

"Don't Speak to me."



All manner of extravagant expressions are possible when a woman's nerves are overwrought. The spasm at the top of the wind pipe or bronchial tubes, "ball rising in the throat," violent beating of the heart, laughing and crying by turns, muscular spasms (throwing the arms about), frightened by the most insignificant occurrences—are all symptoms of a hysterical condition and serious derangement of the female organs.

Any female complaint may produce hysterics, which must be regarded as a symptom only. The cause, however, yields quickly to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which acts at once upon the organ afflicted and the nerve centers, dispelling effectually all those distressing symptoms.

Mrs. Lewis Says: "I Feel Like a New Person, Physically and Mentally."

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I wish to speak a good word for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. For years I had ovarian trouble and suffered everything from nervousness, severe headache, and pain in back and abdomen. I had consulted different physicians, but decided to try your medicine, and I soon found it was giving me much relief. I continued its use and now am feeling like a new person, physically and mentally, and am glad to add one more testimonial to the value of your remedy."—Mrs. M. H. LEWIS, 2108 Valentine Ave., Tremont, New York, N. Y.

Writing to Mrs. Pinkham is the quickest and surest way to get the right advice about all female troubles. Her address is Lynn, Mass. She advises women free. Following is an instance:

Mrs. Haven's First Letter to Mrs. Pinkham.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I would like your advice in regard to my troubles. I suffer every month at time of menstruation, and flow so much and for so long that I become very weak, also get very dizzy. I am troubled with a discharge before and after menses, have pains in ovaries so bad sometimes that I can hardly get around, have sore feeling in lower part of bowels, pain in back, bearing-down feeling, a desire to pass urine frequently, with pains in passing it; have leucorrhoea, headache, fainting spells, and sometimes have hysteria. My blood is not in good condition. Hoping to hear from you, I am," Mrs. EMMA HAVEN, 2508 South Ave., Council Bluffs, Iowa. (June 8, 1899.)

Mrs. Haven's Second Letter.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I wish to express my gratitude for what your medicine has done for me. I suffered for four years with womb trouble. Every month I flowed very badly. I got so bad that I could hardly do my work. Was obliged to sit or lie down the most of the time. I doctored for a long time, but obtained no relief. I began using your remedies—Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, Blood Purifier, Sarsaparilla, Wash and Liver Pills—and now feel like a new woman."—Mrs. EMMA HAVEN, 2508 South Ave., Council Bluffs, Iowa. (Feb. 1, 1900.)

\$5000 REWARD Owing to the fact that some skeptical people have from time to time questioned the genuineness of the testimonial letters we are constantly publishing, we have deposited with the National City Bank of Lynn, Mass., \$5,000, which will be paid to any person who will show that the above testimonials are not genuine, or were published before obtaining the writer's special permission.—LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO.

W. L. DOUGLAS UNION MADE. WE USE FAST COLOR EYELETS. \$3. & \$3.50 SHOES. Real worth of W. L. Douglas shoes is \$4 to \$5. 500,000 pairs of shoes are made each year. The Edge Line cannot be equalled at any price. It is not alone the best leather that makes a first class shoe. It is the man that has planned the best style, that a perfect model of the foot, and the construction of the shoe. It is mechanical skill and knowledge that have made W. L. Douglas shoes the best in the world for men. Take no substitute. Look for the name W. L. Douglas shoes with name and price stamped on bottom. Your dealer should keep them, if he does not, send for outside giving full address to order a pair. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

DYSPEPSIA yields to nature's medicine.

CRAB ORCHARD WATER

It cures Dyspepsia and all stomach, liver, kidney and bowel disorders. An unrivaled aperient and laxative. Invigorates and tones the whole system. A natural water of the highest medicinal value. Concentrated to make it easier and cheaper to bottle, slip and use. A 5-oz. bottle is equal in gallons of uncondensed water. Sold by druggists everywhere. Crab apple trade-marks on every bottle. CRAB ORCHARD WATER CO., Louisville, Ky.

Two hundred bushels of potatoes remove eighty pounds of "actual" Potash from the soil. Unless this quantity is returned to the soil, the following crop will materially decrease.

We have books telling about composition, use and value of fertilizers for various crops. They are sent free.

GERMAN KALI WORKS, 93 Nassau St., New York.

THE BEST WATERPROOF CLOTHING IN THE WORLD BEARS THIS TRADE MARK

TOWER'S FISH BRAND TAKE NO SUBSTITUTES ON SALE EVERYWHERE. CATALOGUES FREE. SHOWING FULL LINE OF GARMENTS AND HATS.

A. J. TOWER CO. BOSTON, MASS.

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Active workers everywhere can earn big money, always a steady demand for our goods. Stamp each lock with original name and 10 days' treatment for postage. **THE BROHARD CO., Station "O," Philadelphia, Pa.**

25 CENTS PER ROD FOR THE BEST FENCE MADE OF WIRE. PM MISHLER, HAGERSTOWN, MD.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY! gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Box of testimonials and 10 days' treatment free. **Dr. R. E. GREEN'S BROS., Box 2, Atlanta, Ga.**



A QUEEN'S RECREATIONS. Spinning and photography are the favorite indoor recreations of Queen Alexandra. She is especially fond of photographing horses.

A WOMAN RAILROAD PASSENGER AGENT.

The first woman to be employed as a passenger agent by any railroad has just been engaged by the Louisville, Henderson and St. Louis road, to cover the city of Louisville. She is Miss Elvira Sydnor Miller, who is fairly well-known as a writer in the South. The general passenger agent of the road, who engaged her, has done so with the idea of beating out his competitors in the race for the patronage of women who travel by having the merits of his own railroad presented to them by a woman and also by learning at first hand the kind of railroad accommodations that women want.

FANCY EFFECTS IN VEILINGS. An effort is being made this season to introduce fancy effects in veilings. They are rather odd and pretty, but the style is too pronounced to find favor with the really well dressed woman. The bright colored veilings will not be worn over the face, but will be tied around the hat with a loosely draped effect. The fashion of wearing two veils still obtains for some occult reason. One of fancy material is simply tied around the hat; the other, which is usually a complexion veil, is worn over the face.

FOR SOUTH AFRICAN GRAVES. The Loyal Woman's Guild has been started at Bloemfontein. In the Orange River Colony, South Africa, to trace out and care for the graves of soldiers killed in the war by disease. The undertaking is a huge one, there being in Bloemfontein alone more than two thousand graves, and hosts of heartrending letters from mothers and relatives are being received constantly regarding the last resting places of their dear ones, and they are eager to send funds for the care of them. As soon as peace is restored the guild will start branches in all the small villages for the gathering of necessary information, which will be sent to the friends of the dead soldiers from whom letters are received.—New York Tribune.

BLACK AND WHITE IN SUMMER. Combinations in black and white are in much favor with Parisians at the present date. Already another combination is taking the place of this—namely, black and small pink roses. Large toques, made entirely of black tulle, or sprigged net closely gathered, and with rolled brims, have a round wreath of small pink roses placed on the top of the brim, or else a circlet of these flowers around the crown and a semi-crownlet of the same on the hair.

The shape turned down in the neck behind does not suit every taste, so many of the new models of hats with wide or medium brims have the back of the brim bent backward in the middle. Shapes treated in this way sometimes have a "cache-peigne" of roses underneath, while others trimmed with ribbon have this carried back and knotted in a bow with the ends underneath the brim.—Millinery Trade Review.

GOING TO LUNCH WITH THEIR HUSBANDS. Although women are welcome visitors at the Capitol, very few women are employed in the great building in an official capacity. All the secretaries of the Senators and Congressmen, the telegraph operators and even the cashiers in the restaurants and the clerks in the main corridors from which emanates the rhythmic click of the typewriter.

It has come to be a favorite form of "outing" at Washington for wives and daughters to go up to the Capitol and take luncheon with the husbands and fathers who are serving the nation in the big, white domed building. The big restaurants in the basement of the Capitol are qualified to serve quite as dainty a repast as the lady caller could possibly expect to find at her favorite luncheon place in the shopping district. The restaurants connected with the House and Senate are by no means restricted to the use of members and their wives. Many of the best tables are monopolized by parties composed exclusively of women.—The Ledger Monthly.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S RING. The wedding ring of Queen Victoria was, by her own wish, buried with her. As a matter of fact, it had been her inseparable "wear" for more than sixty years. The rule of her married life had been never to remove it, and, once, when a cast of her hand was taken, her great alarm was that the rings might be displaced with the plaster. With the single exception of its enforced removal in later years for

a few hours to be enlarged, so as to accommodate it to the increased girth of the finger, the ring was worn incessantly for over sixty years.

Of all her innumerable rings, next to her wedding ring, Queen Victoria most valued a very simple one, indeed. It was made of gold and enamel, and had a very small diamond as its central ornament. Its market value was slight enough, as well might be, for it was bought by a boy's pocket money. It was, in fact, the first present made by Prince Albert to the Princess Victoria when, at the age of sixteen, he visited the future country of his adoption. The actual emerald serpent ring, which he gave her afterward as the formal engagement ring, was never quite so precious to her majesty as this humble predecessor, which stood as the first token of this memorable affair of the heart.—London Chronicle.

MISS RIENZO'S COW TEAM.

Probably the latest in horseless carriages is the turnout which has lately appeared in Paris. Miss Laura Rienzo astounded people a few days ago by driving about the city behind two trotting cows harnessed tandem to a pretty cart. The animals are small, black and fiery, but they obey the reins perfectly.

The police were greatly worried over the fact as to whether or not they should permit the driving of the tandem cows. Miss Rienzo gravely informed the inspector that other sorts of horseless carriages were permitted on the drives of Paris, and she did not see why her carriage and its queer motive power should be barred.

Miss Rienzo comes from Bahia, and her father is one of the wealthiest citizens of Brazil. Rienzo pere, who is devoted to his daughter, had the two cows which she is now driving trained in Rio Janeiro and shipped to her in Paris as a birthday present. The owner of the Nouveau Cirque offered \$10,000 for the team, but Miss Rienzo indignantly spurned the offer, and every day drives out in state with her two cows, spinning of a cow trot down the boulevards.—Chicago Tribune.

THE PETTICOAT FOR SLENDERNESS.

In these days it is the ambition of most women to look as slight as possible. A great help to this end is a petticoat of silk stockinet, which fits the figure like a skin from waist to knee. These skirts are furnished with detachable frills of silk, which button on to the stockinet portion, and give from knee to ankle the fussy frilly effect demanded by fashion.

Many women who pride themselves upon their slim figures decline to be burdened with superfluous skirts, and with satin knickerbockers no other petticoat is needed but the loose silk lining which is a feature of the ordinary skirt.

Nevertheless, two smart models for petticoats are very alluring. One for evening wear is of white glace, silk edged, with three pinked-out frills, and draped with a deep flounce of ecru point d'esprit net, run with satin ribbon and tied at intervals with rosettes of the same. For morning wear with tall gowns, a petticoat of glace silk, bordered with one deep godet flounce and strapped with silk to match, is quite the right thing.

THE "SHIRT WAIST" HAT. Those who are learned in such matters aver that the use of the shirt-waist out of doors demands a certain piece of millinery to match, different from the round hats or toques supplied to accompany tailor costumes or whole dresses; hence the shirt-waist hat. This has a squared crown and a rolling brim. It is not to be confounded with the sailor hat once worn with shirt-waist suits. The shirt-waist hat has no hatband nor any plumes nor stiff wings nor quills. A pretty silk scarf is folded about the square crown with some irregularity of drapery. At the front the scarf is passed through a wide-mouthed, rather tall straw buckle. Here it is stayed with some firm invisible stitches and the ends tucked back in the left side, and the edges of the scarf ends are fringed out, instead of being hemmed. Beneath the brim the shirt-waist hat is trimmed with bias bands of taffeta silk to match the color of the scarf above. These are rolled under. Sometimes the bias bands beneath the brim are of black velvet. This is occasionally more becoming than the color of the fancy scarf wound about the crown.

BITS OF FEMINITY

Very well are the new gloves with large button-like fasteners of pearl. Sleeves grow shorter and shorter. This is true of outdoor as well as indoor costumes.

A pretty idea is a line of lace embroidery about the top of the choker and two lace points falling down in front.

Military jackets are in the very height of favor this year, either as separate wraps or as a part of the walking gown.

The popularity of narrow black velvet has by no means expired. It will be used as extensively as ever on the summer dresses.

A real little leather golf bag has a pin-cushion in the inside, into which are set the three golf club stick pins which it contains.

Shaped belts are found with hooks similar to those to be seen on men's or on bicycle boots. There is a lacing with some fancy end, which is laced around these.



FEED FOR THE YOUNG TURKEYS.

About the best food that can be given to turkeys when they are first hatched is a little stale wheat bread moistened with milk, and a part of a hard boiled egg that has been crumbled fine. When the birds get to be about three weeks old start to feed them corn meal that has been either cooked or scalded and a little bone meal or chopped meat will always give them all the food they want.

It is customary to regard all kinds of poultry as enemies of garden crops, but it is becoming known that the best mode of protecting orchards and crops is to give the fowls free range. Hens will scratch a newly-planted bed to get the seeds and worms, but as soon as the plants germinate they will rarely scratch among them, if grass and young shoots of weeds are plentiful. Usually, if hens scratch in the garden, it is to secure bugs and worms. The guinea and turkey perform great service as insect destroyers, as they are active foragers, and diligently search everywhere. A flock of turkeys, allowed free run in a tobacco field, will keep the plants clear of the green worms, and all kinds of poultry are partial to grasshoppers. Ducks and geese should not be allowed in a garden, however, but should be turned out in an orchard, as they prefer grass, but will also eat insects and weeds, geese being very fond of purslane.

REASON WHY INCUBATOR CHICKS DIE.

At the Rhode Island Station, careful investigation has been made of the cause of death of young incubator chickens. The total number of dead chickens examined during the spring and summer of last year was 226. It was alleged that about one-third of the chicks had been more or less injured by uneven heat during incubation. Another common cause of trouble was in overcrowding of brooders, resulting in death by suffocation, tramping, etc.

Tuberculosis was found to be very prevalent and fifteen per cent. of the chickens were more or less affected. For guarding against this disease, it is recommended to give the interior of the brooders all the sun and air possible on pleasant days.

COST OF MAKING CREAMERY BUTTER.

According to Wallace's Farmer the cost of making a pound of butter in the creamery ranges all the way from one to seven cents. This difference appears to be governed by the creamery, and a decrease in the cost, on account of the magnitude of the business, is followed by an increase of the price paid to farmers for butter fat. One creamery in one of the dairy counties in Iowa manufactured 400,000 pounds of butter at a cost of one cent per pound; another 539,000 pounds of butter at a cost of 1.2 cents.

In the smaller creameries the cost is reported at from five to seven cents per pound, the average being three cents. In creameries handling not more than 2,250,000 pounds of milk the average cost is 2.42 cents, and when 1,000,000 pounds are added the cost falls to 2.2 cents, while in creameries receiving more than 3,500,000 pounds of milk the average cost is 1.73 cents.

THE FARM STRAWBERRY BED.

I set the beds in spring, let the young plants bear, if they want to, in June and get the best crop from the bed the following season. It is allowed to fruit for two seasons, a new bed being made each spring. In April the ground is plowed and harrowed thoroughly. The rows are marked out three feet apart and plants set twenty inches apart in the row. The crown of the plant must all be above ground and the roots well spread out. Let no runners grow until the middle of July, when the plants will have become well established and be in condition to send out strong, healthy ones. Let them grow until a good matted row is formed and then keep them cut the rest of the season.

The soil between the rows should be cultivated to keep down weeds and to prevent the evaporation of moisture from the soil. The cultivation should be done once a week all summer. After the ground freezes the plants should have a covering of straw, leaves, evergreen branches or straw manure. If evergreens are used, they must be removed in the spring, but any of the others can be drawn away from the plants and placed between the rows for a mulch. This keeps down the weeds, keeps the ground cool and moist and prevents the ripe fruit from touching the soil.—H. M. Woodward, in New England Homestead.

DESTROYING WEEDS WITH CHEMICALS.

This matter has been given considerable attention for a number of years. Possibly more work has been done in this country by Professor Bolly, of the North Dakota experiment station than by any other man. His experiments show that it is possible to kill charlock and other weeds in the wheat fields of the northwest by spraying with a solution of copper sulphate. The best strength of the solution is a matter that has not been fully decided. In one recent year Professor Bolly sprayed with a ten per cent. solution when the weed was three to five inches in height. The portion of the field upon which the test was made was very weedy, being infested with charlock, wild barley, wild rose, penny

cross, shepherd's purse, wild buck-wheat, lamb's quarter and the great ragweed. The spraying was done on June 1. By August 8 all the weeds except the wild rose and the older plants of penny cross were destroyed. The wheat leaves were slightly burned, but in spite of this the yield was larger than the untreated plot.

Tests were also made with a one per cent. solution of copper sulphate. This killed ragweed and charlock, but did not affect the penny cross. On June 20 an oat field infested with mustard was sprayed when the oats were six inches high. By August 1 the field was free from weeds except pigeon grass and wild rose. The crop was good. On the untreated plots the plants were weak and failed to stool. The amount used in these experiments is about forty gallons per acre. Professor Bolly is continuing his work in this line and believes that spraying for destroying weeds in cereal crops is practical.

Experiments along this same line were made in Ireland in fields of barley. A three-fourths per cent. copper sulphate solution at the rate of forty gallons per acre gave best results. Stronger solutions injured barley. Solutions of sulphate of iron were not as successfully used as the copper sulphate. In these tests dock and common thistles were injured, but not killed. In France the test made last year showed good results from spraying with twelve and one-half per cent. solution of iron sulphate. This spray, which was put on at the rate of about 200 quarts per acre, destroyed charlock, mustard, wallflower and ground ivy without injuring cereals, clovers or lupines. In Germany a fifteen per cent. of the solution of iron sulphate at the rate of ten to fifty gallons per acre is recommended for fields containing field mustard.

MIXING CORN AND OATS.

Let me tell you how A. W. Trow, of the Minnesota Institute force, handled some corn last fall. He had number of stacks of oats. The separator was placed on the outside, against a stack. While two men were pitching in the bundles of oats he had some five teams drawing up corn from the field. This was put in on the other side of the machine. They have big, double, self-feed separators here. The machine men objected to threshing corn, thinking it too hard on the machine; but after trying it till noon, they consented to go on, and 1,100 bushels of shelled corn and oats mixed were the result of the first day's work.

So well pleased were the threshers that that night they hitched up and drove all about the neighborhood seeking jobs of threshing corn. Mrs. Trow says the oats mixed with the corn helped about keeping it from heating, and the oat straw in with the corn stalks also did good in the same line. He is very much pleased with the result of this mixed work. Of course, some years the corn and oats would have to be spread to keep them from heating. Care should be taken not to tramp on the threshed fodder after it gets in the mow. It will keep better if not tramped, same as clover hay will.—T. B. Terry, in Practical Farmer.

SHORT AND USEFUL POINTERS.

Make sure that your hens are free from lice.

Corn should never be fed alone to a dairy cow.

Sheep do not like to be kept in too close quarters.

Feed the cows succulent food if you want plenty of milk.

A fat cow is not a desirable animal to have in a dairy herd.

Never close up a can of warm milk unless it has been aerated.

Don't keep animals that take too much time to go to market.

If the cows do not have comfort you cannot expect them to do well.

The smaller breeds are generally the best when early maturity is desired.

Red clover accumulates more nitrogen than any other leguminous crop.

The quality of the butter is what tells the story as to the ability of the maker.

Rape, enclosed with a movable fence, makes an excellent pasturage for sheep.

In ventilating your dairy buildings take away air from the bottom as well as the top.

If you have not provided the sheep with plenty of roots give them an extra allowance of bran.

It's easy to tell a good dairy cow. It is the cow that produces the most milk every year on the least food.

If your well is a shallow one clean it out at the first opportunity. Foul water is bad for both man and beast.

The reason so many breeders are working toward early maturity is that their experience has proven that it pays.

Any kind of stock is worth at least a pasturage on land that has been ploughed and sown with nutritious grasses.

The man who feeds a scrub cow, and guesses at her product as well, is playing at a chance game without any show of winning.

The dairy farmer should have good land and good cows, and see to it that he is a good dairyman himself. All this goes toward making good milk and good butter.

Too much hog manure is wasted. Every shovelful should be saved and used. Hog manure probably ranks next to sheep manure, which you all know to be very valuable.

Our agriculture, which amounted to \$100,000,000 a hundred years ago, is now rapidly approaching \$2,000,000,000 a year, and the value of the farms of the country is almost \$15,000,000,000.