

An Accomplished Spider.
A writer in the Madagascar News speaking of the spiders that stretch their web from bank to bank of fair sized streams. It forms the foundation lines of its huge web of a beautiful golden-yellow silk, which is very strong. He has taken some of it and "twisting six or eight strands together found it so strong I could not break it." The same kind of spider may be met with in the open forest glades; its web when perfect being a most wonderful sight. The writer does not attempt to describe the spider, but it is probably a species of Nephila, a genus of large, beautifully marked spiders, which spin a web in forests, composed both of golden color and silver threads. One American species occurs throughout the Southern States.—New York Independent.

FARM AND GARDEN

A HINT TO FRUIT GROWERS.
The lesson for fruit growers to learn is that quality, not quantity, is wanted. The markets, in their season, are generally glutted with second-class fruit, but the supply of a first-class article never equals the demand. Stand in any good commission house and watch the sales. The best goes first and speedily—the last to go is the poorest stock, which buyers who cannot do better, or who have a cheap trade, must use. As in everything else, there is room at the top.—American Agriculturist.

RYE FOR GRAZING.
It is the general practice to broadcast for grazing, but experiments at the Arkansas Station show that when planted in drills and cut and fed green it affords a very much greater quantity of food in a better condition, and injury from cattle trampling the soil in wet weather is avoided.
It is best to have the seed in a narrow drill for two reasons—first, rye is inclined to spread flat upon the surface of the soil in its early stages of growth, and second, when planted in a narrow drill it is much more easily cut by hand, not only on account of its more upright growth, but because it can readily be grasped with one hand and cut with the other, thus keeping it free of trash, sand, etc.

BEDDING FOR FARM ANIMALS.
A great variety of bedding materials are employed in different localities, and each farmer with, of course, select for his own use such of these as are the cheapest and most available, writes M. S. Perkins in the American Agriculturist. In lumbering districts, where saw-mills abound, farmers find cheap bedding in the sawdust and shavings that are produced in so large quantities. Sawdust makes clean, tidy bedding, but the impression is quite strong among farmers that its effect upon the soil is not desirable. Certainly it decays very slowly. The common beach sand near the seashore possesses, when dry, good absorbing power, and affords a comfortable bed for stock. It is, however, very heavy to handle, and its application, in the manure, to land already too sandy, as is much of the land bordering upon the seacoast, is not a good practice. Meadow and salt hay, and the straw of our small grains, supply excellent bedding, and by their decay return a large amount of humus to the soil. Their use should be supplemented by the employment of some dry material, such as loam dust, sifted coal ashes, or land plaster, so that all the gases and liquid manure may be saved. It is a simple matter for every farmer to lay by a supply of dry absorbents. By stirring the soil frequently over a small area, the earth rapidly dries out, and becomes dust under the heat of a summer's sun. All that is left to do is to gather the dry material and store it in a dry place. Every autumn our shade and forest trees shed their leaves, a wealth of the best of bedding, that, having absorbed manurial substances, decay into the best of manure.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.
Breed the kind of fowls you like best.
Except in the severest weather let the fowls out for exercise.
Where you find a superior breed of horses you find good pasture.
Wheat, cracked corn, peas, rice and oatmeal make good feed for pigeons.
A goose can not be at its best unless in clean quarters. What fowl or animal can?
Look to the mares as you wean the colts that they do not become feverish.
Better late than never. Get up some earth for dust-bath purposes before it freezes up.
If beginning in the poultry business be sure you get healthy stock or eggs from healthy stock.
Give the ducks an airy coop even if it is low, and give them an occasional fresh bed of clean straw.
Tempt the appetite of the fowls you have shut for fattening. Give them a variety; vegetables, grease, corn.
Plaster or slaked lime sprinkled on the poultry-house floor when cleaned will help in cleanliness and healthfulness.
A little chopped fresh meat or a little oil meal mixed in the morning feed will help through the moulting season.
Heavy wire is the best material for supporting Lima beans and other running vines. A four-inch wire mesh, such as may be used for hen yards, answers well for supports.
Where rats are plenty a rat-proof hen-house is a necessity. To make one sink twelve-inch boards their full depth around it, and see that no trash accumulates near or is piled against it.
If you are crowding poultry at fattening time clean out the troughs each time after they have eaten. Feed three times a day if you wish but do not keep food before them all the while.
If you have an idea that the poultry business will run itself you are mistaken and if you go into it with that mistaken idea you will find to your sorrow that you should have paid attention to it.
Well-cured corn fodder is more fully digested than timothy hay, and is nutritious and palatable. It is roasted, however, if left in the fields to be exposed to rains, winds and frosts during the winter.
Care should be used not to feed the colt so liberally at weaning time or afterwards as to cloy the appetite. It is better of the two to keep them a little short than to overfeed. They should be fed often and should have all they will eat up clean.

MONEY IN APPLES.
The failure of the English apple crop and the somewhat reduced supply at home have sent prices up and caused such an active demand for apples that the farmer has begun to realize the possibilities of profit to be obtained from his orchard. Indeed, from present appearances it looks as if the apple crop might be made the best on the farm. But before this can happen the farmer will have to go through his orchard and cut down or graft many of the trees now found there. In setting out the orchard in many cases very little judgment was exercised in the choice of trees. Many of the varieties are almost worthless as market apples. There are too many inferior seedlings, too many summer and early fall varieties, and too many kinds unsuited to the various localities. The early apples, which often predominate, are perishable and almost unmarketable. The fruit which is in demand is the kind that possesses keeping qualities.
It will pay every farmer to find out the varieties that are most desirable in the home and foreign markets, and that are suitable to his climate and soil. He should then go in and improve his old orchard, grafting those trees which have sound, vigorous stock but bear poor fruit, and removing those with decayed trunks. He should also set out an orchard of young trees.
But it will not do to stop here. Most orchards are half starved. A crop of apples is taken off, the trees grow in size, limbs are removed, and yet the soil of the orchard is not fed. If we expect large returns we must supply the necessary food, either by cultivation or by the application of fertilizers.
If food is necessary for the production of apples, spraying is requisite for their protection against insects and fungous diseases, which have, unfortunately, become very common, and thinning, by reducing the strain caused by the production of seed, will aid in the greater development of the fruit. It cannot be too often repeated that there is always a surplus of common fruit, and a scarcity of the best. The profit comes from the first-class article. This is only to be obtained by proper thinning and spraying.—New York World.

WINTER CARE OF COWS.
To give an idea of what I believe to be not only a sensible but also a humane method of caring for cows in the winter, says H. S. Matteson, I will give my way, which is this: My stable is seven feet six inches in the clear; the stalls are six feet wide, each having two cows fastened with a chain around the neck; the manger is eighteen inches wide on the bottom and can be cleaned easily from an alley in front of the cows by stepping in be-

ween them; the stalls front the south, and on that side of the stable are windows so that there is an abundance of light—enough so that any moonlight night in winter one can see without a lantern whether the cows are all in order. In the stable I have a well with a two-inch pump and the stock is watered with pails twice each day. The first thing in the morning they have a feed of hay and then are milked, after which they are watered, then the grain or carrot ration is fed and some more hay given. This feeding is all they have until the evening chore-time comes, when they are watered and fed again as in the morning. The stables are cleaned both morning and evening and the manure from horse stalls put behind the cows and a sprinkling of plaster thrown on it and around the stalls, if any are soiled or wet.
The stalls are filled with stone pounded up and covered with clay loam, with a plank for the hind feet of the cows to stand on. Behind the stalls is a space seven feet wide filled from the ground with stone and cement, with an eight-inch drain. The partitions between stalls reach back as far as the drop in the floor and as high as the cows. In the middle of each stall a dry yard for a short time.
The yard is never muddy nor should it be for either stock or man to trample around in. If the yard gets soft scrape it up in heaps and draw it out on the fields for a top dressing. I never put the stock out in the yard and go away and leave them to take a chance of a storm coming on while I am gone. In fact, they are never allowed to get wet from fall to spring and are never let out in storm if they have to be kept in for days at a time.
Each cow always has the same place in the stables long as she remains on the farm, and always knows enough to take her place, which does away with any trouble at time of putting in the stable in the way of hooking and yelling of the one who puts them in.
Now as to whether my methods are sensible and reasonable I will give my experience for a long term of years. So far I have never had to call a veterinarian to attend a sick cow and have never lost a cow from disease of any kind. Abortion is a thing unknown in my dairy. True, I have cows with caked udder and other slight ailments, but have never yet had anything that I have not successfully treated myself. Every animal I have was born on the farm, and buy cows or horses I will not, for if I cannot breed and raise one better than I can buy I will leave the farm and take a book agency or something of the kind.—Hoard's Dairyman.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.
THE BEST DAMP DUSTER.
A large soft sponge makes the best damp duster. It should be moderately fine and perfectly free from grit. Soak it in a pan of water and then wring it dry as much as possible; never use it with much water in it. When you are dusting free the sponge of the dust by rinsing thoroughly in clean water. When you have finished using, wash it free of all dust and grit and hang it in the sun to dry. If a sponge is not cared for it soon gets soft and squabby and full of particles of grit, and then it will not be fit for anything. Some housekeepers always wash windows with a sponge. It is an excellent cleaner—if it is kept clean itself—but it will streak the window glass unless you wash it out every few minutes.—New York Advertiser.

CLEANING WOODWORK.
It often happens that the woodwork on doors, particularly near the hands, will become quite dirty and badly stained by the frequent running back and forth of careless children. In these cases it is sometimes found impossible to remove the marks with cold water or without the use of soap, however undesirable. If this occurs throw two tablespoonfuls of pulverized borax into a pail of hot water and wash the paint with it. Do not use a brush, but if found impossible to remove the marks in this way, then soap must be resorted to. Rub the soap on the cloth, and then sprinkle over the soap dry borax and rub the spots faithfully, rinsing with plenty of water. By washing woodwork in this way the paint will not be injured, and the borax will keep the hands soft and white. Borax is not half as freely used in domestic labor as it would be if all its usefulness were better known. Its help in increasing the cleansing properties of soap, and at the same time correcting its corrosive tendency, is one of its most valuable properties.

QUESTIONS FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.
Did you ever clean vinegar bottles with crushed eggshells in a little water?
Did you ever use an oyster for baiting a rat trap? You will catch him, sure!
Did you ever try to discover the easiest method of accomplishing the household tasks?
Did you ever notice the difference between old and new flour when used for pastry? The old is always preferred.
Did you ever brush pie crust over with the white of an egg before putting the fruit in? It will keep it from becoming "soggy."
Did you ever realize the importance of salting the steak after it is broiled, not before? Every housewife should know the reason why.
Did you ever have occasion to clean paint brushes in which the paint had partially hardened? First soak them in turpentine, then clean with soap and water.
Did you ever have baking dishes or cups spoiled by remaining too long in the hot oven? The brown discolorations may be rubbed off with a flannel dipped in whitening.
Did you ever want to tint the cake frosting? Lemon juice will whiten it, the grated rind of an orange strained through a cloth will give it a yellow tint, and strawberry or cranberry juice will produce a pretty shade of pink.
Did you ever make excellent iron-holders and at the same time utilize the tops of a pair of worn out boots or shoes? Cut the leather into squares and cover it with some suitable material, using as desired, and whipping it closely in place. These will prove very serviceable.

RECIPES.
Beef's Heart—Cut in squares. Stew ten minutes in salted water, skimming often. Take out heart, strain liquor, add meat, one sliced onion (if liked), one tablespoonful of sauce, parsley, chopped head of celery, cayenne and one tablespoonful of butter. Stew tender, add one tablespoonful of wet, browned flour.
Orange Flot—Add the juice of three lemons to a quart of water; put in a saucepan with a cup of sugar; stir on the fire until it boils; stir in three tablespoonfuls of corn starch and set aside to cool. Peel six large oranges, slice, and lay in a deep glass dish; pour the mixture over. Spread the top with meringue, and serve very cold with sponge cake.
Cocoanut Tarts—Dissolve half a pound of sugar in half a pint of water; add a pound of grated cocoanut and stir over the fire for five minutes. Let cool. Add the beaten yolk and the white of one egg. Line little tart pans with puff paste; fill with the mixture and bake. A lemon or almond mixture may be used to fill the tarts in place of cocoanut if desired.
Corn Stew—Cut one chicken as for a fricassee, put it into the stewing pan, cover with boiling water, stew gently for about one hour, then add four peeled tomatoes cut into quarters and the corn out from six cobs, one green pepper and one onion chopped fine. Stew twenty minutes, add a tablespoonful of butter and one of flour rubbed together. Season and serve.
Rice Dumplings—Boil one cupful of rice until done, about thirty minutes, then drain. Take a square of cheese cloth, put the rice, the size of a saucer, in the center of the cloth, put the apple in the center of this, then fold up the corners of the cloth, so as to fold the rice over the whole evenly. Tie tightly and throw into a kettle of boiling water, boil rapidly for twenty minutes, untie, and they are ready to serve.
Shrimp Fudding—Wash two cans of shrimps in cold water; drain, and with a silver spoon mash them, add one cupful soft bread crumb, one tablespoonful chopped parsley, one teaspoonful salt, a dash of cayenne, mix and add four well beaten eggs; turn into a pretty suitable mould, stand in a pan of boiling water, cover with paper, and cook in the oven twenty minutes. Turn out and garnish with parsley and slices of lemon. Serve sauce in a boat.

Seventy thousand pedestrians and eight thousand teams cross London Bridge every twelve hours.

NEW NOTES FOR WOMEN
Connecticut has a woman mail carrier.
Minnesota has a dairy school for women.
The college colors of Vassar are pink and gray.
There are three times as many widows as widowers.
Santa Fe, New Mexico, has a Woman's Board of Trade.
Belva Lookwood is about to begin the practice of law in Virginia.
There are 10,000 more women than men in the District of Columbia.
In Delaware suffrage is exercised by women in several municipalities.
Some of the Russian railroads have smoking cars for the use of ladies.
According to the last report no less than 80,000 women own and ride bicycles.
Among Vassar College's forty-seven instructors are fourteen of her own alumnae.
Women are less sensitive to pain than men, and actually feel less of it in given operations.
The day of severity and angularity is past, and the simplest dress must now have its touch of beauty.
Miss Ella Knowles, of Montana, has recently received a fee of \$10,000 for her services in a mining lawsuit.
Many women who do not use bicycles or tricycles now walk about the streets of Paris in knickerbockers.
Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett is laconically described in an article on women writers, as "the mother of two sons and twenty-two novels."
Of the nine candidates successful in the late examination in the art, theory and history of teaching at the London University, eight are women.
The Princess of Wales has a great fondness for having her picture taken in "groups." The Prince dislikes the ceremony as much as his spouse enjoys it.
Mrs. Daniel McDonald is First Vice-President of the Northern Indiana Editorial Association. She helps her husband edit the Plymouth (Ind.) Democrat.
Rosa Bonheur, the French painter, is not afraid of work. Though over seventy years of age she spends a long, busy day at her easel. Her only recreation is photography.
In Korea a woman is a poor beast of burden, to whom is given not even a name. She is designated as the "first daughter of X," or the second or the third, or as the "first wife of Y."
If the fleshy women should follow all the "don'ts," or adopt any proportion of the Spartan suggestions to train down their weight, there would be really nothing left for them to live for.
Queen Victoria is described by a recent writer as rather a comfortable, motherly-looking old woman in a plain black dress, from beneath which is visible the toe of a broad, easy-fitting shoe.
The King of Italy has shown an almost feminine instinct in his choice of punishment by forbidding the Duchess of Aosta from appearing at court for two months, because she rode a bicycle.

Brooklyn is the only city in the United States which can boast of a female Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue. Miss Lucy E. Ball has just been promoted to that position in the City of Churches.
The question has been raised in India whether it is proper for women to baptize converts of their own sex. It has special reference to the work of the Zenana missions, which is largely carried on by women.
Ladies' chalets are to be a new feature in London. They will provide at various points of the metropolis in little cottage buildings the advantages of a lady's waiting room in conjunction with a millinery shop.
There are now three women physicians on the Sanitary Corps of the New York Board of Health—Dr. Alice Mitchell, Helen Knight and Frances G. Dean. They are under the same rules and are required to do the same amount of hard work as their masculine associates.
The latest bicycle suits for women are made of wool, mohair, serge and silk, in all the darker and mixed shades. Braids and buttons to match the goods are used in trimming. An enthusiastic rider needs several changes in a season, as the dust and heat cause a suit to become shabby very soon.
This is bad news for the girl that visits the winter resort: A crusade is being started against the engagement ring. One of the reasons given for its proposed abolition is that many girls become engaged for no other purpose than to add another ring to their collection and break off the contract as soon as it becomes convenient.
New York buys more lace than any other city in the world. It has a least a score of women whose laces exceed \$50,000 in value, and probably a hundred whose collections would sell for \$20,000. Five hundred dollar cloths, \$200 handkerchiefs, \$500 scarfs, and a \$1000 over-dress are mere bagatelles in the wardrobes of the wives of millionaires.
Mrs. Ernestine Schaffer, of New York, known as the "Tomb's Angel," has been doing for nearly ten years her good work of seeking to free from jail innocent persons who are falsely accused. Although she is most of the time on about \$20,000 bill bonds she has not in all her experience lost more than \$1000, and she was cheated out of a large part of that sum by a dishonest lawyer.
When Mrs. Hetty Green, of New York, who is said to be worth \$60,000,000, entered the Tilt House at Buffalo, the other day, the clerks thought she was a beggar and were disinclined to let her register. She wore a rusty old black dress and carried the dilapidated handbag that has been her trusty companion for years. She walked with the aid of a cane. The room given her was the cheapest and most secluded in the hotel.

Clant Horned Lizards.
Some years ago—several hundred thousand, perhaps—a brackish or fresh water lake existed which extended for 800 miles along the eastern flank of the Rocky Mountains, and many strange monsters wandered up and down its shores.
Professor Marsh named one the Triceratops, which means that it wore three horns on its face. Its skull was enormous, measuring in an old individual seven or eight feet in length, was somewhat wedge-shaped, and the back and sides of its neck were protected by a huge fanlike ruff or projection of bone, extending from the skull and forming part of it.
The brain was smaller in proportion to the size of the skull than in any known animal. The mouth was a kind of beak, like that of the turtle, and similarly sheathed in horn. Its food was of the luxuriant tropical vegetation which flourished along the borders of the great lake.
The animal was about twenty-five feet in length and eight or ten feet in height, being considerably larger than the largest existing elephant.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Ataskan Indian Canoes.
In the Sitka district the canoes are each cut from a single log of wood. The log is first dressed and hollowed out, and then steamed and spread open. Many of the canoes are models of form. Great care is expended on them, and if the maker were paid good wages their prices would be fabulous. A good new canoe able to carry three men and 100 pounds of baggage is worth \$150. An older canoe of the same size may be procured for \$70. The Indians have abandoned to a great extent the old method of padding the canoe, and they are furnished with oars and sail. This is made possible by having a rigid body, unlike the bark or skin canoes of other places.—Inter-Ocean.

Mr. Fukuzawa, a private Japanese gentleman and author, has contributed 10,000 yen to the expenses of the war. He saved the money by domestic economies.
Because we are the largest manufacturers of this grade of shoe in the world, and guarantee their value by stamping the name and price on the bottom, which protect you against high prices and the middleman's profits, our shoes cost custom work in style, easy fitting and wearing qualities. We have them sold everywhere at lower prices for the value given than any other make. Take no substitute. If your dealer cannot supply you, we can.

W. L. DOUGLAS'S \$3 SHOE IS THE BEST. NO SQUEAKING. \$5. CORDOVAN. FRENCH & ENAMELED CALF. \$4.50 FINE CALF & HAWAIIAN. \$3.50 POLICE. \$3 SOLES. \$2.50 + \$2. WORKINGMEN'S. EXTRA FINE. \$2.17 1/2 BOYS SCHOOL SHOES. LADIES'. BEST DONGOLA. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.
You can save money by wearing the W. L. Douglas \$3.00 shoe.
Because we are the largest manufacturers of this grade of shoe in the world, and guarantee their value by stamping the name and price on the bottom, which protect you against high prices and the middleman's profits, our shoes cost custom work in style, easy fitting and wearing qualities. We have them sold everywhere at lower prices for the value given than any other make. Take no substitute. If your dealer cannot supply you, we can.

WE GIVE AWAY
A Sample Package (4 to 7 doses) of
Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets
To any one sending name and address to us on a postal card.
ONCE USED THEY ARE ALWAYS IN FAVOR.
Hence, our object in sending them out broadcast—**ON TRIAL.**
They absolutely cure Sick Headache, Bilemness, Constipation, Coated Tongue, Poor Appetite, Dyspepsia and kindred derangements of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.
Don't accept some substitute said to be "just as good."
The substitute costs the dealer less. It costs you ABOUT the same.
HIS profit is in the "just as good."
WHERE IS YOURS?
Address for FREE SAMPLE,
World's Dispensary Medical Association, No. 643 Main St., BUFFALO, N. Y.

What to do with Milk Pails!
Clean them with Pearline. You can't get them so thoroughly sweet and pure in any other way. Besides, it's easier for you—quicker, more economical.
"The box and barrel churn are not hard to keep clean. A little hot water and a little Pearline will clean any churn or do away with any bad odor."—The Dairy World, Chicago.
Perhaps you think that some of the imitations of Pearline, that you'd be afraid to use in washing clothes, would do just as well in work like this. They wouldn't hurt tinware, certainly. But they wouldn't clean it, either half as well as Pearline—besides, "don't play with the fire." If your grocer sends you an imitation, be honest—send it back.
SAY 'AYO 'NO' AND YOU'LL NO'OR BE MARRIED.' DON'T REFUSE AN OUR ADVICE TO USE
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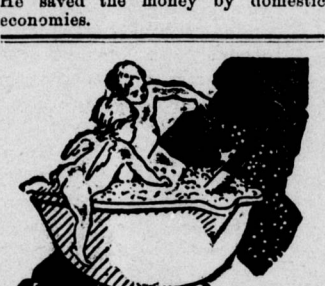
The latest investigations by the United States and Canadian Governments show the Royal Baking Powder superior to all others in purity and leavening strength.
Statements by other manufacturers to the contrary have been declared by the official authorities falsifications of the official reports.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

Prize money is still awarded the British navy for the capture of slaves. Last year the total was \$6540. The price for the capture of a single live slave is \$50.
The new regulations for the British army state that a knowledge of shorthand is of great advantage to staff officers.



KNOWLEDGE
Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.
Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.
Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

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FACE TO FACE.
The pleasure of a confidential chat is couched by the sweet breath that goes with a well-orderd system. And that is always insured by
Ripans' Tabules.
Sweet breath, bright eye, clear complexion.
Ripans' Tabules.

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