

Gained 45 Pounds

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I was very thin and my friends thought I was in consumption."

"Had continual headaches, backache and falling of uterus, and my eyes were affected."

"Every one noticed how poorly I looked and I was advised to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."

"One bottle relieved me, and after taking eight bottles am now a healthy woman; have gained in weight from 95 pounds to 140; everyone asks what makes me so stout."

MRS. A. TOLLE, 1946 Hillton St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Mrs. Pinkham has fifty thousand such letters from grateful women.

FORGETTING HOW TO SPELL

Why Many Business Men Seem to Be Profoundly Ignorant.

"The practice of using an amanuensis has become almost universal among busy men of affairs," said a Magazine street wholesaler, "and it's death on orthography. I defy any man who has dictated to a stenographer for as long a period of time as two years to sit down and write an ordinary business letter without making at least four or five ridiculous blunders in spelling. Skill in English orthography is purely an arbitrary accomplishment. It's a feat in Mnemonics and doesn't necessarily presuppose the possession of any special intellectual gifts. The only way that the average man retains his ability to spell with reasonable correctness is by keeping constantly in practice and seeing the written words before his eyes. Let him suspend that mental exercise for a short time and first thing you know he'll be spelling elephant with two f's. The stenographer habit is bad as cocaine—when once you begin it you've got to keep it up or you're lost. If I attempted to write a letter of any length at present my correspondent would be certain to set me down as a scandalous ignoramus, and I believe nine-tenths of the business men in the city are in the same boat. The memory of most people, by the way, is chiefly graphic, as far as spelling is concerned. I mean by that that they have to write a word down on paper and see how it looks before they are certain about its orthography. That is why they become rusty so quick as soon as they give up the personal handling of the pen. In medieval times the upper classes didn't pretend to know how to write. They left that to the professional scribes, and we appear to be drifting back to that happy condition of affairs."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

The Force of Heredity.

A college professor in Maine tells how he convinced a friend, who did not believe that beavers could build dams. He bought a baby beaver of a hunter and sent it to his skeptical friend.

The creature became a great pet in the house, but showed no signs of wanting to build a dam, until one Monday morning a leaky pail, full of water was put on the floor of the back kitchen. The beaver was there. He was only a baby to be sure, but the moment he saw the water oozing out of a crack in the pail he scampered into the yard, brought in a chip and began his work.

His owner was called and watched the little fellow, very much astonished at what he saw. He gave orders to have the pail left where it was, and the industrious beaver kept at his work four weeks, when he had built a solid dam all around the pail.—Animal World.

A Very Funny Force.

"Electricity is a funny force," said the observant motorman to his conductor as he boarded his car at the Woodland avenue barn. "The other night nearly all the current was suddenly cut off from the wires in the barn, and after a minute came on again. Soon an odor like that of an overcooked dinner filled the power house. On examination two chickens were found slowly roasting to death on the main wire. For hours the feathered pair had rested in safety on separate wires. The minute Chantier reached across to give a good night kiss to his dear Biddy, on an opposite wire, a deadly current was forced through their bodies, and hence the odor of roasting chicken."—Philadelphia Press.

The Auctioneer's Re-Flag.

Auctions were first held in Rome and were for the sale of military spoils among the soldiers. They took place behind a spear stuck in the ground, whence they were called auctiones sub hasta, under the spear. The signal of the spear was afterward put up at all sorts of auctions, and from this comes the use of the red flag.

FOR FARM AND GARDEN.

Reasons for Keeping Bees.

The farmer should keep bees because they work for nothing and board themselves, only requiring a house to live in. Because there is so much surplus nectar which the bees can convert into honey. The farmer can exchange the honey for money after he has set 100 pounds of it aside for family use. Because honey is the only product on the farm which will not spoil if not hurried to market. Because bees will pay a better revenue per acre than any other department of agriculture. Because only a little capital is needed to make a start. The number of hives can be increased very fast. Now is the time to get ready for next spring. Study up during the evenings and be ready to put your knowledge into practice when the time comes.

Profit in Chickens.

Chickens are machines by means of which grasshoppers, cut worms and other injurious insects are converted into eggs and marketable poultry. Is there not a profit in keeping them on the farm, even if they do eat a little grain and annoy us a little by scratching? It is claimed that poultry manure, if properly taken care of, and judiciously applied, is worth half of the food the fowls eat. Poultry manure contains 2.43 per cent. of phosphoric acid, 2.26 per cent. potash and 3.25 per cent. nitrogen as ammonia and organic matter. It is claimed that poultry manure is worth from five to eight times as much as the same quantity of stable manure. A little more attention to the chickens and other poultry on the farms, would enable us to considerably reduce our fertilizer bill, or better, leave it at what it is, and increase our yield from the farm.

Chicken Roup.

Roup often causes a very sore mouth and gattling in the throat, which is a consequence of canker in the windpipe. Wash mouth and nostrils with weak soda water, quite warm. Take a wing feather, and with it wipe out the split in the roof of the mouth; then dust with burnt alum and borax. Leave it a minute or so, and then wipe out as dry as possible; then apply the following mixture: One part turpentine, one part sweet oil and one-third part iodine. Shake well before using. Drop this into the nostrils twice a day until the fowl is better, then once daily for a few days. As soon as the eyes begin to swell, paint the head with iodine, but do not get any into the eyes. If the eyes are the only parts affected, just drop a little of the mixture into the nostrils.

It is very necessary to good, sound food. Do not feed corn to rumpy hens, but give wheat, oats and vegetables cooked and thickened with wheat bran until quite dry. Salt the feed as you do your own. See that the poultry house is clean and dry. Keep the fowls in during wet weather.

To prevent the spread of the disease, take a shovelful of five coals to the poultry house when the fowls are on the roost, pour on some tar, and hold the shovel well under the perches for quite a while. Do this on three successive evenings, and again smoke for three more evenings. Be sure to give clean water to drink.

Summer Treatment of Asparagus.

Summer treatment is an important part of asparagus culture. After having finished planting, if the weather is very dry, give a good watering or two, and in May and June, when you mow the lawn, spread portions of the grass between the ridges, so as to fill the hollow spaces nearly level. The object of this application, which must be renewed once a month or oftener, all through the summer, will at once be evident. It is for the retention of moisture and the production of vegetable food. The slight fermentation that accompanies the decomposition of the grass greatly accelerates the growth of the asparagus. After the shoots have begun to come up, look regularly and carefully to the thinning. When plants have grown two or more heads each, the weakest should be regularly cut away, so that at the end of the first season not more than two or at most three shoots are left to grow to maturity on each plant. Proper attention to the thinning of asparagus during the first and second years, and afterward in cutting for use, is of the very greatest importance toward the future welfare of the plant. I spoiled a nice bed by simply cutting the largest stalks. The weakest were thus left, with the inevitable result that our supply of asparagus the next year was of much smaller stalks, and it will take much time and attention to bring that bed back to its former excellence.—The Epitomist.

Shall Stubble Be Turned Under.

The answer will depend on the conditions of the stable land, and amount of stubble, and whether it can be turned under early enough to secure rotting before the drouth of mid-summer sets in. Generally turning under the stubble proves the best thing that can be done, but the writer has known cases where it proved the worst thing that could have been done. One man in Michigan turned under his stubble one spring only a few years ago, and after properly harrowing and preparing the ground, planted it to corn. The spring was exceptionally dry, and the summer that followed was not much better. The corn crop on that field of turned stubble proved very uneven. Wherever the corn came in contact with the bottom of the furrows the stand was as fair as could have been expected in a dry year. But when the corn was planted directly above a

mass of turned down corn stalks or corn stubble the plants wilted and died, and, on investigation, the soil around the roots of those corn stalks was found perfectly dry, with not a particle of soil water in evidence. The stalks and stubble below the turned earth had not rotted but had created and held a space that prevented the capillary water in the soil below from reaching the soil above.

Perhaps the land in question was not plowed till after the spring rains had ceased. The one question to be considered is whether the stubble and stalks plowed under will mix with the soil and rot or whether conditions are such that the furrows will simply lie free from the subsoil, being held up by means of the dry condition of its top and the presence of the stubble. In ordinary years the conditions are such that the turning under can be done with safety, but in occasional years it is best to burn.—Farm, Field and Fireside.

The Dairyman's Mistakes.

Probably the first and greatest mistake is that the dairyman fails to make the best of his environment. Possibly he does not have as good cows as his neighbors, but he should make the best use possible of what he has. He should keep them better and raise more grain, thus lessening the expense of maintaining his herd. Grain is very costly in this part of the country and ought always to be raised if possible. He should not make the mistake of keeping too many cows. Discard the poor ones of the herd and give the remainder better stables, better feed and use more care in handling the milk. I do not believe with many that the profits of the dairy are smaller than they used to be. We have gotten into the habit of shipping milk, which may be more profitable for the time being, but I am afraid of the final outcome. In my section we have a condensing factory which pays well for milk and consequently supplying this factory is a paying business.

Another mistake is that dairymen depend too much upon buying cows to replenish their herd, instead of raising them. I can raise a good calf on middings, water and oil meal, and have raised calves on bread and water. I can raise a calf very much cheaper than I can buy a cow. Up to the time she is two years old she will cost me but \$15, and as a rule is much better than a cow which is bought on the market for \$35 to \$40.

Another mistake is in having milk shipping stations inside the village. I would have them outside for the reason that it is easier to keep the milk pure if it is away from buildings. Another great mistake is the failure to treat the cow with kindness. Anything that disturbs her nervous condition will lessen the flow of milk. Make her comfortable by good bedding, good stable and the like. Never scold or swear at a cow.—J. S. Shattuck in American Agriculturist.

Treatment of a Lawn.

Nothing adds more to the appearance of a home than a neat, well-kept lawn. It is within the range of possibility for every house owner to secure a good stand of grass, and to keep the growth strong and healthy by a line of treatment which is by no means difficult. The first essential is to have a well-prepared bed. A good plan is to make a compact bed of clay and then improve this by top dressing. Nothing is better for this purpose than raw ground bone. This will serve as bedding, and also furnish some of the plant food needed to nourish the grass. In choosing a grass one must be governed largely by local conditions, but the aim should be to get a kind which will grow well, last well and look well throughout the spring and summer months.

It is just as necessary to fertilize lawns as field crops. Grasses need the same elements of plant food, namely, nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash. It is better to supply such in the form of chemicals, as these are more concentrated and easier to handle, not to mention that they are less offensive and not unsightly in appearance. Stable manure is a splendid fertilizer for grass, but a lawn covered with this product in early spring does not look especially inviting. Again, in using stable manure there is always a possibility of foreign weed seeds being introduced, the growth of which detracts from the appearance of the lawn and makes trouble in eradicating them.

The simplest fertilizer for a lawn is a mixture of ground bone and muriate of potash, say, about four parts of the former to one of the latter. The mixture may be applied at the rate of five pounds per square rod, and then worked well into the soil. After this mixture has been applied, a simple after-fertilization treatment will greatly improve the growth of the grass, and give it that rich, dark green color which is so desirable in lawn culture. This consists simply in light top dressings of nitrate of soda, say one-half pound per square rod, at successive periods. The first dose can be put on just after the grass starts to grow in the spring, and if used immediately preceding a rain, the effects will be visible within 24 hours. Two more doses can be made at periodical intervals. If the nitrate be mixed with several times its bulk of fine, dry earth, the distribution is greatly facilitated. Regular mowing with a lawn mower is necessary, and the fertilizer treatment recommended should be followed annually.—George K. Wilson in American Cultivator.

Lots of Them.

"The genealogical tree bears no fruit," said Fitzjackson. "Surely that is a mistake," replied Fitzjohn; "you forget the dates."—Tribune Free Press.

THE OLD QUARREL

We loitered where strains of glad music Met the breath of the rose in the air; The years had been kind since we parted— Still, still she was girlish and fair; We had gone from each other in anger That night in the long, long ago— I was wrong and was ready to own it— The lights glimmered softly and low.

I caught her gloved hand and I held it: "Forgive me," I cried, "you were right, And I was a coward for saying 'The things I said to you that night!' She thought for a moment and asked me, 'Half under her breath, half aloud:—'What was it you said? I've forgotten— And then we strode back to the crowd.'—S. E. Kiser, in Chicago Times-Herald.

HUMOROUS

"I feel rather rocky this morning," remarked the infant in the cradle.

"She says her husband talks when he's asleep." "I think that must be a mistake. He talks when she's asleep."

Millionaire (uncultivated, but proud of his wealth)—I tell you, I'm a self-made man! Stranger—I'm glad to hear it—so there's nobody else you can blame.

He—Why should you be so angry because I stole one little kiss? She—But I told you to stop. He—Yes, but that was after I had taken it. She—Yes, and you stopped!

Willie—I wonder what's the matter with my finger, mamma. It hurts every time I squeeze it. Mamma—Don't squeeze it. Willie—Huh! How am I to know if it hurts, then?

Saphead—This dog of mine is—aw—very intelligent, Miss Kostigue. I couldn't begin to tell you all he knows. Miss Kostigue—Surely you can't argue from that that the dog is intelligent.

"Wretch! There's a letter in your coat pocket I gave you to post three months ago." "It can't be possible, my dear." "Why do you say that?" "Because I'm pretty sure I haven't had that coat more'n ten weeks."

"My health must be declining, I'm growing paler, My work is too confining," Remarked the jailer.

"There's a man whom I envy." "Why, is he rich?" "No, not very; but he has acquired an ability to look interested and at the same time not hear a word while other people are telling him about their achievements."

Hotel Man (who thinks he is calling down his butcher)—Say, I am shy a heart and a liver, eight ribs and a shoulder. Now, I want 'em right away. Railway Office (which has been connected by mistake)—Sorry, sir, but the wreck has been cleared up.

"Always remember, children, said the stout teacher, "that 'most big things spring from some small thing.' Now, can any boy give me an example of that?" "Please, sir," said the bright boy, "like you sprung from that little pin on your chair yesterday."

"Before I give my answer," said the careful parent, "I would like to ask a question. Can you support a family?" "I can, sir," replied the trembling suitor. "That settles it. Take her at once, my boy. Her mother and myself will move in as soon as you set up housekeeping."

Prospective Tourist (at the booking office of a great ocean liner)—That stateroom is near the stern of the vessel, isn't it? Agent—Yes, sir. Prospective Tourist—You ought not to charge me full price for it. Agent—Why not? Prospective Tourist—Because when the steamer comes to land I'll have to walk half a mile to get ashore.

Men Who Charge with a Smile.

The mention of Kansas reminds me of a remark that General MacArthur made to me, when we passed a group of Kansas men one day at San Fernando. I asked him if they had not been peculiarly daring. "Yes," he said, "those fellows will put a toothbrush through their hat-band and charge with a smile straight to kingdom come, if it is necessary; but," added General MacArthur, "they are just the type of what all the rest of the soldiers out here are."

That phrase, "charging with a smile," is not a fanciful one, but the statement of a truth. I saw General Lawton order the Twelfth regulars to charge at Jayjay. The defenses of this stronghold were known to be excellent, and it was also supposed that about 3000 of the best soldiers in the Filipino army were behind the intrenchments. Desultory firing had been going on. A little time before two men had been killed—shot through the head, on the very spot where General Lawton stood when he ordered the charge. It was across an open space, perhaps a third of a mile, and on level ground, interrupted only by little rice ridges. The men "charged with a smile."

The same phenomena has been noticed time and again. Some say it is a kind of grin. I think not. It looked to me more like a smile of real pleasure. Fortunately, in this instance, the Filipinos had, a few minutes before, evacuated, and no casualties resulted at that time.—Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

To Outwit Manila Ants.

A Washington man has taken an order from the United States government for 500,000 feet of cedar for use at Manila. The first government buildings were built of fir, but the white ants which infest that country ate it with apparent relish, and with so disastrous effects to the buildings that cedar will be substituted, it being claimed that the ants will not attack cedar. It is also claimed by some that hemlock is ant-proof. Should this fact be proved, the question of a market for hemlock has been solved.—Mississippi Valley Lumberman.



THAT SPOT.

How did it get there? Or, to ask a more important question, "What will remove it?" This very day stop at the grocer's and get a cake of Ivory Soap. Don't be afraid of the cloth. Rub well, using flannel and hot water, wipe the lather off with a cloth or sponge dipped in clear water. Ivory Soap will not injure anything that will stand the application of water.

IVORY SOAP—99 PER CENT. PURE.

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Lake on Mountain Top.

Far down in Southwestern Arizona, near Sonora, on the Mexican border, there is a range of mountains which appears to have but one face of hard, smooth granite. The top of this bunch of mountains is in the form of a gigantic basin. Here the rainfall has been gathering for ages, until quite an extensive lake is the result.

The overthrow tumbles into another basin below, and so on through a series of nine, the last one being near the ground and on the direct road from Yuma to Sonora. The lower tanks are easy of access and are often drained by travelers and animals.

The great upper tank can only be approached by circuitous and difficult climbing. To a stranger standing below, the upper lake, of course, has no existence. In that plain below are over 200 graves. Scores of human beings, famishing for water, have expended their last strength in reaching this spot, only to find the lower tanks dry; and, ignorant of the great upper lake, where thousands of gallons were to be had for a little climbing, have laid down in despair to die. Later travelers passing have buried the unknown's remains, and always marked the grave, Mexican fashion, by a cross of stones.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. Children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but is made from pure grains; the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. 1/2 the price of coffee. 15c. and 25c. per package. Sold by all grocers.

Germany has thirty-nine dock-yards, where last year 523 vessels were built.

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 person who is too often put to the test naturally becomes testy.

The Best Prescription for Chills and Fever is a bottle of GROVER'S TASTELSS CHILL FEVER. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price 50c.

London imports 18,000,000 tons of coal annually.

Ask Your Dealer for Allen's Foot-Ease. A powder to shake into your shoes; rests the feet. Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Sore, Hot, Callous, Aching, Sweating Feet and Ingrowing Nails. Allen's Foot-Ease makes new or tight shoes easy. At all druggists and shoe stores, 25 cts. Sample mailed FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Lowell, N. Y.

The burglar sometimes becomes a jail bird because he's a robin.

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

When a man calls on a man and wife he leaves two cards, one for each.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., Props. of Hall's Catarrh Cure, offer \$100 reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for testimonials, free. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Such things as creditors' meetings are likely to be overdone.

The Makers of Carter's Ink Say: "We can't make any better ink than we do; we don't know how to. We can make poorer ink, but we won't." Carter's Ink is the best.

Piso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of throat and lungs.—W.M. O. ENDSLEY, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

There are nearly 2000 stitches in a pair of hand-sewn boots.

PITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. \$2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 631 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

To Cure a Cold in One Day. Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. W. W. GROVER'S signature is on each box. 25c.

The entire railway system of the Philippine Islands covers but 125 miles.

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

Lee Taught Him a Lesson.

On one occasion a man from Georgia had been persistent in personal application to General Lee for a furlough. One morning the General asked his tormentor if he understood the position of a soldier. The latter said he did. He was ordered to assume it. General Lee then gave the command. "Right about face; forward march." As he never gave the command to "halt," the Georgian kept on marching until he got tired; but this little hint cured him, and his next application was through the usual channels.

Double Trouble

The complication of
SPRAINS
and
BRUISES

is a very sore trouble, but
doubt, or separately, as sprain
or bruise, there is no remedy
known the equal of

St. Jacobs Oil

for a
PROMPT, SURE CURE

LIVER ILLS.

DR. RADWAY & CO., New York:
Dear Sirs—I have been sick for nearly two years, and have been doctoring with some of the most expert doctors of the United States. I have been bathing in and drinking hot water at the Hot Springs, Ark., but it seemed everything failed to do me good. After I saw your advertisement I thought I would try your pills, and have nearly used two boxes; been taking two at bedtime and one after breakfast, and they have done me more good than anything else I have used. My trouble has been with the liver. My skin and eyes were all yellow; I had sleepy, drowsy feelings; felt like a drunken man; pain right above the navel, like as if it was bile on top of the stomach. My bowels were very constive. My mouth and tongue were most of the time. Appetite fair, but food would not digest, but settle heavy on my stomach, and some few months of foot-ache, and again, I could only eat light food that digests easily. Please send "Book of Advice." Respectfully, BEN ZAUGG, Hot Springs, Ark.

RADWAY'S PILLS

Price, 25c. a Box. Sold by Druggists or sent by mail. Send to DR. RADWAY & CO., 53 Elm Street, New York, for Book of Advice.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 & 3.50 SHOES MADE

Worth \$4 to \$6 compared with other makes—

Indorsed by over 1,000,000 wearers.

The genuine have W. L. Douglas's name and price stamped on bottom. Take no substitute claimed to be as good. Your dealer should keep them—if not, we will send a pair on receipt of price and extra for carriage. State kind of leather, size, and width plain or cap toe. Cat. free. W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO., Brockton, Mass.

Worms

IN CHILDREN ARE veritable demons, and must be quickly removed or serious results may follow.

The medicine which for the past 60 years has held the record for successful riding children of these pests is Froy's Vermifuge—made entirely from vegetable products, containing no calomel. 25 cts. at druggists, grocery stores or by mail, postpaid. E. & S. FAY, Baltimore, Md.

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