

FREDING UNTRRESKED OATS. If onts are to be fed unground, they might generally as well be fed unthreshed. Cut them up, mixing the grain and straw together, and both will be caten. All young animals will so thorougly masticate this cut feed that the digestion will be nearly perfect. If any of the straw butts are left, wet them and feed with a mixture of corn meal and bran. The corn meal will stick to the wet straw so that all will be eaten with a good relish .- Boston Cultivator.

WHEAT FOR POWLS,

Wheat is a grain that hens like and, in moderation, should have at all sea-sons. In the wheat fields after harvest they naturally seek and live the greater part of their time picking up the loose wheat found about the stubble field. For laying hens this grain fed in the morning three times a week will do much to ward bringing them into condition to lay. Too much, however, has a tendency

to fatten rapidly, retarding laying. Good old wheat is always cheaper food than screenings. Barn-floor sweepings are nearly as good .- American Farmer.

PROTECT YOUR FRUIT TREES.

A bit of wire netting or tarred paper wrapped carefully about the base of young fruit trees should give them good protection from mice and labbits during the winter months, says a farm journal. A split tube or a flexible wooden covering might also answer. It does not pay to plant fruit trees, and care for them during the season, only to have them destroyed in the winter from lack of care. Litter and weeds of any kind about the base of an unprotected tree or near by in the orchard, are simply a cordial invitation to the mice to come in and shelter themselves. Young fruit trees may be protected from girdling by rabbits by wrapping the trunk with heredity behind them to give them long straw, hay or cloth for one or two feet milking habits, for it is a saying that all from the ground. Pieces of cornstalks, drift cows have been sold for cause, so split in halves and tied around the tree, with the flat side next the trunk, will keep the rabbits from eating the bark. Rabbits girdle trees on clean ground, and mice those on weedy land. Should a tree be girdled, heaping earth around the fresh wound will sometimes save the tree .- New York Voice.

A POPULAR BREED OF SHEEP.

The Dorset sheep has become exceedingly popular in the last two or three years. This popularity is due to its re-markable fecundity and its habit of breeding at any time of the year, thus producing lambs that may be sold at the holiday senson, when all the luxuries of the table are in the greatest demand. It is somewhat strange that this sheep has been so long neglected, but the low price of most farm products has been a spur to enterprise in this direction, and this average mess of ten pounds each daily. useful sheep may now be considered as fully naturalized on this side of the At-Lanti

This sheep is white-faced, in fact all white, and has a close, short fleece of uniformily fed, has paid one dairyman, four to five pounds and a tuft on the at least, and confirms him in the faith face. Its mutton is next to the Southdown in general estimation, but the carcass is larger. The most valuable characteristic, however, is the early breeding, taking the ram in the spring and rearing a lamb in the fall, so as to be fat for

market at Christmas, which is a special

dairy some grain one summer establish a rule of profitable procedure for all dairymen, or all elrcamstances. Yet it is a fact that there are thousands of dairies that would be benefited by an increase of leed of some kind, where there are only scores that would not respond to it because of surplus pasture feed, so nutritive in quality, that grain Journal. would not, in its concentrated form, add to the nutritive qualities of the ration. My own dairy has twelve cows that be-

came fresh during the autumn of 1891. From the first of November, 1891, to the first of November 1892, I sold at the creamery, actual platform weights, 70,800 pounds of milk. Taese cows have seen fed grain of some kind daily for the last two years, but st no time over five pounds a day. Again, this is not a home bred, or home raised dairy, but

one purchased out of Western droves of tall "springers" on their way to New York. These cows, after being milked all winter, were turned on pasture May 9th, and a grain ration of a pound and a half of oat dust, costing five-eighths of a cent, was fed to each cow daily, as long as she gave milk. There has been no

month during summer up to September first, that this dairy of "strippers" has not given over 5000 pounds of milk, though after May 10th one cow was purposely dried off, and one went dry by reason of an accident, so that ten cows made up the summer dairy. After September 1st, it became necessary to dry off those nearest to coming in, so as to give them a month's rest, and the new, or rather the fresh ones, kept up the flow. The question with me is, could I, having luxurious pasture feed, have kept these "strippers" in fairly full flow of milk during the summer, and right well up to the time of calving, without the use of a little grain? It must be understood that these cows have no known heredity behind them to give them long that it is either grain, or some other reason, that has influenced them to thus prolong their milking season, some of

them a full year. Of course these cows were well kept last winter, but were fed the rather heterodox ration of silage and "seconds," of the latter five pounds daily, and possibly four pounds of hay at noon, while the care was still farther from orthodox, by their being kept in the stable continuously from Thanksgiving until Easter Sunday. After the first of October the herd was fed a fair feed of sweet corn once a day, in addition to the summer pasture and the oat dust. The after feed is not turned into at any time. If it is fed at all, it is cut high with the mower, and fed at the barn. Six of the cows, yet to freshen this season for next season's work, are giving an The whole dairy is in the finest condition, which is an argument, along with the milk, that the indications are, that

grain though in limited quantities, but that grain has an important part in bettering the milking performance of a herd of grazing cows .- American Agriculturist.

FARM AND GABDEN NOTES.

Do not use a scrub bull this winter.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

DRAIN YOUR DISHES. I wonder how many ladies who have hired help to cook for and are hurried with their work know what a saving of work it is to drain their dishes? asks : housewife. I tried draining them by piling them in a pan, but did not like it because the water from the dishes would be in the bottom of the pan, of course, and one edge of each dish would be wet. So I tried this way and like it much better: Wash the dishes, cups first, with soap and water, rinse with scalding water and turn into a pan which has a tea-towel folded and placed in the bot-

tom. The towel will absorb all the water and the dishes will be just as bright as when wiped, if soap is used and they are rinsed well .- New York DO YOU KNOW!

That you can clean a sponge by soak-ng it a few hours in cold buttermilk? That lettuce has recently been prounced a sleep-producer?

That lemons may be kept fresh by wrapping them in paper and inclosing in a closely covered pot or jarl That wash-leather should be washed in

arm-not hot-water and yellow soap That a schoolboy's "rubber" will take any a spot out of kid gloves? That combs and brushes should be

uickly washed in warm water and soda? That a good liquid glue may be made by pouring naphtha upon shellac until it is of a creamy consistency? That household pests flee before an application composed of two ounces of

uicksilver and the whites of two eggs. -New York World.

SEALING JELLY JARS.

Strain jelly into jelly jars which have been thoroughly washed in soap and water and have been standing in boiling water for half an hour. When the jelly is cool pour over it a small quantity of melted paraffine; let it harden; then pour in more, for as the first hardens it any crack or shrink from the sides and cave spaces where ferments may enter. In other words, the jars need to be made air tight-not that the air does mischief, but because it contains the organisms which on entering the jelly cause by their growth the changes known as "souring." The object is to exclude all micro-organisms.

This may be done in other ways than by the use of paraffine. Cut a piece of white paper just large enough to cover the jeliy; soak in alcohol for five min-utes, then fit it to the tumbler and pack over it a wad of sterilized cotton batting, etting it fill the mouth of the jar or tumbler like a stopper. This is an ef-fectual means of preserving all kinds of fruit, as micro-organisms cannot go through the batting.

Care must be taken, however, to have it thoroughly sterilized. This may easily be accomplished by making the wads of the required shape and size, and putting them on a tin plate in a hot oven for half an hour. When putting the cotton into jars be careful not to touch the under side of the wad or allow it to touch anything until it is placed in the jar; each n ay be wound with a piece of cloth to make it look neat, or a piece of paper may be tied over it. - Albany Argus.

RECIPES.

Oat Meal Pone-After oat meal has been boiled, put two pints in a buttered pan, season with salt and half a cup sweet milk to moisten it. Bake for half an hour, in a steady oven. Serve while hot.

Estella Pudding-Five well-beaten eggs; two and a half teaspoonfuls of sugar; two tablespoonfuls of butter; one tablespoonful of baking powder, one

the solution an hour and a half; then

dip in beaten egg and roll in grated dry

TEMPERANCE.

TIS TRUE AS TRUTH. The TRUE AS TRUER, My boys, come listen while I teach A lesson true as truth, A lesson that you all should learn By beart in early youth. "The this, there's naught upon the earth, That haples home can cheer, Where but five cents is spent for bread To fifty spent for bear,

The wife and mother, though she be As patient as the best, Wears on her face a look that tells Of nights unknown to rest. The children shiver off with cold, And tremble off with foar, Where but five cents is spent for bread To fifty spent for beer.

The holidays bring but fresh grief, Fresh want, and added care, And while, stround it, happy songs And laughter fill the air, The sound of curses, sight, and sols Is all that one can hear, Where but five cents is spent for bread To fifty spent for beer.

And boys, I beg you, let my words On fruitful soil be sown. So when you've left your boyhood's days And are to manhood grown. No one can speak of homes you've made As pinces poor and drear. Where but five cents is spent for bread To fifty spent for beer. —Detroit Free Frees.

AN ARMY SLAIN BY DRINE.

AN ARMY SLAIN BY DRINE. The number of deaths from the use of strong drink has been variously estimated in the United States to be from 6',000 to 100,-000 a year. Dr. Norman Kerr, an emiment scientist of England, has for some filteen years been pursuing an inquiry into the matter in connection with several medical experts, and, according to their deductions, the latest estimate of deaths of adults annu-ally caused by intemperence is: In Great Britain, 120,007 in France, 142,000, and in the United States 80,000, or nearly half a million in an aggregate of 120,000,000 of peo-ple. If yellow fever and cholera, which carry off a few thousand each year, are so feared and shunned, what shall on illion?

BRANDY AND DIPHTHERIA.

BRANT AND DIPHTHERIA. Dr. Alfred Carpenter, commenting upon the use of braniy in the treatment of diph-there, says: — Thave frequently met with cases of diphtheria which have been treated with brandy, either as soon as exhaustion super-vened, or from the very commencement of the disease. Most of these cases ended fa-tally. I wish to suggest that this kind of treatment is railcully wrong. Some may have recovered to whom brandy has been freely administered; but they are few, and did so, in my opinion, in spite of the rem-treatment and the strong the author-try of so eminent a physician and scientist hould suffice to make it quite clear that not only is brandy not needed in the treatment is likely to lessen rather than to improve the chances of recovery. — Temperance Ad-vocate.

DANGEBOUTS MEDICINES.

DANGEDOUTS MEDICINES.
Trofessor Virshow, the foremost medical without of the German Empire, has reduced to the second plant to the use of drastic drugs, and holds that some medical brand, have, on the whole, done without the list of remedial agents, to begin with a social second plant to begin with a social brand, have, on the whole, done without the list of remedial agents, to begin with the list of remedial agents, and holds that some medicated brand, have, and holds that some provide the second plant to begin with a social brand, have a social plant to begin with a social brand, have a social plant to begin with a social brand, have a social plant to begin with a social brand, have a social plant to begin with a social brand, have a social b

THE DISEASE OF DRINKING.

THE DISEASE OF DRINKING. The disease of drinking among women is fully confirmed by the facts of heredity. In families of moderate and excessive drinking parents, the girls rarely become inebriates, while the boys, as a rule, develop the pa-rents' maladies. Numerous instances like the following are within the common observation of every one; One or both parents may use wine to the table daily. The father may use wine to excess, at intervals or continuously, and the mother be a nervous and neurotio woman. The boys will drink to excess sconer or later, sud the girls will have a de-fective nervous system, and turn to narcot-

The "Mint House" of Boston. The "mint house" in Boston existed about thirty-four years. All the coins issued from it bore the dates 1652 or 1668, the same dies being used, probably, throughout the thirty-four years of coining. Some coins had been made in Bernuda for the use of the Virginia colony as early as 1644. Copper coins. bearing the figure of an elephant, were struck in England for the Carolinas and New England in 1684. Coms were also struck for Maryland, bearing the effigy of Lord Baltimore. A mint was estab-lished at Runert, Vt., by legislative authority in 1785, whence copper cents were issued, bearing on one side a plow and a sun rising from behind hills, and on the other a radiated eye, surrounded by thirteen stars .- Boston Cultivator.

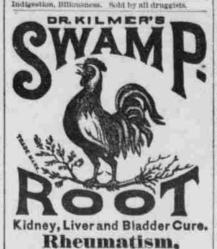
FOOD MADE ME SICK

"First I had pains in my back an faint feelings at the stomach, and when I would out, the first taste would make me deathly sick. Of course 1 ran down mapidly, and lost 55 lbs. My wife and family were much alarmed and 1 ex-pected my stay on earth would be short. But a friend advised me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and soon my appetite came back, I ate heartily with-C. C. Aber.

out distress, gained two pounds a week. I took eight bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and never felt better in my life. Hood'sparina Cures

To-day I am cured and I give to Hood's Sarsa-parilla the whole praise of it." C. C. Anna, grocer, Canisteo, N. Y. HOOD'S PILLS oure Nausca, Sick Headache,

Sold by all druggists



Lumbago, pain in joints or back, brick dust in urine, frequent calls, irritation, inflamation, gravel, ulceration or catarrh of bladder. Disordered Liver.

impaired digestion, gout, billious-headac SWAMP-HOOT cures kidney difficult Lo Grippe, urinary trouble, bright's disea Impure Blood, Scrofula, malaria, gen'i weakness or'debility, Guarantee Use contents of One Bottle, if not ben effed, Druggists will refund to you the price paid.

At Druggists, 50c. Size, \$1.00 Size, Invalids' Guide to Health"free-Consultation from DR. KILMER & Co., BINGHAMTON, N. Y. **QOITRE** J. N. KLEIN, Beileville, N. J.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days, No pay till cured DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio

Artificial Quinnne.

Among the great discoveries of the year 1892 in medicine and science will be recorded that of artificial quinine. Scientists have long sought to manufac-ture artificial quinine so that the medical profession need not depend upon the supply of the trees from which the drug is obtained for their important ant fever medicine. Doctors Grimanx and Arnaud, of Paris, have succeeded in and Arnaud, of Paris, have succeeded in obtaining an artificial substance similar to quinine in its effects, and the method of making it is given as follows: The base cuprein contained in the shrub Remijia redunculata found growing in West & Truck The Struck and Energy of the structure of the shrub Remijia redunculata found growing in the struck of the struck and financially able to carry out any ob-ligations made by their firm. West & Trucks, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. West & Trucks, Wholesale Bruggists, Toledo, O. West & Trucks, Wholesale Bruggists, Toledo, O. Strucks, Wholesale Bruggists, Toledo, D. Strucks, Wholesale Bruggists, Toledo, D. Strucks, Wholesale Bruggists, Toledo, Strucks, Wholesale Bruggists, Strucks, Wh the combination thus obtained is treated with chloride of methyl. The result of this combination is a drug that is iden. tical with the substance which we know as quinine. It has the same effect when given in fevers, and it will answer the same purpose as the natural product when applied for other purposes than reducing the temperature of patients. The result of this discovery which has long been anticipated will be the cheapening o' the drug, and the regulation of the prices during all seasons. The discovery, however, will lead to more im-



RHEUMATISM.

Mr. Willet F. Cook, Canajoharie, N. Y., writes: "Awoke one morning with excrucining pains in my shoulder. Tried various reliefs for sudden pains without effect; went to my office; the pain became insufferable; went home at 11 o'clock and used ST, Jacobs Oill; effect magical, pain ceased, and at to clock went to work; cure permanent."



LITTLE RAPION, WIS. My wife suffered with such intense neuralgic pains in the face, she thought she would die. She bathed her face and head with ST. JACOBS OIL, and it cured has be four hours. CARL SCHEIBE.

Weeds as Big as Trees.

Sage brush is known to scientists as artemisia tridentata. Most persons who are familiar with it think of it as an ordinary weed of small size, and even to high an authority as the Encyclopedia Britannica refers to it as growing

astonish most persons to know that it sometimes grows to such proportions as to provide a section of country with trees of its own wood, producing groves of thick-trunked and comparatively tall trees, instead of mere weeds. Protection

Elwood Meade, the State Eugineer of Wyoming, while exploring the northern and central parts of that State last summer, came upon a district where the sage brush thrived thus gigantically. Many of the sage trees that he saw were eighteen feet high, with trunks at least a foot in diameter. This was in the Big

Horn Basin, east of the National Yellow stone Park and northeast of the Wind River Indian reservation, where the No Wood River joins the Big Horn.

Professor Meade returned to Cheyenn enthusiastic in his praise of the basin now little known except to the stockmen whose cows range there. It is as big as some of the older States, and will provide plenty of water for irriga-tion from the tributaries of the Big Horn River. Several very large irrigable tracts have been surveyed already. No railroads yet reach the district, but th Burlington and Missouri Railroad i building to Sheridan in the county of that name, and has employed its agents to "spy out the land" beyond. Profes sor Meade had never seen such big sage brush as he discovered there, but such his return he realizes the truth of Solo mon's assertion that there is no new thing under the sun, because he has been informed that at some point in Calfornia the same weed "grows to such proportions that the people cut it for cord wood."-San Francisco Examiner.

A Practical Airship.

It is reported that a gardener of Ham urg, Germany, has invented a practical airship, which can be propelled through the air and guided in any direction. It is a cigar-shaped affair, with a car hanging below it, and is operated by an aluminum oil engine, and makes a thousand revolutions a minute. The aeron-autic department of the German army is experimenting with it .- Picayune.

The Most Pleasant Way

Of preventing the grippe, colds, headaches and fevers is to use the liquid laxative remedy. Syrup of Figs, whenever the system needs ; centle, yet offective cleansing. To be benefited one must get the true remedy manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only. For sale by all druggists in 50c. and \$1 bottles.

How's This? We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for ny case of catarrh that cannot be curee by

"August Flower"

If it fails, everything fails. The liver, the kidneys, the lungs, the heart, the head, the blood, the nerves all go wrong. If you feel wrong, look to the stomach first. Put that right at once by using August Flower. It assures a good appetite and a good digestion.

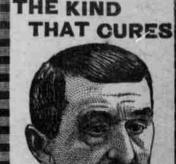
A Ruddy Glow on cheek an Whild der and brow N

is evidence that the body is

getting proper nourishment, When this glow of health is absent assimilation is wrong, and health is letting down.

Scott's Emulsion

waste, regardless of the cause. Consumption must yield to treatment that stops waste and builds flesh anew. Almost as palatable- as milk. Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists.



WELLS, Scrofula and Salt Rheum Of 25 Years Standing, **BLOOD PURIFIER THAT CURES.**

Sait Rhenn, Have

DANA'S

SARSAPARILLA

and OURED. The Mere wall besided and I fiel like

holiday in England, and more thought of, perbaps, than here. They breed severe. again very soon after lambing, and thus produce two, and generally multiple, births within the year. The second lamb, however, is generally not pure yard." bred, but a cross intended for mutton, and for this purpose the spring lamb is a cross commonly of the Southdown, and it is sent to market as such, on account of the greater popularity of this black-faced breed in English markets. There is unquestionably a wide place for this valuable breed in America, where the sheep industry is not nearly so well developed as it should be .- New York Times.

BALED BRUSH.

The delights of an open fire are denied many because of the scarcity of fuel. But thousands live where brush is abundant. It may be quickly and cheaply prepared for use on the hearth by home-made hand press, and its disappearance would prove a blessing to many a community. Two strong horses must first be built. Use plank crossed like the letter X, and firmly boiled together. Hollow the upper part so it will re-semble a U rather than a V, and do not than a mass of fat, as is often done. have it too far from the ground. Stand up these horses six feet apart, and line their upper hollows with heavy boards, placing one horse one foot from the end of this trough and the other just at the opposite end. Or a log may be dug out and firmly mounted. To the foot of the horse, flush with the end, bolt an upright board loosely, and attach to this a lever in such a way that it will come down closely over the end of the trough.

To bale brash lay it in the press and bring down the lever. While holding this with the knee, bind the bundle firmly with cheap tarred twine; then allp it along and repeat. Place the bands so the long roll can be cut in think. lengths to please. To do to will be easy, and these bundles will be next, plessant to burn and economical. Brush from trees cut this wrater may be all lime will ald in preventin, ' oup from prepared while green and pliable. Birch, making a start. chestaut, maple and alder are convenient, as their branches are not scragpy. Corn and sunflower stalks and swale hay may be utilized thus also. To add variety and zest to the brilliance of cupacity of a farm. the home hearth, bind a few evergmens. Boys and girls, as well as those of mature years, love to see fire. Who knows but it may help keep them home and make them love the old farm handling the manure. better. Surely it will attract spcial neighbors who will contribute to the

evening's profit .-- New York Tribune.

GRAIN FEED FOR PASTURE COWS.

Two summers' feeding of grain to my summer milking cows has convinced me, writes John Gould, of Ohio, that grain does pay, though fed in limited quan-It is, no doubt, true that one necessities of fowlythan men. But they tity. feather does not make it clear how far | do not usually brag so much about what its possessor could fly, nor feeding of a they do.

of chopped raisins, flour to stiffen. The tender shelter of a wire fence is Bake two hours. Fish Omelet-Make a plain omelet

Do not give the shoats their exercise with six eggs, and when ready to fold, in the "front yard"-or in the "doorpread over it fish prepared as follows: Add to a cupful of any kind of cold fish, Now is a good time to burn a few ears broken fine, a cupful of cream and a tea-

of corn in the oven, shell and give to spoonful of butter. To be seasoned with the poultry warm. salt and pepper. Apple trees do not produce as nicely

Spice Rolls-Take a piece of bread colored fruit on plowed land as those dough, roll it half an inch thick, spread growing on grass land. butter over it, and sprinkle with cinna-Granges and other farmers' organizamon and white sugar, roll it up as you tions ought to work hand in hand with

would a jelly cake, cut in pieces an inch the experiment stations. thick; place them in a pan close to-One of the principal advantages with | gether. Let them rise, and bake twenty the incubator is in the early hatching [minutes.

that it is possible to secure. Mush Biscuit-Mix enough flour with two quarts of cold mush, and half a cup Hogs form an important part of the tarm stock, and their breeding and man-

of lard to make it roll nicely on a molding board. Roll the dough about as agement is an important item. thick as you would for biscuits, cut it into cakes with a biscuit cutter, and Growing a mass of fat in the shortest time possible is not all that is necessary bake a rich brown color, for twenty to make a pig most profitable.

The start that a pig gets in the first three months of its life has much to do Fried Egg Plant-Make a weak solution of salt and water, pare the egg plant and cut in thin slices, let them soak in with its thrift and future profit.

Avoid extremes in fattening pigs; that is, secure a fair proportion of lean rather take them out and wipe the slices dry; If your clover bay is dry and dusty

bread or cracker crumbs. Fry in hot sprinkle with water. The place for clover butter until soft and nice brown and is in the cow's stomach, not in her lungs. serve. Two new and promising varieties of Potato Souffles-Boll six fair-sized

quinces, the Van Deman and Santa Rosa. potatoes and mash very fine, avoiding are attracting the attention of horticulany lumps. Boil one cup of milk and turists. one cup of butter; add the potatoes, Under no conditions should the pigs

salt and pepper sufficient and beat to a cream; then add, one at a time, the yolks be allowed to bed on the manure pile they are liable to become mangy and of five eggs and beat it well. Beat to a stiff froth the whites of the eggs and have a dry, hacking cough. Unless the wheat screenings are above add this to the mixture; stir lightly,

pour into a buttered pan and bake the average, or they can be secured at a twenty minutes. very low price, they can hardly be as Cranberry Tarts-Take a pint of well cheap a feed for poultry as many seem to ipened crauberries and boil till tender

in half a pint of water. Strain, squeez-When the weather is damp, especially, ng out all the juice, and then put on to keeping the floors of the poultry quaroil again, adding a pound of sugar to a ters liberally sprinkled with air slaked pint of juice. Boil just twenty minutes and theo set aside to cool. Make a rich

ecupy the front seats.

ple crust and cut it into circles as large Professor Roberts, of Cornell Univeras the top of a table goblet. Pinch a sity, finds by repeated experiments that sheep are the most valuable of domestic strip of crust around the edge and bake quickly in hot oven. Fill the baked animals in keeping up the producing crust with the partly cooled eranberry jelly and set in a cold place to harden If you feed corn fodder dry run it and pleasant tarts will be made.

through a cutting box, or break the butt ends of the stalks with a hatchet, other Faithful Arctic Dogs. wise you will have much trouble in

It has not been generally considered out in the various arctic expeditions It is a well known fact that the honey which have been made the arctic dog has producer is supported by his bees and played an important part. In the recent the supply dealer is supported by the ourney of Lieutenant Peary 1300 miles producer, yet the supply men usually were made by aledges drawn by these faithful and useful animals, and they One reason why woman usually sucaveraged, according to Mr. Peary's stateceed well with poultry is because they are more considerate of the wants and ment, about twenty one miles a day. The dogs require about the same amount of food as one man, and draw a load about one-fourth greater than could a man .--Chicago Herald,

fective nervous system, and turn to narcot-ics for relief, using oplum, chloral or other

drugs. The children of these girls will develop in the slightest The children of these girls will develop in-ebrity and similar diseases from the slightest exposure. Alcoholism may appear in the female side, but it will be exceptionally, and maturally merge into drag-taking or other disease. It may appear in a paroxysmal form, and apparently start from irregular-ities of life and living, but it will always be found associated with nerve and brain de-fects.

found associated with nerve and brain de-fects. The direct alcoholio heredity running through the mais line is changed and di-verted in the female side. This heredity al-ways leaves the females with defective vital force and unstable brain vigor, also with weak power of coutrol. The strain of the reproductive poiled brings on central ex-haustion, with a strong tendency to organic disease. The female neurotic may use alco-hol for the exhilaration which it brings, but only until size discovers some other drug with more pleasing effects. The sumacipation of women from the steady upward movement in mental and physical development, will prevent any general increase of incoholism or inchristy, Psychological drink-waves may come and go, and tides of degenerative jumigrants may bring au increase of incheristy for a brief time, but remetial forces will quickly neutralize and readjust the race marce i from the lower to the higher. portant results in the way of enabling chemists to obtain analogous medicines

beilt's ize and readjust the race march from the lower to the higher. Many causes which esemingity are very active in Europe, increasing the number of female insbrintes, writes Dr. T. D. Crothers in the North American Review, do not exist here. Insbriety over there is a condition more or less fixed, here it is an accident and and incident constantly changing.

TRMPERANCE NEWS AND NOTES.

The first glass has the most poison in it. Out of a total of 245 mayors in England forty-four are total abstainer

"Rags and bottles " shouts the itinerant The astute peddler knows that the two go to gether.

The chief of police of Baltimore says he never found boys in the saloous until lager beer was introduced and games prepared to entice them in,

In a small English village \$75 is given to the poor at Christmas time. A vicar marked the coins last year and traced \$50 to the village als house the next day.

The apolition of the Government opium monopoly in India would make an annual loss to the aircady tottering revenue of that empire of from \$20,000,000 to \$25,000,000.

A declaration as to the use of alcohol as a medicine is going the rounds of the British Medical Association. It is said that over six hundred names have been obtained against its use.

A proposed gigantic beer combination is aunounced by which the Rothschilds, of England, with a capital stock of \$40,000,000 and bonds to the amount of \$200,000,000, would practically control the beer market of the world.

In some recently published results of a meas room census a French journalist im-plies that out of \$10 army officers but thirty-four could boast of abstinence from the habit of absinthe drinking, the most deadly in its results of all forms of alcoholism.

It is said that one of the severast liquor laws ever passed is that of the dramshop act in Mississippi. A liquor dealer can only do business in the front of his shop, and it is counted a midsdemeanor to put up a screen. There are many and heavy fines for any in-fringement of the law.

Switzeriand is not drinking more liquor this year than last, and has not increased in her consumption of alcoholics for three years past. There the Government controls the sale of liquor, and the profits are divided among the cantons. A third goes toward remedying the effects of alcohol.

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