

1900

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for the rest of the century. One paramount reason—it does cure.

**SURELY AND PROMPTLY**



**Telepathy Told His Death.**

A strange case of telepathy is related in Chicago, where Frank Fay Pratt says he was informed of the death of his twin brother, Fred Roe Pratt, at Manila, by some telepathic communication three days before the news was received from the Philip pines.

It is said that the two brothers always have noticed a telepathic sympathy existing between them, and Frank Fay Pratt has related a number of strange incidents of messages being communicated. Several years ago Frank went to England and on his return his first act was to go to a long distance telephone to inform his brother of his safe arrival. After connection had been made he found his brother Fred had been trying to reach him by telephone at the same time. He says that the minute his brother died he became aware of a severing of the telepathic chain.

The two brothers looked so much alike that even their parents made mistakes at times, and the likeness was heightened by their dress, which was always similar. Both were lawyers and were known in legal circles as the "Pratt Twins." Until they were twenty-three years old they never were away from each other a single night.

**What Do the Children Drink?**

Don't give them tea or coffee. Have you tried the new food drink called GRAIN-O? It is delicious and nourishing and takes the place of coffee. The more GRAIN-O you give the children the more health you distribute through their systems. GRAIN-O is made of pure grains and when properly prepared tastes like the choice grades of coffee, but costs about 1/2 as much. All grocers sell it. 15c. and 25c.

It is estimated that about 400,000 acres of land in the United States are planted with vines.

**What Shall We Have For Dessert?** This question arises in the family daily. Let us answer it to-day. Try Jell-O, a delicious and healthful dessert. Prepared in 2 min. No boiling! No baking! Simply add a little hot water & set to cool. Flavors: Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. At grocers. 10c

The Mikako of Japan generally travel with a small bodyguard.

**How's This?**

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by his firm. WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio. WALKING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

There are in Boston 44,207 persons born in British America.

**The Best Prescription for Chills and Fever** is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price 50c. Half a million clerks are employed in London.

We think Piso's Cure for Consumption is the only medicine for Coughs.—JENNIE PINKARD, Springfield, Ills., Oct. 1, 1894.

The Woman's Club, of Vineland, N.J., will establish a free public library in the town.

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

Chicago has 227 miles of track elevation completed.

**Jell-O, the New Dessert.** Pleases all the family. Four flavors:—Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. At your grocers. 10 cts.

The Connecticut Legislature has passed a law for the protection of arbutus.

**Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup** The best remedy for Consumption. Cures Coughs, Colds, Grippe, Bronchitis, Hoarse-ness, Asthma, Whooping-cough, Croup. Small doses; quick, sure results. Dr. Bull's Pills cure Constipation. Trial, 20 for 5c.

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**FOR FARM AND GARDEN.**

**Hauling Green Wood.**

Don't haul green wood. Don't. Half at least of the weight of green wood is water, and if one will only split and pen the winter fuel two weeks before it is needed he will not have to haul the water. It will dry out. Save time in hauling, and the patience of cooks by drying the fuel before hauling it. If you haul it when green the cook must burn it green, and green wood injures the stove, and impairs the cooking and wastes the food. Seasoned wood is a great time and patience saver about the kitchen. Soft woods are better for the stove than hard; do not make so fierce a heat to burn the food before it gets thoroughly cooked.

**Best Soil for Tomato Plants.**

Here is a hint worth remembering for tomato plants: One of the experiment stations has said that a mixture of peat and coal ashes is the best soil to set the tomato plant into in the greenhouse. If so, when plants are set in the field why not mix a quantity of coal ashes into the hill before setting the plant or put a mulch of it around them afterward? We think the best results would be attained by mixing it in the hill, as it makes the ground light and porous, and naturally would cause larger growth of the feeding roots. Gardeners often desire to set their tomatoes on moist, strong soil, almost peat in its nature, and the mixing of coal ashes with it might prevent the vines growing too rank and force more development of fruit.—American Agriculturist.

**Model Creamery Butter Maker.**

The butter maker is an important person. A good butter maker is rare. He is hard to get and hard to keep. He must be skilled in all the practical details and also in all the science of butter making. He must be able to make butter if it is necessary and understand all the scientific processes involved in the manufacture. In addition he must have tact, that is, the art of rubbing people the right way. Few positions call for more patience and politeness. He must be able to ignore complaints which are constantly coming to his ears. He must be able to politely but forcibly point out to the careless patron that he must use more care in producing his milk.

Above all, he must be honest and progressive. Conservatism will not answer in the modern dairy. The conservative is the man who hides in the bushes until the fighting is over and then comes out and does the shouting after the victory is won. Primarily, he must insist upon cleanliness in every particular, not only in the creamery but at the homes of the patrons. He must be an upright man who is a valuable addition to any community, for he will be more or less intimately associated with the people of the neighborhood.—J. Van Wagener in an address before the recent New York state dairy meeting.

**Coop for Young Chicks.**

A model coop for the hen and young chicks may be constructed at practically no cost by taking an ordinary soap or canned goods box, and sawing out an opening in end large enough to admit the hen. In front of this construct a slat coop about three or four feet square, so that the hen may come from the box and have the freedom of the coop as desired. The chicks will pass in and out of the coop and will forage around for quite a distance, but will promptly run to shelter at the first approach of danger.

The drinking water cup and the feed box should be placed on outside of the slat coop, as otherwise the hen will scratch them over. Laths, if convenient, make splendid material for the coop, two-inch scantling being used for the corner posts, and one-inch strips for two top sides, on which to nail the top laths. Of course, if we do not object to cost, nice little houses, with sloping roofs, may be made, but for all practical purposes, the common square box will fill the bill, and we can raise just as many and just as healthy chicks in this way as with the more elaborate outfits.

Don't fancy that the chicks will grow faster if allowed to roam all over a ten acre lot with the hen. They will not, and the danger of having them caught in a rainstorm or drenched in the early morning dews is overcome when the hen is thus confined. Six or eight weeks of this confinement will not injure the hen, by which time she will have begun to lay and the chicks will be large enough to hustle for themselves.—Home and Farm.

**Ill-Balanced Fertilizers.**

An ill-balanced or incomplete fertilizer is one which does not supply all three of the elements of plant food, phosphoric acid, nitrogen and potash. Sometimes a material may furnish one, or even two of the essential ingredients, but if all three are not present the mixture may be regarded as incomplete, and what the plant fails to find in the fertilizer it must look for in the soil, with the result that if the soil does not contain it, the crop has to suffer accordingly. On the other hand, if the ingredient which is missing in the fertilizer is present in the soil, it will gradually become exhausted through continued cropping, and the yield naturally falls off in proportion.

It is an established fact in fertilizing, that one element of plant food cannot replace another. Each has its special function to perform. To illustrate: If there is enough phosphoric acid and nitrogen in the soil to produce a 200 bushel crop of Irish potatoes, and only enough potash to make

a 100 bushel crop, the yield would not go above the latter figure. The element present in the smallest proportion is what regulates the extent of the yield. In other words, we meet, in feeding the plants, the old maxim: "A chain is not stronger than its weakest link."

From what has been said, it can be seen at once that it is both wise and economical to feed crops like animals. No one would think of giving a horse or cow a one-sided food and expect to get a full day's work from it. Every hard-working animal must have proper food and plenty of it.

As said before, the three ingredients to make up a complete food for plants are phosphoric acid, nitrogen and potash. Manufacturers embody all three in their mixtures, and the proportions vary to suit the crops, some requiring more of one than another.

The principal point to bear in mind is that one sided fertilization seldom, if ever, pays in the long run. It is much easier to keep up the fertility of soils by using what is needed annually to meet the demands of the growing crop than to build up land which has become run down or exhausted.—Farm, Field and Fireside.

**Rapid Development of Lambs.**

A change of pasture in the fall is good, so they will come into the sheds in fair condition. Have plenty of room in the shed. A room 20x20 feet makes a nice one for 12 or 15 ewes. Have the doors open toward the south so the sun can shine in. Keep them closed at night and in rainy weather. Give them plenty of nice, fresh water every day, with good clean timothy and clover hay, or rowen, and as the lambing time approaches along in January and February, feed them a fair amount of grain, shelled corn, etc., unground. Always keep their salt boxes filled with salt and sulphur flour enough to color it. It is a first-rate thing to have a new-milch cow just at this time, and a bottle with a rubber nipple handy, so if a lamb needs a little milk it can be easily given. There are always some that need nursing. The shepherd can tell by his notebook which ewes are due first, so they can be separated from the rest until the lamb is strong enough to follow the mother and she will own it. A little pen in one corner, where the ewe can see the others and they cannot get to her, is all right. As soon as the ewes begin to lamb, feed them more milk-producing feeds. Oats, buckwheat, wheat bran, all they will eat up clean, and plenty of fresh water with the chill taken off. Give the hay feed at the same hour each morning about daylight, then at nine or ten o'clock give some corn and oats mixed, or buckwheat or apples, turnips, etc.; at noon, more hay if they have cleaned the racks; at three, some grain or bran, then at dark more hay. Give all they need regularly, but don't overfeed. They will need exercise and turning into the yards if the weather is fair.

After the lambs are all dropped and are strong, they will want a shallow trough to eat it by themselves. Fix a creep-hole in the fence or rack, and after the older ones have been enticed through a time or two the others will soon learn the way. They will need a little ground stub, corn and oats, or rye, wheat bran, middlings or linseed meal, etc. Be careful to give just what they can digest easily, and not overfeed. But if they are healthy they will consume a good deal and get into the manger and pick off the clover heads, timothy, etc., and eat with their mothers, and thus gain pretty rapidly. They must be in the sun all they possibly can, and as the warm weather approaches, turned into green pastures, or rye, so they will be ready for market when four or five months old. Begin to sell as soon as they will weigh 60 pounds apiece. The main point is to get them started quickly. They will need personal and careful attention, so watch the ewes as they drop the lambs, help them if necessary, get the lamb to stand up and nurse, see that the ewe has plenty of milk, and start it for the lamb. Generally the lamb is all right as soon as it is dry and warmed up and has its stomach full, but sometimes there are twins or triplets. Then the milk bottle comes into play and some have to be raised on the bottle. The bowels will require watching; see that they are in the right condition, neither bound nor too loose. A little castor oil for the one, or lamb's cordial for the other, will correct them.—Charles M. Beresford, in American Agriculturist.

**Chunks of Wisdom.**

A cow must be a hearty eater to be a good producer. Driving cows in a hurry is a money losing operation.

A scrub farmer keeps scrub cows. Scrub cows will make a scrub farmer.

Cows do not eat alike nor act alike, and the wise dairyman will make due allowance for all peculiarities.

The best dairy cow is the one that produces the most butter fat every twelve months on the least feed.

Every farmer should have a tool-house and every implement about the farm should be housed when not in use.

Keep a cow waiting for her feed or to be milked and she worries, and a worrying cow is not profitable. Be on time with milking and feeding.

Farmers who think the dairy methods of their fathers good enough for them had better not attempt dairying in these days. Up-to-date dairying only is profitable.

In many cases a man may have good cows and not know it, because he has always fed them just enough to get a poor yield. Before condemning a cow, thoroughly test her by increasing the quantity and enhancing the quality of her feed.

**SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.**

Instantaneous photographs taken by M. Louis Boutan with a camera 10 feet under water have shown fishes two yards away, and he estimates that good instantaneous pictures can be had from a camera submerged 25 feet below the surface.

An object, like an iron anchor, that is thrown into the ocean and is free to sink, will go to the very bottom, no matter how deep the sea may be. The notion that at a certain depth the density of the water increases to a point exceeding that of iron, and that the object would there be suspended, is erroneous.

Wood crackles when it is ignited because the air expanded by heated forces its way through the pores of the wood with a crackling noise. Green wood makes less snapping than dry, because the pores contain less air, being filled with sap and moisture, which extinguish the flame, whereas the pores of dry wood are filled with air which supports combustion.

A new artificial stone of Belgian manufacture is made in the following manner: Eighty parts of extremely clean and dry coarse sand are mixed with 20 parts of hydraulic lime reduced to a fine, dry dust; this mixture is put into an iron box, which is plunged into a boiler of water, and this is hermetically closed. During 72 hours the cooking goes on under a pressure of six atmospheres, the temperature being maintained at 165 degrees. At the end of this time the iron box contains a perfect homogeneous mass of stone, which rapidly hardens upon exposure to the air.

The time-honored method of glass-blowing has been superseded in a glass manufactory at St. Helens, England, by automatic machinery which is able to increase greatly the output of the furnaces. The new arrangement consists of moulds and blow-pipes worked by compressed air, and is quite automatic in its action. The machinery is capable of turning out tumblers at the rate of 5000 per day, lamp chimneys at the rate of 3000 or 4000 per day, and large articles in proportion. Under the old conditions the output of a gang of workmen in a day would be only 400 tumblers.

Lake Superior appears to exercise a greater effect upon the annual amount of precipitation of rain and snow near its shores than any other of the great lakes. The average precipitation in a year is about eight inches greater on the southern than on the northern side of Lake Superior. Lakes Erie and Ontario also show more precipitation on their southern than on their northern shores, but the difference is only three inches annually. In the case of Lakes Huron and Michigan, it is the eastern shores as compared with the western which get the largest precipitation, but the difference is not great.

It will be a source of regret to geologists and others that boring has been suspended at the deep well at West Elizabeth, near Pittsburg, Penn. This well, which holds the American record for depth, has reached a point 5585 feet below the surface of the earth, and it was desired to continue the boring until the depths of some of the European wells had been surpassed. With the loss of the boring tools, however, operations were suspended, and it is hardly likely that they will be continued. At Wheeling, West Virginia, there is another deep well which penetrates to a depth of 4500 feet, and recently Professor J. C. White of the West Virginia geological survey has prepared an account of the geological sections through which it passes. In Europe the Reibnitz well with a depth of 6700 feet, is the most famous.

**American Law Schools.**

The first question that presents itself is, "What is done by our law schools for the study of criminal law?" The answer is not very encouraging. Let us take those law schools which are of most importance, either by reason of their curriculum or of their attendance. Harvard, with a three years' course, devotes two hours a week for one year to criminal law (including criminal procedure). Allowing nine months of four weeks each to the scholastic year, and a weekly average of 18 hours, it will be found that the time devoted to the study of criminal law (including procedure) is a little over 3 per cent. of the entire course. By a similar computation we find that Columbia devotes to criminal law (and procedure) a little over 4 per cent. of the entire course, which is about the percentage given by Yale and a little lower than that of the Universities of Michigan, Cornell and New York respectively.

These computations are based upon figures given in the catalogues of those universities, or kindly furnished by the deans. Nothing more eloquent of the decline of the study of criminal jurisprudence in our country could be cited.—G. C. Speranza, in Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.

**At a Disadvantage.**

A North Columbus woman has a charming little daughter who is very indiscreet. The other day in the midst of a reception the little girl cried on account of the toothache. Her mother tried to console her.

"There, my darling, don't cry. Your toothache will pass away."  
"How will it go away?" replied little Edith, her voice broken with sobs.  
"I can't take my teeth out like you can, mamma."—Ohio State Journal



**THE CARE OF BLANKETS.**

Never let blankets remain in service after they are soiled, dirt rots the fibre and invites moths. Because of the peculiar saw-tooth formation of wool hair it is necessary that a soap made of the best materials be used; a cheap soap, especially one which contains rosin, will cause the blanket to become hard by matting the fibre.

To Wash Blankets and Retain their Softness.—Dissolve shavings of Ivory Soap in boiling water, add cold water until nearly luke warm. Immerse a blanket and knead with the hands, rinse in clean warm water in which also some Ivory Soap has been dissolved. Dry in a place that is neither very warm nor very cold.

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And a single anointing with CUTICURA, purest of emollients and greatest of skin cures. This is the purest, sweetest, most speedy, permanent, and economical treatment for torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, and pimply skin and scalp humors with loss of hair, of infants and children, and is sure to succeed when all other remedies fail.

**Millions of Women Use Cuticura Soap**

Exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odors. No other medicated or toilet soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, viz., TWENTY-FIVE CENTS, the BEST skin and complexion soap, the BEST toilet soap and BEST baby soap in the world.

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