FARM AND GARDEN.

Plant-Lice and their Insect Enemies

Two features in the life of plant-lice are the enormous rate at which they multiply, and the suddenness with which they sometimes disappear. The cherry-trees may be black with them in May, and in a month hardly a specimen of them will be found. This welcome riddance is due to their insect enemies. A syphus maggot with a pointed head, says Mr. A. J. Cook, of the Agricultural College, Michigan, just revels in plant-lice. It seems never satiated, and it is hard to understand how so small an insect can make so large a meal. The lady-birds, and especially their larvæ or grubs, do signal service in the same direction. Several species of the genus Aphidius of the ichneumon family, very minute parasites, destroy the lice by the thousands. Thus, plant-lice on outdoor vegetation, which may threaten dire mischief in the spring, are almost vanquished before summer comes. In some years, however, probably favored by drought, the plant-lice live out of proportion, and succeed in spite of their enemies, when they do most serious injury. They are sometimes favored, too, by misguided cultivators, who destroy their enemies, mistaking them for mischievous insects. The aphides may be destroyed by the kerosene-and-soap mixture, which consists of a quarter of a pound of hard soap or a quart of soft soap, and a quart of water, heated till the soap is dissolved, to which a pint of kerosene is added, and the whole agitated till a permanent emulsion or mixture is formed. It is applied with a force-pump, of which some are made for the purpose.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

Fodder Crops for a Small Piece of Ground.

Quite a large quantity of feed can be grown on a small lot. Cut oats when just ripe, bind in small sheaves, allow to stand in small shocks until the straw is cured, then store away in the mow to be fed out in the bundle during the winter months. They form an agreeable variety, and a horse will eat them, straw and all, with a relish. After the oats, early potatoes and other vegetables are harvested, the ground may be sown to millet, which in a fair season will make a large quantity of green feed. It should all be cut and fed or converted into hay before seed forms. After the millet is harvested the ground may be plowed and sown to rye, which will be ready to cut for green feed in the spring long before anything else. If the land is not needed for other crops, follow the rye with oats and the oats with millet. If the soil is kept moderately rich, a good crop of each is almost a certainty. With this rotation an immense quantity of green and dry horse-feed can be cheaply grown on a small patch of land, and there will be no chance for weeds. However small the lot some carrots should be grown, to be stored in the cellar for feeding in winter and early spring. For this purpose the Half-long Stump-rooted is best, as it grows to a good size, yields heavily and is not difficult to harvest. It rarely pays to grow corn for horse feed on a small lot. Immature corn, either green or cured, is not good feed for horses.—*American Agriculturist.*

Farm and Garden Notes.

Nothing pays as well on the farm as a good garden.

A Minnesota farmer believes that no fodder is equal to green amber cane for producing butter.

The curculio should be watched for and the plum trees jarred daily, if fine plums are wanted.

The more cattle the more manure, the more manure the more grain, the more grain the more cattle.

With the many excellent insecticides now known, insects should not be allowed to get the lion's share of crops.

As the farmer sees the wealth of blossoms in his fruit orchard, he should be reminded that it requires an enormous amount of plant food of various kinds to make the fruit mature.

The onion-bed should only be cultivated shallow. As far as possible the weeds should be kept down and the surface of the soil mellow. They grow very near the top of the ground and not in it.

Ordinary buttermilk is a valuable food not only for pigs but for the family. It contains 5 per cent. of milk sugar, nearly 1 per cent. of mineral salts, as well as nitrogenous materials and a proportion of butter fat.

Soaking seed corn in tar water is claimed to be an excellent remedy for protecting the plants against the ravages of both worms and crows. Some believe it to be quite as effective as soaking in copperas water.

Examine the collars and the horses' shoulders if the weather is warm. Cold water is a preventive of shoulder galls if used properly and in season. A strong decoction of "kill lamb" is good for healing galls and sores.

Dr. Salmon says there are two contagious diseases known as hog cholera, one affecting the bowels, the other the lungs. The one is the genuine hog cholera, the other the swine plague. It is possible for an animal to have both diseases at the same time.

The report of the National Department of Agriculture says the condition of sheep is unusually good, and shows a marked degree of uniformity throughout the country, the exceptions being of merely a local character. The status in regard to healthfulness, in particular, is far above the average.

For the purposes of fodder you should sow two and one-half bushels oats and one and one-half bushels of peas to the acre. The land should be harrowed well; the seed is then sown and worked in with a shovel-toothed cultivator or an Acme harrow; a common spike-tooth harrow will not cover the peas well. They need to be covered at least three inches deep.

W. D. Hoard, the Wisconsin dairy editor, writes: Under no circumstances would we run the risk of dehorning a male or female in whom we placed any reliance for breeding or butter purposes. We believe farmers have gone into this business, and especially dairymen, without sufficient knowledge of its physiological effects. Not one farmer in a hundred has ever made any study of the machinery of butter production. How should they know whether it is safe to dehorn a dairy or butter cow? Yet they drive ahead just as if they knew all about the future of its effects.

The best time for killing a weed is when the seed has just germinated. It is comparatively innocent then. It has done no harm as yet, and if destroyed in its helpless infancy, all the good it is capable of doing by fertilizing the soil will be utilized. There is no more dangerous heresy in farming than the idea that it is better to let the weeds grow large, so as to have more green manure to plow under. The extra growth of annual weeds takes from the surface soil where it is most needed, and is less available in the weed than it was in the soil before the weed took it.

Trimming Roses.

In regard to trimming roses, an experienced cultivator advises the readers of the New York *World*, that when the buds have swelled sufficiently to show their condition, the plants should be cut back to the plumpest bud, cutting in the weakest growers to within four or six buds above the ground, particularly if growing for exhibition purposes; if large blooms are not required, the shoots may be left longer. The strong growers must be left as long as sound buds and wood will admit. Intersecting shoots should also be cut out so as to leave the centre of the plant with a free exposure to the air and sun, for it is among these short stems that the red spider and other pests harbor in the summer. Another important point to remember a few weeks later in the season is that for growing large flowers a certain amount of disbudding must be practised. Around the central flower bud will be noticed two or three smaller buds, which must be removed to throw the entire strength into the central bud; then, if properly cultivated, the single stem will carry a splendid flower.

Filling Out Orchards.

In almost every orchard are vacant places caused by the death of trees first set. If this happens the first year or two, the vacant places may be filled, and with a little extra care the later-set tree will be able to hold its own, and come into bearing about as soon as its fellows. But among older trees a vacant place cannot so easily be filled. There seems to be room enough, but there is not. The tops may not intermingle by many a yard, but close examination of the soil shows that the roots of surrounding trees have interlaced throughout the vacancy. Generally, if a young tree is set among a lot of older ones, the farmer does his best to befriend it. He digs a deep, wide hole, partly fills it with manure, covers with dirt, and sets his tree over it. If it lives, it is a sickly, precarious existence. All around it are robber trees, whose roots started for this rich foraging ground as soon as it was placed there. They establish themselves firmly under the little tree. Perhaps the latter, after a desperate struggle of a few years, yields a little fruit. It is nature's effort to offset attempted destruction by an unnatural stimulation of the means of reproduction. Much the better course, if a vacancy occurs in the orchard, is to fill the vacant place with manure, and omit the tree planting. Almost all orchards are too crowded, and an occasional vacancy is really an advantage.—*American Cultivator.*

The Shape of Seed Corn.

Plumpness and weight are generally regarded as important characteristics in small seed grain. In very rich soil this may not make so much difference, but plump, full weight oats and barley will, if other conditions are equal, give better results than that which is somewhat shriveled. The latter shows a lack of the material which nature stores in all seed for nourishing the germ until the root gets hold of the soil. It has not been generally thought that this was important in selecting grains of corn. Yet it may be, and some experiments show that it probably is. A few years ago at the New York Experimental Station a trial was made of corn from various parts of the ear. Rather curiously, that from the tip end produced the strongest and best plants, that from the butt the next, and that from the middle of the ear the poorest. All were equally sound and dry. The explanation seemed to be that the tip end grains had room to expand into the round, full proportions that this grain naturally produces if given room. The grains at the butt end were somewhat compressed, but not so much so as those in the middle of the ear, where they set so closely as to crowd each other. We have often seen the tips and butts of corn broken off, and only the middle used for seed. In fact, we have done this ourselves, but this experiment by Dr. Sturtevant taught us a lesson on this subject. In most corn with poorly fertilized blossoms there are many ears imperfectly filled out. In these the grains stand widely apart and grow in fine shape. This corn, if it has been thoroughly dried before freezing, makes better seed than the handsome ears that are generally selected.—*Boston Cultivator.*

Making Hay.

The best quality of hay, everything considered, is made in dry but sunless weather, with little dew, and as little handling over as is practicable. Too long exposure to a burning sun renders the hay brittle, and consequently some of it will be lost in the handling.

Clover hay, it is generally conceded, is best when the clover was only fairly wilted before being put in the cock, there to remain a few days, the cocks, in the mean time, to be opened two or three times.

Experimental evidence largely favors the idea that early cut forage is superior to late cut, not only as regards its chemical composition but its digestibility. This is explained by the fact that young plants, while in a state of active growth, contain relatively more protein and less fibre than do mature plants.

Professor Armsby, of Wisconsin, says on the subject: Three elements enter into the problem of selecting the best time for cutting the grasses, viz., the quality of the fodder, its quantity and the amount of labor expended upon it. While any grass is ripening a large part of the protein and starch passes from the leaves and stem to the seeds, which are so small that they are seldom masticated or digested. Moreover, these are easily lost in curing. The hay made from fully ripe grass is essentially straw. If only one crop is to be obtained, the best time for cutting is usually when the plants are just beginning to blossom. At this time a larger crop is obtained than if cut earlier, while the digestibility of the hay is not materially impaired. If cut early, there is a great advantage to a second crop. In deciding which is the proper stage of growth for cutting grass for hay, one ought not to forget that a late growth of the plants nearly to seeding impairs their strength. In case of red clover, it greatly interferes with the crop of seed which is obtained from the second cutting.

Professor Sanborn's (of Missouri) experiments in feeding hay appear to indicate that the value of early cut hay may have been over-estimated. He says results obtained make it appear that, not only is the amount of hay cut from a given area larger when cut after bloom than when cut in bloom, but the late cut hay is most nutritious. Professor Beal, Michigan, thinks it very doubtful whether it is best to cut all forage plants at the same stage of advancement. Most farmers, as a rule, prefer to cut clover when a few of the first heads begin to turn brown. Common sense must be used in the matter of deciding when each special kind of grass should be cut. Much will depend upon the weather. If the weather be cloudy with a fall of rain every few hours, the grass designed for hay must be left standing until the atmosphere becomes dry again, no matter at what stage of growth it may be.

Timothy hay is easily cured, heavy for its bulk, presents a good appearance and suffers less than many grasses when allowed to go to seed before cutting. Professor Sanborn believes that timothy is worth 35 to 40 per cent. more per acre for cutting when sufficiently out of bloom in preference to cutting in bloom or before blooming.—*New York World.*

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

A prize of $120 is offered for the best work on electro-magnets, by the Italian Electrical Society.

Scientists say there is no plant that does not serve as food for some animal; but the only article used as food from the mineral kingdom is common salt.

In some improved English dry plates the developing mixture is fixed to the back of the glass, so that the photographic negative is developed by simple immersion in water.

A new theory is that shaving the beard, if long continued, tends to weaken the hair of the head and cause it to fall out. The increasing number of bald heads has to be accounted for in some way.

Electric rifles are the latest. Instead of the ordinary percussion firing device, a dry chloride of silver battery and a primary coil will, so it was lately stated before the American institute, fire the rifle 35,000 times without recharging.

A Nuremburg inventor has produced a shoe sole composed of wire net, overlaid with a substance resembling india-rubber. These soles, which cost but half the price of leather, have been tested in the German army, and found to be twice as durable.

The meteorologist of the Pic-du-Midi, in France, attaches much importance to the systematic observation of clouds at his mountain observatory, and stated that such observations since 1880 have enabled him to issue local weather predictions which have acquired great accuracy.

One of the most remarkable mechanical changes of the day is the setting as de of steel and the re-adoption of iron for some of the most important parts of locomotives on many railroads. It is only comparatively a few years since the change was made, on most roads, from iron to steel.

The smallest circular saw in practical use is a tiny disc about the size of a British shilling, which is employed for cutting the slits in gold pens. These saws are about as thick as ordinary paper and revolve some 4,000 times per minute. The high velocity keeps them rigid, notwithstanding the thinness.

The banauna is mentioned by Dr. B. W. Richardson as one of the best of foods. It may almost be looked upon as condensed milk, its composition being seventy-four per cent. water, twenty per cent. fuel, five per cent. flesh formers, and seven one-tenths per cent. mineral; while milk contains eighty-six per cent. water, nine per cent. fuel, four per cent. flesh formers, and seven tenths per cent. mineral.

The use of oil for the fuel with which to fire brick kilns is a rather novel idea, which seems to be now in a fair way to be reduced to practice. Mr. D. V. Purington, of Chicago, a brick manufacturer, has been making experiments in this direction, and as a result he thinks he has solved the problem of how to burn brick. He recently superintended the burning of his first kiln of brick with oil for fuel. The oil used, while called "crude oil," was in reality nothing but the waste from which the naphtha has been extracted.

Disease of the coffee-plant caused many successive failures of the crops in Ceylon, ruining many planters and producing great distress, and ultimately led to the growing of tea in place of coffee. A like revolution in planting may have been averted in Java by a recent timely discovery. Dr. Burck, of the Botanic gardens at Buitenzorg, has found that an attenuated solution of chloride of iron prevents the disease applied to the under side of the leaves, while touching with strong sulphuric acid kills the germs in the spots that may be seen on the plants already attacked. These specifics will be somewhat expensive, but, if successful, will prove an inestimable boom to Java planters.

What a Ship is Made Of.

"Ship ahoy there, Cap," said a New York *Mail and Express* reporter to a well known ship-carpenter the other day. "Do you mind telling the names of all the different kinds of wood used in the construction of that ship?" pointing to a brand-new brig just turned out of a New England shipyard.

"Not at all. Let us begin at the hull; the keel is made out of white oak, although rock maple, yellow birch and Southern black gum are sometimes used; the keelsons are of yellow pine, sometimes of hard wood; the ribs of the frame are oak, chestnut, or hackmatack; the stern and stern post always of white oak; the apron (inside the stern), live oak; the planking (exterior of the frame), white oak, or yellow pine sometimes; the ceiling (the interior of the frame), yellow pine; the trimmings and knees, hackmatack and white or red oak, formerly live oak, the deck frame yellow pine; upper deck, white pine; lower deck, yellow pine; rails and all finishing timber, white oak; tree-nails, with which timbers are dowelled together, yellow locust, invariably; house or cabin, white pine, whitewood or fancy hard woods—the interiors are generally finished to order and may vary—the deck, bowsprit and masts are always made out of white Norway pine; spars are always of spruce; steering apparatus—wheel—various hardwoods, rudder of oak; rigging parts in wood—tackle-blocks, white ash or gum; mast hoops, oak; dead eyes, etc., lignumvitæ; belaying pins, oak or hickory, and the fids always of hickory."

A Newsboy's Sagacious Helpfulness.

There is a minute newsboy down Wall street way, says the New York *Sun*, who stands a likely chance of owning the street before he dies. He stands close beside a corner lamp letter box, with his stock of papers under his arm. The busy merchants rush to the box on their way uptown, usually with the letters in one hand and a parcel, cane, or umbrella in the other. To lift the cover so as to slip in the letter requires the use of the other hand, and this involves some inconvenience. But now steps up the tiny philosopher and raises the cover, the merchant slips the letter in, and then he can scarcely have the face not to buy the paper modestly held out by the little helper.

Victims of Epicurean Club Men.

At a club dinner in New York the centre piece was a large aquarium filled with fine fish, which attracted the attention of the company while they were eating their bivalves. "There, gentlemen," said the host, "are your fish." Sure enough, the tank was soon removed, a flower piece substituted, and the guests began eating the fish that had been swimming about.

W. C. T. U. COLUMN.

Conducted by the Tionesta Union.

The W. C. T. U. meets the 3d and 4th Tuesday of each month, at 3 p. m.

President—Mrs. Eli Holeman.

Vice Presidents—Mrs. J. G. Dale, Mrs. W. J. Roberts.

Recording Sec'y—Mrs. L. A. Howe.

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Woe unto him that giveth his neighbor drink, that puttest thy bottle to him, and makest him drunken also.—Hab. II, 15.

The wicked worketh a deceitful work; but to him that soweth righteousness shall be a true reward.—Rev. II, 18.

The Place of Alcohol and Some Recent Utterances as to It.

It is seldom, nowadays, that we have any new investigations as to alcohol. No subject has more elicited the attention of those who must rank as able investigators. In the domain of medicine especially the methods of physiological and pathological research as applied to therapeutics in general has been fully applied to this article. Besides no one medicine has been subjected to more careful observations of clinical experience. While the result has not been to settle the question as to the breadth of its application, it certainly has been to retain it as an article of materia medica, but greatly to restrict it in the extent of its application. The testimonies of Sir James Clark as well as of hundreds of others might be adduced in this direction.

There has recently been a congress of German physicians held at Wiesbaden, reinforced by investigators and special practitioners from all parts of the Empire. A recent notice thereof, in the London *Lancet*, says that the feature of the congress was the paper of Dr. Binz, of Bonn, and the debate that ensued on alcohol as a remedial agent.

It will be remembered that Binz is the most recent authority and most frequently quoted as contending for the value of alcohol as a food. It is refreshing to hear from his own lips a precise expression of his views on this subject. It is not to be concealed, that he clings with great tenacity to his view of the medicinal value of alcohol, in which no doubt most physicians in varying degrees are in accord with him. But physicians are not the class by whom he is chiefly quoted, but rather by those who believe in wine for dinner, in an occasional dram when you feel like it, and in beer very frequently.

We therefore give the following extract and call special attention to his use of the word "sick-bed" as denoting the kind of invalids that may need it:

"Dr. Binz set himself to prove: (1) that alcohol has a value, not represented by any other agent, in heart failure and lung disease; (2) that it is a *Sparmittel* (economic factor) in the organism, because it is consumed therein; and (3) that it operates as a controller of pyrexia and fever. On the sick-bed its virtues are invaluable; but in the healthy subject it is difficult to define where its abuse is not felt. For the man in good health needs no stimulation, no artificial economizer of energy, or replacer of a tumen, no depressant of temperament. All that can be proved in favor of alcohol in such a case is its power of renewing cerebral energy when lowered by mental work. Even here moderation in well-watered alcohol is imperative. Dr. Binz further contended that alcohol consumption between meals, especially in the form of beer, is a great, and, in Germany, a national evil, practiced as it is in the stuffy atmosphere of cellars, and that too, for hours. Not only do the secondary products of beer exhaust the system and induce an adipose habit, but the habitual beer-drinker is as much an alcoholist as the drinker of drams, with this difference, that he has not the excuse of the latter in that moral wretchedness for which spirits are an immediate, though in the long run a fatal remedy."

It will thus be seen that Binz is the last man to be quoted in favor of any ordinary use of fermented or malt liquors, or even in favor of loose prescription in daily use. He defines closely the class of cases in which it may be needed as a medicine. He agrees with the view that it reduces temperature, a fact supported by the recent close investigations of Zunz. This removes entirely the old defense for alcohol that it keeps out cold and makes up for defective animal heat. We have another recent utterance of much importance because it states the growing sentiment of medical practitioners who have been close clinical observers of this substance. In 1871 many of the most distinguished medical men of London expressed their views as to the needlessness of alcohol as a beverage and as to its overuse in medical prescriptions. Dr. J. J. Ridge, of Enfield, near London, has recently collected similar testimonies. A recent eminent authority speaks thus:

"The medical man that does not see that alcohol is a very two-edged tool must be ignorant of the literature of his profession and destitute of the lowest powers of observation. He must also be uninformed of the best practice of the leading physicians of his time, which we may without immodesty suppose to be a better time than any anterior period. When men like Dr. Hughes Bennett have treated 150 cases of pneumonia with scarcely any mortality and a very small amount of alcohol; when men like Dr. Gairdner tell us that fever, especially in the young, does better without alcohol; when men like Dr. Wilks tell us that in bronchitis he has repeatedly seen improvement where a stimulant has been let off, and that he is 'convinced that the mischief done by stimulants in heart disease is immense' (*The Lancet*, Vol. I, 1867; p. 506)—those are without excuse who think its indiscriminate prescription in undefined and large quantities a light matter. One other great improvement in our estimate of the uses of alcohol is to view it in regard to the state of the glands and blood-vessels of the patient. If these are blocked, and if the powers of elimination are impaired, it can be easily understood that in more advanced age, when alcohol is thought to be more admissible or even necessary, it must be given with much judgment as to form and dose if harm is not to be done."

While we fully maintain the inestimable value of fermented liquors in certain cases of disturbed circulation, of impairment of lung tissue, we must strictly hold to the distinction between medicine and beverage, and not allow the physiological chemist or physician to be quoted as authority in a direction against which he fully protests.—*Independent.*

The Crime of Intemperance.

Bishop Ireland, in a late address upon the evils of intemperance in the United States and the influence of saloons thereon, and of alcoholic drinking as a present curse of mankind, eloquently anathematized the evil wherein he said, alcohol, demon-like in cunning and malicious intent, courts admission to the mouth amid smiles and promises. The craving for alcohol, begotten of alcohol, ever waxes stronger, and the moment comes when it is a wild passion. It commands and obtains the most fearful sacrifice. In slavery to it woman forgets her honor and the husband pawns the cot of his dying wife. Old age at its bidding puts on the garment of idiocy and closes its earthly journey in disgrace and sin. Intelligence will not ward off its arrows and piety does not withstand the fury of its breath. By it the sacred home is made desolate. The poisonous breath of alcohol passes over it; it is the passage of death. The drunkard's soul exhales hatred and sin, and the hearts of wife and mother break in anguish. Infancy is joyless; the atmosphere of shame and crime leavens the whole nature of sons and daughters. The drunkenness of an employe endangers a whole industry. Crime stalks forth suggested and emboldened by drink. Drunkenness is a heinous sin, which unrepented of, forbids the doors of paradise to open.—*Prairie Farmer.*

A Sunday-School on Beer Kegs.

Great difficulty is often experienced by missionaries of the American Sunday-school Union in securing rooms in which to hold meetings in Dakota. One who has had great success in planting schools during the past four years writes of working two or three days in removing freight in a depot, so as to secure it as a place for organizing a Sunday-school. At one place he secured of a saloon-keeper the use of an upper room in his building, in which to organize a Bible school—the saloon-keeper kindly aiding the missionary in carrying up beer kegs, which were used as supports for the seats. That school grew into a church, and the influence of the church closed up the saloon.

One year after organizing the Sunday-school in the freight house, the missionary was called to the dedication of a new church and the installation of a minister in that place. Often he must lie on the floor of a "Shack" or "Dugout" in families which have not heard preaching or prayer in years, wrapped in his buffalo skin robe with his buggy cushion for a pillow, but through all the privations and hardships he is glad to carry the gospel to the destitute.

Marion Harland.

The celebrated authoress, so highly esteemed by the women of America, says on pages 103 and 443 of her popular work "*Eve's Daughters; or, Common Sense for Maid, Wife and Mother.*"

"For the aching back—should it be slow in recovering its normal strength—an ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTER is an excellent comforter, combining the sensation of the sustained pressure of a strong warm hand with certain tonic qualities developed in the wearing. It should be kept over the seat of uneasiness for several days—in obstinate cases, for perhaps a fortnight."

"For *pain in the back* wear an ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTER constantly, renewing as it wears off. This is an invaluable support when the weight on the small of the back becomes heavy and the aching incessant."

A NEW definition of America is given by M. Renan. It is: "America is a wonderful country, an immense caldron open to all races."

How Intelligent Women Decide.

When the question has to be met as to what is the best course to adopt to secure a sure, safe and agreeable remedy for those organic diseases and weaknesses which afflict the female sex, there is but one wise decision, viz., a course of self-treatment with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is an unfailing specific for periodical pains, misplacement, internal inflammation, and all functional disorders that render the lives of so many women miserable and joyless. They who try it, praise it. Of druggists.

M. Perrotin, a French astronomer, says he has seen giants building canals on the planet Mars.

Beauty Without Paint.

"What makes my skin so dark and muddy?
My cheeks were once so smooth and ruddy!
I use the best cosmetics made,"
Is what a lovely maiden said.

"That's not the cure, my charming Miss,"
The doctor said—"remember this:
If you your skin would keep from taint,
Discard the powder and the paint.

"The proper thing for all such ills
Is this," remarked the man of pills:
"Enrich the blood and make it pure—
In this you'll find the only cure."

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will do this without fail. It has no equal. All druggists.

Queen Victoria was much impressed by the splendid appearance of the German army.

By its mild, soothing and healing properties, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures the worst cases of nasal catarrh, also "cold in the head," coryza, and catarrhal headaches. 50 cents, by druggists.

Milton composed "Paradise Lost" in a large arm-chair with his head thrown back.

WHAT

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Dutcher's Lightning FLY KILLER

is quick death; easily prepared and used; no danger; flies don't live long enough to get away. Use it early, freely; rid the house of them and be at peace. Don't take anything "just as good." There is nothing like the genuine Dutcher's. FRED'K DUTCHER, St. Albans, Vt.

If there is a "grease spot" on your clothes, stop at the grocer's on your way home and get a cake of Ivory Soap. Apply it to the spot with a piece of flannel, wet with hot water; rub well, then wet a clean place on the flannel and rub again to remove the soap. If the spot is of long standing, use a nail brush. Ivory Soap may be safely used upon any cloth, for it will not impair its strength or change the color.

A WORD OF WARNING

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'Ivory';" they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

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MEN AND BOYS!

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