

Riding Without a Horse.

An ingenious man has invented a saddle machine for the equipment of a perfect seat and self-confidence as an equestrienne within one's own home. It is said that many ladies are overcoming timidity by means of this home practice as a prelude "to learning how to ride" the veritable equine back.

By a skillful mechanical arrangement the movements of a horse in walking, trotting, cantering or galloping are imparted to a saddle, upon which a lady or gentleman may sit with perfect comfort and safety, blandly confident that, although they are enjoying to the full all the pleasure and health-giving motion of riding on horseback, there is no fear of their mount rearing, or bolting, or kicking, or jibbing or behaving like the famous trick horse from the circus.

The motion obtained from the saddle, as in actual horse riding, is vertical, and produced by the rider rising on the stirrups or footboards as if seated upon a horse, and under all the conditions, whether the motion be gentle or that of a trot or gallop, the rider is perfectly secure in his or her seat, so that all the advantages of real horse exercise can be enjoyed with none of its inevitable risks.—Chicago Mail.

The Biggest Goose.

I heard the other day an amusing tale of a certain well-known English nobleman, who had imported two emus with the hope of breeding from them, and on leaving his estate for town left strict injunctions that the greatest care should be taken of the lady emu, if she produced the desired egg or eggs. The egg arrived in due course, but, as artists have found before now, the lady declined to "sit." The steward, however, however, was an ingenious man, and thought of a substitute, but his powers of composition were by no means on a par with his inventiveness, and he announced the interesting event to his master in the following terms: "The emu has laid an egg, but we were in a great difficulty, as she would not sit on it. I did what I thought was best, and in your Lordship's absence I have placed the egg under the biggest goose on the estate."—Pall Mall Gazette.

A Bank Failure.

AN INVESTIGATION DEMANDED.

A general banking business is done by the human system, because the blood deposits in its vaults whatever wealth we may gain from day to day. This wealth is laid up against "a rainy day" as a reserve fund—we are in a condition of healthy prosperity if we have laid away sufficient capital to draw upon in the event of great need. There is danger in getting thin, because it is a sign of letting down in health. To gain in blood is nearly always to gain in wholesome flesh. The odds are in favor of a healthy standard. What is required is an increase in our germ-fighting strength. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery enriches the blood and makes it wholesome, stops the waste of tissue and at the same time builds up the strength. A medicine which will rid the blood of its poisons, cleanse and invigorate the great organs of the body, vitalize the system, thrill the whole being with new energy and make permanent work of it, is surely a remedy of great value. But when we make a false statement that 98 per cent. of all cases of consumption, if taken in the early stages of the disease, be cured with the "Discovery," it seems like a bold assertion. All Dr. Pierce asks is that you make a thorough investigation and satisfy yourself of the truth of his assertion. By sending to the World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., you can get a free book with the names, addresses and photographs of a large number of those cured of throat, bronchitis, lung diseases, as well as of skin and scrofulous affections. They also publish a book of 160 pages, being a medical treatise on consumption, bronchitis, asthma, catarrh, which will be mailed to you on receipt of address and six cents in stamps.

HIGHEST AWARD

WORLD'S FAIR.

IMPERIAL GRANUM

FOOD BEST SUITED TO ALL WEAK CONDITIONS OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS FOR Dyspeptic, Delicate, Infirm and AGED PERSONS

THE SAFEST FOOD IN THE SICK ROOM FOR INVALIDS AND CONVALESCENTS. PURE AND DELICIOUS. NOURISHING.

FOOD FOR NURSING MOTHERS, INFANTS, CHILDREN

THE IMPERIAL GRANUM IS SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

JOHN CARLE & SONS, NEW YORK.

WOVEN WIRE FENCE

13 to 20c. A ROD

DROPSY

Treated Free. Remedies. Have been used for years.



FARM AND GARDEN.

DAMPNESS FATAL TO CHICKS.

One thing that is absolutely necessary in the broiler business is a warm house entirely free from any dampness in which to rear the youngsters and in which the heat can be controlled. The brooder should be kept at a higher temperature than the rest of the building.—New York World.

HOW CELERY SHOULD BE KEPT.

Celery may be kept in the best condition in a cellar, packed in barrels, with the roots as they were taken from the ground. Some of the top leaves should be trimmed off, and the plants should be packed closely in the barrel, so as to exclude the light. If some soil is taken up with the roots, the celery will go on blanching without shrinking and keep succulent all the winter. Or the plants may be kept in the ground, where they were grown, if they are banked up with earth high enough to exclude the frost, and may be taken out as may be needed for use. In this way the quality is improved.—American Farmer.

SOIL NITROGEN FROM LEGUMES.

Clovers, peas, beans and other legumes are remarkable in the fact that they grow well without nitrogenous fertilizers. It has recently been shown that in the many nodules on the roots of these legumes there are numbers of minute fungi which live with the lost plant in a state of symbiosis, and, absorbing nitrogen from the air in the soil, furnish it to the green plant. The experiments at the famous Rothamsted Farm of Sir John B. Lawes have confirmed those of Hellriegel, of Germany, in showing that by one watering of a sterilized sandy soil growing legumes, with a large amount of watery extract of soil containing the nitrogen-fixing fungi, there is induced a marked development of the leguminous nodules on the roots, with a gain in plant nitrogen and an increase growth of the crop. The leguminous plant itself does not appear to assimilate free nitrogen, the gain probably being due to the fixation of nitrogen by the microbes in the root nodules, which thus furnish nitrogen compounds to the higher plant. The known large amounts of nitrogen compounds contained in legumes, and the nitrogenous fertilizer they add to the soil is probably due to the fixation of the free atmospheric nitrogens by the organisms in the root nodules. These results have an important bearing on the treatment of the sandy soils of the Atlantic coast and elsewhere.—New York Independent.

GARDEN MUSINGS.

Tasteful arrangement of the vegetable garden adds much to its usefulness and pleasure, writes G. A. Woolson. Every intelligent man knows that the benefits of a well-ordered kitchen garden are spiritual as well as physical. "God Almighty first planted a garden," comments Bacon and truthfully adds, "gardening is the greatest refreshment to the spirit of man."

As order is heaven's first law, a more fitting place for its exemplification can hardly be found than the small area of real estate devoted to the good things of the earth. A rough map of the ground with plans for each separate crop definitely marked thereon is a great convenience if the planting of a garden is to be delegated to hired help. Keeping such maps from year to year is quite likely to insure rotation of crops beneficial alike to soil and produce.

Well-kept paths are a necessity, not a luxury as many suppose; they should be so arranged that visitors can "take in the sights" without personal contact with "brag crops"—for what garden or gardener, worthy of the name, is not set up over some luxurious growth which he justly attributes to his own superior management, and spreads himself accordingly! All the pride a man takes in his garden is permissible, for the lesson of his inferiority is duly impressed upon him by protracted tussles with persistent weeds.

Through the center of my garden runs a four-foot path, sometimes dignified as the "Boulevard," but oftener dubbed "Bean Avenue," as it is flanked on both sides by beans poled and otherwise. This walk is kept hard and clean, and is trodden by many feet which might otherwise be stepping on vines and other low growing crops. Points of compass are also important but oftentimes ignored.

Vegetables will doubtless grow in "kitchen" rows but the annoyance to sober mathematical eyes leads most people to consider straight rows worth the trouble, even imperative where a cultivator is to be used. Vegetable gardens are usually ample enough to take in surplus seedlings from hot bed or flower garden; a few pansies tucked into a vacant space will be a fitting terminus for plebeian avenues described. Anything out of the ordinary attracts attention not only to itself, but to its surroundings, and is a wholesome incentive towards order and neatness, which the young especially appreciate. Many a boy will find hoeing the garden less laborious if he feels a twinge of family pride in the green things growing.—American Agriculturist.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Teach the horses to walk fast until it becomes a habit.

To rest properly after a hard day's work horses should have roomy box stalls.

There is no place for the scrub. Only utility horses are worth producing.

Mild days in winter are a good time for pruning and making cuttings of grapes.

Considering the small amount of time devoted to the poultry, the profits are very great.

Every moment spent in properly making and packing butter for market is a good investment.

If the harness is very old and dry, soak it in lukewarm water for half an hour, then rub in neatfoot oil with the hand.

Corn-fed hogs should be given charcoal to correct the acidity of the stomach which results from such indigestible feed.

In England the buyers of poultry always look for the live foot which is the peculiarity of the Dorking and Houdan breeds.

When a kicking man and a kicking cow get to wrangling, we care little which whips, though our sympathies are with the cow.

Different horses require different treatment to render them tractable and obedient. What will cure one horse will spoil another.

It is pretty difficult to accurately judge the quality of our own butter. We are prejudiced witnesses. Let somebody else pass judgment on it.

If a horse is bad tempered he is apt to keep his ears thrown back. If he is a kicker his legs will be scarred. If his skin is rough his digestion is not good.

The feeding and milking of the butter cow operates just as the training and milking of the horse. It tends to fix the performing habit, and heredity tends powerfully to transmit all fixed habits.

For tree wounds various things are used. Perhaps the best thing is tar, long used by Professor Sargeant with excellent results. At Kew Gardens coal tar and carbolic acid is used with entire success.

The Chinese kill 10,000,000 dogs annually for food purposes.

The Coldest Winter.

The most notable thing about the spell of cold weather through which we have passed is its widespread intensity. All Europe has been in the grasp of the ice king, and his antics are more talked about than those of any other monarch. In far Asia Japanese sailors were frozen to death while training their gunpowder on the Chinese forts and fleet of Wei-Hai-Wei and even in Northern Africa snow fell for the first time in so long a period that grownmen gazed at it with wonder.

What does it all mean?

Scientists have been at work for years to figure out a law of climatic and weather changes, and their conclusion is that it takes between thirty and thirty-five years to get from the extreme of heat to the extreme of cold. Just why this is so they can not tell, but their delving into the old records convinces them that there is some natural law at work and that sooner or later it will be discovered.

Five years ago a Swiss professor, Brueker by name, published a book called "Climatic Oscillations, Since 1700," and, strangely enough, his calculations made it appear that one of the culminating periods of extreme cold would come around about this time—perhaps in this very year—to be followed by gradually increasing warmer weather, which is scheduled to reach its highest point about the end of the first quarter of the next century.

While we think of our sufferings, we may, therefore, turn for consolation to 1925 or 30, and revel in the anticipation of the milkiest winter that we can secure in this latitude.—New York News.

To Clean Clothes.

According to the American Analyst the proper way of mending old clothes is as follows: Take, for instance, a shiny old coat, vest or pair of trousers of broadcloth, cassimere or diagonal. The scourer makes a strong, warm soapuds, and plunges the garment into it, soaks it up and down, rubs the dirty places, and if necessary, puts it through several waters and hangs it up to dry on the line. When nearly dry he takes it in, rolls it up for an hour or two, and then presses it. An old cotton cloth is laid on the outside of the coat and the iron passed over that until the wrinkles are out; but the iron is removed before the steam ceases to rise from the goods, else they would be shiny. Wrinkles that are obstinate are removed by laying a wet cloth over them and passing the iron over that. If any shiny places are seen, they are treated as the wrinkles are—the iron is lifted while the full cloud of steam rises and brings the nap with it. Cloths should always have a suds made specially for them, as in that which has been used for white cotton or wooden clothes lint will be left in the water and will cling to the cloth. In this manner we have known to mend coats and trousers to be renewed time and time again, and have all the look and feel of new garments. Good broadcloth and its fellow cloths will bear many washings, and look better every time because of them.

A Dog Who Was Not to Be Dared.

A dog story has come to the writer's ears, which, though not within his personal knowledge, is vouched for to him in an entirely trustworthy way. A certain dog, which was growing old, was in a barn one day with his master. The two were up on a haymow from which a sloping ladder led down to the barn floor. The master walked down the ladder, but the dog went round by another way. When the dog reached the barn door his master began to say to him somewhat tauntingly, "Poor old fellow! Daren't walk down the ladder any more! Daren't walk down the ladder!" Whereupon the dog, with a quick glance at his master, walked clear up the ladder to the top, and then turned around and walked down it again. The proceeding looked very much like a deliberate demonstration on the dog's part, to his master, that he was still capable of walking up and down a slanting ladder. Did the dog understand the taunt, or did he merely catch the words "down the ladder," and take the utterance for a command, which he dutifully proceeded to obey? No one will ever know, probably, since the dog himself can give no account of the matter.—Boston Transcript.

Ingenuous Thieves.

Thieves of Upper India are generally very smart when it comes to the squeeze capture, and the care which native burglars take in the way of precaution against surprise is phenomenal, writes a correspondent of a contemporary. They are usually most painstaking, and a friend of mine one morning awoke to find that he had been "looted," and at given intervals the places of exit had been laid out with broken bits of bottle so that if the man had been disturbed and pursued the glass would have in all probability brought the pursuers up smartly.

They, themselves, knowing its position, would have avoided it and got away comfortably. House burglars all carry a wallet of fine sand, and a handful of this thrown over the shoulder into the face of a would-be capturer is warranted to postpone the pursuit. In the case above mentioned the highwayman was a little extravagant to part with his blanket. They generally bring the enemy up with the ample folds of the turban, which rarely fails if the lassoing is done adroitly.—Bombay Gazette.

What Can Be Done With a Cent.

A few years ago the Episcopal church of a small Maryland town was in want of an alms basin. The congregation was for the most part poor, and few in numbers. The minister in charge appointed a young girl a committee of one to collect subscriptions. The amount needed was \$5, for an alms basin costing that much had been heard of for sale by a more prosperous parish, that had outgrown the one with which it started its life.

The young woman's first call was at the store of a well-to-do merchant. Asking something from him for her fund, she received the following reply, spoken in a very gruff voice: "I can give you nothing," but as she turned to leave, he added: "There, you may have that if it will do you any good," and sniting the action to the word, threw down on the counter a cent. Mortified and abashed, her first impulse was to leave it where he threw it, but better judgment prevailing she picked it up, thanked him and went on.

Without going further she returned home and told her mother that she would not ask for anything more and run the chance of such treatment a second time. "Take the cent, my dear," the mother said, "and show what you can do with it." She followed this advice and bought a small china doll, and dressing it in some scraps which she had, sold it to a friend for her little daughter. Having increased her capital 400 per cent., she invested it in a pool of crocheting cotton, with which she worked several small articles, and the sale of these brought her in \$1.20. This was, in turn, used to purchase cotton material, out of which were made several dresses for small children, that netted, when sold, the desired \$5, when the alms basin was duly bought.

This story was told to a lady of Socialistic views, who was constantly complaining that she was not rich, and saying she could lay so little by it was not worth while to save; the answer was: "Yes, she got her \$5, but what a lot of work she had to do."—Kate Field's Washington.

Compliment to the Dog.

A very delicate compliment was lately bestowed by a dog lover upon the intelligence of his Skye terrier. The owner of the dog was sitting in his office apparently alone, when an acquaintance entered.

"Glad to find you alone," said the visitor, "because I have a confidential communication to make to you, which no one else must hear."

"Hold on a minute!" cried the other, checking him. And then he called out:

"Here, Spot!"

A small terrier crawled out from under the table, wagging his tail.

"Go out Spot!" said his master.

The dog went out.

"Now then," said the owner, "you may go on with your confidential communication. Now we are alone."

—Detroit Free Press.

There's Hard Work on Hand.

When you try to wash without Pearline. Your hands show the hard work; your clothes show the wear.

Pearline is harmless to the hands or fabric. It saves the Rub, Rub, Rub that wears; it saves the work that tires. It is cheap, safe and convenient. Get the best, when you get something to wash with. Soap has been but Pearline is.

Spare Pearline Spoil the Wash

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Cures Where All Else Fails. BEST COUGH SYRUP. TASTES GOOD. USE IN TIME. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. 25 CTS.

"Don't Put Off Till Tomorrow the Duties of To-day." Buy a Cake of

SAPOLIN

Home, Sweet Home.

"Home, Sweet Home," Payne's song, was originally a number in the opera "Clari, the Maid of Milan," a production brought out in 1823. The opera was a failure, and nothing is now known of it save the one song, which became instantly popular.

Over 100,000 copies were sold in the first year of its publication, and the sale in one form or another has been constant ever since the first appearance of this beautiful theme. The melody is a Sicilian folk-song, and was adapted to the words by Payne himself.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

W. L. Douglas's \$3 Shoe.

W. L. Douglas's \$3 shoe is the best. It is made of fine calf and kangaroo skins. It is comfortable, durable, and stylish. It is the shoe that every man should own.

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California Fig Syrup Co.

California Fig Syrup Co. is the only manufacturer of this kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

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It is so important that you should be sure to get THE BEST. Hood's Sarsaparilla has proven its unequalled merit by its thousands of remarkable cures, and the fact that it has a larger sale than any other sarsaparilla or blood purifier shows the great confidence the people have in it. In fact it is the Spring Medicine. It cures all blood diseases, builds up the nerves and gives such strength to the whole system that, as one lady puts it, "It seemed to make me anew."

If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla for your Spring Medicine do not buy any substitute. Be sure to get

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ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

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