

Pistols and Cowardice.
There is nothing so calculated to make a confirmed coward of a man as carrying a pistol.

Long Hair

"About a year ago my hair was coming out very fast, so I bought a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor. It stopped the falling and made my hair grow very rapidly, until now it is 45 inches in length."—Mrs. A. Boydston, Atchison, Kans.

There's another hunger than that of the stomach. Hair hunger, for instance. Hungry hair needs food, needs hair vigor—Ayer's. This is why we say that Ayer's Hair Vigor always restores color, and makes the hair grow long and heavy. \$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express you a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your nearest express office. Address, 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.

SPEED!

A high-grade tire, to be worthy of its name, should possess four virtues—speed, easy riding qualities, ability to wear, ease of repair.

G & J Tires have all these virtues. When punctured, take off the outer cover, repair the inner tube and go on your way in a jiffy. So simple a child can do it. Catalogue free.

G & J TIRE COMPANY, Indianapolis, Ind.



\$8.00 one of the best made
850 Lb. Platform Scales
ever Sold. Well made. WILL LAST A LIFE TIME. FULL Size Platform. Catalogue free. JONES (HE PAYS THE FREIGHT), ANGLANTON, N. Y.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURS WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use 10 times. Sold by druggists.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box 5, Atlanta, Ga.

12 SCALES of every description. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Write for prices. JESSE MARDEN, 109 N. Charles St., BALTIMORE, Md.

Gold Medal at Buffalo Exposition. **McILHENNY'S TABASCO**

ADVERTISE IN THIS IT PAYS PAPER. IN U. S.

If afflicted with weak eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

\$2000.00 PER DAY GIVEN AWAY!

VALUABLE INFORMATION

The offer in our Premium Booklet expiring January 2, 1902, is hereby

EXTENDED FOR THE ENTIRE YEAR OF 1902

(except Present No. 129)

PRESENTS WILL BE GIVEN FOR TAGS

delivered to us during the year 1902, taken from the following brands of our tobacco:

R. J. Reynolds' 8 oz., Strawberry, R. J. R., Schnapps, Golden Crown, Reynolds' Sun Cured, Brown & Bro.'s Mahogany, Speckled Beauty, Apple Jack, Man's Pride, Early Bird, P. H. Hanes & Co.'s Natural Leaf, Cutter and O. N. T.

To appreciate our offer, these facts should be considered: That we are giving \$2000.00 per day for tags, to fix the memory of chewers on our trade marks placed on tobaccos, to identify our best efforts to please chewers, and prevent them from being deceived by imitators.

Full descriptions of Presents offered for our tags will be furnished upon request to

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO CO., WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.

A Fastidious Dog.

"Yes," said the manager of the defunct Uncle Tom's Cabin Company, "it was our dog that broke up the show."
"The dog, eh? What was the matter with him?"
"Too fastidious. You never saw such a hound in your life. You know the play, of course. We tie a piece of meat in the folds of Eliza's frock and that's what draws the dogs after her when she runs across the blocks of ice. Well, what do you think this dog demanded?"
"Can't imagine."
"Porterhouse beefsteak, sir, and with the tenderloin left in! Yes, sir. How's that?" And you couldn't fool him. He wouldn't chase Eliza a foot unless the meat was a choice cut. No, sir. And, by gum, sir, our company had to live on liver and bacon so that blamed dog could have his steak. Yes, sir."
"The demand was too much for you, was it?"
"No, it wasn't. That is it wasn't until he began to insist upon mushrooms with his steak. Then we just threw up our hands and quit."

Dramatic Criticism.

Two young men sat through the first act at a local theater, then adjourned to a neighboring tavern for refreshments. The acting was bad and would have excused the use of stimulants by any but the players. When about to re-enter the building only one could produce his return check.
"It's all right," said he of the check airily. "You remember him. He's with me."
"Yes," answered the gatekeeper, more doubtful than polite, "but he may have given his check to some other person."
"But he didn't," was the convincing reply. "He's a stranger here and hasn't an enemy in the city."
The gate opened wide.

Against All Precedent.

Percy Vere—I still think there is hope for me; although she said "no," she was very sympathetic.
Jack Newitt—My dear boy, that's the end of you. No woman ever marries the man whom she rejects sympathetically.

A Beautiful Trait.

Dusty Daniel—Dey say dat Homeless Harry is a very modest man.
Cinder Charley—Modest? Why, he's so modest dat he won't sleep in a yard where dere's undressed lumber.

FITS permanently cured.

No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. \$2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila. Pa.

Greek fire was probably made of bitumen, sulphur, asphalt and nitre.

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

Now they are using a grass-cutting automobile in the West.

Piso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of throat and lungs.—Wm. O. EXSLER, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

Gold pens were first made in 1840. Their sale to-day is 1,500,000 a year.

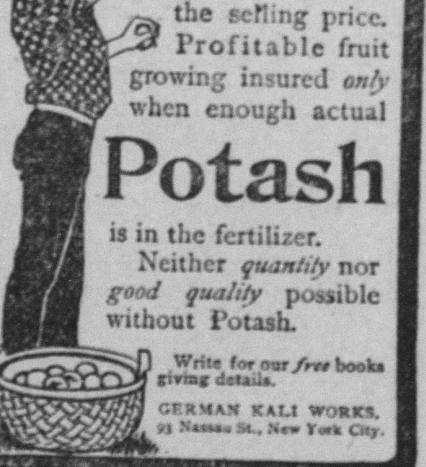
Fruit.

Its quality influences the selling price. Profitable fruit growing insured only when enough actual

Potash

is in the fertilizer. Neither quantity nor good quality possible without Potash.

Write for our free books giving details. GERMAN KALI WORKS, 23 Nassau St., New York City.



GARDEN OF THE FARM

EXHAUSTING SEED CROPS.

It is the seed that exhausts the land of plant food. A grass crop that is allowed to produce seed takes more from the soil in mineral matter than two crops cut for hay while the grass is young.

DRILLING OF SEED VS. BROADCASTING.

The drilling of seed is known to give better results than broadcasting. At Cornell University, when oats were broadcasted, the yield was thirty-seven bushels per acre. On another plot the seed oats were drilled in with an ordinary hand-wheel drill, the rows fifteen inches apart, and then worked with a wheel hoe between the rows. The result was sixty-one bushels per acre. This may seem to be too much labor, but as a large area can be worked with a wheel hoe in a day the extra yield gave a fair profit.

THE USES OF FROST.

Almost every schoolboy in country places knows that it needs a frost to ripen the chestnut burrs, and the shells of the shagbark and other hickory nuts and the hazel nuts. The same is true of the butternut and the beechnut, not as well known in our markets, but much liked by the boys who can find them. The value of these nuts for food is scarcely appreciated as it should be. They are almost as rich in fat as cream, and most of them are better for being well dried after the frost has set them free. The farberry which makes most excellent jelly, is of but little value until it has had about a week of frosty nights and bright days, and the same may be said of the persimmon of the southern States, almost uneatable until it has had a frost, but a poor to good plump when the frost has ripened it and removed its acrid puckery flavor. The parsnips and turnips are much better flavored, not only after a frost, but even after being frozen, if they are thawed out gradually in the dark. Some of our wild or seedling apples, like the persimmon, are too puckery to be eaten raw or cooked until they have been exposed to a sharp frost, and then they become quite good flavored. Therefore we may welcome the coming of Jack Frost as useful at the proper time.—The Cultivator.

RATIONAL FEEDING.

We are constantly being told that growing chickens must be fed on such and such foods, and laying hens on some other kinds, each and every mixture being a conglomeration of various kinds of grains, and vegetables are carefully cooked and fed by the clock. Strict rules regarding the feeding of fowls usually amount to nothing, since each and every flock of fowls must have that which the individual conditions require.

We must learn from experience what the fowls relish most, and supply that which nature in her bountifulness has failed to furnish. Cooked mashies do not produce the best results, principally because we do not know how to furnish them. If given early in the morning, even if in small quantities, some hens will get more than their allotted portion, and will soon grow fat and lazy. We have found that a feed of whole oats, scattered in straw so that the hens will work for it, makes the best first food; while the cooked mashies, if given at all, are best when fed late in the evening. It is important that the hens are kept busy, and there is no better way than to have them hustle for grain of some kind.—Home and Farm.

PACKING COMB HONEY IN SECTIONS.

The demand for comb honey runs to neat and clean sections of one-pound weight, rather than the two-pound sections that were used at one time. In combs that have been used for brood raising, or that contain pollen, the honey is in small demand unless the price is made very low. Buyers do not want it, and the dealers do not like to handle it, because it must be cut out and weighed when in the full-sized frame, making a sticky, dirty job, with what seems like much waste. But no buyer wants less than a section that is supposed to hold a pound, and seldom insists on seeing it weighed if it is evidently just as the bees filled it. If so packed that the sections all appear nearly equally filled there is no grumbling or sorting over to find the best, and no lots rejected as not being as good as was bought last time or as neighbor Smith bought. Beekeepers who sell comb honey should remember this, but when the consumers can feel confident that the extracted honey is pure and unadulterated most of them will prefer to buy that. A few dealers and buyers may be induced to try a cheap article, but they seldom want any more, and it hurts the sale for good honey. Better sell such at wholesale, at a low price, to bakers, confectioners and others who can use it without injuring the reputation of good honey.

THE WISE MULE.

A man who has had much experience with mules says that measured by the standard of human wisdom, the mule has more intelligence, instinct, or whatever else you may choose to call it than the horse has ever shown. One of the best evidences of this is to keep out of danger and at this game his muleship has the horse "beaten by a mile." In the jargon of the race track, you may drive a horse until he drops dead from exhaustion, as was shown only the other day on

one of the Illinois training grounds, but you will never find this the case with the progeny of the ass and the mare. He is an excellent judge of his own capacity, and not only will he stop when one attempts to drive him to an extreme gait, but he will also back up in the traces, if overlaid. Another thing, you may drive a horse into water, or fire, and he will never attempt to soldier or remonstrate, but with the mule he will go nowhere that there is a chance of getting burnt, nor will he advance just as soon as he sets foot on soggy soil, or quicksand.—Horse World.

CORN AS A FINISHING FOOD.

Bulletin 100 of the Department of Agriculture says: So long as a pig is making a fair gain on feed of which he gets one-half by grazing, it is usually profitable to keep him, but after he reaches salable maturity, is in marketable condition, and draws a large portion from the crib, he should be sold at once.

Usually it is better to have hogs ready for market as early as November, or December, and it rarely pays to feed through the winter for making pork. Summer feeding is cheap, while winter feeding is expensive. Pigs farrowed in the Spring should weigh from 200 to 250 pounds by Fall, and if the market is not unusually depressed, it is better to let them go rather than feed through the cold weather and risk still lower prices in the Spring. If good grazing is assured through the entire winter, and grain is not too expensive, winter feeding is sometimes profitable on account of the higher prices which usually prevail in the Spring, but ordinarily it is better to winter only the breeding animals and the fall pigs.

For the last few weeks of fattening, corn is undoubtedly the best grain feed, as it produces a meat which is of good flavor, prime and wholesome. Hogs can be fattened cheaply on many other feeds, but the meat is greatly modified by the feed consumed during the last six or eight weeks.

Feeding for the finish should not begin more than ten or twelve weeks before the hogs are to be sold. Hogs which have had good grazing and enough grain feed to keep them growing well, take on flesh rapidly during the first few weeks of heavy feeding, but the longer the feeding is continued the slower and more expensive will be the gains.

GRASSHOPPERS AS POULTRY FOOD.

Enterprising farmers in Kansas and other parts of the West, where grasshoppers much abound, have discovered that the annual grasshopper crop can be utilized for profit in a very satisfactory way.

They have a machine operated by horse power which catches and kills these insects by the million and without poisoning them. They are then raked up, carted to a press, and made into bricks, exuding enough viscous material in the process of solidification to cement them together for purposes of transportation.

These bricks are found to be an ideal chicken food, and are in great demand among poultry raisers. Fowls eat it with avidity, thrive on it, and the demand is said to be greater than can be supplied. The new industry promises to exterminate the grasshopper; but whether for good or evil will not be known until it has happened.

SOFT COAL FOR HOGS.

My hogs are fed soft coal almost daily through the summer, and about all they will eat, which would be surprising to some farmers who never feed it in the amount a hog will eat. Growing pigs and shoots like a ration of coal as regularly as they do of corn, judging from the avidity in which they take to it. In winter I do not think it necessary to feed it so liberally, yet would fear no harm in supplying them with all they will eat at all times of the year. My herds will average upward of 125 head of all ages for the year, and I calculate that no less number bushels of coal slack will justify their needs. With a daily supply of coal, fresh water, a balanced ration and good sanitary surroundings, there is little danger of cholera or any other disease affecting them seriously.

A mere handful of coal thrown two or three times a year to your hogs cannot be considered a guard against disease, any more than one or two ordinary meals would induce health to the human system on a restricted kind of food for the same length of time. There is no substance in its natural state that a hog likes which would be harmful if free access is given at all times or at frequent intervals. In the mineral impregnation of coal the hog gets a certain element that is known better to his own instinct and composition for the beneficial results through mastication. I may be fooled and meet a surprise some day in the shape of hog cholera in my herd by placing such faith in coal, but for the present I will make it the "battle guard" against swine disease in all its forms until convinced of its inefficacy.—J. E. Haynes, in Swine Breeders' Journal.

Budapest's Fake Palms.

There is a demand in Hungary for Florida prepared palms, according to a Siberian prison. The cynical John Oliver Hobbes has a childlike faith in a success. Eleanora Duse is sustained by tiny image of a hideous Hindu god which she wears as a charm. Amalie Kusaner, the miniature painter, wears a wet rag and then sticking it back in shik's favorite Arab to propitiate the horsehair from the mane of some patrons will have detected a waiter to what seems to him to be a graceful small copper crucifix wrought in a god of art.—Washington Star.

FASHION AND FANCY

SERVANTS GROWING SCARCE.

Mrs. H. M. Youmans, president of the Wisconsin State Federation of Women's Clubs, is said to hold the opinion that unless some radical changes are made, domestic service will soon become so expensive that only the wealthy will be able to secure servants. She states that the women who are willing to undertake household work are becoming fewer every year.

CARE OF THE HANDS.

Before washing the hands rub over thoroughly with a few drops of pure glycerin, which will remove stains of dirt. Then wash with a good toilet soap and tepid water. Also have a lotion of borax always ready in a tle, and into the water you are going to wash in pour as much as will be on it. If people would only use more and make it by dissolving in boiling water, they would find most cleansing and that it keeps skin soft.

FAITHFUL BUT IF NEED BE OBEDIENT.

The women in Norway have another victory. For many years have been waging war against the word "obey" in the service of the Norwegian Parliament in Christiania. Their labors have at length crowned with partial success. Parliament in Christiania that the use of the obnoxious shall henceforth not be obligatory on the bride, but only optional. The bride is to be free either she will be "faithful or simply to say that she will be faithful," as she prefers.—W. M. L.

THE USE OF PERFUMES.

The excessive use of any kind is considered the wearing of a notice jewelry or conspicuous special, delicate perfume and to keep entirely one's dresses, gloves and everything about scented with it. The a strong scent is able to show people men, many a woman who is they can have a reasonable perfume the flower in the violet remains in the water. It is generally use only a given out by flower chosen American Qu

HOUSE VENTILATION.

Most of the have a fine side, but no allow a current. The mean degrees Fahrenheit humidity annual range grees, but the rains when nature does not less there is ally stopped that in the b y one temper at 82 to heavily char plus heat of slowly, and As it is not ordinary ho produce a tah, and al is very loc is the worst tolerable if drawback of walla. He at night, an night, cost month for Magazine.

ON TWO ANT.

Two ant their neck Wyoming. claims the much afraid them. Mr ing with Harry B. nue, had a wild animal neighbor into the o en's pets One of when it years ago extraordinary antelope some twe Wyo. T feeding the ter of th blizzard. tame. W rest went baby ante the house couple of graceful ate as a the house would co One d forenoon telope or wounded injured hopes of Wild dress its tame as