

# Coughs

"My wife had a deep-seated cough for three years. I purchased two bottles of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, large size, and it cured her completely."

J. H. Burge, Macon, Ga.

Probably you know of cough medicines that relieve little coughs, all coughs, except deep ones! The medicine that has been curing the worst of deep coughs for sixty years is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Three sizes: 25c, 50c, \$1. All druggists.

Consult your doctor. If he says take it, then do as he says. If he says you not to take it, then don't take it. He knows. Leave it with him. We are willing.

J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

# SOZODONT TOOTH POWDER

The best that Money and Experience can produce. 25¢

At all stores, or by mail for the price.

HALL & RUCKEL, New York.

# Wills Pills

Lead the World. Are You Sick?

Send your name and P. O. address to The R. B. Wills Medicine Co., Hagerstown, Md.

# PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

**A Mistake.**

A certain shopwalker in one of the large drapery establishments in the west end of London was noted for his severity to those under him.

One day he approached a junior assistant, whose counter a lady had just left.

"You let that lady go without making a purchase?" he asked, severely.

"Well, but—"

"You need not make any excuse. I shall report you for carelessness."

"Well, I hadn't what she wanted."

"What was that?"

"Six shillings. She's a book canvasser, selling 'The Life of Napoleon the Great!'"

The shopwalker retired crestfallen, amid the audible titters of all the assistants in the department, who greatly enjoyed his discomfiture.

**When You Order**

Baker's Chocolate or Baker's Cocoa examine the package you receive and make sure that it bears the well known trade-mark of the chocolate girl. There are many imitations of these choice goods on the market. A copy of Miss Parloa's choice recipes will be sent free to any housekeeper. Address Walter Baker & Co., Ltd., Dorchester, Mass.

The discovery in Palestine of valuable mineral treasures making it probable that there will soon be an industrial awakening of the Holy Land.

In India a box of 720 safety matches imported from Sweden or Belgium can be bought for three cents.

**Shattered Traditions.**

"You young scoundrel!" exclaimed the unwilling father-in-law, when the eloping couple presented themselves for parental forgiveness and place to live. "You conscienceless scamp! You stole my daughter away and disregarded all the conventionalities of society. And yet you ask forgiveness!"

"You old scoundrel, what did you do?" retorted the new son-in-law. "What did you do? You let us elope, and did not pursue us on horseback with a shotgun. You have shattered all the traditions of elopements and have blasted all the romance of the affair for us. We might as well have got married to the rumty-tum-tum of the church organ, and let you pay the bill. You haven't a spark of appreciation in your make-up!"

Crushed by the merited criticism, the father-in-law invited them in to supper, for they were rather hungry.—Baltimore American.

**You Cannot Drown an Ant.**

It is a singular fact, recently demonstrated by experiments made by French scientists, that you cannot drown an ant. The purpose of the experiments was to determine how long the insects would be able to resist asphyxiation after they had been submerged in water.

An ant immersed in water doubles itself up and becomes absolutely inert, but upon being restored to the air comes to life in a period varying with the length of its immersion. After a ducking of six or eight hours it requires half an hour to come to and three-quarters to an hour to recover when the submersion has been continuous for twenty-four hours.

**How the Storm Ended.**

"Woman," said she bitterly, "is unappreciated in this world."

Here certainly was a chance for him to even up many old scores, but it so happened that he was not looking for trouble.

"True," he replied. "Unfortunately, man is incapable of appreciating perfection."

Thus he secured at least two of his favorite dishes for dinner: and yet there are people who think that man is lacking in the more subtle arts of diplomacy.—Chicago Post.

**Sure Cure for Fatigue.**

A stalwart Boston laborer, in seeking work from a farmer, gave the assurance that he never got tired. The man was accordingly engaged; but when the farmer went to the field where the man had been put to work he found him lazily lying on his back beneath a tree.

"Hallo!" cried the farmer, in surprise. "I thought you told me you never got tired!"

"No more I don't!" replied the unabashed laborer. "But I precious soon should be, master, if I didn't do a jolly lot of resting!"

# GARDEN OF FARM

SAVING THE FODDER.

It is probably too much like work for some farmers to cut the fodder, hay and straw with a feed cutter, as the animals will consume such foods without preparation, but the saving of food and smaller loss from waste will more than pay for preparing the food.

**THE CHEAPEST FOOD.**

The cheapest food is that which gives the most product. When grass or hay does not fulfill expectation, feed grain, and if necessary buy bran, linseed meal or other feed materials. They will cost something, but will be cheaper than the materials produced on the farm if they give a profit. Any food is cheap if the farmer has a profit after using it. And not only must he seek the profit in milk, beef, butter or eggs, but also in the manure heap, as everything bought and brought on the farm adds to the fertility of the land.

**PACK BUTTER WITH CARE.**

Butter for shipment or for the home market should have much greater care than is usually given at the farm dairy. Of course the size and kind of package will depend upon the demands of the customers. If tubs are wanted, see that the butter is put in solidly. The top may be smoothed off evenly by means of a straightedge or wire. A cloth is then spread over the top of the tub and a light layer of salt is sprinkled over the cloth. If prints are wanted, see that they are carefully and neatly made, are wrapped in parchment paper and carefully packed. Use special care with small packages designed for customer trade.

**DEHORNING CALVES.**

To prevent the growth of horns on calves is a very simple matter. First, when the calf is three or four weeks old, or when the horns begin to appear about as large as buttons, take shears and cut all the hair away around them. Then take a stick of caustic potash and moisten one end of it (only by putting it in the mouth), and rub the bud of the horn with that, taking care not to let the potash reach out on the skin beyond. It might not be dangerous to the calf if it did, but it might create a bad sore for a few weeks. Some are careful enough to cover the head, or top of it, with a bit of stout paper, in which have been cut holes corresponding to the horns, but if one has a steady hand this is not necessary. This operation is not painful to the calf if the potash does not touch the skin outside of the horn, and the object of shearing around the horn is to prevent it from spreading by the hair. Usually a single application is sufficient, but if the horn continues to grow it may be tried again a week or two later. If the work is properly done, the animal does not suffer any more than a man would in having his finger nails cut, as the horn is insensitive. Years ago we heard of a man who used to kill horns on his cattle by use of a red-hot iron when they were just starting, and said it did not hurt them at all, but we never witnessed the operation. And as the potash requires less trouble, we prefer that.

**OVER-CROWDING.**

Is most injurious to fowls; it has a debilitating effect on them, taking away their strength and vigor. All fowls will crowd together when cold. It is natural for the young chicks to crowd each other, even to death when they become chilled or cold. Old fowls will do the same to get away from a cold, wet atmosphere at night. This crowding often kills the weaker ones, and results in more or less injury to the others. In this condition they take cold more readily and cease to lay. To prevent this they should not be kept too many together, either young or old. They should be given comfortable quarters in which to live, and should be protected from damp, and ventilation of their quarters should be properly under control. Fowls will not crowd each other when comfortable. Cold weather and discomfort compels them to crowd together as a natural means of becoming warm. Every trouble may be avoided if good common sense is used in their care, and thus they will be free of all ailments caused by negligence. To be forewarned is to be forearmed; likewise will watchfulness in preventing causes of colds, &c., prevent ailments from entering into the flock.

**HELPING WEAK COLONIES.**

When the fall flow of nectar is light, the bees discontinue brood rearing early, and consequently go into winter quarters very light in number, and rather old to insure successful wintering. This is one of the direct causes of the so-called spring dwindling. It must be prevented by late brooding.

Those who leave their bees to starve in a poor season are not deserving of honey in a good one.

To obtain the best results from our bees they should be fed to stimulate brood-rearing, so that our colonies will be very strong at fruit bloom. To do this we must begin to feed as early as the weather will permit the bees to fly at least once a week. Some mild day soon after removing them from the cellar, all colonies should be closed on what combs that will cover with sufficient stores to last two or three weeks, placing the unoccupied combs on the outside of the follower.

When feeding time arrives prepare your feed, either a poor grade of honey, maple syrup, or better still granulated sugar, which should be about the consistency of newly gathered honey. If sugar is used the proportion is equal parts of sugar and water. It may be fed without heating, but I prefer to

bring it to a scald and to put it in the combs and feed while milk warm. Take the combs to be used, uncapping what honey they contain, and fill the empty portion with the syrup. Rest the comb over the tank in a slanting position with the top bar up and dip the syrup on it with a dipper having a perforated bottom. Place one comb next to the cluster once a week, removing the one given last.—C. R. Morts, Herkimer Co., N. Y.

**HOTHOUSE LAMBS.**

There is profit in raising hothouse lambs for the winter and early spring market, but the enterprise is difficult and full of dangers. It is no easy matter to work against nature's laws, and yet this is what we are doing in raising hothouse lambs. But many artificial methods of farming contrary to nature's ways have proven great successes, and those who have studied this question thoroughly find the profits good and satisfactory. In order to have lambs for any particular market the breeding of the ewes should take place fully five months before the lambs are wanted. This makes it necessary to breed them in the middle of summer, either in June or July. It is sometimes difficult to get the ewes to breed at this time, but those which have become accustomed to do it are easily handled. With young ewes that have never bred before, and with those which have always bred in the fall, there will be some trouble; but if fine ewes that have not suckled lambs for several months are put early into good pasture with good rams some of them will breed in time. These should then be selected and kept for use another season. In this way one can raise up a set of ewes that will be just suited for producing hothouse lambs.

The market for hothouse lambs extends from the middle of winter to the first of April. The best market is around Christmas time, when \$10 are frequently paid for a single lamb. Occasionally the demand is a little better in January, because so much poultry is rushed to market for the holidays. The lambs must be kept in warm places through the fall and early winter months. They must indeed be strong of constitution to stand this artificial life, but that all depends upon the ewes. If they are strong and healthy they will suckle their lambs so they will grow rapidly. The whole work thus depends upon the ewes and their treatment. Keep them in good condition, and the lambs will thrive. Some growers have lately begun to ship their hothouse lambs to market alive, but suckling lambs will not stand long shipments, and those living far from market should not attempt this. That their feeding and care must be of the very best is reserved only for those living near large cities.—E. P. Smith, of Ohio.

**FARM NOTES.**

It is a waste of time and money to breed poor stock.

Fatten and sell off the poultry as soon as they are large enough.

As the poultry have no teeth see to it that they have plenty of grit.

It is as necessary to weed out the stock as it is to weed out the garden.

Call out the hens that are not going to lay this winter. You will make money by it.

It will soon be time for thoroughbred roosters to be cheap. Secure one and breed up your flock of common hens.

Sheep-raising can never be made to pay satisfactory profits unless the lambs are carefully taken care of and watched.

You may have the best cows in the world, but if you do not breed and manage them properly they can never be made to pay.

If you have a piece of rough land that is lying idle put a few sheep on it, and to say the least, you will be able to get the taxes off it.

A large percentage of the distress and complaint among farmers is because they have not learned the great lesson of the age—cheaper production.

One of England's greatest sheep-raiser recommends as a lamb food two parts bran and one part corn meal or crushed oats or barley; and one part cottonseed meal.

Lambs should be fed with some definite idea in view right from the start. Start to feed them properly through the ewe and don't stop until they are finished for market.

One good thing about creameries is that they pay according to the percentage of fat in the milk. This encourages the farmer to use his best endeavors to produce milk of a better quality.

It is a mistaken idea that sheep require shelter only in the winter time. It is equally essential in the summer months for protection from the heat of the sun, and as a refuge from the tormenting flies.

It is reported that a herd of horned cows was bred to a polled bull. Ninety per cent. of the calves had no horns. The young hornless heifers, bred also to a polled bull, never had a horned calf. This shows how easily horns may be bred away.

Fowls that are killed directly from a free range, where they have been bountifully fed for some time previously but having taken plenty of exercise are in perfect health, are to be preferred for the table to those that have been kept in close coops.

**The Big German Trout.**

Hatchers of trout have discovered that the big German brown trout, which has promised so much in the way of sport, will not live in harmony with its smaller but gamier cousin, the brook trout. It not only eats the fry of the smaller trout, but is so large that it can eat a fairly good-sized grown-up Sportsman are universally in favor of the native trout, and the hatching of the German fish may be abandoned.

If the moon looks pale and dim, expect rain; if red, wind; and if her natural color, with a clear sky, fair weather.

# FOR THE LADIES

FURS FOR WINTER.

Fur garments of every conceivable length will be worn this winter. A little chinchilla coat is made in the popular blouse shape. The blouse is held in at the waist by a belt of suede leather. The full bishop sleeves are also terminated by a band of suede at the wrists. The use of the suede is an excellent idea since it does away with the clumsy effect of the fur blouse as ordinarily made. A long palmetto of seal-skin which reaches quite to the bottom of the skirt and is worth a king's ransom is the other extreme in the length of fur garments. The cloak is faced with beautiful sables and with it is carried an immense "granny" muff. Between these two extremes is a three-quarter length coat of sable. The revers are very large and the sleeves are in bishop shape, says the Pittsburg Dispatch. An extremely elegant effect is secured by the addition of a broad band of the sable at the bottom of the coat, the stripes running in an opposite direction to those of the main body of the garment.

**CLASSIC SIMPLICITY.**

As yet all signs point to an almost classic simplicity in evening gowns. The empire and princess styles are first in favor, but most beautifully modified so that there is nothing exaggerated about them. Satin of the richest but most supple quality, rich brocades and silks and velvets, are greatly used; any material is chosen, in fact, that will lend itself to the classic forms and draperies now demanded. White satin of an ivory shade, with a band of gold embroidery around the hem of the skirt and around the shoulders, the embroidery a Grecian pattern and of the finest hand work, is one of the new designs, says the Montreal Star. The folds of satin are most gracefully draped across the waist to the left shoulder, but the back is left plain. For the figures—and they are many—to whom the princess style in its severity is not becoming there are gowns which have much the same effect, but which really are made with skirt and waist separate, the skirt put over the waist with a narrow belt.

**THE GIRLS OF LIMERICK.**

If asked, "Where are the prettiest girls in the world?" I will immediately reply, in Limerick, Ireland. There is a freshness of face, lustrousness of eyes, healthfulness of color and complexion about the Limerick girls, en masse, that carry off the sweepstakes trophy. The girls of Cork and of the lakes—in fact, of the country all the way down from Dublin—are somewhat of the Limerick order. In form they constitute a happy medium between the rotund English maids across one channel and the sylph-like Parisian demoiselles beyond the other.

But the Limerick face is the perfection of female beauty—a human ceramic without a blemish. The Limerick girl is also the highest example of exquisite wit and ingenuousness—an extraordinary assimilation, to be sure. In other words, while she is not sensible to her sparkle of words, she seems like one who has never looked frequently into the mirror. She has regular and sometimes very pretty teeth; and if her there is an "Irish expression of mouth," these but add piquancy to her other beautiful features.

**HUMBERT'S LADY HIGH-COOK.**

Queen Helena, of Italy, is a royal lady who can cook a good dinner when required. At her father's curiously homelike and unpretentious Montenegro she acquired many delightfully unroyal ways, and knowledge of the art of cooking was not the least among them. Nikita the old-fashioned mountain Prince of Montenegro, insisted—as, by the way, the German Emperor does by tradition—that all his sons and daughters should know some useful trade or profession. Helena became an excellent cook, skilled both in preparing "plain, roast and boiled, and in the co-faction of the curious sweetmeats and articles of 'patisserie' for which Orientals have so decided a taste." King Humbert insisted on tasting his daughter-in-law's dishes, and liked them so well that one day in the palace at Naples he conferred on her with mock ceremony the title of "Lady High-Cook to the King of Italy," says Home Chat. After this, whenever the old King and the Princess had a humorous quarrel in the course of their conversation together, the Lady High-Cook would clinch her argument by threatening to make no more pilaf (a favorite dish, composed of chicken and mutton boiled together with rice), whereupon the King would declare himself willing to swallow dutifully any of his "dear daughter's" views if only he might still swallow also her excellent cookery.

**PASSING OF THE POMPADOUR.**

The pompadour has lost the vogue that made it for the last three years the most popular form of coiffure. It is still the fashion most frequently seen, but it has received its deathblow.

There are various reasons for the decline of the fashion. With straight hair it was always impossible. It needed the waves which, if they are not supplied by nature, must be got from the hairdresser.

This process of artificial undulation was destructive to the hair. Now the effects of the continued burning resulting from it are said to have become so apparent that half of the modish women in Paris are wearing imitation pompadours.

These imitation affairs are rarely able to deceive anybody. They usually look wiggly from the other side of a room in

spite of the artistic way in which they are worn.

They are, of course, fitted over the brow and the linen on which they are made is very likely to show. If it is not visible, it will at least give the hair drawn back from it a look of something that is not nature.

The substitutes, even when they were artistically mingled with the natural hair, were the beginning of the end. The pompadour was doomed from the time they were first used.

Now it is settled that the mode will go altogether so soon as the women of Paris have hair enough to return to the bang or fringe of old which is said to be the fashion of the near future.—New York Sun.

**HOCKEY FOR COLLEGE GIRLS.**

The college girls are deserting basketball for hockey. Vassar was the first to take up this new sport and was quickly followed by Smith College, Mount Holyoke girls are discussing whether the rougher sport would be too much out of keeping with their conservative ways.

There are five clubs at Vassar, and a match will take place in two or three months. At Smith it is planned to have a first and second eleven at each house and, as there are twelve or more houses, there will be more than 250 girls on organized teams.

The advantages of hockey over basketball for the college girls are considerable. First, it is played in the open air, while basketball requires a gymnasium.

It requires eleven players on a side, permitting a larger number of girls to share in its benefits. Interclass basketball has given rise to hard feeling and has made the struggle for places on teams very bitter, but with two hockey teams from each house, a large enough number of girls may play the match games to do away with any unpleasant rivalry.

At present the girls are not all adept in the game and many a fair collegian is nursing a bruised shin and is walking with a halting gait and stiff knees, but such hurts are things to be proud of, for they show that the victim is a true sport.

Good stick work is lacking and the girls are clumsy at wielding the sticks. Good driving by the forwards are points in which the girls are not at all skillful so far, but promise is given of clever playing later, and meanwhile the girls enjoy the game because it is good fun.

The Amherst College men like the adoption of the game by the Smith girls, for they have a chance to see the latter at a match, something that was not permitted them when the girls played basketball in the gymnasium.

The Amherst men cannot be shooed off the back campus and they are enthusiastic spectators.—N. Y. Sun.

**WHAT RETAILERS ARE SHOWING.**

New bedsteads of wood with pyro-etched designs at the head and foot.

Metaal bedsteads in a combination of colors, including green, white and the natural brass.

Oilcloths in a full line of new floral designs.

Brocaded silks in large patterns and light color combinations suitable for evening wear.

Gibson corners—a cozy corner adorned with pictures by the popular illustrator and hung with other effects suggesting his work.

Velvet gowns for afternoon wear beautifully trimmed with fur and lace.

Men's red and green mufflers in Persian designs.

Ermine opera cloaks edged and trimmed with heavy lace and white puffed mousseline.

Flags of all the principal colleges to be carried at the football games.

Light-colored cloth gowns beautifully trimmed with ermine.

Fur driving gloves of the regulation order.

Waists of corduroy in several light shades made very plain and unrelieved except by a separate piece of neckwear.

Mousseline boas with floral designs printed on the material.

Wood lace for trimming purposes.

Women's silk undervests in light blue and pink.

Black and white striped petticoats, the stripes being rather broad.

Stock collars with little bows in front made of fine corded silk.

Corsets with hose-supporter attachments.

**The Earth Rigid.**

Prof. John Milne, of Japan, who has for a long time made scientific observation of earthquakes, with the end in view of determining the character of the earth's interior, has recently made known some remarkable facts which he thinks he has established.

Probably his most startling discovery is that the earth is at least twice as rigid as steel. This is determined by the rapidity with which seismic waves are transmitted.

Second, contrary to popular belief the interior of the earth is much more rigid than the crust. This interior is so hot that it would become liquid if the pressure upon it were removed. As it is, it is not only solid, but extremely dense. This density is probably due to the fact that in the planet's earliest period of formation the heaviest elements settled toward the centre.

The latest criminal statistics collected in Massachusetts show that crime is decreasing in that State. In 1890 the number of arrests for offenses committed against person averaged 324 for every 100,000 inhabitants. In 1900 the average was reduced to 270. Arrests for offenses against property in 1890 numbered 333 in every 100,000; in 1900 326.



Miss Lillie Degenkolbe, Treasurer South End Society of Christian Endeavor, 3141 Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill., Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—When life looked brightest to me I sustained a hard fall and internal complications were the result. I was considerably inflamed, did not feel that I could walk, and lost my good spirits. I spent money doctoring without any help, when a relative visited our home. She was so enthusiastic over Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, having used it herself, that nothing would satisfy her until I sent for a bottle. I have thanked her a hundred times for it since, for it brought blessed health to me and cured me within seven weeks.

I now wish to thank you, your medicine is a friend to suffering women."—LILLIE DEGENKOLBE.

**\$5000 FORFEIT IF THE ABOVE LETTER IS NOT GENUINE.**

When women are troubled with irregular, suppressed or painful menstruation, weakness, leucorrhoea, displacement or ulceration of the womb, that bearing-down feeling, inflammation of the ovaries, backache, bloating (or flatulence), general debility, indigestion, and nervous prostration, or are beset with such symptoms as dizziness, faintness, lassitude, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, "all-gone," and "want-to-be-left-alone" feelings, blues, and hopelessness, they should remember there is one tried and true remedy. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once removes such troubles. Refuse to buy any other medicine, for you need the best.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health. Address, Lynn, Mass.

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"LEADER" and "REPEATER"

SMOKELESS POWDER SHOTGUN SHELLS

are used by the best shots in the country because they are so accurate, uniform and reliable. All the world's championships and records have been won and made by Winchester shells. Shoot them and you'll shoot well.

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