

### The Motor Horn.

The suggestion made the other day that the motorist, in the interest of the public safety, should be deprived of his horn, had something in it of the quality of paradox, but it is evident that it also had in it something of the quality of truth. In some places horn blowing by motorists is a nuisance, and, speaking of it, the secretary of the Automobile Club has just said to an interviewer: "Let me tell you emphatically that the horn blowing there is the more considerate and careful will be the driving." He also says that there is far too much blowing of motor horns, and declares himself ready to undertake a motor journey from the East End of London to the West and not blow the horn once. "Of course," he adds, "I should have to slow up, but that really does not matter." In simple fact, the part played by the horn on many motor cars is to transfer all obligation to take care from the driver to the other person. A variant of a well-known formula would suit his case—"I blow the horn; you do the rest."—Dundee Advertiser.

### Loss And Gain.

Two Americans were being shown through the citadel of Quebec by a British soldier. Halting at a certain spot on the parade ground, their guide pointed to a small cannon. "This," said he, "is a gun we captured from the Americans at the battle of Bunker Hill." Quick as a flash came the reply: "Well, as we kept the country, we can afford to let you have the gun."—Boston Transcript.

## Verdict for Dr. Pierce

AGAINST THE

### Ladies' Home Journal.

Sending truth after a lie. It is an old maxim that "a lie will travel seven leagues while truth is getting its boots on," and no doubt hundreds of thousands of good people read the unwarranted and malicious attack upon Dr. R. V. Pierce and his "Favorite Prescription" published in the May (1904) number of the Ladies' Home Journal, with its great black display headings, who never saw the humble, groveling retraction, with its inconspicuous heading, published two months later. It was boldly charged in the slanderous and libelous article that Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" for the cure of a woman's weaknesses and ailments, contained alcohol and other harmful ingredients. Dr. Pierce promptly brought suit against the publishers of the Ladies' Home Journal, for \$300,000.00 damages. Dr. Pierce alleged that Mr. Bok, the editor, maliciously published the article containing such false and defamatory matter with the intent of injuring his business; furthermore, that no alcohol, or other injurious, or habit-forming, drugs are, or ever were, contained in his "Favorite Prescription"; that said medicine is made from native medicinal roots and contains no harmful ingredients whatsoever; and that Mr. Bok's malicious statements were wholly and absolutely false. In the retraction printed by said Journal they were forced to acknowledge that they had obtained analyses of "Favorite Prescription" from eminent chemists, all of whom certify that it did not contain alcohol or any of the alleged harmful ingredients. These facts were also proven in the trial of the action in the Supreme Court. But the business of Dr. Pierce was greatly injured by the publication of the libelous article with its great display headings, while hundreds of thousands who read the wickedly defamatory article never saw the humble groveling retraction, set in small type and made as inconspicuous as possible. The matter was never brought before a jury in the Supreme Court of New York State which promptly rendered a verdict in the Doctor's favor. Thus his traducers came to grief and their base slanders were refuted.

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If I could take you into my large factories at Brockton, Mass., and show you how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater value than any other make.

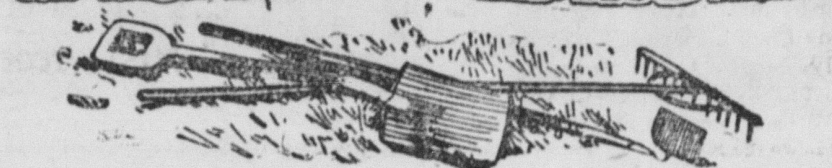
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# FARM AND GARDEN



### WHAT THE TEETH INDICATE.

At the Smithfield and Birmingham shows in England the following rules govern the judgment of the age of animals:

Cattle having their central permanent incisors cut will be considered as exceeding one year and six months.

Cattle having their central permanent incisors fully up will be considered as exceeding two years and nine months.

Cattle having their second pair of permanent incisors full up will be considered as exceeding two years and three months.

Cattle having their third pair of permanent incisors cut will be considered as exceeding two years and eight months.

Cattle having their fourth pair (corner) permanent incisors fully up and their anterior molars showing signs of wear will be considered as exceeding three years.

Sheep having their central permanent incisors cut will be considered as exceeding ten months.

Sheep having their central permanent incisors fully up will be considered as exceeding twelve months.

Sheep having their third pair of permanent incisors cut will be considered as exceeding nine months.

Sheep having their third pair of permanent incisors fully up and the temporary molars shed will be considered as exceeding twenty-four months.

Sheep having their corner permanent incisors well up and showing marks of wear will be considered as exceeding three years.

Pigs having their corner permanent incisors cut will be considered as exceeding six months.

Pigs having their permanent tusks more than half up will be considered as exceeding nine months.

Pigs having their central permanent incisors up and any of the first three permanent molars cut will be considered as exceeding twelve months.

Pigs having their lateral temporary incisors shed and the permanent appearing will be considered as exceeding fifteen months.

Pigs having their lateral permanent incisors fully up will be considered as exceeding eighteen months.

### PASTURE FOR HOGS.

Where clover will grow readily the best hog pastures include clover, rape and rye. Other pastures are not necessary. Winter rye will come first in order and when eaten down closely will be much relished by hogs. After winter rye will come clover of the medium variety. Then early sown rape will come in just after the first growth of clover has been eaten down. Later the second growth of medium clover will be on hand and still later, a late sown crop of rape will carry the hogs right on until the approach of winter. Where these two crops will grow in good form, the swine grower need not trouble looking about for any other. Of course other pastures may be grown, but usually there is not very great need for growing them.

### A COSTLY LESSON.

A large farm can be worked more economically, proportionately, than a small one, as machinery can be made more effective on the large farm, but the smaller the area the more thoroughly can the cultivation be given and crops derived will be larger per acre. The small farm admits of obtaining more valuable crops and the use of hand implements, by which the soil is better worked. Fertilizers can also be used to the best advantage on small farms and the manure is a valuable item, while on a large farm the manure must be applied over a large surface, thus providing but a limited amount of plant food.

Recently a farmer told the editor that four years ago, he rented for cash, 320 acres of land. At the end of two years he had \$1,000 in the bank, besides teams and tools. The third year was a drought and it took all he had to pay his indebtedness. He then decided to concentrate his work and rented eighty acres for two-fifths in the big and crib. He added, "I should have bought an eighty when I had \$1,000 in the bank." Yes a forty would have been a more profitable purchase. But what a price for the lesson! We need more small farms well tilled by the owners themselves, less extensive and more intensive methods of cultivation.—The Epitomist.

### MILK CONTAMINATION.

A portion of Bulletin No. 87, issued by the Nebraska station, deals with a test to determine the amount of contamination of milk that takes place during milking, and its control. The four methods tested were as follows: (1) Sponging the cow's udder with water before milking, (2) using five per cent solution of carbolic acid, (3) rubbing with vaseline, and (4) simply brushing with the hand. A bacterial test was made of the above methods and the results obtained brought forth the following conclusions: Some means of preventing milk contamination during milking should be employed. The work required to sponge an animal's flank and udder is but a trifle and great improvements can be made on the milk and its products. The carbolic acid solution costs two cents per gallon, which is enough to treat ten cows. The only objection to this method are the disagreeable odor and the bother of mixing. The vaseline costs about the same as the carbolic acid, and serves as a good preventive for chapped or sore teats. It is also to be recommended for cows with short teats which have to be milked by the stripping method. This treatment will not answer when the cows have dirty udders. The water treatment is to be recommended for general use above the other three as it is cheaper and does the work practically as well. This method can be used on any farm, with little or no inconvenience, and the results obtained would more than compensate for the extra time required.

### SEEDING WHEAT.

The preparation of soil for wheat is as important a matter as the selection of the seed, a fine seed being the foundation of success in giving the plants advantage of growth at the start. Not only must the land be plowed deep, the drainage looked after and the seed carefully drilled in, but the seed bed for the wheat must be carefully prepared before the drill is used. If the seed is drilled in deep, where the soil is fine, the wheat will be less liable to being thrown out in the winter and where the land is drained there will be fewer plants winter killed.

Land that has been in clover and followed with corn, is suitable, for the reason that the thorough cultivation required by corn keeps down the weeds and grass. It is not an easy matter to kill weeds after the wheat is up. If the land is plowed in summer, the weeds allowed to start and a weeder, harrow, or cultivator then used, as often as required until the seed is planted, the land will be cleaned.

In drilling the seed, the practice is to apply the fertilizer with the seed, but the broadcast method is also preferred by some, as fertilizer is then more evenly distributed. If stable manure is used it should be well rotted, spread uniformly and then worked into the soil with a

narrow. Such preparation mingles the manure with the soil and does much to give the crop uniformity of growth. It should not be overlooked that there are depressions in most fields and water often remains longer on such places than anywhere else, which necessitates drainage, but if this cannot be done the deep plowing should be practiced, which assists materially in allowing the surplus moisture to pass downward.—Agricultural Epitomist.

### CROP-BOUND FOWLS.

Fowls that are in this condition have gotten that way because there has been a lack of gravel or gritty material. The preventive is easily accomplished, so there really is no need of the poultry being aggravated in this manner.

### STAGNANT WATER.

This is something that should be guarded against on every farm, for no good can come from it in any way, and it is sure to be a positive detriment to any farm and a direct cause of disease among the stock.

### FARM TOPICS.

Feed brood sows but little corn. Good slop is best for suckling sows.

Sour swill should never be fed at any time.

Nothing is more detrimental to a litter of young pigs than a damp nest.

There is no surer step, in overlooking than a straggling farrowing season.

Hot salt brine, very hot and very strong, is a good disinfectant for houses in which contagious ailments have pestered fowls.

Moulting hens will have a better coat of feathers where they are not annoyed by the attentions of the male while the feathers are young and tender.

Keep the premises and the house as clean as possible and you will seldom be troubled with diseases whose origin and treatment are unknown to you.

A rope that had been used by the public executor in the hanging of several murderers was sold at auction in London the other day and brought \$1.25.

## Our Great Criminals.

By Washington Gladden.

Who are they? Burglars, highwaymen, train-robbers, safe-breakers? These are petty criminals. Our imagination invests them with terror and the newspapers set forth their deeds in staring headlines; but how slight, after all, are the injuries which they inflict upon life or property when compared with other depredators to whose malevolence we are continually exposed!

Of the enormous sums iniquitously wrung from the producing classes every year I will not stop to speak. Unjustly to deprive another of his property by force is robbery; millions of dollars are every year unjustly taken by force—the force of law—from their rightful owners. By iniquitous tribute under the forms of law from the fruits of honest industry great fortunes are built up. All this I pass by.

What I am thinking of just now is the wholesale homicide which sends thousands of human beings to their graves every year, and which is committed by men upon whom, hitherto, scarcely a breath of censure has fallen. When a mine inspector or a building inspector neglects to enforce the law which he was charged with enforcing, and, as a consequence, scores or hundreds of human beings meet their death, the calamity is not an accident; it is a crime. Who is the criminal? If the neglect is due to a corrupt combination of the greed of the owner with the venality of the inspector, they may divide the responsibility between them, but the share of neither is lessened by the division. If either of them had done his duty the tragedy would have been averted. The guilt belongs in equal measure to both.

Possibly the blame goes further back. Who appointed this inspector? Was there any good reason for believing him to be a man who could be trusted?

The water supply of a city is inadequate, and its sources are defiled, so that the city is threatened with pestilence, but the necessary provision is delayed for years by official stupidity and selfishness. The council will not issue the bonds, because it is unwilling that the executive department, which is of opposite politics, should have the spending of the money. Individual statesmen refuse their cooperation with the scheme, because they are suspicious that those promoting it are not friendly to their political ambitions. The matter drags on for years, and in the meantime an epidemic of typhoid breaks out and hundreds are prostrated. If the matter had been promptly taken up when the danger was first discovered, this calamity would have been averted. It is no accident. It is a crime, and the criminals are in full sight. Is their guilt brought home to them, or does a flabby and nerveless public sentiment pass all this slaughter of innocent human beings by as part of the game of politics? Who is to blame for this kind of public sentiment? Who is to blame for such men being in office? Who are the criminals?—Collier's Weekly.

SAW not long ago the prediction that in forty years war would be a lost art. This sapient deliverance rolled along in that flood of talk about the beauties of peace and the horrors of war which ripples around us just now, as it has from time to time during all the history of civilized mankind, too often as a prelude to bloody and disastrous wars.

I am not prepared to say that war will never become a lost art, for I am not gifted with that confidence in my own omniscience which has been vouchsafed to some among my countrymen, but I am quite ready to say that this happy consummation will not be attained in forty years, or eighty, or until men have become either better or worse than men.

Mr. John Stuart Mill thought there might be a planet wherein two and two made five, and a day may come when we shall have no need of policemen or jails, of lawyers or courts, of physicians or nurses, or even undertakers; when that day comes it will, perhaps, be time to think whether we could do without soldiers and sailors, but not before.

The old English chronicler, in noting the death of an early Norman king, says piously, "May God grant him peace, for he loved peace." A modern historian, referring to this entry, remarks that it may seem at first sight a strange comment on a prince nearly all of whose reign had been passed in arms, but adds that it embodied a large measure of truth.

The king in question "loved peace" so well that he fought during well-nigh his whole life to get and keep it. As with this medieval sovereign, so it is with the great nations of modern times; if they love peace as, after all, every wise and good man does, they must fight when needful, and be ready to fight whenever needful to get and keep a peace founded on justice and good faith, honorable to themselves and useful to mankind.

No man "loved peace" such as this more truly than George Washington; and none warned his countrymen more earnestly and frequently that only adequate preparation for war at any time and at all times could assure them the peace he loved.

And, in you and your comrades, young gentlemen, I greet with confidence those who will see that America enjoys such peace and only such peace as Washington would wish her to have.

## Honorable Peace Only by Fighting

By Charles Bonaparte, Secretary of the Navy.

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## The Indian's View of The Effect of Civilization

By E. S. Curtis.

IN a cabin on the plains of Montana three of us sat talking; an educated plains Indian, a Government sub-agent, and myself. I was telling of the splendid advancement of the Apaches, and how well they would work. At the close of my story the agent turned to the Indian and asked him, "Why don't your people work like that?" All about the cabin as a decorative frieze was a row of Buffalo skulls. The Indian looked up at those skulls, saying: "They tell you why. While those buffalo were alive we did not need to work. Only niggers and white people farmed. We were a superior people and had nothing but contempt for those who worked. Do you realize that I, a comparatively young man, know the days when if we wanted food we had to ride out on the plains, shoot buffalo, or other game, and the women would go out and bring it into camp? Do you expect us, in the fraction of a life-time, in the quarter of the age of an old man, to have changed our whole life, and even to have forgotten the days of the old freedom when we were lords of all the great plains and mountains? In what way does your civilization benefit us? Before you had attempted to force your so-called civilization upon us we had every desire of the heart! An easy simple, care-free life; and to the worthy and brave a certainty of a future life of plenty and comfort. What has your civilization done for us? Robbed us of our land, our strength, our dignity, our content. Even your religion has robbed us of our confidence in the hereafter. What have you given us in return? Desire, corruption, beggary, discontent. You have robbed us of our birthright, and scarcely given us a husk. You said we did not make use of the land as the white man would, so you took it from us and use it as you like. I could as well go to the man who has his millions loaned at three per cent, and say, 'You are only getting three per cent for this. I can use it and make ten. I will take it because I will make the best use of it.'—Scribner's Magazine.

## Did the Chinese Discover the Compass?

By Cyrus C. Adams.

SOME Asian people, perhaps the Chinese, discovered many centuries ago, that a kind of iron ore possessed a very peculiar quality. We call this ore magnetic ore, or in more common language, lodestone, and it is very widely distributed, especially in the older crystalline rocks. It was found that if a bit of lodestone were placed in water upon a piece of cork or straw braid it would turn till the axis of the stone assumed a north and south position. A phenomenon of magnetism had been discovered by means of an ore that is peculiarly susceptible to magnetic influence.

It is an open question whether the Chinese utilized the directive power of the lodestone, but it is certain that the first rude compass was not used on European vessels before the twelfth century of our era. By that time the true magnetic compass had been evolved through the discovery that if an iron or steel needle were stroked on a lodestone, it would receive the attractive and directive power of this ore. With this wonderful appliance placed at the service of navigation, the vessels that had hugged the coasts soon dared to venture even out of sight of land. A new impetus was gradually given to cartography, for now the true directions of the coast lines might be charted with some approach to accuracy. It was the happy fortune of Italian sailors to make the excellent surveys of the directions and lengths of the Black Sea and Mediterranean coasts and along the Atlantic to British waters that have come down to us in the so-called Portulan maps.

### TIRED BACKS.

The kidneys have a great work to do in keeping the blood pure. When they get out of order it causes back-ache, headaches, dizziness, languor and distressing urinary troubles. Keep the kidneys well and all these sufferings will be saved you. Mrs. S. A. Moore, proprietor of a restaurant at Waterville, Me., says: "Before using Doan's Kidney Pills I suffered everything from kidney troubles for a year and a half. I had pain in the back and head, and almost continuous aching in the loins and felt weary all the time. A few doses of Doan's Kidney Pills brought great relief, and I kept on taking them until in a short time I was cured. I think Doan's Kidney Pills are wonderful."

For sale by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

### Old Revolutionary Inn.

In the yard of the famous old Ship House, 6328 Germantown Avenue, the wonderful relics and curios which the place contained were sold at auction yesterday morning. There was no mistaking the genuine antiquity of anything in the old Ship House, and fashionable society women, of whom there were about 500 present, ran everything up to fabulous prices.

Until recently the house was the home of Miss Jane Bockius, a nonagenarian, who is the sole surviving daughter of Charles Bockius. The Ship House has been in this family since 1846. Miss Bockius continued to live there until last January, when she fell and broke her thigh, since which time she had been in the Jewish Hospital.

How long ago the Ship House was built built no one knows. When the front and newer portions of the building were added in 1760 it was already venerable. The name Ship House came from the plaster-of-paris cast of a ship that adorned the lower gallery, and this leads to the belief that an old sea captain built the house.

It was an Inn in Revolutionary times, and popular as a stopping-place for sleighing parties. After that a hall was built in the rear, and it was occupied by a fire company. Then as a dance hall and Sunday School headquarters, and in 1836 it became a girls' boarding school.

At the present time it is in so dilapidated a condition that those who attended the sale yesterday were not permitted to enter it.—Philadelphia North American.

### Care of Oilcloth.

Oilcloth should never be scrubbed with a stiff brush or washed with strong soap. Remove all dirt by carefully sweeping with a soft hair brush. Then wash until clean with tepid water and Ivory Soap. Rinse with clear water to which has been added a teaspoonful of kerosene. Polish with a dry cloth.—Eleanor R. Parker.

### MONEY DOESN'T GROW ON TREES.

Money doesn't grow on trees, but much of it is obtained by grafting.

### HANDS RAW WITH ECZEMA.

Suffered for Ten Years—Spread to Body and Limbs—Cured by the Cuticura Remedies.

"I had eczema on my hands for ten years. At first it would break out only in winter. Then it really came to stay. I had three good doctors to do all they could, but none of them did any good. I then used one box of Cuticura Ointment and three bottles of Cuticura Resolvent, and was completely cured. My hands were raw all over, inside and out, and the eczema was spreading all over my body and limbs. Before I had used one bottle of Cuticura Resolvent, together with the Ointment, my sores were nearly healed over, and by the time I had used the third bottle I was entirely well. I had a good appetite and was fatter than I ever was. To any one who has any skin or blood disease I would honestly advise them to get the Cuticura Remedies, and get well quicker than all the doctors in the State could cure you. Mrs. L. E. Pain, Speers Ferry, Va., May 19, 1903."

### What a lot of stitches men drop when they attempt to mend their ways!

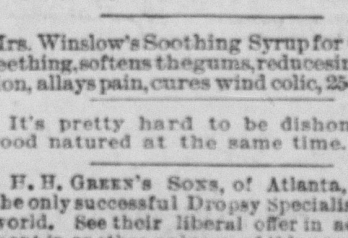
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

### It's pretty hard to be dishonest and good natured at the same time.

F. H. GREEN'S SOX, of Atlanta, Ga., are the only successful Druggists in the world. See their liberal offer in advertisement in another column of this paper.

It is hard for the man who enjoys three square meals a day to pose as a pessimist.

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Penetrates to the Spot Right on the dot.

Price 25c and 50c