

Lancel, commenting on the claim of Grassi to have preceded Rignani in the discovery of the malarial-bearing mosquito, suggests that it would "be of interest to know the distinguishing marks of his special mosquitoes," so as, inter alia, to understand how it is that in Rome, where there are no mosquitoes properly so called, malaria is prevalent, while in Florence, where mosquitoes (properly so called) abound, there is no malaria at all.—Medical Record.

To Florida Resorts.
The Plant System reaches the finest resorts in Florida, Cuba, Jamaica and Porto Rico. Tickets by rail and water from the East. Tri-weekly steamship service between Port Tampa, Key West and Havana. Beautifully illustrated literature, maps, rates, etc., upon application to J. J. Farnsworth, Eastern Sales Agent, Plant System, 261 Broadway, New York.

Spanish books will be admitted to Cuba free of duty for ten years.

Lane's Family Medicine.
Moistens the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Acts gently on the liver and kidneys. Cures sick headache. Price 25 and 50c.

Senator Wolcott speaks in a high-pitched voice and with few gestures.

Warm Blood

Course through the veins, feeds, nourishes and sustains all the organs, nerves, muscles and tissues of the body. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes warm, rich, pure blood. It is the best medicine you can take in winter. It tones, invigorates, strengthens and fortifies the whole body, preventing colds, fevers, pneumonias and the grip.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. Price \$1. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. Hood's Pills cure Sick Headache, 25c.

The World's Population Increasing.

Even in uncivilized parts of the world there is conclusive evidence that population is increasing. The black races of Africa are the most prolific of human beings. A district which was wasted and most of its inhabitants killed, but in ten or fifteen years the devastated region is as thickly populated as ever. Some of the most destructive native wars in this century have been waged in the region behind Lagos, on the Upper Guinea coast, but this district, as large as New York State, is now more densely peopled than any other part of Africa except the lower Nile Valley. The Chinese have demonstrated how vast a population, mainly agricultural, may be supported in a comparatively small area; and in China, as in some other densely peopled regions, the population has increased with perhaps peculiar rapidity, because of its enjoyment of comparative immunity from epidemics of disease.—New York Sun.

A LIVING WITNESS.

Mrs. Hoffman Describes How She Wrote to Mrs. Pinkham for Advice, and Is Now Well.

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Before using your Vegetable Compound I was a great sufferer. I have been sick for months, was troubled with severe pain in both sides of abdomen, sore feeling in lower part of bowels, also suffered with dizziness, headache, and could not sleep. I wrote you a letter describing my case and asking your advice. You replied telling me just what to do. I followed your directions, and cannot praise your medicine enough for what it has done for me. Many thanks to you for your advice. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has cured me, and I will recommend it to my friends.—MRS. FLORENCE R. HOFFMAN, 512 Roland St., Canton, O.

The condition described by Mrs. Hoffman will appeal to many women, yet lots of sick women struggle on with their daily tasks disregarding the urgent warnings until overtaken by actual collapse.

The present Mrs. Pinkham's experience in treating female ills is unparalleled, for years she worked side by side with Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, and for sometimes past has had sole charge of the correspondence department of her great business, treating by letter as many as a hundred thousand ailing women during a single year.

A careful study of officially authenticated tests of Holstein-Friesian cows has been made by H. H. Wing and Leroy Anderson at Cornell (Bulletin 152) with the following results:

The largest total yield of fat among two, three, four-year old, or full aged cows is, under every age, accompanied by the highest per cent. of fat found among cows of that age.

The smallest yield of fat for each age of animal is accompanied in only one case by the lowest per cent. of fat, and that among the two-year olds.

The largest yields of milk do not contain the lowest per cent. of fat nor do the smallest yields of milk contain the highest per cent. of fat.

The stall fed cows average higher in total yield of milk and fat and in per cent. of fat than the cows at pasture.

Equal quantities of the same kinds of food or similar quantities of different kinds of food produce widely varying amounts of milk and butter in different animals. To produce the same or similar amounts of milk and butter different animals require widely varying amounts of food. Cows, although of the same breed and raised in the same herd, vary greatly in their power to make an economic use of food. The cost of production is greatest among two-year olds and decreases gradually as the age increases up to four years, after which there is little if any variation.

Within a period of ninety days from calving there is but little average variation in the per cent. of fat among the different ages, except that the average of all the tests made at thirty-one to sixty days from calving is lower than for any other period. There is slight variation in the average per cent. of fat between two, three and four-year olds, and full aged cows.

The highest per cent. of fats usually follow the shortest period between

It takes the place of coffee at 1/4 the cost. Made from pure grains it is nourishing and healthful.

Go to your grocer to-day and get a 15c. package of Grain=0

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PAID AND PROFIT.

Combines in Poultry Keeping.

I have a neighbor whose poultry yards cover about one-fourth of an acre. In these yards he keeps fifty to sixty birds of every kind. He usually keeps 200 hens, and the income from these, his bees and a small garden is sufficient for his small family. He has been very successful in bee-keeping in connection with poultry. He is up-to-date in his management of them, using the late improvements in bee-hives and other supplies for his bees, and he knows how to care for poultry to make them pay a good profit. This instance shows what can be done on a small lot by a man who will study to learn all about his business and then will be thorough and painstaking in doing his work.

On my own little farm in the village I have four large poultry yards. My plan is to utilize all the space in a way to obtain some profit from it, and for several years I have been planting those trees, vines, etc., in these yards, which I can protect from injury by the fowls. I first began planting apples, pears, plums and cherries five years ago, and now I have a row of trees standing through the middle of each yard, from which we are getting some good fruit. The wire netting which incloses the yards is six feet high. My plan was to utilize the netting as a trellis for grape vines. When feeding meat to the poultry I had buried the bones and refuse along these fences with a view of planting the grape vines over them. Three years ago I planted a few vines along the netting, and now they have grown so as to almost cover it. I have used one of the fences as a support for blackberries and raspberries, letting the canes grow to the top of the netting so the berries will be out of reach of the hens. This plan has worked well, but I prefer to grow blackberries in this way, as the canes can be more conveniently pulled through the meshes of the netting. In this way they will completely cover it and give it the appearance of an ornamental hedge. My experience in planting grape vines along the division fences, as far as I can now judge, will be a success, and I shall continue to plant until these fences are covered with vines. The first two years after planting I protect the young vines by placing pieces of netting around and far enough from them so the hens will not reach them. Yards with fences covered with vines in this way present a very ornamental appearance, besides being a source of profit. The end which I have in view is to use all the fences inclosing the poultry yards for growing vines—it is better to have yards with the length four or five times the width—then through the middle of each yard, if they are fifteen or twenty feet wide, plant small fruit trees, and in the line of trees and between them set a few hives of bees. Then frequently plow and harrow the space between the trees and vines, and sow small grain in them to make a scratching ground for the hens. The hens will pick up the worms and insects, cultivate the ground for you around the vines and trees, and their droppings will enrich the ground.

Your readers will not understand that I have this plan of utilizing poultry yards yet complete in my own practice as I describe it, but that in a part of my yard the trees and vines are now being successfully grown, and that my neighbor has proved by a trial that bees and poultry can be kept in the same yards, and that they are a profitable combination.

We sometimes read about making a living by some intensive system of growing fruit or vegetables in connection with poultry keeping, and we want to know if in actual practice it is often done. Success in an enterprise of this kind perhaps more than in any other depends on the man, whether he has a taste for the business and is capable of giving close attention to all the details of the work. For the right person I believe that an acre stocked with poultry and bees in the way I have described will yield a larger income than many dairy farms of 100 acres. The work is light but the man who makes it pay must be as constantly at work as the man on the farm, and more than this he must study and think as well as use his hands, for a little neglect may reduce his margin of profit below the cost of production.—W. H. Jenkins, in the National Stockman.

Are Wild Cherry Leaves Poisonous?

It is believed in many neighborhoods that live stock, especially cattle, are occasionally poisoned by eating leaves of wild cherry trees or shrubs. In woods pastures these cherry trees are sometimes cut off, then from the stumps grow innumerable sprouts. Cattle being pastured in these localities eat the leaves with what is thought to be fatal results.

To obtain some definite knowledge along this line the New Hampshire experiment station conducted some tests during the past two summers. The wild black cherry, choke cherry, wild red cherry, the wild yellow or "horse" plum and the dwarf cherry were used. Investigations showed that the leaves of the last two varieties were perfectly harmless. The test then proceeded with the three first named. Of these three it was found that the leaves of the wild black cherry are the most poisonous, though all are dangerous.

There is a popular opinion that the cherry leaves are poisonous only when cut and later eaten in a wilted condition. Some hold that cattle may safely nibble at them when growing without danger. They are also considered quite harmless when dried. The investigation proved, however, that both the wilted and fresh leaves are poisonous, while the dried are always to be regarded with suspicion. Vigorous young leaves from fresh shoots are most liable to be eaten by cattle and are far more poisonous than the leaves from the mature tree or the stunted shrub. Leaves wilted in bright sunlight to about seventy per cent. of the original weight or until they begin to appear slightly limp yield the greatest amount of prussic acid, the poisonous element.

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"Fifish Like a Serpent." Few things are so much dreaded as serpents. They are so stealthy, and except the rattlesnake, so silent, and some of them, at least, are so deadly. There is no cure known for the bite of some snakes; the only chance is to cut out the piece of flesh which has been bitten or to burn it out with a red-hot iron, and even this will do no use unless it is done directly after the bite is received. Now, this is very like what alcohol does to the drinker, who has only a very faint chance of getting rid of his thirst for drink when that thirst has once been formed in him. His remedy is to get the drink out, and keep it out of his body. He cannot cut it out or burn it out; he has patiently to abstain from it until he has needed to buy for it. Some times it is many years before this can be done, and sometimes the thirst comes back time after time for the whole of a man's life, and keeps him in danger and anxiety. What good reason have we to avoid being bitten by this serpent of strong drink?

The mischief comes at last like many other bad things, the drink comes to us with a smiling face; it is pretty to look at, it sparkles in the glass, and some of our friends taking it, we know that many good people not only take it, but even praise it. If we were to take some, very likely at first it would seem to do us some good, and we might think it a useful thing to take. But it would all be a mistake; every kind of strong drink is "a mocker," and soon after we had got into the habit of taking it we should find that we had more or less difficulty in leaving it off. The first prick of the serpent's tooth would be felt, and if we had wisdom enough left we should cast the habit away for ever. But if we had not we did not the tooth would enter more deeply and the poison would flow through our veins; we should become the prey of the serpent. We should not be able to eat, and so do wise boys and girls; they do not ask whether a thing is pleasant or unpleasant just now; they want to know how it will be in the end. They know better than to be misled by the present pleasure with a pound of future pain. It is because the worst of drink comes at the last instead of at the first that we so hate and fear it.

It must be terrible to feel the poison spread through one's body, and to be a part of a snake. In some cases in about a quarter of an hour it is all over, and death has come. But it is worse still to live the living death of the drunkard, to feel one good thing after another going out of you, that you love those about you less and have less of their love; that your good name is going, that you are in every way getting worse and further from God and further from God and goodness and everything that is beautiful and pleasant, that you are surely dying not only in your body, but your soul is being lost. Better by far to be killed by a serpent than endure such a fate as this. But if you neglect the warning of the motto, if you break your pledge, such a fate may be yours.—Father Mathew Herald.

Beer and Wine Intemperance.

It should not be forgotten that the use of malt liquors and light wines has not been found in Europe to be a means of breaking into temperance. French and German generations have used light wines in large quantities, and within the last two or three decades have been considerable consumers of malt liquors. In fact, in 1870 they had developed a taste for distilled spirits which threatens, if continued, to convert those who were formerly considered, in the absence of intoxication, as temperate people, into a nation of drunkards. The same statement holds true of Switzerland, where the people have for a long time past used both beer and light wines, and in the absence of any other resort to distilled spirits almost irresistible. Even in Germany, the home of beer and also light wines, the official reports announce that the consumption of distilled liquors—a statement which we believe also holds true of the kingdom of Belgium.

Felt He Was Strong.
A brilliant young man, thirty years ago, was beginning to form the habit of indulgence in the wine cup. He knew that other men were drunkards, but he felt that he himself was strong and never had anything but clear-eyed and strong of nerve and firm of flesh. The years went by. He had had honor and position. He has become a drunkard, and it is not his honors have been for nothing. Whisky and wine have done for him what they have done for all the rest, and what they will do for all who are foolish enough to be deceived by them. If he could he would deter young men from following in his footsteps, but he will not influence them. They will think of him simply as an old drunkard, and say that he was a fool who controlled himself a little. And they will follow him on to death.—Herald and Presbyter.

A Toast That Touched Their Hearts.
Colonel Thomas W. Higginson said that at a dinner at Beaufort, S. C., where wine flowed freely and ribald jests were bandied, Dr. Miller, a slight, thin fellow, who did not drink, was told that he could not go, until he had drunk a toast, told a story, or sung a song. He replied: "I cannot sing, but I will give you a toast, and you must drink it in water. It is, 'Our Mothers.'" The men were so affected and ashamed that some took him by the hand and thanked him for inspiring courage greater than the bravest could walk up to the mouth of a cannon. This, Colonel Higginson says, was the bravest act he witnessed during the Civil War.

Bismarck Denounced Beer.
Those people who have been looking with favor upon the increased consumption of beer in this country as an indication that that drink is displacing whisky may be comforted by a remark of Prince Bismarck, related by his physician, Dr. Busch, in his recently published book, "Bismarck: Some Secret Pages of His Life." Dr. Busch writes in some places on a table once lamented the absence of beer, and the Iron Chancellor replied: "That is no loss! The excessive consumption of beer is deleterious. It makes men stupid, lazy and useless."

Notes of the Crusade.
There were 19,000 arrests for intoxication in New York City last year. Eradicate every drop to-day and the nation will create new jobs. The diva will always exist as long as its cause, the liquor traffic, exists.

Drunkness darkens the homes of the people, and is one of the greatest enemies of "peace on earth."

Magistrate Henry Bristow, of Brooklyn, recently said: "We have in the police courts every grade of wrongdoing, from the nursery squabble up to murder, but ninety per cent. of all the cases are due to the fact that a man is responsible for all this crime."

Beer-drinking is the principal entrance into the mammoth cave of drunkenness, through which the majority of the youth of each generation pass. While some go but a short distance, a very large number go more or less rapidly toward the river Styx, the way getting darker and darker as they go.

A movement, headed by the Bishop of Hereford, has been started in England to secure the prohibition of the rum business in the Sudan, recently opened up by Lord Kitchener's army.

The Parliament of New South Wales is now up to date in devising some amendments to their present excise law that will check drunkenness. The old restrictive law has been a conspicuous failure as a temperance measure.

A teacher in a New York school recently made a complaint to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children