operation if properly managed.

Excitement.

"What's that racket out there?" "That's Fido. He's chased your fuzzy hat up the hall tree."

Red Cross Bag Rugs, much better, goes further than liquid blue. Get from any good grocer.

The defeated candidate is surprised at the number of misguided men who failed to vote for him.

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

There are few shade trees in the average man's field of labor.

POULTRY YARD AND PEN.

Let the chickens have plenty of free range. Houses must be kept sanitary and the fowls free from vermin.

Lice are working havoc, and too severe measures cannot be adopted. It is the even, steady thrift of our stock that makes them pay a profit. In making an egg ration, do not forget a liberal allowance of sunshine. The comb not only denotes egg laying, but the general condition of the hen.

Less grain is needed for fowls when bone and vegetables are fed in abundance. A cold draft will stop hens laying as quickly as anything in the world—sure.

Early hatches do better than those brought off after the heat of the summer has begun. To make the chick grow, first give plenty of good fresh air; don't allow them to crowd.

Chilled or long-laid eggs will not produce as strong chicks as fresh, well-cared for eggs. In grading up the chickens, only those that are the most vigorous should be considered. Turkey raisers find it profitable to have Guinea fowls with the turkey flock. They act as police.

# GREAT DANGERS IN DISKING

Habit Comes From Humid States Where It Rains Often and Little Cultivation Is Needed.

(By R. R. PARSON.)

We have been watching the effects of shallow plowing and disking for nearly thirty years, and still we can see no good in it. Every dry year the same thing happens. In 1908 we went over thousands of acres where the crops had been disked in on stubble. We saw oats buried out six and eight inches high; spring wheat completely fired just beginning to head; winter wheat that went only five bushels to the acre; and fields of corn on shallow-plowed sod that yielded nothing but a handful of fodder.

The disking and shallow plowing habits come from the humid states, where it rains sometimes twice a week, and small crops can always be raised by simply cultivating enough to keep the weeds out.

Farmers will sometimes say: "We can raise more by disking than plowing." This is true, because a surface farmer seldom plows more than three inches, and he can do this equally well and more quickly with the disk. Or he may plow without harrowing, let the ground dry out as he goes, and plant in a poorly prepared seed bed.

An old friend of ours used to raise indifferent crops by plowing once in three years and disking in his seeds the two intervening years. The first year his oats would be about two to three feet high; the second year, 18 inches; and the third about a foot; but if a dry year happened, there was nothing doing. He always would persist that he could raise good crops without plowing to carry his cattle through the winter. I happened to meet him in 1909. "Well," I said, "how did you come out last year?" "Oh," he said, "I sold my cattle."

Thousands of head of cattle were sold in the fall of 1908 for the same reason. This put the market right down and the dry farmers lost heavily. Supposing we plant a crop of spring wheat or oats on corn stubble, what happens? Ninety per cent of the farmers put cattle on the stubble during the winter. The ground becomes hard and overpacked; we disk this on the surface and plant the seed. For awhile it does splendidly, and if the rains keep up will make a fair crop; but if dry weather comes and a crust forms on the surface or under the mulch, the crop is gone, for it is solid underneath. It has never been plowed.

It is the surface farmers who are always walling about this crust under the mulch, but those who belong to the deep-plowing school pay no attention to it, for they still have plenty of room for the roots of their crops down below, and if the mulch above the crust is in proper shape there is no more evaporation than there is before.

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TAKE A DOSE OF  
**PISO'S**  
THE BEST MEDICINE  
FOR COUGHS & COLDS

**Thompson's Eye Water**  
This gentle relief to eye irritation caused by dust, smoke or wind.

**PATENTS**  
JUDGED BY THEIR CLOTHES

Smart Cigar Store Clerk Ready With Apology That by No Means Mended Situation.

Herman Fellner tells this story on himself, according to the New York correspondent of the Cincinnati Times Star. He was in Washington on business recently and met three or four friends on the street. After a moment's chat he beckoned them to come with him. "I'm off the stuff," said he, "but I want to buy you each a cigar."

They happened to be in front of a combination cigar and news stand at the moment. Led by Mr. Fellner, they all trooped in. The clerk hurried to the cigar case to wait upon them. Before Mr. Fellner could indicate his wishes the clerk had slapped a box on the glass case. "Here 'y' are," said he. "Best dime smoker in town."

Mr. Fellner is sort of fussy about his smokes. He looked at the cigar then showed the box away. "Have you no other price?" he asked.

The clerk showed the box in the case. "Sure thing," said he. "My mistake and your treat."

Having pulled off this time-worn witticism, he addressed Mr. Fellner confidentially. "Your clothes sort of fooled me," said he. "You fellers are a pretty well-dressed lot, you know." Then he put another box on the counter. "Here," said he, "is the best nickel smoker in the village."

# ECZEMA DISFIGURED BABY

"Our little boy Gilbert was troubled with eczema when but a few weeks old. His little face was covered with sores even to back of his ears. The poor little fellow suffered very much. The sores began as pimples, his little face was disfigured very much. We hardly knew what he looked like. The face looked like raw meat. We tied little bags of cloth over his hands to prevent him from scratching. He was very restless at night, his little face itched.

"We consulted two doctors at Chicago, where we resided at that time. After trying all the medicine of the two doctors without any result, we read of the Cuticura Remedies, and at once bought Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Following the directions carefully and promptly we saw the result, and after four weeks, the dear child's face was as fine and clean as any little baby's face. Every one who saw Gilbert after using the Cuticura Remedies was surprised. He has a head of hair which is a pride for any boy of his age, three years. We can only recommend the Cuticura Remedies to everybody." (Signed) Mrs. E. Albrecht, Box 888, West Point, Neb., Oct. 26, 1910. Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold by druggists and dealers everywhere, a sample of each, with 32-page book, will be mailed free on application to "Cuticura," Dept. 14 L, Boston.

Baltimore French.

A Baltimore boniface tells of a waiter in that city who lately announced that he had taken up the study of the French language.

"Do you find it necessary here?" asked the patron to whom the man confided this bit of information.

"Not here, sir," explained the waiter; "but I've been offered a steady job in Paris at one of the hotels if I can learn French."

"But Paris is full of French waiters," said the patron. "I'm afraid you're being deceived."

"No, sir," said the man, with much earnestness and absolute simplicity. "The proprietor of the hotel says that the waiters he has can't understand French as we Baltimoreans speak it, and that's what he wants me for, you see."—Lippincott's.

Tightness across the chest means a cold on the lungs. That's the danger signal. Cure that cold with Hamlin's Wizard Oil before it runs into Consumption or Pneumonia.

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There are few shade trees in the average man's field of labor.

**Housework Drudgery**  
Housework is drudgery for the weak woman. She brushes, dusts and scrubs, or is on her feet all day attending to the many details of the household, her back aching, her temples throbbing, nerves quivering under the stress of pain, possibly dizzy feelings. Sometimes rest in bed is not refreshing, because the poor tired nerves do not permit of refreshing sleep. The real need of weak, nervous women is satisfied by Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.  
**It Makes Weak Women Strong and Sick Women Well.**  
This "Prescription" removes the cause of women's weakness, builds up the system and restores the nerves, and cures those weaknesses so prevalent to women. It tranquilizes the nerves, encourages the appetite and induces restful sleep.  
Dr. Pierce is perfectly willing to let every one know what his "Favorite Prescription" contains, a complete list of ingredients on the bottle-wrapper. Do not let any unscrupulous druggist persuade you that his substitute of unknown composition is "just as good" in order that he may make a bigger profit. Just smile and shake your head!  
Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cures liver ills.

Modern Methods?  
Mollere had written many plays to ridicule doctors and medicine. Louis XIV heard that the author had, however, a doctor at his service since he became famous and well-to-do, so the King one day called upon Mollere and said to him:  
"I have heard, Mollere, that you have a physician. What is he doing to you?"  
"Sir," answered the author of the Malade Imaginaire, "we chat together, he writes prescriptions for me, I don't take them and I am cured!"—Life.

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 **Dr. J. C. Feltner** in Use For Over 30 Years.  
Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria  
There is seldom any money in the helping hand a man is willing to lend.  
Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar-coated, tiny granules, easy to take. Do not grip.  
And one touch of fashion makes a lot of women look like freaks.  
Smile on wash day. That's when you use Red Cross Bag Rugs. Clothes whiter than snow. All grocers.  
As a man's mind is bent, so is his tongue inclined.

**FERRY'S SEEDS**  
Plant branding and selection has been our business for years. We market the results in the shape of thoroughly tested and favored seeds. They grow good crops.  
1910 SEED ANNUAL FREE ON REQUEST  
E. H. Ferry & Co., Detroit, Mich.

**Make the Liver Do its Duty**  
Nine times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right.  
**CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS**  
Gently but firmly compel a lazy liver to do its duty.  
Cures Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headaches, and Biliousness After Eating.  
SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.  
Genuine must bear Signature  
*Wm. Wood*

**Pleasant, Refreshing, Beneficial, Gentle and Effective.**  
NOTE THE NAME  
**CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.**  
in the Circle  
on every Package of the Genuine.  
DO NOT LET ANY DEALER DECEIVE YOU.  
STRIP OF FIGS AND ELIXIR OF SERRA HAS GIVEN UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION FOR MORE THAN THIRTY YEARS PAST, AND ITS WONDERFUL SUCCESS HAS LED UNCALCULATED MANUFACTURERS OF IMITATIONS TO OFFER SUPERIOR PREPARATIONS UNDER SIMILAR NAMES, AND COSTING THE DEALER LESS, THEREFORE, WHEN BUYING, NOTE THE FULL NAME OF THE COMPANY  
**CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.**  
PRINTED STRAIGHT ACROSS, NEAR THE BOTTOM, AND IN THE CIRCLE, NEAR THE TOP OF EVERY PACKAGE OF THE GENUINE. REGULAR SIZE 25c PER BOTTLE, ONE SIZE ONLY, FOR SALE BY ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS.  
STUDY OF FIGS AND ELIXIR OF SERRA IS THE MOST PLEASANT, WHOLESONE AND EFFECTIVE REMEDY FOR STOMACH TROUBLES, HEADACHES AND INDIGESTION DUE TO CONSTIPATION, AND TO GET ITS BENEFICIAL EFFECTS IT IS NECESSARY TO BUY THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE, WHICH IS MANUFACTURED BY THE  
**CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.**

**PERFECTION SMOKELESS OIL HEATER**  
Always ready for use. Safest and most reliable.  
The Perfection Smokeless Oil Heater is just like a portable fireplace.  
It gives quiet, glowing heat whenever, wherever, you want it. A second in fall and spring, when it is not cold enough for the furnace, invaluable as an auxiliary heater in midwinter. Dressed in blue enamel or plain steel, with nickel trimmings. Ask your dealer to show you a Perfection Smokeless Oil Heater, or write to any agency of  
Continental Oil Company  
(Incorporated)

*The World's Favorite*  
**LIPTON'S TEA**  
OVER 2 MILLION PACKAGES SOLD WEEKLY

**Rayo Lamps and Lanterns**  
Scientifically constructed to give most light for the oil they burn.  
Easy to light, clean and rewick. In numerous finishes and styles, each the best of its kind.  
Ask your dealer to show you his line of Rayo Lamps and Lanterns, or write for illustrated booklet direct to any agency of the  
Continental Oil Company  
(Incorporated)

**LIVE STOCK AND MISCELLANEOUS Electrotypes**  
IN GREAT VARIETY FOR SALE AT THE LOWEST PRICES BY  
WESTERN NEWSPAPER UNION  
215-217 W. Adams St., Chicago  
**PARKER'S HAIR BALM**  
Cures itching scalp, keeps the hair soft and healthy, and prevents the hair from falling out. It is the best hair dressing ever used. It is made of the finest ingredients and is the only hair balm that is not greasy. It is sold by all druggists and dealers.  
W. N. U., DENVER, NO. 81-1911.

**PUTNAM FADELESS DYES**  
Color more goods brighter and faster colors than any other dye. One lb. 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. **RUNNIE DRUG COMPANY, Galveston, Tex.**