

PAYING FOR THE MILE'S QUALITY. The Vermont creameries have adopted to quality, or rather, amount of butter fat in it. In June of last year the poorest dairy received fifty-six cents per hundred pounds for milk, and the best one eighty-one cents per hundred pounds. In October last, at this same creamery, the poorest milk brought ninety-two cents, and the best \$1.56 per hundred pounds. Does this not show that it pays the milk producer to keep good cows, feed well, and produce a fine quality of milk .- American Dairyman.

NITRATE OF SODA FOR TOMATOES.

Three years' experiments with nitrate of soda by E. B. Voorhees, of the New Jersey Station (S.B. 1892), show that for tomatoes nitrate of soda alone is superior to either barnyard manure or mineral fertilizers, but is less effective than the complete manure. On land previously liberally fertilized with phosphoric acid and potash, nitrate soda used alone, in small quantities, gave the best and most profitable results. With the small quantity of 160 pounds of nitrate per acre, the second application was advantagebus, but 320 pounds per acre was most effective. The soils used were a sandy loam in Southern New Jersey, in a section largely devoted to raising tomatoes for the early markets, and a clay loam in Northern New Jersey. The maximum yields of tomatoes seem to depend upon a full supply of immediately available nitrogen, but as phosphoric acid and potash are also needed, the farmer should know the capacity of his soil for the crop in order to economically use com-mercial manure,—American Agricultur-

THE SHEEP TAPEWORM.

Sheep are infected by a species of tapeworm which exists in the brain, but in its larva stage only. The mature worm inhabits the dog, and it is due to the presence of the dog that sheep become infected. Indeed, both animals are necessary to the existence of this parasite, which is known as Cocaurus cerebralis, and also as Hydatus cerebralis. because it is enclosed in a watery blad-

which is found in the sheep's brain just under the skull. This creature has several heads, each of which is armed with a circle of hooks by which it is at- New York market on account of their tached to the covering membrane of the large size. brain, and a sucking disk, by which it draws in its nutriment. As it increases in size it causes pressure on the brain. the result of which is a disturbance of the nervous functions and the irregular movements of the animal, which are well known to indicate the existence of the parasite in the sheep. The sheep turns around on one side or the other as either side of the brain may be affected by the injury, or if the centre of the brain is affected the sheep raises its head

and stumbles forward. The sheep take in the eggs of the tapeworm that are discharged by the dogs on the grass, and these being swallowed are hatched in the sheep's stomach. The young worms then penetrate the tissues into the veins, by which they the tissues into the veins, by which they season, see how much you can make a find their way to the capillaries of the single acre produce by expending brains, brain, where they lodge and grow to labor and fertilizer upon it without stint. their intermediate stage, often attaining a size of two inches, including the bladder and its liquid coatents. Some veterinarians who have had sufficient experience are able by the symptoms above mentioned to locate the biadders, and either puncture them, and so destroy the worm, when the bladder becomes absorbed without injury, or they open the skull by trepanning and remove the in-When a sheep thus diseased dies, which is the most frequent result, and the carcass is left to the dogs, the immature worms are swallowed, and mature in the dog, to be voided from time to time in the usual segments, that are and petroleum on the chicks. filled with eggs, and these are picked up by the sheep. Those under two years old are most subject to the parasite. -New York Times.

LITTLE PLAGUES.

It is a singular fact that the most formidable enemies of man are among the smallest of created things. A devastating storm extending over half a continent, a furious cyclone, an earthquake, seem more terrible than the work of an almost microscopic insect; yet the actual amount of injury done by any of these gigantic forces is often of very slight account compared with the damage wrought by one or more of the "infinitely little," but innumerable, hosts that do their fatal work unheard and unseen.

Consider, for example, what vast mischief has been done by the Hessian fly, the clinch bug, the army worm, codin moth and other pests of the field ing the ravages of the potato beetle is to and orchard. And sometimes the ut- give the plants such a vigorous start, by most efforts of man are utterly without heavy manuring and good cultivation, avail to stay the ravages of these tiny in- that they can keep ahead of the bugs. vaders. They march scross his fields of waving grain like "an army with ban-ners" and leave a waste behind. It is, in fact, the most serious of all agricultural problems which is presented by these insect foes. Fight them how we will they "come up smiling" every few seasons to plague the farmer's soul and deplete his pocket.

It is calculated that the Colorado beetle has cost the farmers of this country hundreds of millions of dollars since it began its eastward march. The clinch given just after shearing. bug has frequently robbed the Western years absolutely prevented the growing handling and hauling, of wheat in the fertile Genesee Valley. When chicks droop so long famous for the superior quality of its wheat product. The imported cabbage worm has caused the loss of lets, unless the chicks are being chilled millions of dollars' worth of that impor-

tant vegetable in a single year. And so it comes to pass that the farmer's life is one of continual warfare to death, protect his crops against these little focs. He must be diligent in fighting them. He cannot "eat the bread of idleness" sect enemies of the multitudinous sorts net included that part of her Majesty's, that "come in like a flood" and come dominions.

suddenly. A solitary Dutchman could have accomplished nothing in attempting the system of paying for milk according to shut out the sea; but when all Holland took hold of the work, the proud waves of old ocean were stayed. It is by cooperation that the ravages of man's insect enemies will be terminated or sub-stantially lessened, if at all.

Take, for a familiar example, the currant worm. In some localities, where this wholesome fruit was formerly grown in large quantities, it has been practically given up on account of the ravages of the worm. Yet this pest is suppressed with very little trouble by the prompt application of white helle-bore. The trouble has been that while one person would do his duty in suppressing the worms on his own bushes, his next door neighbor would abandon his to the tender mercies of the worms which were left to breed in peace for an, other season's foray on both plantations. If every current grower in a given local ity would do his whole duty for a sea" son or two-or three, perhaps, to make sure-the plague would be suppressed

for a long period. The same co-operative effort would ac-complish great things with many other nsect pests. Sometimes it is esential for the State to undertake the work, as in the case of black knot on cherry and plum trees and the gypsy moth in Mas-sachusetts. But much might be accomplished by combined private enterprise, and it ought to be possible to awaken in every agricultural community a public spirit which would make itself effective for the suppression, so far as possible, of all the "little plagues" that seriously menace the farmer's prosperity .- New York Mail and Express.

PARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Among the best asters are Comet, Queen of the Market and the Diamond. There is a big demand for Newtown pippins, both at home and in the English market.

Protessor Deman protests against calling the pomelo "grape fruit," inasmuch as it bears no resemblance to the grape. Absolute cleanliness is a surer preventative of chicken cholera than all the medicines that have ever been invented. The Eric, Early Cluster and Kittatinny blackberries bring big figures in the

It is told in American Gardening that persistent spraying will keep the red spider, which flourishes in a dry atmosphere, in check.

The careful driver, who properly values his horse's feet, always uses the dirt road in summer time in preference to the hard turapike.

Grape vines may be trimmed any time during the season of rest, that is, when the foliage is off. Some prune in the fall, some in the early spring.

A well bred coit should double its weight within forty days after foaling. If it does not do this it probably is not receiving sufficient nourishment.

If you want to try an experiment next

construction of the sile is that it shall be built so that it will admit no air at any point below the surface of the sil-

It is a fact that well-bred animals are kept in good condition most easily, fatten more rapidly, and hence are the most economically feed. These are the points that make them of value.

While kerosene is an irritant, crude petroleum makes a good liniment. It will kill every Jouse it touches. Use kerosene on the roosts and in the nests

It is better financiering to pay well for the service of a good sire, than to accept that of a poor one free. But because they follow the penny-wise policy, some

farmers always have poor stock. As land increases in value, better culture and better stock are required in order to earn a satisfactory interest. Unless you keep up in these particulars you will find that "farming don't pay."

If you find it difficult to keep your ferns alive, try sponging the leaves twice a day with tepid water, and keeping the saucers under the pots continually filled

with water of the same temperature. In certain sections alfalfa is the greatest of all folder plants, unless it be Indian corn. We should be learning its climatic adaptability and methods of handling it more rapidly than we are.

One of the best methods of counteract-

Many farmers delay cutting their hay until late, believing that early cutting means a loss in amount of crop. But late cut hay always has dry and woody stems, which are largely wasted in feeding.

If your sheep are rubbing their backs against every convenient tree or post it is evidence that they are troubled with scabmites. Treat them to a dip as soon as possible. It will be most effective if

By feeding crops at home a double farmers of \$50,000,000 in a single year | profit is secured, one in growing the crop by its destructive work in the wheat and and one in feeding the stock. The The depredations of the manure will more than pay for the labor wheat weevil have sometimes reached of feeding, and the stock can be market similar proportious, and for a series of ed on the hoof with no expense for

When chicks droop their wings and die without any apparent cause it is usually the result of breeding from pulor insufficiently broaded, or by being kept in damp quarters, either of which would produce roup and consequent

England's Queen since the beginning of her reign has only signed one death when they appear on the scene, or he'll warrant, which was for an exucution in have no bread of any sort another year. the Isle of Man, the act passed for re-Nor is it possible for any one farmer to lieving her Majesty of the signing of do much single handed in battling in death warrants, having, by an oversight,

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

BEATEN BISCUIT.

A beaten biscuit is a Southern dish. It calls for two quarts of flour, a tea-spoonful of sait and two beaping tableconfuls of lard, and milk enough to make a stiff dough. Flour it and roll it out, then lay it on a stone slab or firm wooden board and pound it with a mallet or large rolling pin. The dough must be pounded one hour, until it rises in blisters and cleaves from the board. There is a machine for pounding this dough to be found is Baltimore, where this is a favorite bread.

VALUABLE IN THE WORKSASKET. Gum-tissue, which is bought by the

sheet, will be found a valuable addition to the workbasket for making patches that cannot be detected. Ugly tears that defy the needle in heavy clothing, cracks in silk, and the fretwork of moths can often be neatly mended by its use. Lay the edges of the torn fabric as closely together as possible, without drawing them; lay a piece of the tissue on the underside, and press with a warm iron. If a small bit of the goods is torn out, patch a bit of new cloth into its place and mend with the gum in the same way. Mending done in this way can be sponged and washed without loosening the patch .- New York Post.

SHERBETS AND WATER-ICES. Sherbet in its literal sense means a ool drink. It is of Oriental origin, but in this country it has come to mean a frozen mixture of fruit, or fruit juice, water and sugar.

There is a distinction, however, made setween water-ice and sherbet. Sherbet has, in addition to the fruit nice and water, either sugar sirup, white of egg, or gelatine, to give it sufficient viscousness to entangle and hold air when beaten in a freezer; so that sherbets un-

less colored by the fruit used, will be white and opaque like snow.

Water-ices, on the contrary, are made without the white of egg, sirup or gelatine, do not entangle air, and are trans luceut, and what might be called 'watery" in appearance.

Both sherbets and water-ices are delicious when made with fresh ripe fruits, and both may be enriched by the addition of sweet cream if desired. -St, Louis Republic.

OLD-FASHIONED CHICKEN SOUP.

For real solid nourishment and palatable comfort nothing is so deliciously grateful as an old-fashioned chicken soup-not the broth served to invalids and loathed by the whole human race, but the rich, yet delicate, rice-thickened, highly-peppered chicken soup that our grandmothers always gave us when we went to spend the day with them, and which to this day carries along with its odor the intermingled fragrance of velvet roses and lavender and rue.

For this soup you may take the very oldest and toughest of hens, requiring nothing save that she be very fat. Cover this fowl with cold water and put to simmer in a deep, covered pot over a slow fire. After an hour add half a cup of rice, two Irish potatoes sliced very thin, a lump of butter the size of a turkey egg, a bunch of thyme and parsley. Boil rapidly until the fowl falls to pieces, then add a cup of cream, pepper and salt to taste and three sliced, hardboiled eggs. -Atlanta Constitution.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS. Almond meal is very softening and

whitening to the skin. Peroxide of hydrogen diluted with

ammonia will bleach the hair. Keeping a pan of water in the will prevent fowl from scorching.

Naptha is good for cleaning kid gloves, but keep it away from the fire. To make the eyebrows grow better rub common salt into them every night

before going to bed. Scratches and bruises may be taken from furniture by using the kernel of a walnut or butternut.

Never sweep dust and dirt from one room to another, nor from upstairs to the lower part of the house. Always take it up in each room.

Crauberry sauce or fruit jelly to be eaten with the meat is placed on the table before the guests take their places and removed during the dinner.

In washing black wool goods before making them over use five cents' worth of soap bark to a paliful of water. Let it stand until cold. Iron on the wrong

Unsight'y marks, caused by the dripping of water in marble basins or water closet bowls, may be removed by rubbing with a cloth or old tooth brush dipped in pulverized chalk or ammonia.

If, as is often the case, there is no receptacle for cooking utensils in the kitchen, thus obliging you to carry them back and forth from the pantry whenever they are to be used, determine to do it no longer.

We do not sufficiently appreciate hot water bags. The amount of comfort in one of them cannot be known except from actual experience. There should be, if possible, half a dozen bags of various sizes in the sick room, easy of access and ready for use.

It is well known that all aromatics are easily dissipated by heat. Many of them will not bear the boiling point of water without evaporating. Not observing this fact many cooks work to a d'andvantage. The finest flavor of aroma of coffee is quite volatile, and if boiled a minute after it comes up to 213 degrees it begins to disappear, and this is why so much coffee is poor. As soon as the coffee pot comes to a boil set it back immediately.

A Peculiar Pea.

Thomas W. Jeffress, Secretary of the Alameda County World's Fair Association, left at the office of the State Board of Horticulture two branches of a new variety of peas, which have never before been grown in this country. The pea is very peculiar in its manner of growth, not climbing like the ordinary pea, but growing with a thick stem like a bush. It has one strong center stem, from which brunches radiate, and at the tip of each branch a targe cluster of blossoms form, each cluster forming a separate bouques. The flowers, foliage and seed-pods are those of the pea, but the seeds are peculiarly marked. Mr. Jeffrees grew them from seeds which he obtained from Scotland, a friend of his having taken them originally from the wrappings of an Egpptian mummy .-San Francisco Chronicle.

TEMPERANCE.

b, WHAT A SIGHT! O, what a sight!
A shocking fright!
What dreadful wreck and bother!
O, can it be?
This sight I see—
A human man and brother?

With shambling gait
Far, far from straight,
He takes up half the pavement;
And as he walks
He thickly talks
The talk of rum's enslavement,

His nove is red-His aching head
Is big and bruised and bloated
His bloodshot eyes
Ut bloodshot eyes
To misery seem devoted.

His walk is slow-

His footsteps go
No longer light and trisky;
He's had too much
Of gin and such,
And brandy, run and whisky. He used to think He'd only drink In careful moderation

He couldn't stopt
But had to drop
Deep down in degredation.
-Rev. A. Taylor, in Temperance Advocate.

DRINK & DOINGS.

At the recent funeral of a man who was killed in Kansas City, Mo., in a saloon riot, Dr. Jesse Bowman Young, since elected editor of the Central Christian Advocata, declared that a majority of the murders in that community within ten years had been perpetrated by men imbruted and maddened by drink. The man who committed this murder was himself a drinking member of the police force. Dr. Young took occasion also to read the Mayor and other officials a sharp lecture for the placing of drinking men on the police force.

COFFEE-HOUSES.

"Thousands of young men in New York go to the devil because there seems nowhere else to go," says the Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., in Frank Leslie's Weekly. "Suppose the ten thousan' salcons in New York were opposed by five thousand coffee-houses on the style of the English estatishments. Suppose they were fitted up as handsomely and situated as well, and filled with good cheer, would not orinking be reduced to a minimum! I have yet to hear of the every-day young man who buys a keg of beer or whisky, takes it up to his cheerless room, sits down over it and drinks merely for the sake of drinking. Is it not time that we recognize the fact that the salcon has built itself into the social structure of modern life, and that we must seek here for one of the most important secrets of its power?"

"I was present at the autopsy of a noted old 'rounder' of my town a few weeks seq." said John A. Holliday, of Troy, N. Y., at the Lindell, to a St. Louis Globe-Democrat reportor, "and I was startled and shocked at what I saw. The dea I man was about sixty years old and had been the town drunkard for forty years. The doctors had surmised that when they cat his head open a promounced samil of alcohol would issue from the skull.

"I thought it only one of those grim sort of jokes that the Head are carving a fellowman to mince meat in the interest of their science.

"But I soon learned that it was no

"But I soon learned that it was no joke, for when the surgeon's saw had cut off the top of the man's skull the odor of alcohol that filled the room was strong enough to almost sicken one.

"Then one of the surgeon's struck a match and held it close to the brain. Immediately a blue flame enveloped the entire portion of the cerebral organ exposed, and the quivering flesh sizzled as if on a gridiron.

"That experiment and disclosure set me to very seriously thinking about the error of my way. I am not a temperance lecturer nor a Prohibition politician, but i must most respectfully an! firmly decime your invitation to have something. I don't want my brain to float around in a sea of alcohol, as did that of the poor old town drunkard of Troy, There is no telling how many other men's brains will reveal the same condition if an autopsy is held upon them.

THE HARMFULNESS OF ALCOHOL.

There has been a great controversy as to whether it is not bad to give up the fluid alcohol. You will ask, Is this fluid positively harmful? Yes, it is harmful. It changes the natural order of the body and produces a fascinating effect for the moment. It quickens the pulse and the breathing, excites the mind, leads to sudden impulses which make men or women feel for the time that they are strong and happy, but in all that it leads them from the natural course of things. Everything is ordered as to time inthings. Everything is ordered as to time in the human body, and all this is equal, and if that equality os followed out, there is a long stage of life before every living man. Nature will not be interfered with. Change Nature will not be interfered with. Change that order; put into the body a substance like alcohol, which is foreign to it, which quickens the pulse, the breathing, the impulses and the thoughts, and you hasten the period of death. That is the peculiarity of all, or nearly all, who indulge largely in this strong drink, that they become prematurely old. And so, is it not common sense, and common science, too, that when we see effects like the following from a misuse of the substance before us, that it is better for every man, woman and child never to vary from the natural course of nature so as to induce these pleasurable sensations and quickened life into the organic life? I think you will all be of opinion that it is the right and proper view for everybody to take.

We are all born to drink no other fluid than water. Why should we ever depart from it? Why break the pledge which mature has given and which makes man cease to be what he was intended it to be. Not one

ture has given and which makes man cease to be what he was intended to be? Not one to be what he was intended to be? Not one bit of good ever comes all through the trial. When we take a pledge with nature, there is no service rendered afterward by breaking of it. This substance goes to form no tissue or give warmth. It imperfectly dissolves everything in the way of food which comes in contact with it, interferes with the digestion and the distribution of food, produces false products in the body, disease in the organs of the body, sadness always after a time when it has been taken, aberration of mind, so that fourteen per cent., at least, of the unfortunates in our asylums are there the unfortunates in our asylums are there because of its presence. It makes diseases, some of which are specifically its own and that are called after it, and we can calculate by figures in premature death what will be the value of life in a person who is freed from this agent and the value of life in one who continues to take it. This in comment who continues to take it. This in common sense should make every one of us resolve to go back to nature if nature has been departed from, and that we will let our lives pass from beginning to end in pure obedience to nature and in obedience to that Power from which all nature springs.—Dr. B. W. Richardson.

WEMPERANCE NEWS AND NOTES.

B. W. Richardson.

In Damascus drunkenness is known as the "English Disease." The Young Abstainers' Union in London has now over 8000 members. Fifteen thousand children are numbered in the membership of the Norwegian Total

Abstinence Society. A plan for pensions of five shillings a week for all persons over sixty-five years of age is receiving the attention of well-known states-men and journalists in England. It is pro-posed to levy a tax on all alcoholic drinks in order to raise the fund necessary.

In a suit to recover the price of a lot of intoxicating liquous sold in Boston to a hotel-keeper in Maine, the Massachusetts Supreme Court says that the contract was void and the plaintiff cannot recover, because he knew of the prohibitory law in Maine.

A woman in Ithacs, N. Y., has waged a successful lawsuit under the Civil Damage Act, with a hoto-keeper wao furnished herhusband liquor, who, in a state of intoxication, shot himself before her eyes. She has a little child who also witnessed the trag-

A practical joke caused the reformation of a toper in Peoria. While he was in a drunken slumber, his partner entered his room and filled the bell and his pockets with living horned touds. Half an hour later he saw the toper on his kness, praying, and yowing that he would nover touch intoxicants scam. cants again,

GEORGIA GOLD FIELDS.

The Property and Prospects of the Atlanta Gold Mining Co. Fully Described.

The two articles appearing recently in your journal have called forth sight a flood of inquirles in relation to the plans, prospects, etc., etc., of the Atianta Gold Mining Company, that the company has requested your correspondent to answer through the medium of the press the many questions which otherwise would require a score of letter writers.

The property upon which the Atlanta Gold Mining Company proposes to begin operations is situated about 3½ miles east of Dahlonega, Ga. consists of a forty-acre tract of land, which is crossed if a direction slightly cast of north by the famous Calboin Gold Belt, having ou this lot a width of about 130 teet. The entire belt is composed of alternate strata of soft slate and quartz, all bearing more or less gold. At different times within the past twenty years inciv or less mining has been done upon this lot, and while the work has mainly been confined to a very small portion of the voin, and the about the confined to a very small portion of the voin, and the above hear of a centre and deather the control of the voin, and the above hear of a centre and deather the control of the voin, and the above hear of a centre and deather. this lot, and while the work has mainly been confined to a very small portion of the vein, and has always been of a cru le and desultory character, the returns in gold have been extremely gratifying, and in several instances of sufficient magnitude to put the miners, who, from time to time, have held leases upon the lot, in very strong financial circumstances. The total cost of all the work has far done upon the lot would not under the direction of a confipiient mining engineer, provided with proper appliances, exceed \$5000, and the total gold derived from this work, covering not over two acres of the forty acres, is considered to the sort state.

The vein or lead is well out the whole length of the bout one-quarter mile, and has been explored at a number of places by shafts and tunnels, proving its continuance in size and richness from one end of the lot to the other, a fact which is further evidenced by the valuable from one end of the lot to the other, a fact which is further evidenced by the valuable and rich mining properties lying upon the extension of this lead, both north and softith of the property of the Atlanta Gold Mining Company. The shafts sink upon this lead have gone to a depth of about forty feet, and have, without exception, followed fown quartz veins which gradually increase in s.z. and richness as depth was attained. Hitherto the mining has been conducted principally with water, except where shafts were sink, and the ore passed through sluice boxes depending a lely for a means of separation upon the gravity of the gold, and consequently allowing much of the fine gold and all the gold contained in the undecomposed sulphurets to run to waste. This loss, resulting from causes noted above, has amounted to fully one-half the assay value of the ore, as demonstrated by determinations made with great care and exactness by the company.

The Atlanta Gold Mining Company now proposes to put in operation machinery for mining which will greatly changen the cost.

The Atlanta Gold Mining Company now proposes to put in operation machinery for mining which will greatly cheapen the cost of the ore per ton delivered at the mills, and appliances that will save at the mill not alone the heavy free gold, but all finer particles, and the gold contained in the sulphurets as well.

phurets as well.

The experiments made by the company have demonstrated that a mill with a capacity of twenty tons can be supplied with ore for many years and will yield an annual profit of \$100,000 or upward. The average assay value of the ore approximates \$25 per too said modern mill properly emigrated.

assay value of the ore approximates \$25 per ton, and a modern mill properly equipped, costing \$12,000 to \$14,0.0, in the hands of an experienced miliman, should save at least 85 per cent, of the full assay value. The Atlanta Gold Mining Company has been incorporated with a capital of \$100,000, in shares of \$10 each, fully paid and non-assessable, and one-half this capital stock, or \$50,000, has been placed in the treasury as a working capital.

A portion of this treasury stock, sufficient to cover the cost of the mill and such other improvements as the company has in contemplation, is now offered for sale at 50 per cent, of its par value, or \$5 per shars. The Southern Banking and Trust Company of Atlanta, Ga., is the transfer agent of the company, and all orders for shares shoul the addressed to them or to the Atlanta Gold Mining Company, No. 7 North Pryor street, Atlanta, Ga.

Seeing With One Eye.

A person may see as far with one perfect eye as with two, but he can not see as clearly; for the advantage that binocular, or double, vision possesses over monocular or one eyed vision, is that the former, by allowing the observer to catch sight of the object from two different points of view, gives him at once some idea of the proportions of its different

But though this is true in theory, in practice the judgment interferes and the dgment has been educated and in an measure rendered independent of the services of binocular vision, by experience and the use of other senses, such as touch.

Thus a man with only one eye is never deceived as to the nature of an object with which he is well acquainted, for the report of it that he gets from his vision is corrected and supplemented by his ex-perionced judgment and transmitted to his centers of consciousness in as perfect a form as that which reaches those of a ran with two eyes.

The advantages of binocular vision may be thus further illustrated: In rapidly dipping a pen into an inkstand or putting a stopper into a decanter the oneyed man cannot judge so accurately as the two-eyed man. Or, again, if we shut ore eye and attempt to plunge the finger rapidly into the open mouth of a hottle we are apt to over-reach or fall short of it, -Washington Post.

Remedy for Squeaking Shoes.

*A man who wears squeaky shoes is worse than a kiss without a mustache accompaniment," said a modern girl to a Mail and Express man last night. She directed her glance toward a young man who was crossing a tiled floor. women know more than men, and if I had that young man in my care for ten minutes I would give him some good advice. He does not make much money and cannot afford to buy expensive shoes, and has to be content with readymade ones. "Nearly al! ready-made shoes squeak,

and the reason is this: When the inner and outer souls are put together there is generally some grit between them, and the action of the foot causes the little pebbles, which are harder than the leather, to work like the ball bearings of a bicycle, and thus the squeak. dealer told me a way to remedy this. When your shoes squeak go to a shoemaker and have him put a peg in the middle of the sale and there will be no more loud proclamations. "Another thing, when you buy a new

pair of shoes and they hurt you, put water in them and let it remain for a minute, then pour it out, and if your shoes burn or burt you after that you can say I am wrong. The water takes all the natural heat out of the leather, and make shoes comfortable." - New York Mail and Express.

Hood's Sarsaparilla So promptly and effects omes THAT

TIRED FEELING, 80 to conclusively prove this medicince "makes the weak strong." J. B. Emerton, a well-known mer chant of Auburn, Maine, Mr. J. B. I merton.

complicated with Liver SARSAPARILLA and it gave relief and great compact. He says: "It is a God-send to any one suffering as I did." HOOD'S PILLS cure Habitual Constitution by restorating peristaltic action of the al

Squeaking Sands.

Singing sands are found in many parts of the United States, but squeaking sands are not so common. There is only one place in this country where the squesking sand is found, and that is a small plain in South Colorado. The singing sand emits a musical sound only when dry and looses this property on being dampened. The squeaking sand, on the other hand, is silent when dry and squeaks best and loudest when moistened. The sound it gives forth is by no meanloud, but somewhat resembles the squeak ing of an armchair. It sounds when rubbed between the fingers or when placed in a small bag and violently struck but the cause of the sound is mystery.—St. Louis Globe Demociat.

Lightning as a Photographer.

On examining the field glasses used a the observatory on Mount Arie, situates near the summer resorts, West Baden so French Lick, it was found that one the field glasses had an impression of flowers in both lenses, like a negative It must have been caused by lightning as the glass was left on the upper plaform of the observatory, and the pression is of such flowers as are growing on Mount Arie. The quality of the glass is not impaired at all, though the impression seems to go clear through the

Put It in Your Hand Bag

While traveling. Remember that change of climate produces serious trouble to throat an lungs. Dr. Hoxsle's Certain Croup Cure is a transferric a leganized against the majories at tacks, such as Diptheria, Croup, Sore Throat and Influenza. Sold by prominent druggists, Soc. Manufactured by A. P. Hoxsle, Buffalo, N. Y.

The world's annual consumption of vanilla is said to be about 230,000 pounds.

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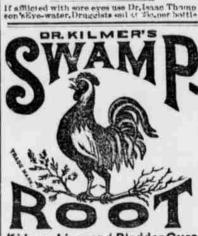
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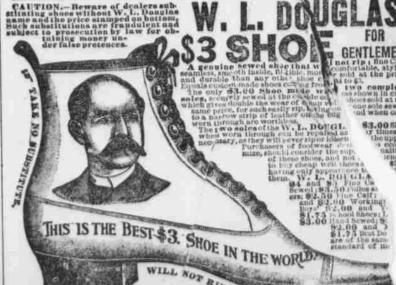
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