FARM AND GARDEN.

Vigorous Potato Tops.

A good deal can be told of a field of potatoes by a good judge merely seeing them as he passes along the road. Though the tuber is underground its productiveness is usually indicated by the more or less vigorous growth of stems and leaves above. Too many small stems indicate a great number of small potatoes. This is often the fault of varieties that grow their tubers in a bunch. Those which spread more will bear much heavier seeding. The Peach Blow extends its roots so far that a whole potato of this variety may not be too much for seed, though if planted whole only three or four eyes will grow. Those which start first absorb the strength that belongs to the others, and these consequently remain dormant.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Moss on Fruit Trees.

J. H. Hale, of Connecticut, an experienced and successful orchardist, writes to the *American Agriculturist:*

"Moss is found most often on pear trees not in a vigorous growing condition or in moist, shady places. The moss is a sort of fungus growth, which is easily kept off by washing the trees with strong soap-suds. This treatment promotes the growth of a smooth and healthy bark. If the trees are badly mossed over now it will be the best to take an old hoe and scrape off the thickest of the moss before washing the trees, and then wash them two or three times during the next two months. In the fall, after the leaves are off, spray the whole tree with soap-suds, repeating this early in the spring. There is nothing like it to promote clean and thrifty-looking bark. At Elm fruit farm we make a borer wash for our peach and and other trees, and it also answers the double purpose of keeping out the borer and keeping the bark clean and healthy. This wash is prepared by adding to a common bucketful of water two quarts of strong soft soap, half a pint of crude carbolic acid, two ounces of paris green, with lime enough to make a thin paste that will adhere to the tree. If convenient a little clay or fresh cow dung may be added to assist in making the wash stick. Apply it with a swab or brush about the base of the tree and main branches. The rains will wash it down from time to time, and the whole trunk will receive the benefit. In spraying the trees when not in leaf I usually add a quarter of a pound or more of potash to each bucketful of soap-suds, so as to make quite a strong lye. These washes cost but little and are of great value in the orchard."

Cabbage and Potato Culture.

Planting two beds of radishes not exceeding a square rod in extent near half an acre of cabbage is suggestive of a possibility, says Galen Wilson in the New York *Tribune*. There are every day and every hour more cabbage butterflies on the radishes than on all the cabbage. Cabbage worms trouble very little and their ravages are not feared much, for a teaspoonful of ashes to a plant soon "coopers" them. The radish beds, however, were alive with worms until a flock of house sparrows made the discovery that those beds were a good foraging ground, and now there are not worms enough left to "put into tea." It has been observed that cabbage fleas and other parasites trouble Winnigstadt cabbages less than other varieties, because the foliage possesses tougher epidermis; in fact, this kind escapes almost entirely while other sorts in the same field are damaged considerably by the flea.

The best looking field of potatoes I have seen in years was planted on old sod ground plowed last fall and again at planting time, when the seed was dropped into every third furrow and plowed under. A small portion of the field was not plowed the second time, but furrows were opened and then turned back on the seed. On this portion the growth of stalks is only about half the other; they are being cultivated and worked thoroughly; the old sod is pulverized, but they are not doing well. This shows that for potatoes all the surface soil should be in good tilth before planting. If my theory be correct, that a heavy rain occurring when potato stalks are six inches high assures a good yield, other things being right, there will be a bountiful harvest this year, for it has rained nearly every week since planting.

Experiments in Feeding Lambs.

The result of experiments made at different times and places in feeding pigs has demonstrated that when fed to these animals nitrogenous food produces a much greater per cent. of muscle, and non-nitrogenous a greater per cent. of fat. To ascertain if lambs would be affected in the same way, an experiment was undertaken during the winter of 1887–8 at the agricultural experiment station of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. Six lambs six months old were chosen with careful reference to uniformity in size, weight, shape, and of the same blood. On the 10th of October they were shorn and placed in a box stall together and fed alike till November 11 to prepare them for the experiments.

On November 11 they were divided into two lots of three each, the total weight of each lot being as nearly equal as possible. At the beginning of the experiment lot 1 No. 1 was fed daily one and a half pounds of oilmeal and one and a half pounds of coarse wheat bran. Later on one pound of cotton-seed meal was substituted for one of bran. Lot 2 was fed three pounds of cornmeal daily. Both lots were fed as much timothy and clover hay as they would eat up clean. All ate their rations with avidity up to the last of December, when that of lot 2 had to be reduced for a short time to two pounds, and it was not until March 1, when four pounds of mangolds were added to the rations of both lots, that they could be induced to eat their full rat on of cornmeal.

The experiment lasted 166 days. The difference in the amount of water drank was very marked. Lot 1 drank 61 pounds in 6 days; lot 2, 21½ pounds. All were slaughtered April 26. The live weight of lot 1 was 21 pounds greater than that of lot 2. In proportion to live weight, the dressed weight of lot No. 1 was 9 per cent. greater than lot 2. The wool of lot 1 was 26 per cent. greater than the wool of lot No 2. The bones of the hind legs of lot 1 were 24 per cent. stronger than those of lot 2.

It is thus seen that the valuable parts are larger in the lot fed on nitrogenous food. The experiment is only one of a series to be yet tried; but from its result the fact may be deduced that the effect of feeding an undue proportion of non-nitrogenous food to sheep is to decrease the product of wool by one-quarter, the strength of the bones by one-third, and to reduce the proportion of both fat and lean meat. As no one of these is desirable in sheep husbandry, we may conclude that corn alone is not the best food for sheep. In this experiment there is no evidence that the ration rich in nitrogen caused any marked increase of lean meat in lot 1 over that in lot 2.—*New York World.*

Celery Plants.

Celery plants may be set to advantage in the autumn. The ground should be well prepared, be mellow, and previously well fertilized. The plants should be set in trenches, at least eight inches apart, and as they grow they should be frequently hoed clear of weeds and the soil kept banked up closely around them, leaving only their tops exposed. Even the white plume and golden dwarf are better when frequently banked up and attended to. These varieties will live and bleach themselves, but will be far inferior in quality to the same varieties treated with special care and attention. The crop should be kept in mind during the busy days.

Death for the Potato Weevil.

A correspondent of the *New England Farmer* gives the following directions for destroying the grubs of the potato weevil: "Take an ordinary manure hod, one that is broad and light to carry is to be preferred, and grasping it by the hole for the left hand near the mouth of the hod, with a broad and limber broom carried with the right hand, proceed through the field, placing the hod against vines infested with grubs and gently beating or sweeping them over the edge of the hod and into it with the broom. In this way a great majority of all the grubs in a small potato patch may be gathered in a short time and destroyed. This may be of service, especially in cases where there are objections to the use of the poisons offered in the markets. A little practice will enable a person to do execution with the above implements with considerable dispatch."

Making Butter.

Professor Arnold claims that the old idea that the souring of cream develops butter flavor is a mistaken one, and said that souring has no influence upon flavor at all unlil it is strong enough to commence injuring it. Butter flavor is increased while the cream is ripening, but it is effected by the action of the air upon the fat in the cream, and not at all by fermentation.

The most advanced butter makers maintain the perfect exclusion of the low cooled milk and cream from the air. Whenever warm air or air comparatively warm comes in contact with colder milk or cream or water, or any other liquid, the warm air, touching the cooled liquid, is condensed and deposits moisture in the form of dew on the cold liquid. With the dew thus deposited go all the impurities the air may contain. In the case of milk and cream these deposits impair in a marked degree the flavor and keeping quality of the butter made from them. It is not essential that air should be excluded from milk until its temperature falls to the temperature of the surrounding air, but when it drops to that point exclusion from the air is important.

Churning, according to this class of dairymen, ought to be done at the first appearance of acidity. They say: "Do not wait until the cream gets intensely sour and stale. In churning the butter should be granulated in the churn, instead of being gathered into a lump. It should be cleansed of buttermilk by washing, and not by working. After lightly salting it must be worked into a solid condition with the slightest working that will effect that end.—*New York Herald.*

Apple Worm or Codling Moth.

There is now known but one generally successful practical means of preventing the injuries of the codling moth, and that is spraying with arsenites. The essential point in this method of treatment is to have a small quantity of poison lodge in the depression in the blossom end of the apple before it turns down on its stem, the supposition being that when the newly-hatched caterpillar gnaws the skin preparatory to entering the fruit, it will eat sufficient poison to be killed. This end is best accomplished by applying the poison in a water spray by means of a force pump and spray nozzle, throwing the liquid above the tree so that it will settle in a fine mist. This should be done just after the blossoms have fallen, when the apples are about as large as peas. I believe that generally speaking one application will answer the purpose very well, unless there is a washing rain soon afterwards, in which case the application should be repeated. I prefer London purple to Paris green, as it is cheaper, less liable to scorch the trees, more easily seen and in finer powder, and hence is more readily kept in suspension. A safe and effective proportion is three-fourths of a pound to eighty or one hundred gallons of water. Paris green may safely be used in the proportion of one pound to one hundred gallons of water. The poison should be formed into a paste with a little water, before stirring into a large receptacle. Of course it must be remembered that these substances are deadly poisons, and all reasonable care should be taken that no accidents occur through their use. Protect the hands of the operator with close-fitting gloves, and apply the spray so that it will not be breathed by men or horses. Keep stock out of the orchard for some time after the application is made, and do not spill the poison in quantity on the ground where it will be accessible to animals of any kind. Always keep the poison itself in tight vessels, plainly labeled "poison," and out of the reach of children. No danger need be feared from eating mature apples that were poisoned when the size of peas, for chemical analysis has shown that the extremely small amount of poison that lodges on the fruit is dissipated long before it matures.—*New York Observer.*

Farm and Garden Notes.

Look after the fences occasionally.

A lamb should not be despised because it is small.

The farmer, not the retailer, should have the main profit on milk.

Secure a good breed for stock, and then feed and treat them well.

Let former failures but urge to greater efforts to make success certain.

When you feed grain throw it among litter and let the fowls scratch for it.

A supply of salt should be placed where cows have access to it every day.

A little time, a little care, will often give big berries and bigger satisfaction.

The successful farmer cares for the littles, and allows nothing to be wasted.

Careless farmers will soon begin to realize that weedy seed is a bad investment.

When you gather the eggs set them in the cellar and keep them as cool as possible.

The clematis is a good, hardy perennial. It should be propagated by root-grafting.

Large imported hyacinth bulbs should be added to the home stock each year to strengthen them.

The grain and grass crops will sell to better advantage if turned into meat, butter and cheese.

Hard, intelligent work, and keeping at it, insures success on the farm, as it does in all life's duties.

It pays to plow deep, harrow thoroughly, sow carefully, till diligently, and harvest at the right time.

No farmer should rest satisfied until he is supplied with the best farm tools and implements he can obtain.

It is almost work thrown away to set trees, shrubs or flowers, and then leave them to take care of themselves.

If you have nothing worthy to exhibit at the fair, there must be something wrong about your system of farming.

No dairy can be successfully worked without a thermometer. Don't use cheap ones. Get those which test correctly.

Onions are one of the best vegetables you can feed to fowls, but if fed too freely to laying hens they will flavor the eggs.

Place small brick tiles underneath your flower beds, about a foot deep. Then turn water into the tiles until it shows at the surface and you may be sure the beds are well watered.

Warming water for stock is a subject being much thought of by farmers. It may be done with either wood or kerosene, at a moderate expense. Guarding against fire is the problem most to be studied.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

Extremely tight lacing produces softening of the brain.

The determination of the figure of the earth is one of the objects of pendulum observations.

One pound of wheat bran contains as much phosphoric acid as does five pounds of corn meal.

An experimenter has made a lens of ice with which he was able to light a pipe by means of the sun's rays.

It is said that a $20 gold piece will carry bacteria from hand to hand, as they nestle down between the milled lines.

An ingenious Frenchman proposes to stop the speed of vessels suddenly by throwing several parachutes over the stern.

Philadelphia is the largest woolen manufacturing town in the United States. In 1880 alone it manufactured $29,000,000 worth of woolens.

Aluminium resembles silver in appearance, is stronger than steel, will not tarnish and is superior to silver for all purposes for which that metal is used.

According to a Southern writer, sorghum syrup has a soothing effect on the disposition of women and children, who probably are easily appeased by sugar candy.

In using carbolic acid as a disinfectant for sinks, wash basins, etc., mix a wineglassful with half a pint of warm water. For washing walls, furniture, etc., mix a wineglassful with a pint and a half of warm water.

Although man, during his evolution from barbarism to civilization, has increased in strength and stature and in longevity, on the other hand, his power of recovery from the effects of bodily hurt has materially deteriorated.

The Northern Pacific road has ordered 50 heavy freight locomotives, 500 stock cars, 500 coal cars, 10 passenger coaches, 5 baggage and mail cars and 50 furniture cars, all to be delivered before Christmas. They have further orders in for 1889.

Analysis of natural gas shows the proportion of each constituent in 100 parts of the gas to be as follows: Carbonic acid and carbonic oxide, .6 each; oxygen, .8; olefiant gas, 1; ethylic, hydride, 5; marsh gas, 67; hydrogen, 22; nitrogen, 3.

Dr. Esquirol describes the "suicidemania" as a special form of hereditary insanity, and estimates that four out of ten self-murderers act under the impulse of a moral predisposition, rather than of physical disorders, or the haunting memory of a severe bereavement.

Lightning flashes, according to a recent computation of Kohlrausch, the German electrician, have comparatively little energy. He estimates that the energy of from seven to thirty-five flashes would be necessary to keep one incandescent lamp alight for an hour.

An idea has been developed in Germany in the shape of the manufacture of mortar by machinery in large quantities, to be delivered to contractors or individuals as required for use. About 2,000,000 barrels were disposed of in Berlin on this plan alone last year.

An Englishman, who has made a special study of deer, says that the chief use of their antlers is not so much for fighting as for facilitating the progress of the animal through the woods. By throwing up the head, thereby placing the horns along the back, they are enabled to go forward with great rapidity.

A plant called the "laughing plant," or, in scientific parlance, "Cannibalis Sativa," has been discovered, and it is alleged that when it is eaten in its green state or taken as a tincture, made either from the green or the dried leaf, as a powder of the dried leaf, or smoked as tobacco, it is potent in producing exaltation, laughter and cheering ideas.

A "traction increaser" is the name of a powerful device now being tested on three freight engines of the Pennsylvania Railroad. It is a drawbar firmly fixed between the locomotive and tender, and it automatically throws a part of the weight of the tender on the driving wheels of the engine in proportion to the load the latter has to pull. This makes the locomotive heavier when it should be so, and increases its pulling power and speed.

A Cure for Backward Eyebrows.

"Will you have your eyebrows treated, sir?" asked an attendant in a fashionable tonsorial establishment on Broadway, New York, the other evening. The customer assented and when the operation was completed a *Mail and Express* reporter obtained the chair vacated. When he asked the man what treating the eyebrows consisted of and what was the object, he replied:

"You have noticed that there are many people who have very faint eyebrows, in many cases being nearly imperceptible. This, of course, is very annoying to those who pride themselves on their personal appearance, and I conceived the idea of attempting to remedy the defect. First, I clip the hairs to an equal length, and then gently but thoroughly rub the skin with sweet oil. Of course one trial will not accomplish the end, but a few will. Should the hair of the brows fall out or be burned, I use a compound of five grains of sulphate of quinine and one ounce of alcohol. This will not only cause the hair to grow, but will make it soft and glossy."

"Do many come to you for this purpose?"

"Oh, yes, I generally effect an improvement in a few sittings, and if in some cases the hair will not grow thickly at first, the customer returns with the hope that it may be induced to do so later, which nearly always is the case."

Iowa has no less than ten women county school superintendents.

W. C. T. U. COLUMN.

Conducted by the Tionesta Union.

The W. C. T. U. meets the 2d 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.

Cor. Sec. and Treas.—Mrs. S. D. Irwin.

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.

Dr. B. W. Richardson on Alcohol.

In 1863, and for a year or two before, I had been making some original researches into the properties of a rare chemical substance named nitrite of amyl. Then I went on to inquire into the methyl series, and so step by step continued, reporting every year until, in 1868, I began with the alcohols. It was at one time supposed that there was only one of these, but there are now known to be several. Now, the first great fact that startled me when examining into the alcohols was that they unquestionably lowered the temperature of the body. I did not then know that any one else had noticed this before me; but I know now that two or three others—Dr. John Davy (brother of Sir Humphrey), Dr. Rae, the Arctic explorer, and Dr. Lees, of Leeds, had all severally suspected this fact; but they had not proved it by experimental research. My great point was a demonstration by scientific instruments—by the perfect thermometers now made.

That was the first step—the startling fact that alcohol lowers temparature. Now for the second. This came from the study of anæsthetics. In watching the action of alcohol, I found there were just the same four degrees or stages as in the action of anæsthetics, viz., simple excitement without insensibility; excitement with commencing insensibility; insensibility absolute; and lastly, death-like insensibility. I came, therefore, to the conclusion that alcohol does not act after the manner of a food, but of a chemical substance like an anæsthetic. This, then, was the second step. This was followed up by tracing the changes and the modifications which take place in the body from the continued use of alcohol. I reached thus the third step or third conclusion, viz., that alcohol is a prolific cause of death and of great harm to the internal organs of the body; it is, in fact, in its ordinary use, a slow poison.

I can no more accept the alcohols as foods than I can chloroform, or ether, or methylal. That they produce a temporary excitement is true; but as their general action is quickly to reduce animal heat, I cannot see how they can supply animal force. I see clearly how they reduce animal power, and can show a reason for using them in order to stop physical pain or to stupefy mental pain; but that they give strength—*i. e.*, that they supply material for construction of fine tissue, or throw force into tissues supplied by other material—must be an error as solemn as it is widespread. The true character of the alcohols is that they are agreeable temporary shrouds. The savage, with the mansions of his soul unfurnished, buries his restless energy under their shadow. The civilized man, overburdened with mental labor or with engrossing care, seeks the same shade; but it is shade, after all, in which, in exact proportion as he seeks it, the seeker retires from perfect natural life.—*Cassell's Magazine.*

Whisky or Castor-Oil?

Mr. Perry was a Southern gentleman, exceedingly polite and a very temperate man. One day he met an acquaintance, who called out:

"Hello, Perry!" I was just going in to get a drink. Come in and take something."

"Thank you, said Perry. "I don't care for anything."

"But," persisted the other, "come in and take something for sociability's sake."

"I want to be sociable," answered Perry. "I am anxious to be sociable, but I can't drink with you."

"All right," growled the friend. "If you don't want to be sociable, I'll go without drinking."

The two men walked silently along for a minute or two, the sociable man in a state of great irritation, until Perry suddenly halted in front of a drug store.

"I'm not feeling very well to-day," said he with a pleasant smile, "and I think I'll go in here and get a dose of castor-oil. Will you join me?"

"What!" exclaimed the other, "in a dose of castor-oil?"

"Yes; I'll pay for it."

"E-hue!" cried the sociable man, with a very wry face, "I hate the stuff."

"But I want you to take a glass of oil with me, just to be sociable, you know."

"I won't do it."

"Indeed! my friend," said Perry, gravely, "your sociable whisky is just as distasteful to me as my sociable oil is to you. Don't you think I have as much reason to be offended with you as you have with me?"

The sociable man saw the point; and it would be money, health and morals saved if the lesson could be firmly implanted in the mind of every young man in the land.—*Golden Days.*

Between the Saloon and the Church.

The *American*, of Washington, mentions the case of a deacon of a church in the national capital, whose property was so situated that three saloon keepers needed his signature in order to secure a license; without his name they could not secure a majority of the property owners. He refused to sign the request for a license, and two of the saloons moved away, but the third one was persistent. It is said that threats were made against his life and property, and that efforts were made by the saloon to drive him out of office. Under this pressure he finally signed the license.

Then he was called to account by his church. He wrote a letter to the church explaining the situation and a majority sustained him, but a minority withdrew from the church and he himself withdrew and joined another church. A church has been divided, and a deacon dishonored, but the persistent saloon-keeper is triumphant. Every church should present a solid front against the saloon. Alas! that all do not.—*National Temperance Advocate.*

Temperance News and Notes.

Louisville, Ky., has six saloons to each church.

Temperance instruction is given to every grade of the public schools of Hannibal, Mo.

A determined warfare against Sabbath desecration is being waged by the W. C. T. U. of Rochester, N. Y.

The Church of Ireland Temperance Society comprises one hundred local associations with over 21,000 members.

John Reynolds, of Clinton, Iowa, has been committed to jail for keeping his saloon open after having been ordered to close it.

Louisville (Ky.) Young Woman's Christian Temperance Union is making arrangements to open a ladies' gymnasium this winter.

In response to the request sent out some weeks since, liberal donations of books and other literature have been received for the temperance reading room lately opened in Sitka, Alaska.

Judge Ney, of Iowa, decides that a man cannot lawfully manufacture cider for use in his own family, and has instructed the grand jury to indict if they find such a thing has been done.

Not long since Rev. George E. Fuller, of Emmettsburg, Iowa was prosecuting witness against a saloon keeper. His right to enter complaint was denied by the defense on the ground that being an itinerant under episcopal authority he was not a citizen. The State Supreme Court, to which the case was taken, decides that "all ministers under the episcopal polity are citizens," and therefore proper persons to prosecute where they choose to do so.

At a recent sitting of the French Academy of Medicine the subject of alcoholism, and the best methods of combating it, was under consideration, and after one member, M. Desbouvris, had demanded, as one precautionary expedient, that "only glasses of minimum size" should be used in drink-shops, it is gratifying to note that M. Lancereaux declared that the best means to get rid of "the plague of alcoholism," is "to drive from all classes of society the prejudice which consists in believing that wines and alcoholic liquors are necessary to nutrition—that they give strength, and that it is impossible to do without them." Light is spreading even in France!

A Chair of Temperance in the Catholic University at Washington, D. C., will be endowed by the Catholic total abstinence societies.

Not less than eighteen bills relating to intoxicating liquors were before the British House of Commons during its late session.

Taking a Census Between Two Suns.

A late census of the population of St. Petersburg, Russia, was taken during the night. It is stated that the population amounts to 843,883 persons, of whom 110,002 were in the suburbs. The last census was in December, 1881, and the population was then 929,016, so that it has diminished during the last six and a half years. There are reasons, however, for supposing that both statements are incorrect. The functionaries employed proved unequal to their task, and many of the inhabitants did their best to mislead them, being convinced that the census was only a sort of preparation for new taxes. Many hundred families passed the entire night out of doors, and so were not numbered. It has been decided that a new census is to be taken in December.—*London News.*

A Soap Mine.

There has been a soap mine discovered near Crawfordville, Ga. The *Democrat* says that "Taliaferro is doomed to be one of the most wonderful counties in Georgia, or all the South. Mr. D. A. Saggus gave us a sample of the natural soap from a hill on Dr. J. J. Ken's place, near town. We took the article, and, to test it, washed our face and hands with it, and it cut the dirt from the skin and made the water lather like manufactured soap. It is exactly the color of turpentine soap, and has a peculiar smell. There is money in this natural soap mine, and some enterprising capitalist could make a big thing of it here. There is not another place in the world that can boast of a natural soap mine."

How to Help Your Digestion

Almost every day we feel the unpleasant sensations of indigestion. Try ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS and be relieved. J. F. Davenport, of Canarsie, New York, writes:

I have been very much troubled with a violent pain below my chest bone. I was told by several physicians that it was rheumatism of the diaphragm. It resulted from cold and exposure. I had very little appetite and digested my food with great difficulty. I placed one ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTER below the breast bone and two on each side. In the course of twenty-four hours all pain ceased, and I was able to eat and digest a good square meal, something I had not done before in two weeks. I got better constantly, and at the end of seven days found myself entirely well. Since then I have used ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS for colds, coughs and pains in my side, and I have always found them quick and effective.

Since 1848 $300,000,000 have been sent by emigrants of this country to pay the passage of their friends.

Card of Thanks.

If the proprietor of Kemp's Balsam should publish a card of thanks, containing expressions of gratitude which come to him daily, from those who have been cured of severe throat and lung troubles by the use of Kemp's Balsam, it would fill a fair-sized book. How much better to invite all to call on any druggist and get a free sample bottle that you may test for yourself its power. Large bottles 50c and $1.

Bricklaying is asserted to be the oldest trade in the world.

"I am weary of living," moaned poor Mrs. Black,
"For I'm fairly worn out with the ache in my back;
My nerves are a chain
Of weakness and pain,
And my poor head is aching as if it would crack."
"Now, don't be discouraged," cried good Mrs. White,
"It is never so dark but there's promise of light;
I can tell you, in brief,
What will give you relief—
Pierce's Favorite Prescription will soon set you right."

It is the only remedy for woman's peculiar weaknesses and ailments, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case or money will be refunded. See guarantee on bottle wrapper. Large bottles (100 doses) $1. Six for $5.

A Georgia man has twenty-seven brothers and sisters living.

Can a Man Swallow a Cannon-ball?

Well, "that depends." He can if his throat is large enough and the cannon-ball not too large. The question really seems worthy of some consideration in view of the size of some of the pills that are prescribed for suffering humanity. Why not throw them "to the dogs," and take Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets? Small, sugar-coated, purely vegetable, perfectly harmless, in glass, and always fresh.

Count Von Bismarck was born in Brandenburg in April, 1815.

Don't You Know

That you cannot afford to neglect that catarrh? Don't you know that it may lead to consumption, to insanity, to *death?* Don't you know that it can be easily cured? Don't you know that while the thousand and one nostrums you have tried have utterly failed that Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is a certain cure? It has stood the test of years, and there are hundreds of thousands of grateful men and women in all parts of the country who can testify to its efficacy. All druggists.

There are in North America about 200,000 persons keeping bees.

Have you a few hours' or a few days' spare time occasionally that you would like to turn into money? If so, then write quickly to H. F. Johnson & Co., of Richmond, Va., and they will give you information that will prove to be money in your pocket.

Cure warranted—asthma, bronchitis, cough, croup. Use Fontaine's Cure and Liniment.

No OPIUM in Piso's Cure for Consumption. Cures where other remedies fail. 25c.

ST. JACOBS OIL

For NEURALGIA. CURES CHRONIC Cases PROMPTLY AND PERMANENTLY.

No Return of Pain. Cures Positively.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

The Charles A. Vogeler Co., Balto., Md.

Diamond Vera-Cura FOR DYSPEPSIA.

A POSITIVE CURE FOR INDIGESTION AND ALL Stomach Troubles Arising Therefrom.

Your Druggist or General Dealer will get Vera-Cura for you if not already in stock, or it will be sent by mail on receipt of 25 cts. (5 boxes $1.00) in stamps. Sample sent on receipt of 2 cent stamp.

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.
Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers.

WARNER'S LOG CABIN REMEDIES. — "Sarsaparilla,"—"Cough and Consumption Remedy,"—"Hops and Buchu,"—"Extract,"—"Hair Tonic,"—"Liver Pills,"—"Plasters," (Porous-Electrical),—"Rose Cream," for Catarrh. They are, like Warner's "Tippecanoe," the simple, effective remedies of the old Log Cabin days.

ELY'S CATARRH CREAM BALM

Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell.

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