



TO USE WITH PARIS GREEN.
When using paris green allow one pound for 150 pounds of plaster. If water is used, mix one pound paris green with ten gallons of water.

IMPROVEMENT IN BEEF CATTLE.
Fifty years ago the average weight of beef cattle on the hoof were only 800 pounds, but improvement of breeds has so greatly increased the size of beef cattle as to bring the average up to 1,400 pounds at the present day.

WHEN PLANTS WILL GERMINATE.
Experiments show that rye and winter wheat will germinate in a soil the temperature of which is thirty-two degrees; barley, oats, flax, peas and clover will sprout at thirty-five degrees; turnips, the same, carrots at thirty-eight and beans at forty degrees. If these experiments have been carefully conducted they demonstrate that some plants will sprout even below the freezing point.

SCIENCE IN FEEDING.
Too much science in feeding cannot be given, but some of the advice relating to feeding according to the live weight of the animals is almost impossible on some farms. The German tables call for one and a third per cent. of the live weight of the animal, or about 13 pounds of food per 1000 pounds of live weight. As animals vary in weight, while foods also differ in quality, the labor required to appportion the foods for the individual animals would be too costly, and considerable time would also be lost.

THE TREATMENT OF ROUP.
During the season of cold rains and chilly nights unless the poultry is well guarded roup will likely result. The first symptoms appear as a slight cold, a scarcely perceptible gasp in breathing, which slowly develops and shows itself in inflammation of head and eyes. The eyes begin to water, and the fowls rub the sides of their heads on their wings in an attempt to relieve them. At this stage roup may easily be cured, since ulceration has not set in, but if left to itself a cancerous substance will form in the eyes and mouth, and nothing but death will relieve them. When first noticed, the fowls should be isolated and placed in bright, dry rooms, the head and face washed with warm water and castile soap and anointed with carbolic vaseline. A little kerosene should be injected in nostrils, and this treatment should be continued daily for two or three days. Feed lightly and make them work for their food.—*Home and Farm.*

MASH AS A POULTRY FOOD.
A mash of half meal and half bran is one of the best foods for chickens, young or old I know of. For the young chicken I prefer to have the food cooked but for the old ones I do not care. The mash must not be fed in the morning, because when the fowls get all they want of it they will huddle in the sun together and do nothing all day. The right time to feed mash is just before the fowls go to roost at night. By feeding mash in the winter time I have no trouble in making them fill the egg basket. Mash is also a fine food to fatten fowls with. To fatten fowls with mash it should be mixed with sugar, say a small handful to a quart of mash, fed twice a day. It should be fed in troughs.—*Inland Poultry Journal.*

HORSERADISH AS A GARDEN GARDEN CROP.
Horseradish hardly gets its due in the ordinary garden. It is put into a corner, like the boy when company comes, as though any place and any treatment were good enough for it. When one buys horseradish on the market—that is, the prepared horseradish—he is reminded again how careless the popular mind has grown to be on this matter. The purchaser of grocery-store horseradish does well if he gets a ten per cent. dose of the real root. The ninety per cent. may be potato or turnip or excelsior, or almost anything. What we need is a horseradish revival. People's eyes should be opened (spite of their weeping) to the merits of pure goods, and, equally, to the merits of the adulterants. Good varieties of horseradish should be selected, good cuttings should be carefully taken and planted in a good place in the garden, and clean, sound roots should be prepared for the dining table. Good horseradish is a wholesome and grateful thing, but poor horseradish is an abomination.—*The Country Gentleman.*

LOSS BY FLIES.
At the Wisconsin Station they divided fourteen cows into two lots, as nearly equal in condition as they could make them, and one-half were sent to pasture according to the usual custom of farmers, though in a small field with plenty of shade during the day. The others were kept during the day in a comfortable stable with screen doors and windows, but allowed to feed in the pasture during the night and early morning. It was found that these produced twenty per cent. more butter than those in the pasture during the day, as the latter were kept moving all of the time by the flies. On an Iowa dairy farm they obtained more milk from cows kept in a dark stable without screens during the day and let out to graze at night than they did from those in pasture all day and in stable at night. Similar results have been obtained by the spraying of cattle with something to repel the flies, but most of these repellents have an odor that fills the air in the stable and may injure the milk or butter, if not very carefully used. We never

found anything better than a sponge or damp cloth just moist with kerosene, and wiped lightly over the top of the head, along the back and over the legs, using it every morning just after milking. The odor evaporates before the next milking, if not used too freely.—*The Cultivator.*

HELPING OUT THE SUMMER PASTURES.
The success of summer dairying depends upon the pasture first, and then on the way the pasture is helped out in the way of providing additional summer food. We have passed the age of dairying where a progressive farmer depends entirely upon a pasture field, turning his cows loose there all summer, and letting them scurry for a living. Such cows live in clover the first half of the summer, and nearly starve during the rest of the season. They grow lean and weak and their milk supply gets smaller and thinner every week, and by the time fall and winter comes they are pretty specimens. A farmer once told the writer that he had tried summer dairying and winter dairying, and there was money in neither. Upon investigation, it was found that his system was to starve the cows in summer for winter dairying, and vice versa for summer dairying. The result was the animals never came up to the mark because it took them half the season to recover from the starvation process.

Whether you intend to try winter dairying or depend simply upon summer dairying, it is necessary to have good pasture through the summer, and in the late summer and autumn it is necessary to help the pasture out. This is simpler than many imagine. Sometimes it simply means fencing off a portion of the field, so the grass has a chance to grow while the cows are feeding on the other part. Constant daily cropping in hot, dry weather kills the grass and keeps the plants from ever getting any headway. If the pasture field is sufficiently large, fence part of it off in August, and in this way keep it green and healthful. Also be sure that the weeds and briars are kept cut down. Do not let any of these go to seed. Their spread will ruin a pasture lot quicker than anything. The cows do not disturb the weeds and briars, and consequently they have the opportunity to grow and thrive while the grass has not. At least give the latter a fair chance in the race.

Help the pasture out with ensilage and corn stover crops. Do not be sparing with these even in summer. They may save a good deal for the late fall pasture, which is oftentimes more valuable to the dairyman than the early spring and summer grass. A little system like this will go a long way toward keeping up the quality and supply of milk and cream, and at the same time preserving the health of the animals for the fall and winter work.—*William Conway, in American Cultivator.*

ARTIFICIAL INCUBATION AND BROODING.
When we set hens with eggs costing several dollars per setting, it causes great anxiety. When operating on incubators, all that is necessary is to look at the thermometer and see that the temperature is being maintained at the proper degree, and if the mercury is playing round 103 or 104, you are satisfied that all must be going well. The objections we have to using hens for incubators is, nothing taxes the vital powers of your birds so much as setting, and then the annoyance, they are invariably declining to set, breaking eggs, eating eggs, etc., that is fatal to the enterprise of early chicken raising. The incubator will hatch just as many chickens from fertile eggs as the hens, and if any difference, more, and the brooder will raise as large a percentage if these chicks as the hens will. Our observation with brooders is that a much larger percentage is raised. Instead of having a number of broody hens for three weeks, you can have them laying, which increases the income and saves food. If hotels and restaurants can afford to pay from fifty to seventy-five cents for young chicks, why not the farmer have his incubator and brooders and get off those nice young broilers early for his own use. After he once gets a machine it will last him for a lifetime if well cared for. We are quite sure if the American people would use more broiler meat and less pork, there would be less sickness and healthier children. The farmer can avail himself of this fine luxury cheaper than any one, as he raises his own grain and has plenty of free range. An incubator and brooder on a farm for the use of the family may become just as much of a necessity as any machine employed. The main point in artificial incubating and brooding is, you can have broilers just when you want them. If you are breeding fine fowls their health and appearance is much improved with an incubator to hatch your stock. Hens not allowed to set, both young and old, will be in better condition. We believe in incubators to perform the work of hens. The birds will score more points, and prove more profitable as layers as the vitality is not sapped from the ancestors.—*J. C. Clipp, in The Epitomist.*

Iron Crown of Italy.
The famous iron crown of Lombardy is one of the most precious heirlooms of the Italian royal house. The crown is only partially of iron. Tradition declares it was made from one of the nails used at the Crucifixion. This was beaten out into a thin rim or iron, which was magnificently set in gold and adorned with jewels. Pope Gregory the Great bestowed it on Queen Theodolinda, a Frankish princess, under whom the Lombards first changed their Arian faith for the Catholic. Charlemagne was crowned with it, and so were Henry of Luxembourg and succeeding emperors. It was also used at the coronation of Napoleon I. The Emperor of Austria restored it to the King of Italy in 1866.—*London Geographer.*

THE HUMMING-BIRD
Where to Find Its Nest, and How it Feeds Its Young.
In St. Nicholas, Henry Hales writes of the ruby-throated humming-bird. The humming-birds build on the upper side of a branch a branch generally about the size of the nest. The nest is beautifully felted with fine white vegetable down and studded on the outside with fine lichens and minute specks of bark like the branch itself.

They do not seem to retire to secluded places to build; they are as eccentric in their choice of a nesting-place as in their nature and habits. Some suppose their nests are near the gardens or vines they visit; but that is not often the case. A few magic vibrations of the wings, and they are far away in a few seconds. The last nest I found was on the outer end of a branch of silver poplar that hung over a public road; every carriage-top that passed under it was within a few feet of the nest—the last place in the world where I should have expected to find such a nest. I should not have seen it except that I was accidentally looking up into the tree, and I saw, protruding over the side of the nest, the long, fine bill that happened just then to stir. The nest might have been passed hundreds of times and been taken for a small knot unless thus betrayed.

These birds lay but two eggs, tiny white morsels. The young birds when first hatched are curious little things, and feed by inserting their bills in the mouths and throats of their parents. As the food of the parents is composed of nectar and fine insects, it is easily made ready for the little ones' tiny stomachs.

The Greatness of Little Objects.
It was a saying of Henry Ward Beecher that "the little things of life give us the most trouble." The common house-fly was his favorite illustration. More than half the diseases that destroy human life are produced by pestilence too small to be seen by the naked eye. The plagues that destroy animal life are of the same invisible origin. And practically all the ravaging of the crops is done by small insects and worms. Not less true is it that the good things of the world, the things that make it a more comfortable world to live in, are mostly little things. Of the about 600 patents every week granted to inventors in this country 550 are for small mechanical devices of general everyday utility. The electrical candle that lights at the touch of your finger, the folding umbrella that you can drop into a small handbag or carry in your overcoat pocket, the machine that cuts green corn from the cob and the oil-can that can't explode are good types of the little inventions that are really great.

Woes of a Grocer.
It was an uptown grocery which a little girl about five years of age entered the other day, saying: "I want a spool of cotton." "You won't get that here," replied the grocer jokingly. "You'll have to go to the blacksmith's shop for that." "I want a spool of cotton," the girl repeated, clutching something very tightly in her right hand. And she continued to reiterate the request for a long time before quitting the store. Presently her mother appeared in the door, with a very irate countenance. "Dye mean to tell me that you haven't got a nutmeg?" she inquired indignantly. "Was that what the child wanted?" exclaimed the grocer. "She asked for a spool of cotton." "Couldn't you see the nutmeg in her hand?" retorted the mother. "I saw something in her hand, but I didn't know what it was." "Well, all you had to do was to smell it," was the final shot with which the mother departed. Witnesses to this scene have amused themselves ever since, asking the grocer why he doesn't exercise greater detective skill in finding out what his customers require when they don't know themselves.—*Philadelphia Record.*

Magnetism of the Earth.
It is well known that clay baked in a brick furnace is magnetized along an axis which corresponds to the axis of the terrestrial magnetic field at the moment of baking, and it is noteworthy that the magnetization is very permanent. On these facts M. Folgerheiter has founded a method of studying the inclination of the magnetic needle in antiquity. He determines the direction of the magnetic axis of pottery of Etruscan and Roman times. The declination of the needle cannot be determined in this way on account of the impossibility of knowing exactly how the vases stood in the baking ovens; we know that they stood vertically, but no one can say which side was to the front. It is quite possible that this method may be extended to determinations referring to geologic epochs by observing the direction of magnetization of clay strata that have been transformed into brick by flows of hot lava. The latter question is now being studied in the volcanic region of the Puu-de-Dome in France.—*New York Sun.*

Almost exactly half the coal exported from Great Britain in the last six months went to the four countries—France, Germany, Spain and Italy. There are 11,700 hotels in Paris, in which there are on an average 240,000 guests.

PENNSYLVANIA BRIEFLY TOLD

Two Philadelphians Charged With Obstructing Switches.
CAVE-IN WRECKS FOURTEEN HOUSES
Workings of the Old Red Ash Mine Under the Town of Laurel Settle—Citizens Flee to the Mountains—Pavements Discovered Thirty Two Feet Under Ground at Sharon—Prisoner Tried Cremation.

Pensions granted to Pennsylvanians: Francis T. Oliver, Dorfl, Johnstown, \$10; Charles Miller, Berlin, \$10; Charles Spadone, Erie, \$24; Ezra P. Bell, Gibsonburg, \$17; Israel P. Whitmer, Emporium, \$20; Mason Hart, Washington, \$8; Frederick Briedner, Pittsburg, \$8; Mariton O. Way, Miles Grove, \$6; Barbara E. Deannet, Puritan, \$8; Abraham M. Ghere, McLallen Corners, \$8; John H. Wadding, Dayton, \$14; William Flickinger, Pittsburg, \$8; Charles Fry, Allegheny, \$12; Jesse W. McMichael, Tamarac, \$12; George W. Demons, Warren, \$10; Joseph N. Walkup, Lindsey, \$12; Jane C. Stuart, Sugar Grove, \$8.

A collision between a trolley car and a passenger train occurred on the Reading Railway's Broad street crossing, Tamaqua, and the trolley car had one side smashed. No one was on the car at the time but the motorman, who escaped unhurt. James Horrox, aged 15 years, of Brandonville, was arrested on the charge of having fatally shot Edward Ball, aged 10, of the same place, while both were in the woods. Young Ball died in the Miners' Hospital.

Fire burned over a block and a half of the business section of Reynoldsville, gutting fourteen business places, including the Hotel McConnell and four dwelling houses. The loss is estimated at \$60,000 and is covered by an insurance of \$12,000.

Mrs. Mary Duncan, of Chester, accidentally swallowed a quantity of bi-iodide of mercury and but for the timely presence of a physician in the neighborhood of her home she would have died. C. D. Boyle, of Plymouth, received word that his son, a marine on the battleship Kentucky, had died in Japan from injuries received by falling from a bridge.

An electric railway will be built from Bloomsburg to Millville, a distance of ten miles. The line will pass through Mordansville and Eyer's Grove. Charles Stoop, recently released from the Shamokin jail, was arrested on the charge of assaulting an Italian. About midnight the prisoner determined to cremate himself by burning the station house. He ignited a blanket and the cell was soon blazing. When the heat began blistering him he called for help. Chief of Police Gilham entered the cell and found him unconscious and almost dead. Gilham dragged Stoop to a place of safety.

While engaged in sinking a coal shaft at Sharon, Thomas Jones discovered, thirty-two feet under the surface of the earth, a brick pavement. The bricks were smoothly laid and were sixteen inches square. A few feet deeper another pavement was found of similar construction, but the bricks were thirteen inches square. Mr. Jones has notified the Pittsburg Archeological Society of his find, and a further research will be made.

An extensive cave-in occurred in the middle of the little town of Laurel Run, and fourteen houses were affected. The main street was rendered impassable by big cracks appearing at a number of points. Great alarm was caused when the earth began to shake and the fissures appeared. The people fled from their homes to the mountain side, where they waited until the disturbances ended.

Official notices have been issued in Pittsburg, ordering a resumption of work at factories of the American Window Glass Company and the Independent Glass Company on November 1. This, at least for the present, disposes of the report that the factories would take another month, perhaps two, before resuming.

One man was killed, another injured fatally and a third badly hurt through a fall of coal slate in the Spring Hill Mines, about a mile and a half east of Wilmerding. The dead man is Thomas Prevost, who lived at Pittsburg. The injured are John Williams and a man whose name is not obtainable.

Two attempts were made at Pottsville to wreck incoming passenger trains on the Philadelphia and Reading Road at the semaphores switches. John Scantlan, of Philadelphia, is under arrest charged with the crime, and the police are looking for his companion, said to be James Gallagher, also of Philadelphia.

George H. Phillips, a miner employed at the Oakhill Colliery, Pottsville, had his head blown off by a blast while at work.

Thomas Barrons, a conductor on the Jersey Central Railroad, was thrown from his train and killed near Marsh Creek.

John Skromowsky was killed by a fall at Cameron Colliery, Shamokin, and Joseph Putnavish was fatally injured by falling 200 feet down a manway.

Burglars robbed the Philadelphia and Reading freight station at Gilberton.

High Constable Pashoski, of Durica, was attacked and beaten by several men. His club, star and all his weapons were taken from him.

The family of Jacob Boga, of Lancaster, consisting of six persons, was nearly smothered to death by coal gas. Their condition was discovered by a roomer in the house. Burglars are operating along the Chester and Darby Turnpike. They robbed the wheelwright shop of Wm. Quinn & Sons, at Leipersville, and the Ridley tollgate house. Howard Lithlaen, aged 7 years, died from injuries received at Turkey Run Colliery, Shenandoah. The boy and several companions were amusing themselves by throwing pieces of wood between the spokes of a sheave wheel which they were turning. One of the pieces flew out, striking Lithlaen on the head, fracturing his skull. These fourth-class post-masters were appointed: Aldenville, C. K. Wilmarch; Jacob's Creek, N. T. Keck; Mainville, W. M. Longenberger; Valley Point, S. J. Erwin.

Misapplied Advice.
Out of that childish dependence that material care had encouraged Mamie had come to her mother for help in the doing of some little act that she could have readily done herself. "You shouldn't annoy me for assistance in such trivial things as that," remarked her mother; "it is time you learned to help yourself." "I have learned, ma," Mamie returned, "but I don't know just when it's right to do it. Don't you remember how you scolded me the other day when I helped myself to the preserves?"

A Club.
Yellowly—What, are you going home already?
Brownly—Yes, I must go; wife is waiting up for me.
Yellowly—My wife belongs to a woman's club, and when she goes out to it in an afternoon I never say a word if she stays away six hours, so she never says anything to me if I am out a little later than usual. Don't your wife belong to a club?
Brownly—No, but there's a club that belongs to her, and it is the knowledge of that fact that is hurrying me home.

Give the Girls a Chance.
Give the girls the best of education. Let them have college education if possible. The way to get at the boys of the future is by means of the girls who are to be their mothers. Too much attention has been given to the boys and not enough to the girls. If the boys of a college woman are capable of receiving a college education they stand the best chance of getting it. The best side of the house is the mother side of it. If the girls are put forward the boys will get in the neighborhood.

When John Reads.
"Wait a minute, John. Don't read so fast. Who was it that the crowd turned out?"
"Eh? Turned out?"
"Yes. You read it there that the crowd turned out N. Mass. Who is N. Mass?"
"Why, I suppose he's some dern Frenchman. You ought to listen closer."

The Struggle for Bread.
"Well, that's the best I can do for you," said the theatrical manager. "You've been idle so far this season; now will you remain idle all the rest of the season or take this small part?"
"I'll take it," said Lowe Comedy. "In this case a small role is better than a whole loaf."

The Infant History Class.
"What did the Greeks row their galleys with? First little boy."
"Brooms."
"Brooms! Doesn't the lesson say that it was sweeps?"
"Ain't them brooms?"

Discouraged.
Deacon Jones—So you have lost your husband, Mrs. Grimes? It is very sad.
Mrs. Grimes—Sad is no name for it. I don't believe any other woman ever had such a run of luck. He was my third, you know. I'm so discouraged I've about made up my mind not to have another.

Potatoes from the world's greatest single crop, 4,000,000,000 bushels being produced annually, equal in bulk to the entire wheat and corn crop.
PUTNAM FADELESS DYES are fast to sunlight, washing and rubbing. Sold by all druggists.
Even the greatest germ cranks do not hesitate to stack up against the microbes that infest a \$20 bill.
The poetry of motion must be the kind that is sent the rounds.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.
FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & CO., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.
FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1896.
A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Best For the Bowels.
No matter what ails you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. CASCARETS help nature, cure you without a gripe or pain, produce easy natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. CASCARETS Candy Cathartic, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C. C. C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.
It is better to talk yourself up than to have other people run you down.



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who suffers from
Rheumatism
should use

St. Jacobs Oil
It Conquers Pain, acts like magic, and has no equal on earth as a pain killer.
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Experience costs a lot, but it is usually a good investment.
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.
The self-conscious fool worries over nothing.
Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'Brian, 522 Third Avenue, N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900.
A long ton of coal will average forty cubic feet.

MILWAUKEE PEOPLE
Could Hardly Believe It. A Prominent Woman Saved From Death by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

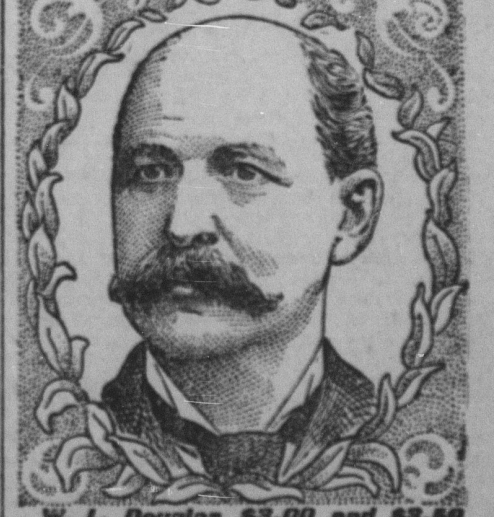
"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I suppose a large number of people who read of my remarkable cure will hardly believe it; had I not experienced it myself, I know that I should not.



MRS. SADIE E. KOCH.
"I suffered for months with troubles peculiar to women which gradually broke down my health and my very life. I was nearly insane with pain at times, and no human skill I consulted in Milwaukee could bring me relief.
"My attention was called to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; the first bottle brought relief, and the second bottle an absolute cure. I could not believe it myself, and felt sure it was only temporary, but blessed fact, I have now been well for a year, enjoy the best of health, and cannot in words express my gratitude. Sincerely yours, SADIE E. KOCH, 124 10th St., Milwaukee, Wis.—\$5000 forfeit if above testimonial is not genuine.
Such unquestionable testimony proves the power of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound over diseases of women.
Women should remember that they are privileged to consult Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., about their illness, entirely free.

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BEARS THIS TRADE MARK
TOWER'S FISH BRAND
THOUGH OFTEN IMITATED AS A SADDLE SOAP IT HAS NO EQUAL
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Sold by the best shoe dealers everywhere. Insist upon having W. L. Douglas shoes with name and price stamped on bottom.
How to Order by Mail.—If W. L. Douglas shoes are not sold in your town, send order direct to factory. Show me anywhere on receipt of price and I will send you a pair of shoes. If you prefer, our custom department will make you a pair that will equal \$5 and \$6 shoes made elsewhere. Foot as shown on model; state size in desired size and width. Quality work; plain or cap toe; heavy, medium or light soles. A full guaranteed. 177 a pair.

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