

The Camel in War.

The camel is a good soldier. It may be stupidly and it may be bravely, but a camel is as steady under fire as a tower. The Persians mounted small camels on the backs of their camels, and called them zamb-wahs or "little wasps." This fashion was adopted in India, after the battle of Solbroon 2000 of these artillery camels were captured. In the Indian mutiny the British had a camel corps of 150 beasts and on the back of each camel sat a Scotch Highlander in his kilt. In 1845 Sir Charles Napier had a camel corps in Sindh, and in one day he marched seventy-five miles, defeated a brigand chief and marched home again. In 1878 the British used camels against the Afghans and the Government paid for 50,000 camels that died in those campaigns. Many of these were driven to death by their owners in order that they might claim the Government bounty.—Milwaukee Wisconsin.

Remarkable Deal in Dentistry.

A most remarkable story of a deal in dentistry is going the rounds. A banker's firm in London the other day made an investment in teeth which was highly satisfactory, and in which the money flowed the other way. It seems that an ancient swindler, who had cheated them out of some money, was caught, convicted and sentenced. While in prison he wanted a new set of teeth, those he was wearing not being all that could be desired in dealing with prison fare. The governor of the jail told him that the Government did not provide false teeth for the prisoners. Accordingly he wrote to the bankers and told them that if they would provide him with false teeth he would give them some valuable information. They sent him \$25, he got his teeth, and in return he sent them information that led to the finding of \$7500. All in all, it was a good investment.—Detroit Free Press.

Somebody's Good.

To make our own troubles the means of helping the troubles of others is a noble effort for good. A well-illustrated instance of this kindly sympathy is shown in a letter from Mr. Enoch L. Hanscom, School Agent, Marshfield, Me., an old Union soldier. He says: "It may do somebody some good to state, I am a man of sixty and when forty had a bad knee and rheumatism set in. I was lame three years and very bad most of the time. I got St. Jacobs Oil and put it on three times and it made a cure. I am now in good health."

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss.

LUCAS COUNTY.
FRANK J. CHENEY, Notary Public, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original of the same as the same appears from the records of said county, and that said original is on file in my office, and that said original is on file in my office, and that said original is on file in my office.

Dr. Hoxie's Certain Cough Cure

Should be in every medicine chest. It cures the most stubborn coughs, colds, and does not cause nausea. 25 cents a box.

NOTHING TO BUILD ON

"Two years ago I was taken sick with catarrh of the bladder and a complication of diseases, including nervous prostration. I had four doctors here and then went to Boston, where I was treated by two physicians. They all said there was no help for me. I was run down so low there was nothing to build on. They said I had catarrh of the bladder. When I began taking Hoxie's Pills, I felt better. I weighed 120 pounds, now I weigh 150 pounds. I could not stand on my feet long enough to wash my dishes, now I can do as my work, washing included, for five in the family. Miss E. E. Brown, Easton, N. H."

"August Flower"

"I am Post Master here and keep a store. I have kept August Flower for sale for some time. I think it is a splendid medicine." E. A. Bond, P. M., Pavilion Centre, N. Y.

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We Offer You a Remedy which Insures Safety to Life of Mother and Child.

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Robs Confinement of its Pains, Horror and Risk.

PISO'S CURE FOR

WHEEZY BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.



FARM AND GARDEN

YOUNG CALVES MUST BE PROTECTED.
The first year of a calf's life determines to a great degree its value as an animal for profit. If it is permitted to run with the cows, steers and older cattle, where it will be jostled about and made to stand back from the feed until such a time as it can get to take up the refuse left after the stronger have their choice, an unprofitable, stunted calf will be the result.—Western Plowman.

IRRIGATION AND TREE CULTURE.

The necessity for tree culture is equally imperative with irrigation, and the arid lands question will never be satisfactorily settled without the recognition of this principle in its solution. America can ill afford to ignore the experience of other Nations in this respect, and forestry should receive equal consideration with irrigation.

HIGHEST PROFITS IN HIGHEST FEEDING.

Ten cows were fed a ration beginning with eight pounds of grain and twelve pounds of hay, and gradually increasing up to as high as nineteen pounds of grain and twenty-seven pounds of hay per day and head, and then gradually decreasing to the original amount. Throughout this test at the Pennsylvania Experiment Station accurate notes were taken of the amount and cost of the food, the amount of milk produced by each animal and its butter values determined by the Babcock test.

FRUIT GROWING FOR PROFIT.

The best land for fruit growing is a loam with some gravel in it, but good drainage is indispensable for success. Plums and pears will do better on heavier soils than other fruits. There is no doubt of the profit of either of these two fruits, but both are difficult of culture, and skill and extreme care are necessary to succeed. Both are liable to diseases and attacks of injurious enemies that must be most carefully guarded against. Then either fruit may pay several times as much profit as any other common kinds. The spring is the best time to plant these fruits, but apples may be planted in the fall quite as well as in the spring. In choosing varieties it is well to consult the nurserymen from whom the trees are purchased, as they will know the best kinds for the locality and soil. Otherwise any experienced fruit grower of the neighborhood may be consulted. As a rule, it is best to procure the trees from the nearest nursery, and thus avoid the risks of delay in transportation. Pears are set twenty feet apart, and plums need about the same space. It has been found profitable to set out dwarf pears between the rows of the standard trees, as they will begin to bear the third year, and by the time the others begin to bear they will have repaid all the cost of planting, and, under favorable circumstances, a respectable profit. When the planter has the experience and skill needed, there is no more profitable agricultural enterprise than fruit growing.—New York Times.

ESSENTIALS IN STRAWBERRY GROWING.

Professor Lazenby, before the Columbus Horticulture Society gave the following summary of essential points to be kept in mind:

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Fatten your sheep before selling. Turkeys fret if confined to a coop. It will never pay to feed poor cows. Have the colts thoroughly broken to harness when young. Give the young pigs all the skim milk they will drink. Cleanliness is as necessary to the sheep as food and shelter. The less water there is in butter the fewer odors it will absorb. Quality rather than quantity should be the motto of all breeders. Narrow door and gate ways are frequent causes of capped hips. Milk set to cool where smells exist absorb such odors very readily. A small flock of sheep, well cared for, is a source of continual profit. Clean stables will add much to the health and comfort of your horses. The usual time for weaning is when the foals are four or five months old. Too much corn is the source of many of the disorders to which hogs are subject. The winter dairy brings in an income at the time when the farmer is receiving very little from any other source. A little wheat chaff scattered on the floor of the poultry-house will keep it dry and warm, besides forming an excellent litter for the poultry to scratch in for the grain which should be scattered about daily. It is just as necessary to give proper development of bone in the hog as in the horse. When the hog is being made ready for market he has an amount of flesh to carry that cannot be well distributed upon a weak frame. Give such food and exercises as will build bone before the fattening period begins. The Rhode Island State Experiment Station bulletin on fertilizing says that the average of all the fertilizers sold in the State during the season could have been made by the farmers themselves, after allowing \$1.50 per ton for mixing, \$8 per ton cheaper than they were bought. In many cases they could have been made for from \$12 to \$16 per ton less than what the farmers paid for them.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

Clean a fish and put it into boiling water with a tablespoonful each of salt and vinegar; boil until the fish will separate from the bone; remove skin, bones and flake; season highly with salt and pepper. Spread it on a platter and pour over it hot cream and sauce made with one quart of milk, three tablespoons of flour, one-fourth cup of butter. Season sauce with salt, pepper, onion juice and a tablespoonful of finely-chopped parsley. Spread over it one cup of bread crumbs moistened in one-fourth cup of melted butter, and brown in oven.

HOW TO MAKE AN OMELET.

"If it were my privilege to examine all the cooks in the city," says Mrs. Rorer, "I should first put them to making omelets, as nothing would betray more quickly the skill or ignorance of a cook than the handling of the breakfast omelet." And then she explains how it should be made.

Have an omelet pan about eight inches in diameter—one made from sheet iron preferable. The bottom should be as smooth as glass. If not, put into it a teaspoonful of salt, and then with a piece of brown paper scour it thoroughly. Do not wash it after, simply turn the salt out and put in a piece of butter the size of a walnut. Break four to six eggs into a bowl, and with a fork give twelve to fifteen vigorous beats, not enough to make the mixture light, but to thoroughly mix the white and the yolks of the eggs. Beat together either together or separately rosbeggs of their flavor, and also makes small air cells, which expand as the pan is heated and cool as the omelet is turned over for the table, thus making a heavy rather than a light and tender one. Do not add salt or pepper to the omelet until it is nearly done. Salt toughens the eggs. Add one teaspoonful of boiling water to each egg as soon as they are beaten. Put in a piece of butter the size of a hickory nut. Now put the frying pan over the fire, having already placed in it a piece of butter the size of a walnut, and as soon as it is melted, not brown, pour in the eggs. Place over a quick fire, shake as soon as the omelet begins to have a set appearance; with a limber knife lift the eggs, allowing the more liquid part to go underneath, thus forming layers, as it were, being very careful not to tear the omelet, or it will have the appearance of scrambled eggs. Now sprinkle the omelet with salt and pepper, and continue lifting until the whole has been put in a jellylike condition. If the pan is perfectly smooth the omelet will not stick. When done and set, not hard, slip a knife under the omelet—that part next the handle of the pan—roll it over, then turn gently on to a heated dish; serve at once. It is better that you should wait five minutes for your omelet than that your omelet should wait one minute for you.

You will notice I have used water in preference to milk. Milk contains a small amount of cheese, toughens in cooking and spoils the omelet. Neither should you thickenen with any kind of cornstarch or flour. Simply take the egg and water and you will have a tender, delicious omelet. One more caution, the omelet should not be a dark brown, as it destroys the flavor of the egg.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

A cup of cocoa makes a very refreshing drink after one has been shopping all the afternoon. If, after brushing the coat or gown, it is sprinkled with spirits of camphor and aired a few hours, it will be tidy and graceful. Garments and belongings that smell of nothing are the cleanest and most agreeable. One can test a cake's baking by drawing it to the edge of the oven and listening for the faint, sputtering sound which will continue until it is ready to take out. This is a better trial than the broom splinter thrust into the dough. There is a false economy, which costs more than it returns, such as saving old medicine bottles, partially used prescriptions, the tacks taken from the carpet, or working days to save or make that which can be bought for a few cents. Here is the correct way to stone raisins: Free the raisins from the stems, and then put them in a bowl. Cover them with boiling water, and let them stand for two minutes. Pour off the water, open the raisins, and the seeds can be removed quickly and easily without the usual stickiness. It is rumored that glossy hair is to become the prevailing style, and to produce the effect many things are resorted to. Brushing the hair at night will make it shiny, and it is said that a soft silk cap worn at night will do the same. First of all, however, the hair must be kept perfectly clean and free from oil or "dressings." Kitchens dials of linoleum is superior to wood, because it does not crack or have spaces for the harboring of bugs, and to tilings, because it is cheaper and even more durable. It should be glued close to the wall and finished with a plain molding. If it may be oiled or varnished or left in its natural condition. In natural wood color it looks well with a wall colored light blue above. Table fruit will keep twice as long if kept in separate lots. Contact hastens decay. One bad apple will spoil a barrel. It will pay the housewife to have the peaches, plums, oranges, lemons and other small fruit wrapped in paper when it comes from the market and to separate the bunches of grapes. Street vendors preserve them by hanging them up in a cool place. The next best plan is to lay them on a large platter or in kitchen saucers, with space between. Healing Power of Egg Oil. Extraordinary stories are told of the healing properties of a new oil which is easily made from the yolk of hens' eggs. The eggs are first boiled hard and the yolks are then removed, crushed and placed over a fire, where they are carefully stirred until the substance is on the point of catching fire, when the oil separates and may be poured off. One yolk will yield nearly two teaspoonfuls of oil. It is in general use among the colonists of south Russia as means of curing cuts, bruises, etc.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Royal Baking Powder

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Bread Making Machines.

In the manufacture of the bread-making machines of the last few years the great object has been to obviate, as far as possible, the handling of the dough. The materials themselves, having a sort of life imparted to them in the process of fermentation, require entirely different treatment from that to which other materials are subjected, while necessitating machinery of powerful construction to obtain thorough and rapid mixing and the stretching and folding motions essential to the increase in elasticity of the dough and the development of the gluten in the flour. An improved machine possessing all these features has been constructed. Its various movements are controlled by the turn of a hand wheel. In the working of the mixers the materials are brought from each of the four corners of the receiving trough to the centre of the machine, incorporating the flour and liquor thoroughly by evenly intermixing them, but without rubbing them against the side of the trough. The machine has two speeds—one for breaking the sponge and for quickly mixing the materials, and the other for the kneading operation. The gearing for producing these speeds is actuated by means of a hand-wheel, which acts quite independently, without stopping the machine. The arms of the machine upon one side are made to act in the opposite direction to those upon the other side, or to work in the same direction by the simple movement of a hand lever. The trough can be tilted while the beaters are either in motion or at rest. All the shafts revolve in split gun-metal bearings, and the kneading arms are provided with cone bearings of special construction. The gearing and working parts are carefully covered so as to prevent any danger of accident while working the machine.—Chicago Record.

A SURGEON'S KNIFE

Gives you a feeling of horror and aid is asked for by the tramps they will be referred to a certain well-known firm, who will issue to the tramp or tramps a ticket admitting them to this rock pile free of charge. Each of these tickets will be signed by the person issuing it. At the pile is stationed a man who is over-seeer and who collects the tickets issued. When the tramp presents his ticket at the pile he is supplied with a hammer and obliged to put in his best licks on the rocks. After an hour's labor, the time designated by the board, the over-seeer signs the ticket and the tramp is entitled to either a bed or a meal.—Portland (Oregon) Telegram.



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