

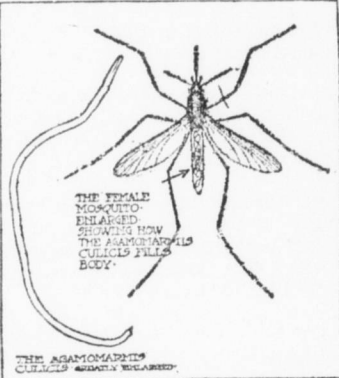


FOE OF MOSQUITOES.

The Agamomermis Cells May Be Propagated to Exterminate the Insect Pest.

Summer resorters have read with interest of the discovery by Dr. Charles Wardell Stiles of a mosquito destroyer. The new enemy of the pest of New Jersey is not armored and carries no torpedoes. It is an innocuous threadworm about a quarter of an inch in length and of the fineness of a filament of silk.

The honor of tracking him home belongs to Prof. John B. Smith, state entomologist of New Jersey, who last year sent to Dr. Stiles, of the Public Health department in Washington, the



CULICIS AND MOSQUITO.

first two specimens of the parasite upon the study of which the scientist has based his theory that a formidable foe of the mosquito has been dragged from retirement.

As far as the process of killing mosquitoes by the new method is concerned there is nothing more simple. One small egg, raw, does the work and when once the destroyers have begun, nothing can prevent them from at least decimating the marsh population. The solution of the matter will be to induce the mosquito to eat the egg.

"Once there was a man," said Prof. Smith in his laboratory in Rutgers college, New Brunswick, "who advertised a remarkable poison for the extermination of potato bugs. The first direction he gave was to catch the bug and then he advised that as much of the poison as necessary be forced down the insect's throat. When I sent the two specimens to Dr. Stiles I did not anticipate the possibility of exterminating the mosquito in a whole sale fashion. In fact, I had not named the worm. Dr. Stiles knows much more about worms than I do and I see that he has given the creature the title of agamomermis culicis.

"As to the origin of this creature we must confess that I have no information. I found a few of the parasites in the mosquitoes last year. The mosquitoes this season have more. Statistics which I am gathering from various parts of the state show that in some localities ten per cent of the pests are infected by parasites, and one lot which I received this morning from Cape May had 81 infected mosquitoes out of 151.

"I think that owing to the many eggs which the worm lays, next year the mosquitoes will be fewer. It is a provision of nature that when a species becomes so numerous as to be troublesome its enemy attacks it with great vigor.

"Now that is the way it is this year with mosquitoes. They have multiplied so that there is no peace, and the threadworms are after them. It is the female mosquito only that bites human beings, and these threadworms prevent them from so doing.

"This whole question which has been raised by Dr. Stiles is so new that I cannot at the present pass upon the feasibility of propagating threadworms. I think, however, that something of the kind might be done. Eggs of the worms could be sown in the breeding places of mosquitoes. They would hatch out thread worms, which in turn would lay thousands of eggs each. These eggs, taken up by the young mosquitoes, might greatly reduce the pest."—N. Y. Herald.

Body Acts as Magnet.

Prof. Murani, a distinguished Italian scientist, says that certain persons possess a strange magnetic or electric influence, which produces curious results. A few days ago while at work on some electrical experiment, one of his friends suddenly entered the room, and at the same moment the needle of his galvanometer moved to and fro very rapidly. He was sure that his friend had in one of his pockets either a magnet or some other electrical instrument, and in order to convince him that he was mistaken his friend removed all his clothes. To the professor's surprise the galvanometer continued to act just as if a powerful magnet was near it, and the closer his friend approached the more marked its action became. Moreover, the front of the body acted on it in the same manner as the positive pole of a magnet and the back as a negative pole.

Ice Heavier Than Water.

By experiments of great accuracy Prof. Babcock, of the Wisconsin university, has shown that half a ton of ice weighs more than the water obtained from melting that quantity of ice. Therefore the weight of a body increases as its temperature falls.

RAIN AS A PURIFIER.

Theory Long Held by American Scientists Proved by Recent Health Tests in London.

The health department has often called the attention of the public to the fact that rain is a great purifier, and there is some highly interesting testimony to the same effect in a recent number of the London Lancet, which is fortified by references to a recent examination and analysis.

Beginning with June 13 London had a continuous rainfall for five days, the total precipitation being estimated at 3.8 inches. On the third day of the period a supply of raindrops was secured for an investigation, and it was found that the solid matters contained therein amounted to 9.1 grains per gallon. Among the constituents noted were common salt, ammonium sulphate, organic ammonia, soot and suspended matters and nitrates. The Lancet assures us that the quantity of ammonia sulphate, .652 grains, was remarkable, and that its chief origin is the combustion of coal. Salt contributed 8 grains and soot and suspended matter 5 grains. With this analysis and an estimate of 6,437,229,860 gallons for the total rainfall over the London country area as the basis of the calculation, it is figured that the enormous downpour "represents the washing out of no less than 3,738 tons of solid impurities, of which 330 tons consisted of common salt, 267 tons of sulphate of ammonia, and 2,000 tons of soot and suspended matters." Another interesting computation is given as follows: "Regarding the combustion of one ton of coal to produce 20 pounds of ammonium sulphate (a very fair average) the quantity of coal represented by the storm would be 29,904 tons."

The Lancet adds that besides the purification which is shown by the analysis there is a bacteriological purification also, which of course is a very important factor in the beneficial work of the rain.—Chicago Record-Herald.

FLIES SPREAD DISEASE.

Why It Is Important to Keep the Little Insects Away from All Food Supplies.

In a paper written in 1900 by Dr. L. O. Howard, chief of the division of entomology at Washington, on "The Insect Fauna of Human Excrement, with Special Reference to the Spread of Typhoid Fever by Flies," it was shown that out of 27,087 flies which had been caught in different parts of the country in rooms where food was exposed, as would ordinarily be the case in a kitchen or dining room, more than 98 per cent. of the insects so taken were ordinary house flies. House flies breed to a very large extent in horse manure, but they are very often attracted and frequently develop in human excrement. An individual fly lays on an average of about 120 eggs, which in a few hours hatch into larvae, or "maggots," and after another transformation at the end of ten days eventually become full-grown adult insects.

When we consider these facts, it is not to be wondered at that typhoid fever often prevails in the country, especially when we consider the unsanitary system so often in use for the disposition of human excrement. Under these conditions every opportunity is offered for the dissemination of this disease through the agency of flies, particularly the house fly.

In view of these facts, the importance of keeping flies out of the kitchen and away from all food supplies cannot possibly be overestimated. To this end careful protection must be invoked, and every effort should be made to eliminate all places that are favorable for the propagation of flies. Manure pits should be thoroughly screened, and where it is not practicable to adopt this measure chloride of lime, if used in liberal quantities and well sprinkled through the manure, will prevent the development of any eggs which may be deposited in this material. The outside house also should be thoroughly screened, or better yet, where practicable, should be done away with altogether. In no way can the wastes of the human body be more easily and safely disposed of than through the medium of water. Running water is now so generally available that there would seem to be little excuse for not utilizing it in this connection and thus doing away with the many objectionable features of the primitive system still so largely in use in the country. The water-carriage system of disposal, to be sure, raises other sanitary questions, but none that cannot be satisfactorily answered even in country places. The cesspool, once so much dreaded, has at last under proper management won for itself scientific recognition and approval, and country places in which it is not available are rare.—Country Life in America.

HOUSE FLY ON SPONGE CAKE.

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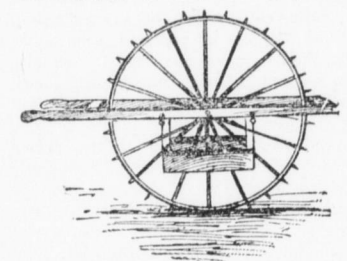
PLANT WHEEL MARKER.

Simple Affair, Easily Made at Home, But Just as Useful as Those Sold in Stores.

Take a discarded carriage wheel, remove the tire and put in its place a tire made of two-inch band iron. Space the wheel around with a pair of dividers, making the steps seven inches apart, as near as possible to have them meet right at the starting point. Drill a three-eighths-inch hole at each step mark, through tire and rim.

Having pegs turned, cone shape, take

the frame is a simple affair, consisting of two pieces about two by two inches square, long enough to reach past the pegs in front, and to form handles in the rear. These pieces are brought near together in front and spread to three feet at the handles. This is to make room to walk between the handles, and to spread the feet sufficiently to hold the wheel upright when not in use. Solid crosspieces are bolted on to make the frame rigid. The axle and skein belonging to the wheel should be used if convenient, and it should be fitted with leather washers to take up lost motion. It may be bolted to one side piece and attached to the other by a thin bracket washer, bolted to the frame piece and screwed up firmly, with the wheel axle nut against the offset of the axle. It may be necessary to cut away a portion of the ferrule and hub, but it is the easiest way to make barrow rigid.



CELERY PLANT MARKER.

pering from a base of two inches to a small end the size of a bolt head, with holes through them for three-eighths bolts. The bolts must be long enough to reach through the peg, tire and felloe, with a nut and washer on the inside.

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If a very light wheel is used, a box suspended on either side, as shown in the cut, in which a little earth or a few stones may be placed, will add the necessary weight.—E. J. Hollister, in Farm and Home.

PROCESS BUTTER EVIL.

Tons of the Nasty Stuff Are Sold in the City Markets for Choice Creamery Product.

Director Jacques, of the city laboratory, says the Chicago Drovers' Journal, states that probably half of the butter sold on that market is "process" product. Bricks of the process stuff are veneered with pure creamery butter and sold in large quantities. Prosecutions are to be started under the pure food laws. While in a Michigan country grocery recently, Dr. Jacques saw a large quantity of spoiled butter piled in a back room, and was informed that it was sold in Chicago to be made into axle grease. This vile-smelling, putrid stuff is taken to some out-of-the-way place, melted, treated with acids and worked over into process butter. It is colored and nicely wrapped into pound bricks, and sold as creamery butter. It is sold on its looks, and consumed by people whose taste is dulled by the bad air, dust and filth of the city. Men get this butter for a few cents, and by working it over they often make 500 per cent. profit. Dr. Jacques gives the following method of distinguishing good butter from the "process" article: "Good butter has a grain, and fractures by medium temperature. Process butter is pasty, like salve. Good butter should not stick to the knife when cut, while process butter sticks to the knife blade like warm vaseline. That butter is in bricks is no assurance of its being creamery butter. Examine it before buying. It is easy to distinguish."

SUMMER DAIRY NOTES.

Green corn and grass cut from fence corners should be fed during the day with the grain ration.

Give the calves now and then a fresh sod. They crave it. Why, no one knows, but it should be supplied them.

Give the calves some fresh water to drink. They get thirsty during the hot days. You will be surprised how much they will drink.

Give the calves all the clover hay they will eat. It is important to stimulate the growth of rooky digestive organs in the dairy calf.

A calf with a rooky, large body is not necessarily pot-bellied. There is a big difference. Only badly nourished calves are pot-bellied.

Remember that your future success in your dairy business depends upon the young herd you are raising, so it will pay you to do it in an intelligent manner.

The dairyman should remember that gains are never so cheaply made as with the young animal, and for this reason they should be carried along as fast as possible.

With generous feeding and care to protect the cows from the torment of the flies, the careful dairyman can easily keep his herd up to profitable production during the trying heated season.—Farm Journal.

ADVERTISING LOST.

Clever Scheme Spoiled by the Over-Carefulness of a Concerned Friend.

As an advertisement the man had prepared some pretty little match boxes filled with matches; and he made it a point to leave one of them, as if by accident, wherever he happened to be, relates the Chicago Post.

"That's more effective than giving them away," he said. "The man who finds one will give more attention to it than will the man to whom one is given."

But his friend persisted in ignoring this scheme. He picked up the match box and restored it to the owner, whereupon the owner would leave it again.

"Never mind it," he would say; but the friend persisted in minding it to the extent that he always lagged behind when a match box was left.

One day the advertiser happened to be in the friend's room and came upon about a gross of his match boxes.

"Where did you get these?" he asked. "Oh, I've picked them up where you have left them anywhere," was the reply. "No use buying matches when you are giving them away, you know."

And now the advertiser is trying to figure out what good the advertising on those boxes does him.

SUCH A MISUNDERSTANDING!

The Man Who "Rubbered" Was Not Familiar with Talk of the Railway.

"When I saw that she was almost beyond my control," said the railway engineer, "I threw her over."

"Brute!" ejaculated a gentleman wearing eye glasses and graying whiskers, who was unintentionally straining his ears to overhear the conversation, relates Judge.

"It didn't do any good," continued the engineer, "so I shut her off; but still she was jumping pretty hard and sliding around."

"Infamous!" said the graying-whiskered man.

"Sliding around, so I give her a little—"

"Ah, then you have some little instinct of kindness," growled the increased listener.

"But it wasn't any use, and so I jumped and got away just when she began to smash things."

"And I don't blame her one bit!" asserted the man with the eye glasses and the graying beard. "It's a pity she didn't smash you, so you couldn't come here and boast of your cruelty. I am not surprised at the number of divorces nowadays."

She Didn't Care.

Maplehill, Ia., Aug. 10th.—"I felt as though I didn't care whether I lived or died, I was so miserable all the time."

In these words does Miss Nellie Barfoot, of this place, describe her condition. Every woman who is, or has been, sick and suffering will understand and appreciate just how Miss Barfoot felt, and there are no doubt many thousands of similar cases.

It is truly an awful thing when a woman gets so low that she can say "I don't care whether I live or die."

But Miss Barfoot tells a different story today, and her words should give every suffering woman to the path of health and happiness.

"I used Dodd's Kidney Pills, and I am cured. I feel like a new person, and I would say to every woman suffering as I did, give Dodd's Kidney Pills a trial, and you will not be disappointed. They are worthy of the highest praise."

Didn't Like to Boast.

"How are you getting on with your music, my dear?" inquired a lady of her niece.

"Well, of course," replied the niece, diffidently, "it wouldn't be proper for me to compliment myself, but some of the neighbors have told me they have staid awake at night for hours, listening to my playing."

Get What You Ask For.

When you see an article well-advertised in the newspapers, you may be sure it's a good article, for advertising only pays if the goods are honest and possess merit.

The people who make a specialty of one advertised article, like Cascarets, Candy Cathartic, for example, stake their whole business existence on its doing what they say it will. They must "make good," as the saying is. Read.

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Didn't Like to Boast.

U. S. SENATOR FROM SOUTH CAROLINA

Recommends Pe-ru-na

For Dyspepsia and Stomach Trouble.



Ex-Senator M. C. Butler.

Catarrh of the Stomach is Generally Called Dyspepsia—Something to Produce Artificial Digestion is Generally Taken.

Hence, Pepsin, Pancreatin and a Host of Other Digestive Remedies Have Been Invented.

These Remedies Do Not Reach the Seat of the Difficulty, Which is Really Catarrh.

EX. U. S. Senator M. C. Butler from South Carolina, was Senator from that state for two terms. In a recent letter to The Peruna Medicine Co., from Washington, D. C., says:

"I can recommend Peruna for dyspepsia and stomach trouble. I have been using your medicine for a short period and I feel very much relieved. It is indeed a wonderful medicine besides a good tonic."—M. C. Butler.

The only rational way to cure dyspepsia is to remove the catarrh. Peruna cures catarrh. Peruna does not produce artificial digestion. It cures catarrh and leaves the stomach to perform digestion in a natural way. This is vastly better and safer than resorting to artificial methods.

Peruna has cured more cases of dyspepsia than all other remedies combined, simply because it cures catarrh wherever located. If catarrh is located in the head, Peruna cures it. If catarrh has fastened itself in the throat or bronchial tubes, Peruna cures it. When catarrh becomes settled in the stomach, Peruna cures it, as well in this location as in any other.

Peruna is not simply a remedy for dyspepsia. Peruna is a catarrh remedy. Peruna cures dyspepsia because it is generally dependent upon catarrh.

Sick, Nervous AND Neuralgic Headaches

QUICKLY CURED BY

BROMO Seltzer

10 CENTS. CURES ALL HEADACHES.

SOLD EVERYWHERE. 10c

Dr. Slocum

THESE FOUR GREAT REMEDIES FREE

Coltsfoot, PSYCHINE, OZOMULSION, and another medicine.

THE ONLY TREATMENT THAT CURES CONSUMPTION

FREE MEDICINE TO ALL.

To Prove to All Our Readers the Wonderful Properties of this Great System of Medical Treatment a Full, Free Course, consisting of the Four Free Large Packages, illustrated above, will be gladly sent to every reader on request. Simply send your Name, Post Office and Express Address to Dr. T. A. SLOCUM, 18 Pine Street, New York, and the Complete Free Treatment will at once be sent you.

DOCTOR'S SPECIAL NOTICE.

"I have prescribed the Complete Treatment called by my name and sold by all druggists in hundreds of thousands of very serious cases, with unexampled success, and most satisfactory results."—DR. SLOCUM.

PATENTS—18-page book free. Long experience. Highest references. 3172 Broadway, N. Y. Send for catalogue. G. H. GOODWIN & Co., Tracy, Minn.

A. N. K.—C 1892

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PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Save the Druggist.

I PAY SPOT CASH FOR MILITARY LAND WARRANTS

BOUNTY

Send to soldiers of any war. Write me at once. FRANK H. REBER, Bank Block, Denver, Colo.