

A Dumb Weather Prophet.

J. Eliot, Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, has recently discovered that as a weather prophet a railway tunnel may serve a useful purpose. He informs us that Mr. Egerton, the executive engineer of the Madras-Bombay Railway, has called his attention to "an interesting feature" of the Khokh tunnel. It appears that the current in this tunnel always sets in one direction during fine weather over the Baluchistan plateau, and in the opposite direction during bad weather, and that these currents always precede by some hours the fine or troubled weather in the open. Thus it has for some time been the practice to telegraph every change in the currents to Quetta for the information of the railway authorities, and these messages have proved extremely useful. Hearing this, Mr. Eliot arranged with Mr. Egerton for the dispatch of similar telegrams to him, and he has found that they frequently give valuable indications, and hence proposes to continue them.—Indian Engineering.

Georgia colored people have acquired \$7,177,040 worth of taxable property during the last fifteen years, that being the amount returned this year over the figures for 1880. They have considerably more than doubled their holdings.

High, Low Jack.

Fine ice men, very cold weather, then comes a high tide in skating rinks, and skating ponds, on slides and slides, and on the river and overboard. It's the same old story of cooling off, with wraps and with all sorts of aches and pains, rheumatic, neuralgia, sciatic, lumbago, including frost-bites, backache, even toothache. They who dance must dance the waltz. We cut up Jack and are brought low by our own folly. What of it, the dance will go on, all the same. It is generally known that St. Jacobs Oil will cure all such aches and pains separately or collectively, and the cry is, on with the dance.

The turkey cure was not altogether a success in some parts of New England this season.

Dr. Kilmier's Swamp-Root cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles.

Painful and difficult to cure. Laboratory Birmingham, N. Y.

Chicago has a drug store where each prescription is compounded for a dime.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local application, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a "catarrh of the Eustachian Tube," which causes the ear to become deaf, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless this inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflammation of the mucous surface.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of deafness cured by catarrh. Do not be cured by a Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circular, free.

J. C. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

A Good Dog is Worth Looking After.

If you own a dog and think anything of him, you should be able to intelligently detect symptoms of illness. The dog doctor book written by H. M. B. D. D. S., specialist in canine diseases to the principal kennel clubs, will furnish this information. It is a cloth bound, handsomely illustrated book and will be sent postpaid by the Book Publishing House, 134 Leonard St., N. Y. City, on receipt of 40 cents.

A Child Enjoys

The pleasant flavor, gentle action and soothing effects of Syrup of Figs, when in need of a laxative, and if the father or mother be constive or bilious, the most gratifying results follow its use; so that it is the best family remedy known and every family should have a bottle.

Always

Taking cold is a common complaint. It is due to impure and deficient blood, and it often leads to serious troubles. The remedy is found in pure, rich blood, and the one true blood purifier is

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 25c.

ASTHMA

POPHAM'S ASTHMA SPECIFIC

PISO'S CURE FOR

GIRLS' WILES FOR LUNG CONSUMPTION

The Best Rest Test.

There are two kinds of sarsaparilla: The best—and the rest. This trouble is they look alike. And when the rest dress like the best who's to tell them apart? Well, "the tree is known by its fruit." That's an old test and a safe one. And the taller the tree the deeper the root. That's another test. What's the root,—the record of these sarsaparillas? The one with the deepest root is Ayer's. The one with the richest fruit; that, too, is Ayer's. Ayer's Sarsaparilla has a record of half a century of cures; a record of many medals and awards—culminating in the medal of the Chicago World's Fair, which, admitting Ayer's Sarsaparilla as the best—shut its doors against the rest. That was greater honor than the medal, to be the only Sarsaparilla admitted as an exhibit at the World's Fair. If you want to get the best sarsaparilla of your druggist, here's an infallible rule: Ask for the best and you'll get Ayer's. Ask for Ayer's and you'll get the best.

Flogged for His Criticism.

It is not generally known that the present Shah of Persia is not only a prose writer of considerable merit, but has also some pretensions to the character of a poet. Like the German King, who, according to Carlyle, declared himself to be above grammar, so does the Persian monarch consider himself above criticism; yet, like all poets, he is glad to lend an ear to it when it is favorable.

One day, however, having completed a poem which particularly delighted him, he deigned to read it to one of the most prominent men of letters attached to his household. "What do you think of it?" he asked, after reading his verses aloud. "I do not altogether reply like the poet," was the candid answer. "What an ass you are to say so!" replied the offended sovereign, and there was certainly much wisdom in the royal words, for the misguided critic was forthwith ordered to the stables to be flogged.

A few days later the Shah, having written another poem once more desired to hear the opinion of the learned scribe whom he had consulted before. Hardly had he read a few lines of his latest lucubration when the learned man turned abruptly away and prepared to run out of the room. "Where are you going?" thundered his majesty. "Back to the stables," cried the critic in desperation. So amused was the King of Kings by this repartee that he forgave the delinquent and forbore to have him flogged a second time.—Philadelphia Times.

No Longer a "Ghost" Train.

The "ghost train" no longer runs over the New York, New Haven and Hartford road between Boston and this city. It was one of the fastest and most completely equipped of the trains in the express service of the road. It was not known as the "ghost train" by the railroad authorities, and it is said that this uncanny name, bestowed upon it by passengers and residents along the line, had something to do with its discontinuance.

The exterior of all the cars which composed the train, from the express car to the ordinary day coach, were painted a solid dead white. Every night a train of these white cars pulled into the Grand Central Station at nine o'clock and at the same hour a similar train reached the Boston terminus.

To the railway authorities this service was known as the "New England Express," but the long unbroken string of white cars dashing through the darkness, appearing almost like a specter, became known all along the line as the "ghost train."

Nothing was thought of this appellation at first, though the management is said to have not particularly relished it. Sensitive persons, however, objected to riding upon the train, and it was abandoned. The cars were sent to the shops and painted a different color and are still in use on the road. The reason for the change, according to the railroad officials, is that it was almost impossible to keep the white cars clean.—New York Herald.

A Dog That Smokes.

John Winthrop, a traveling man, who resides in South Washington, is the owner of a Scotch terrier that has the tobacco habit. Mr. Winthrop has owned the dog ever since the animal's eyes were opened, and early in puppyhood the terrier was taught the common trick of standing on its haunches in a corner with a pipe in its mouth. Instead of a clay pipe that had not been used, an old and very strongly impregnated one, discarded by Mr. Winthrop, was given to the dog. At first he did not like it, but soon contracted the habit, and going to the corner would bark until the pipe in its mouth was lit. The dog objected to the smoke, but in a few lessons was not satisfied until the pipe was filled and lit. For the past year the animal has smoked a pipe every evening and has grown fat on it. The dog is smaller than the average of his species, indicating that tobacco has stunted his growth, but otherwise no ill effects have been seen.—Washington Star.

Love Letters in Shorthand.

Corporal Tanner learned shorthand while lying crippled at home during the war. In order to perfect himself in this science he carried on correspondence with his present wife, then his fiancée, by means of the symbols for sounds.

Mr. and Mrs. Tanner have two popular daughters who take the same interest in matters of romance that young ladies usually do.

One evening they were seen in close consultation at dinner, and after the meal was over both excused themselves on a plea of slight indisposition and went upstairs. Their father and mother followed, and one was heard to whisper that she found a whole package of their father's love letters, and they would have an evening's fun reading them. Safe in their room, the letters were produced and the parents watched to see the fun. Letter after letter was opened, and every one was written in shorthand. The joke was too good to keep, and the corporal himself told it.—Washington Star.

The Adopted Hare.

An interesting experiment in the rearing of animals is recorded by a German scientist. A country gentleman having captured a young hare a few days ago, conceived the idea of giving it as foster mother a cat which had just had a litter of kittens.

The cat showed no objection to this curious addition to her family, and the herbivorous nursing seemed to take very well to the regime, which it was so unexpectedly subjected.

The hare threw and grew, and the cat soon thought it time to begin the education of her foster child. For the catching of mice, however, the hare showed not the slightest disposition, and at each fault committed the adoptive mother administered vigorous correction with her paws. This produced but little improvement, and the relations between the two animals were becoming somewhat strained, when one day they were placed together on the lawn in front of the house.

THE KIDNEYS.

SENSITIVE, DELICATE AND ABUSED.

Former Employee of the Batavia Gun Factory Has a Remarkable Testimony From the New York Batavia, N. Y.

Elias Hoffman, a well-known market gardener of Davis, Genesee County, N. Y., has perhaps suffered as much, if not more, than any other man in Genesee County. A few years ago Mr. Hoffman was employed at the gun factory in Batavia and was obliged to give up his position there on account of ill health and give his attention to market gardening, in which business he is now engaged. A newspaper reporter happened to run across Mr. Hoffman a day or two ago, and from him learned of his suffering and from what source he had benefited.

While it is generally an advantage to have the turkeys hatched as early as it can be done safely, there is no need to feel discouraged about those that come later in the season. Last year we had a brood hatched as late as the middle of August by a hen which stole her nest and the brood after her brood to such good purpose that three months later they came up to the barn with the rest of the flock in better condition than some hatched a month earlier and on whose bringing up we had expended our best care. We did not market these late birds until after the Christmas holidays, but they brought a better price than the early hatched birds sold for at Thanksgiving, when the market was swamped by an enormous supply of birds, fit and unfit, which many turkey raisers have mistakenly rushed forward.—New York World.

GRUBS IN A COW'S BACK.

These large white grubs are the larvae of the cattle bot fly, known as *hypoderma bovis*, a large fly that buzzes around cattle in the mouths of July and August, laying its eggs on the hair as does the horse bot fly. The cattle, licking themselves, take off the eggs, which are swallowed, and turning to small grubs in the stomach they begin to bore their way through the stomach into the muscles of the back, where they lie, breathing through a small hole made in the skin, and living on the pus secreted in consequence of the irritation caused by them. They will soon force their way out of their burrows in the cows, and fall to the ground, into which they bore their way and change to a pupa or chrysalis, changing to the fly in the late summer. To kill them at this time of the year, squeeze them out of the hole and crush them. If this is not done easily, enlarge the whole somewhat by cutting with a sharp knife. If this were done by all concerned, there would be an end of the pest, which it is said, damages the hides of cattle to the extent of \$20,000,000 yearly in the whole of North America.—New York Times.

Tiger Didn't Like Her Dress.

"It is a strange thing," said a well-known trainer of animals, "how many outbreaks and accidents have resulted from a trainer wearing a strange costume. Quite recently a lady performer who had made some alterations in her dress had a narrow escape. The tiger with whom she usually appeared turned sulky from the start, and at last absolutely refused to do one of the tricks.

"Its mistress urged and threatened to use the whip. The moment she did so the infuriated animal flew at her, and if it had not been for a board, which was performing with them, she would probably have lost her life.

"The brave dog snarled at the tiger and distracted his attention until his mistress had succeeded in making her escape. Unfortunately, he was severely injured by the tiger's claws.

"The reason for this outbreak was that the tiger evidently did not recognize his mistress in her change of costume. As a rule, very few alterations are made. The same dog always appears in the same act, and so on, the idea of acquaintanceship and familiarity being thus maintained. Why, even if a hat or wrap happens to lie within reach outside the arena the animal is sure to see it at once, and if it can get at it, will promptly tear it to pieces.

MATHE SUGAR.

In the last issue of the Experiment Station Record, Volume 7, No. 2, some interesting data are given concerning maple sugar and sirup, which were taken from the New Hampshire Experiment Station Bulletin No. 25. Messrs. A. H. Wood and F. W. Morse reported their conclusions based upon the analyses of twenty-six samples of maple sirup and of nineteen samples maple sugar. Their conclusions are given as follows:

Experiments in letting sap stand for several days before boiling, filtering, and rapid and slow evaporation had no decisive effect on the composition of the sirup.

The sirups from soft maples were somewhat inferior to those of rock maple both in color and flavor.

Boiling the sap did not seem to affect the color of the sirup, but injured its flavor. Sap that was kept five days and then boiled gave one of the lightest colored samples produced.

The rapidity of boiling had little influence on the color, samples of sirup from saps that we allowed to slowly simmer away being as light colored as those from similar saps boiled rapidly.



Localities near to large towns where usually a quick and steady market can be found for summer and autumn apples, early varieties will be found most profitable for the reason that early varieties come into bearing young are more productive, and are handled with less trouble and expense. Early sorts are quickly perishable and cannot be held over for future sale as readily as winter varieties, in case of a glut in the market.

Few varieties of apples have a wide general adaptation for commercial planting. The intending planter of an orchard can do no better than consult his neighbors who are practical fruit growers and find out what varieties succeed best and pay the most dollars with them. Sometimes a variety with only a local reputation, known only within a limited range of territory, succeeds far better within its range than any of the standard sorts. Where such varieties have been well tested and can be obtained, plant a fair proportion of them.

Buy nursery stock direct from the grower when possible, as there is less likelihood of getting varieties not true to name. Varieties sometimes get unaccountably mixed and mistakes often occur with the most carefully nurserymen. When stock passes through the hands of one or more dealers who generally know little and care less about names, the danger is still greater. Insist on receiving the varieties ordered and do not let the nurseryman substitute some other variety "equally as good" that you know nothing about, for nine times out of ten it will be sort that nobody cares to know anything about.—American Agriculturist.

INFLUENCE OF CLIMATE ON FOULAGE.

Professor Strasburger is one of those eminent European botanists to whom students in plant life have looked up to as among their greatest teachers, and it is therefore with some surprise that Americans read a recent paper of his in connection with the influence of climate on the structure of leaves. He takes for an illustration the European beech. He says that when the beech produces its leaves in the deep shade of the forest, they are larger and finer than the leaves of the same tree exposed to full sunlight, and from this he deduces a general principle that abundance of sunlight to a dry atmosphere is the reason why leaves are thick and small. Yet it has been for over a quarter of a century placed on record and admitted as an undeniable fact that, in the case of allied species of European and American trees, the leaves of the American are larger and thinner than the leaves of the European. The American linden has larger and thinner leaves than the European linden. So has the American sweet chestnut, American oak, American butternut or sycamore, and, in fact, all American trees that have close European allies. And yet no one will contend for a moment that the English climate is dryer, or that there is more light or more long-continued sunlight in England than America. It is unfortunate when great authorities like Strasburger attempt to found great scientific truths on such slender materials.—Mechanics Monthly.

A great deal of soft corn is given to hogs which might much more profitably be given to cows that are giving milk.

There is considerable nutrition in the succulent cob of soft corn, and this is lost when the pig gets it. Give it to the cows.

Sweet corn can be readily saved for seed, even while green, if the ear is cut from the stalk and hung up to dry. It is still better if exposed, with the husk stripped from it, but attached to the butt, to a temperature of 120 degrees.

It is the usual practice because most convenient to roll fields by going around the whole or dividing into separate lands. But there are frequent occasions, especially in the fall, when one part of a plowed field is better for being rolled, while other parts do better if left rough as the drill or drag has filled them.

Hogs get too much corn on most farms. They will fatten better on a more varied ration. Cows receive all their food, and will waste very little if they are fed soft corn. It is an excellent food to make rich milk, though of course care must be taken not to feed enough to fatten the cow. This rarely happens when the cow is a good milker.

The hog has less hair than other domestic animals, and it is especially liable to dampness. Where a number of pigs are kept together, they will pile over each other, and if the quarters are all damp, they will be reeking with sweat and wet in the morning. In most places the feeding place is much less protected from the wind than is the sleeping pen.

Objectionable trees are killed in the best way by stripping the bark from them for a few feet from the ground just when the foliage is fully expanded in the spring. Leave the tree stand as it will, then continue to draw on the store house of the roots for supplies, without adding anything to it. When fall comes the roots are exhausted, and if the trees be cut down then no sprouts are likely to succeed it.

All food is composed of certain well-defined elements or compounds. Milk and flesh—including in the term flesh all that goes to build up the body of an animal—milk and flesh are roughly composed of the same elements, and if an animal takes a certain portion of its food to make milk, so much less is available for making flesh. It seems to us that we must take our choice, one or the other. We cannot have both in the highest perfection.



Artificial Cotton.

Artificial cotton, says a Paris paper, resembles the natural product in this, that both are formed of cellulose, nearly pure, and, as nature has prepared cotton by means of the elements of the air and soil forming the cellulose in the fibers by means of secret forces, and offering it in the state of wool to be transformed into what is required of it, so the chemist in his laboratory takes the natural cellulose of the tree and separates it from the substances with which it is combined, transforming it into threads by means of suitable appliances. For this purpose fine wood is employed, this being submitted to a series of mechanical and chemical operations, and the threads are drawn out, afterwards being rolled on bobbins; the material when manufactured resembles ordinary cotton, though having a slight defect, which can be easily corrected—that is, it is a little less solid than natural cotton. On the other hand, however, the new substance is worked and woven easily, it can be dyed as readily as natural cotton, and, when passed through a weak solution of tannin and certain other reagents it will take every shade of artificial colors, and can be dressed and printed on just as are the tissues of natural cotton.

Another example of the idiosyncrasies and cleverness of fish was discussed last night at the weekly meeting of the Piscatorial Society in the Holborn Restaurant. The leaping powers of river fish formed the subject of debate, and instances were given of the heights which salmon, as well as the mackerel kinds, are capable of clearing. One gentleman mentioned fish which once, when it was pursued by a voracious pike, leaped from the water to the bank, where it remained for a considerable time squinting round a bush watching its enemy's movements. When it saw the pike start away after another victim it still waited until it imagined the foe to be a considerable distance off, when it quietly dropped itself into the river again, and swam in an opposite direction. This concluded the debate, and without comment the kettle was handed to the narrator.—London News.

In Great Britain sixty persons have each an annual income exceeding \$300,000, 2000 more receive from \$10,000 to \$250,000 and 3000 others can spend from \$25,000 to \$40,000 every year.

get all You can

Some say that the hypophosphites alone are sufficient to prevent and cure consumption, if taken in time. Without doubt they exert great good in the beginning stages; they improve the appetite, promote digestion and tone up the nervous system. But they lack the peculiar medicinal properties, and the fat, found in cod-liver oil. The hypophosphites are valuable and the cod-liver oil is valuable.

Scott's Emulsion.

Cod-liver Oil, with hypophosphites, contains both of these in the most desirable form. The oil is thoroughly emulsified; that is, partly digested. Sensitive stomachs can bear an emulsion when the raw oil cannot be retained. As the hypophosphites, the medicinal agents in the oil, and the fat itself are each good, why not have the benefit of all? This combination has stood the test of twenty years and has never been equalled.

Scott's Emulsion has been endorsed by the medical profession for twenty years. (Ask your doctor.) This is because it is always palatable—always uniform—always contains the purest New Zealand Cod-liver Oil, and is guaranteed to contain Scott's Emulsion with trade-mark of man and fish.

Put up in 50 cent and \$1.00 sizes. The small size may be enough to cure your cough or help your baby.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES THE WORST PAINS IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES. Not one hour after taking this celebrated medicine, Rheumatism, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Sciatica, or any other form of acute or chronic pain.

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A Suggestion in House Building.

Secretary of State Olney has received a letter from Charles Strout, of Colombo, Ceylon, criticizing the American mode of housebuilding on account of the liability of our houses to fire and suggesting changes which he thinks would minimize, if not obviate, this danger.

Mr. Strout spent a year at Chicago in connection with the Ceylon exhibit at the World's Fair, and he says that he and all the other Singaporeans were astonished at the complacency with which the Americans regarded the fearful loss of life and property occasioned annually by fire. He thinks a mistake is made in using pine lumber as building material and in the method of construction of partition walls, most of which are hollow and are genuine fire traps. He recommends solid walls to be built, either of brick and mortar or of mud and bamboo wattle, after the style in Ceylon. Mr. Strout says that the Ceylon bamboo is almost impervious to fire, and that where it is used as a building material in that country no conflagration has ever been known. He thinks bamboo could be grown in parts of the United States.—New Orleans Picayune.

Royal Baking Powder

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

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Artificial cotton, says a Paris paper, resembles the natural product in this, that both are formed of cellulose, nearly pure, and, as nature has prepared cotton by means of the elements of the air and soil forming the cellulose in the fibers by means of secret forces, and offering it in the state of wool to be transformed into what is required of it, so the chemist in his laboratory takes the natural cellulose of the tree and separates it from the substances with which it is combined, transforming it into threads by means of suitable appliances. For this purpose fine wood is employed, this being submitted to a series of mechanical and chemical operations, and the threads are drawn out, afterwards being rolled on bobbins; the material when manufactured resembles ordinary cotton, though having a slight defect, which can be easily corrected—that is, it is a little less solid than natural cotton. On the other hand, however, the new substance is worked and woven easily, it can be dyed as readily as natural cotton, and, when passed through a weak solution of tannin and certain other reagents it will take every shade of artificial colors, and can be dressed and printed on just as are the tissues of natural cotton.

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\$3 A DAY'SURE

SEND your name and address to the publisher of this paper, and you will receive a copy of the book 'The Art of Living' absolutely free. The book is a masterpiece of practical wisdom and is a must for every man and woman.

Timely Warning.

The great success of the chocolate preparations of the house of Walter Baker & Co. (established in 1780) has led to the placing on the market many misleading and unscrupulous imitations of their name, labels, and wrappers. Walter Baker & Co. are the oldest and largest manufacturers of pure and high-grade Cocos and Chocolates on this continent. No chemicals are used in their manufactures.

Consumers should ask for, and be sure that they get, the genuine Walter Baker & Co.'s goods.

WALTER BAKER & CO., Limited,

DORCHESTER, MASS.

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SAPOLIC

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