

The Important Problem

confronting anyone in need of a laxative is not a question of a single action only, but of permanently beneficial effects, which will follow proper efforts to live in a healthful way, with the assistance of Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna, whenever it is required, as it cleanses the system gently yet promptly, without irritation and will therefore always have the preference of all who wish the best of family laxatives.

The combination has the approval of physicians because it is known to be truly beneficial, and because it has given satisfaction to the millions of well-informed families who have used it for many years past.

To get its beneficial effects, always buy the genuine manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only.

The Vanderbilt Tenements.

One of the greatest drawbacks to the ultimate cure of tuberculosis among poor families in large cities, lies in the unsanitary condition of home life. A patient may be discharged from a sanatorium well on the road of health and then suffer a relapse because of lack of proper home surroundings. In New York city, through the wise philanthropy of Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, the tuberculosis problem is being attacked in the home through the medium of model tenements, with ample courts for air and light, through which access will be had from passage-ways extending from street to street, similar to the model tenements of German and Austrian cities.

Dr. Henry L. Shively, writing in the "Survey," says the Vanderbilt tenements, aside from their advantageous hygienic conditions, will be made more healthy by the vigilant supervision of physicians and nurses. They will encourage cleanliness, good morals, temperance, thrift, good housekeeping and all the social virtues which make for a higher plane of living.

His Hands Cracked Open.

"I am a man seventy years old. My hands were very sore and cracked open on the insides for over a year with large sores. They would crack open and bleed, itch, burn and ache so that I could not sleep and could do but little work. They were so bad that I could not dress myself in the morning. They would bleed and the blood dropped on the floor. I called on two doctors, but they did me no good. I could get nothing to do any good till I got the Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment. About a year ago my daughter got a cake of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment and in one week from the time I began to use them my hands were all healed up and they have not been a mite sore since. I would not be without the Cuticura Remedies.

"They also cured a bad sore on the hand of one of my neighbor's children, and they think very highly of the Cuticura Remedies. John W. Hasty, So. Effingham, N. H., Mar. 5 and Apr. 11, 1909."

Also a Spellbinder.

Professor D. Jones, the world's champion speller, is somewhat of a spellbinder. He addressed a curious crowd in Kirksville, saying: "Good people, my name is Jones, the school teacher; I'm the greatest speller not only in Missouri but in the whole world. What's the harm in telling this if it's the truth? In 1870 while teaching school at Olathe I challenged the world to outspell me. The chancellor of the university went against me and I beat him. I have defeated all aspirants to the championship since then."—Kansas City Star.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar-coated, tiny granules, easy to take as candy.

Stage Dancing.

The dance has never played so important a part in stage entertainment as it does at the present time, and the novelties in that line seem to be inexhaustible. The old ballet, as portrayed by Grisi and Ellsler, has been revived, and, in addition, we have all sorts of dances, from the stately minuet to the grotesque cake-walk. New artists, each one with a specialty, make their appearance at short intervals. They all claim the public attention until they melt away before the rays of a new star.—Paris Figaro.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

No Art for Police Station.

A will was contested not long ago in New York because the testatrix had bequeathed a grand piano, several oil paintings and five pieces of Japanese pottery to a police station. The protesting legatee won out and there was a reversion of those art treasures to the regular heirs.

Mme. Curie of Paris, who with her husband discovered radium, was elected an honorary associate member of the American Chemical Society at the recent meeting in Boston.

The Farm

Sheep Worms and Tobacco.

We feed tobacco to sheep to keep them clean from worms; tobacco seems to be especially good to keep tape-worms out of sheep. We have tried here several ways of feeding tobacco. One was to mix it with the salt; but we found that the sheep wouldn't eat enough tobacco in this way to affect the worms. Now we put the ground tobacco beside the salt, and when the sheep come up for salt they eat what tobacco they need. In this way the sheep themselves regulate how much they should eat. We always keep tobacco before the sheep and think it does a good bit of good.—Wallace's Farmer.

Charcoal For Pigs.

A box of charcoal is as valuable an adjunct to the hog yard as it is to the poultry pen. An easy way to secure a quantity of charcoal is to dig a pit in the ground and start a fire in it. As the fire progresses throw in cobs and wood until the pit is full. When the fire is well started, cover the whole with a piece of sheet iron. The mass will be thoroughly charred in a day or two and can be taken out and stored for future use. It adds to the beneficial effect of the charcoal to sprinkle over it before feeding a solution of twelve pounds of salt and two pounds of copperas dissolved in a pail of water, letting the charcoal become well saturated.—Farmers' Home Journal.

More Draft Horses Needed.

One of the features of the breeding industry is horses are now commanding good prices and there doesn't seem to be any condition in sight that will make any change in the market values. It means, therefore, a profitable business to those who will breed and raise the kind that meets the demand of the public. There is at present a scarcity of such horses with no immediate prospect of an increase in number. It does seem, therefore, that the breeder has before him the promise of years of success and profit if he will raise the kind of horses needed and for which there is a demand. He only needs to look into the market and ascertain the kind that demands the best prices.—Indiana Farmer.

The Neglected Farm Horse.

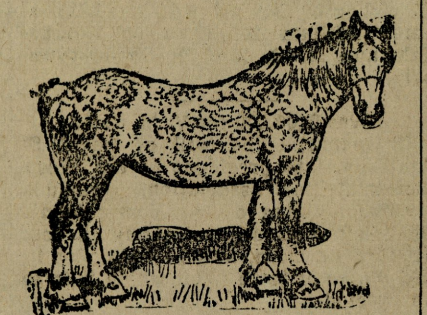
Some farmers think it a waste of time to groom working horses in order to make them look sleek and shiny and would rather leave them in their natural state.

It should be remembered that in the domestic horse more is demanded than in the wild animal, and consequently he requires a little more fostering to supply the wear of this extra demand.

And grooming does not mean merely cultivating a "sleeky" appearance, although I do not mean to depreciate the virtue of those who take a pride in keeping their horses in fine coat and condition.

It means a stimulating of the respiratory system and consequently increased vigor to the health of the horse.

Secretions are continually going on in the glands of the skin, which are



Gray Pearl, First Prize-Winning Draught Mare Under 1750 Pounds, at the Iowa Agricultural College.

given over in the form of perspiration, and this secretive action increases more rapidly the animal is fed or the harder he is worked, so that by perspiring freely nature comes to the assistance in preventing the pores of the skin being choked.

But the fatty fluid which comes from the glands in the form of sweat is apt to consolidate again at the roots of the hair and forms a covering of dandruff which clogs the circulating action through the pores of the skin.

When a horse is doing no work and grazing in the open this is of no harm, as it helps to keep out the cold and consequently grooming is not needed; but, on the other hand, the working animal requires to be kept in better vigor, and besides the labor and more nitrogenous food usually given induces more excessive perspiration.

When he comes into the stable either wet or perspiring he should be well rubbed down at once.

After he is dry a thorough grooming will well repay the labor, and in those districts where the care of the horse is a feature of the farm I have often heard it said that a good groom-

ing twice a day was worth a feed of oats.—W. R. Gilbert.

Platforms For Chicken Coops.

Anyone who expects to raise little chickens in the spring must meet the question of how to keep them warm, dry and clean and safe from the rats. It is of no use to try to raise chickens unless you have a suitable place to keep them, and it is better to get this ready before they are hatched than to wait until they are ready to take out of the nest, and then begin to look around for a coop.

The coops should be tight and have good roofs and substantial platforms under them to keep the chickens out of the water. Every spring there are hard rains when the ground is thoroughly soaked with water, and it is impossible to keep the chickens dry if the coops are on the wet ground. It is no pleasure to go out during or after a hard rain and gather up half drowned chickens, and take them into the house to dry; but this is what one will be compelled to do if he does not want the chickens to drown.

If rats are bad it is almost impossible to raise little chickens with the coops on the ground for they will dig under them and kill all that happen to be in the coop. Another advantage about having the coops on platforms is that they can easily be kept clean. The coop can be lifted off, the platform scrubbed and left until afternoon to dry and air, and the coop replaced before time for the chickens to go into it for the night.

These are all little things, but they have much to do with the success of the person who expects to go into the chicken business.—Margaret Whitney, in the Indiana Farmer.

To Make Rubber Cheap.

It is believed that "plantation" rubber will mature sufficiently in the next five years to not only meet the world's demand, but to make rubber disastrously cheap. Rubber is one of those products that promises favorably for synthetic chemical construction. Japan lost millions of income through the invention of making synthetic camphor from oil of turpentine. This artificial camphor is chemically identical to the same as the Jap camphor, made by steaming camphor tree wood or shavings and condensing the steam and camphor in cold water tanks. The same thing happened to indigo. Millions of dollars' worth were imported from India every year. Two years after the invention of synthetic indigo the imports of real indigo fell to \$200,000, and have been steadily falling until natural indigo at its normal high price is a drug on the market, for the new stuff, the "imitation," is the same thing, chemically and practically. European chemists are working to make synthetic rubber, and some are pretty apt to strike it.—New York Press.

Clubless Police.

Is human nature so different in Toledo and in Detroit from what it is elsewhere that policemen's clubs are superfluous in those cities? Or are they superfluous everywhere, and is the English custom of controlling crowds or prisoners with the hands alone the right one? As a matter of fact, the emergencies in which a policeman really needs a club are comparatively rare, for in the vast majority of cases firmness, decision, strength of character, courage, supplemented by a strong right arm, are sufficient to enable him to overcome even heavy odds when he has the right on his side. And the right is generally on his side. Furthermore, the right sort of policeman will never draw his club except in cases of urgent need. If he can't use it without abusing it, then he's not the right sort of person to be on the force.—Boston Globe.

Radium and Cancer.

"Up to the present," said Sir William Ramsay in a recent lecture, "it has been said radium cures cancer. I do not think it by any means certain; I think it exceedingly doubtful, but it has not been rightly tried, and all we can say is that there have been things done which are favorable to that suggestion. But, although we may postpone decision with regard to cancer, there can be no postponement as to rodent ulcer. It is a certain cure for that. There has not been a single case of failure, except when the disease had spread to an awful extent before treatment was begun."—London Letter to the New York Medical Record.

No Check Book For Spinsters.

In France a spinster is not allowed to put money in the bank or have a check book. However, once married or a widow she can do business with bankers as far as her means and mind go.—New York Press.

NATURE & SCIENCE

Electric cables with hemp cores to take up the strain more evenly are a Swedish invention.

An all-rubber automobile wheel has been patented, rigid at the centre and with the hardness lessening gradually until the circumference is reached.

Between the present method of getting food from the field and the ideal method of getting it from a test-tube in a factory there are various expanses of middle ground. Victor Meyer, a celebrated German chemist, has said: "We may reasonably hope that chemistry will teach us, in the near future, how to make the fiber of wood the source of human food."

Besides Halley's Comet, two other comets may be expected in 1910. The first of these is Tempel's, discovered July 3d, 1873, at Milan. It has a period of 5.75 years. It was observed in 1878, 1894, 1899, and 1904. It last passed perihelion in November. The second of the expected comets is that of Arrest, discovered in 1851, and the return of which is expected in the summer of this year. It was observed in 1857, 1870, 1877, 1890 and 1907. It was unfortunately placed in 1903 and, therefore, could not be observed.—Scientific American.

During the night between October 7th and 8th, 1909, a meteoric stone fell to earth on the farm of W. P. Nickerson, of Norwood, Mass. The meteorite is a ham-shaped mass of very hard gray stony material, much corrugated on the surface, about two and one-half feet long in its greatest dimension, one foot to nearly one and one-half feet broad, and varying from one foot to one-half foot in the third dimension. Its volume was estimated as about 1.75 cubic feet, its weight as perhaps 275 pounds, and its density as not much over 2.5.—Scientific American.

Mysteries of the Dining Car.

The kitchen of a dining car is a most exaggerated example of the economy of space. Every inch is used. Water tanks are suspended from the ceiling. One wall is lined with the big range and heating ovens, receptacles for pans, pots and other utensils, and a row of cupboards up under the ceiling. At one end, between the kitchen and the dining car proper, is a little pantry, which serves as a sort of vestibule. That is where the waiters place their orders and receive dishes.

Every separate article of food and equipment has its place. Every corner and nook in the car has a particular function. The silver is in one place, the milk and cheese in another, the meat in another, and so on through the list. Everything perishable is kept in a refrigerator.

While the car is "in action" the conductor from his position between dining room and kitchen, keeps his eyes upon the ten tables, and endeavors to see that none of the diners is neglected. For all the supplies on the car he is held to strict account. On his "trip sheet," as it is called, is put a list of everything taken on the car when it starts out.

A record of all articles sold is entered upon the sheet, and when the car comes "home" again all that has not been sold must be on hand.

The equipment of a dining car conforms to standards just as do locomotives, trucks, rails and ties. Dishes are made according to established patterns, each piece of china having the company's monogram upon it. The same is true of the linen, silver, menu holders—everything. Thus a loss can be easily traced. The waiters are allowed \$20 a month for breakage. All damage in excess of that, though, they have to pay for, and the cost is divided among them equally.—Woman's Home Companion.

"Pumpernickel."

Now that no political or party significance attaches to the subject, you may be interested to know the origin, as told me by a German officer, of the name "pumpernickel," given to the black bread which, cut in thin slices, is the invariable accompaniment of the hors d'oeuvres at German dinner parties, and is regarded as such a delicacy. The story is that in the Napoleonic invasions of Germany a century ago a mounted French officer put up at a wayside inn, and the proprietor, wishing to give him of the best, placed before him some of this black bread. The French officer, however, thrust it from him, exclaiming: "Ce n'est pas bon pour moi, mais c'est bon pour Nicol," that being the name of his horse. Hence in the course of time arose the appellation "pumpernickel" applied to this bread.—London Spectator.

Canada was formally ceded to England by the treaty of Paris, signed on February 10, 1763.

TRIALS of the NEEDEMS

DON'T EVER ASK ME TO GO SHOPPING WITH YOU AGAIN. WE'VE WASTED TIME AND MONEY BUYING A LOT OF USELESS STUFF.



THE STORES ARE ADVERTISING A LOT OF BARGAINS. LET'S GO DOWN AND GET A FEW THINGS. I'M FEELING ALL RIGHT TO-DAY.



RESOLVED THAT MUNYON'S PAW-PAW LAXATIVE PILLS MAKE A CHEERFUL MAN OUT OF ONE WHOSE LIVER AND STOMACH ARE OUT OF ORDER.

Munyon's Paw Paw Pills coax the liver into activity by gentle methods. They do not scour, gripe or weaken. They are a tonic to the stomach, liver and nerves; invigorate instead of weaken. They enrich the blood and enable the stomach to get all the nourishment from food that is put into it. These pills contain no opium; they are soothing, healing and stimulating. For sale by all druggists in 10c and 50c boxes. If you need medical advice, write Munyon's Doctors. They will advise to the best of their ability absolutely free of charge. MUNYON'S, 534 and Jefferson Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

Munyon's Cold Remedy cures a cold in one day. Price 25c. Munyon's Rheumatism Remedy relieves in a few hours and cures in a few days. Price 25c.

Rain in Panama.

The heaviest rainfall ever recorded for a single day on the isthmus of Panama occurred during the great flood of last December, between the hours of 10 a. m. December 28, and 10 a. m., December 29, when the rain gauge at Porto Bello showed a fall of 10.86 inches. The total fall of the month was 58.17 inches, which is equal to an average of nearly two inches a day.

Free to Our Readers.

Write Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago, for 48-page illustrated Eye Book Free. Write all about Your Eye Trouble and they will advise as to the Proper Application of the Murine Eye Remedies in Your Special Case. Your Druggist will tell you that Murine Relieves Sore Eyes, Strengthens Weak Eyes, Doesn't Smart, Soothes Eye Pain, and sells for 50c. Try It in Your Eyes and in Baby's Eyes, for Scaly Eyelids and Granulation.

To Be Expected.

"I wonder why that Arctic play was a failure?"
"Could you expect it to be anything but a frost?"—Baltimore American.

For Red, Itching Eyelids, Cysts, Styes, Falling Eyelashes and All Eyes That Need Care, Try Murine Eye Salve. Aseptic Tubes, Trial Size, 25c. Ask Your Druggist or Write Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

The Value of Gold Coins.

Gold pieces are the only coins of the United States which are worth their face value intrinsically. A double eagle contains \$20 worth of gold, without counting the one-tenth part of copper.



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For Miners, Quarrymen, Farmers and All Men Who Do Rough Work

Made of steel, light, easy to attach. Will outlast the shoes. Any cobbler can put them on. Your shoe dealer has shoes already fitted with them.

Send for booklet that tells all about them.

UNITED SHOE MACHINERY CO. BOSTON, MASS.

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"Before I began using Cascarets I had a bad complexion, pimples on my face, and my food was not digested as it should have been. Now I am entirely well, and the pimples have all disappeared from my face. I can truthfully say that Cascarets are just as advertised; I have taken only two boxes of them."

Clarence R. Griffin, Sheridan, Ind.

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken or Grip. 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C. C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back. 827

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