

# AGRICULTURAL HINTS

## Growing Crab Grass.

Crab grass seems to thrive best when warm weather and rains favor other crops. It is strictly a summer grass, or weed (as anything not wanted is a weed), but crab grass does not grow on a soil that is made loose after every rain. It grows only when the soil is somewhat compact. This fact demonstrates the advantages of rolling the soil after seeding to a crop of wheat, rye, etc. The earth is pressed to the seeds and they then germinate sooner than when the soil is loose.

## Profits from Poultry.

There are two sources of profit from poultry: eggs and the fowls themselves. As to eggs, this flock averages between three and four dozen per day summer and winter. Their resting spell is during the summer while the price is low, and during the winter while there are good prices, the hens are at their best. It is then that the money from eggs is made. There is no trouble in getting the eggs if the hens are kept in a warm place, given warm food at least once a day, and warm water to drink, with an occasional chance to exercise in the open air. Hens are quick to show a material appreciation of good treatment. The other means of profit is by selling the fowls themselves. With 50 hens and an incubator, as many chickens can be raised as one person can well look after.

## Salt and Ashes for Hogs.

One item of feed for hogs which should never be neglected is a good supply of salt and ashes to which they can have access always. Wood ashes can always be had and the hogs should have all they will eat. When not convenient to give ashes, charcoal is a good substitute, and even soft coal will be eaten for want of something better, says an exchange. Hogs are never injured by eating all the ashes they want, but it is not safe to give large amounts of salt to animals not accustomed to its use. The salt and ashes mixture should be kept in a low box under a shed where it will be protected from rain, and should consist of about two quarts of salt for each bushel of ashes. Many feeders prefer to add a few ounces of copperas to the mixture. Free access to such a mixture will do much to preserve the health of hogs, and sows which have an abundance of such feed will rarely eat their young.

## Cultivating Roadside.

A recent visitor to Long Island tells of passing places where not only the enclosed fields showed indications of being under high cultivation, but the roadside was plowed and planted almost up to the traveled track. This kind of work is usually done by those of European birth, who have been accustomed to making the most use possible of the small tracts they have. No land lies idle, close planting is the general rule, and one crop follows another so closely that the ground has some growing crop covering it almost every week in the year. Those who are accustomed to the large farms of quarter and half sections may laugh at these little gardens, but lots of those same "pocket handkerchief lots," as they are called by visitors from the west in allusion to their diminutive size, actually return as much income to their owner as a 100-acre wheat field. While the farmer with plenty of land may not care to plant even potatoes between his fence and the wagon road, he knows some who keep that space cleared up and in grass and get good loads of hay from it, while it is fertilized by the road dust and the elements that are in what is dropped there, and ground into dust. Not only is there a profit in it, but the grass plot looks much more pleasant than bushes and briars, or heaps of stone, tin cans and other rubbish often deposited by the roadside.

## Cultivation of the Orchard.

Apples in a cultivated orchard ripen later than in one that is not cultivated, the fruit hangs on the trees better, and it keeps better than fruit which ripens earlier. Fruit trees should occupy the best land on the farm, as it requires a good soil to furnish the constant supply of plant food that is consumed by the trees, for a bearing tree consumes more food from the soil than a tree which does not bear; hence the importance of heavily manuring orchard land. Fall is the best time for setting trees, for trees set in the fall become well established, and are ready to grow when spring comes. The wound on the roots, made in transplanting, heals over during the winter, the soil becomes firm around the roots and resists drought much better than spring planted trees. The holes which are to receive the trees should be at least three feet square, and of sufficient depth. The soil should be thoroughly mixed with well rotted manure and well filled in and pressed among the roots. Trees set in this way will grow twice as rapidly as trees set in a haphazard way. All cross limbs and water sprouts should be cut off each year, and shortening the tops annually is advantageous as trees are then not liable to break down when loaded with fruit and the fruit is more easily gathered.

Grass shall never be grown in an orchard nor any grain crop as they tend to draw the moisture from the soil and leave the trees without the necessary supply to mature the fruit and sustain

the wood growth. Turning under growing crops of clover and cow peas, adds a large quantity of humus to the soil. Potash is generally deficient in old orchards, and to supply this important element of plant food there is nothing better than hardwood ashes applied at the rate of 150 bushels per acre.—C. W. Norris, in the Agricultural Epitomist.

## A Few Points Regarding Dairy Work.

A writer who has spent years in farming has, in that time, taken quite an interest in his cows and how to increase profits in dairying. He lived in the west and was a successful farmer, hence a few points from him may be of service to others engaged in the dairy business.

If you live in a town and only have one cow, she is of the greatest interest to you and yours, and to treat her well, and let her serve you abundantly is the desire of her owner. There are several ways to increase profits in dairying, and one is being regular, to be kind and gentle in treatment; supply plenty of pure water as near as possible and of the right temperature. Watch the process of feeding; this is very important, "judicious feeding."

Prepare comfortable housing and grow on the farm the most producing foods; keep the best of heifer calves, says this farmer, and raise them on dairy feeds.

One thing this western farmer writes that I know to be of the greatest help, is in thorough hygienic practice. Cleanliness is imperative. He says the milkers should wash their hands thoroughly and purify and disinfect them before milking by washing them in borax water. The best dairymen I ever knew had their men follow this strictly, as they claimed that a little black under the rim of the nail might contain poisonous disease germs.

Another important item is, to wash the milk cans, crocks, etc., in warm water, and use a small brush and add a tablespoonful of pearline to the water to make a good cleansing suds; and you should clean the seams thoroughly, and rinse in warm water, and scrub well with this little brush, so as to get every particle of soil, every speck out. Bacteria multiply rapidly when milk is split or allowed to remain to dry about a dairy or milk house. Think over these points and they may be of great service.—S. J. H., in the Southern Farmer.

## Subduing Bog Lands.

The question of economically subduing and bringing under cultivation swamp lands is a very important one. Such areas often constitute some of our most productive lands, but the expense of bringing them under cultivation is often greater than their market value when the work is accomplished. The value of such lands to the farm, however, should not be judged by their market value, but by the percentage of profit they will return on the investment made in improving them. This will usually be greater than for most other kinds of farm lands.

The area of about 16 acres on the college farm has given us many points of value as to the best method of subduing such lands. A portion of this swamp has been plowed and seeded to buckwheat without first removing the bogs, but it was found that the first cost of plowing was very heavy and that large quantities of partially broken down bogs had to be removed before the land could be plowed and worked into good condition for hoed crops. On another portion bogs were cut and carted from the field, but the expense of this work was also very heavy. On still another portion the largest bogs were cut and placed in small heaps, and when sufficiently dry were burned on the land. On the whole, this was found to be the most economical method yet tried. It has not been found necessary to cut all of the bogs, as many of these could be plowed through without serious difficulty. Last year a good crop of Hungarian grass was grown on a small area, from which the largest bogs were cut and burned in May.

By attaching a plow to a stick of timber, fastened to the front of a cart, so that the plow came just outside of the wheel the ox team was able to walk on the unplowed area, and thus the ox, that would naturally walk in the furrow, was able to walk on firm ground. By using a large plow with a short cutter, the land was turned over quite flat. Notwithstanding the fact that the soil when plowed seemed to contain large amounts of partially decomposed matter, we were able to obtain a heavy crop of Hungarian grass by using a small quantity of lime as fertilizer. From our experience we would advise to place the bogs on the swamp area, in to small heaps as early in the spring as possible, to burn them as soon as they are dry enough, to plow the land in the early part of June, and to grow either Hungarian grass or buckwheat. Either of these crops could be removed in August, early enough to seed the land to grass. We would recommend the use of builder's lime, at the rate of 700 to 800 pounds to the acre, after the land is first plowed, and a corresponding amount when the land is ready for seeding to grass.—Professor C. S. Phelps, of Connecticut Agricultural College.

## The Office and the Man.

"You are never in your office," complained the angry taxpayer. "Yet before election you sought the office hard enough."

"I did," replied the other man, "but the office may seek me now."—Baltimore American.

# AGRICULTURAL CHINA.

ITS VARIETIES OF GRAIN AND FRUIT WOULD BE VALUABLE HERE.

The Chinese Are Skillful Husbandmen and the World Can Learn Important Lessons of Them—Advance in Orange Culture—Home of Winter Muskmelon.

"China can teach the world some great lessons in agriculture," said Mr. F. V. Coville, chief botanist of the department of agriculture, to a New York Post correspondent. "For example, we know that there are certain cereals cultivated on the headwaters of the Yangtze river, at an elevation of 13,000 feet above the level of the sea; they grow wheat there in some places at an altitude of 12,000 feet, whereas in this country very little can be raised at an elevation of 8000 feet, and that in Arizona, where it is very warm. But the real test of the ability of the Chinese is this direction is afforded by a comparison of cereal elevations with the timber line. They raise wheat within 1500 feet of the timber line on the plateau of Turkestan, while in Arizona our timber line is 4500 feet above the wheat belt.

"A timber line furnishes a very definite basis of climatic measurement of the world over, just as the sea does for the measurement of altitude. One thousand feet below the timber line in Arizona would mean substantially the same climatic conditions as 1000 feet below the timber line in New England, and so when we say that the Chinese raise wheat within 1500 feet of that line, we mean that they have developed a strain which is far more resistant of cold and drought than anything we have in Europe or North America. Their civilization is so much older than ours that the gradual development of these strains has been brought about, and we could to advantage bring some of them into use here. We have now a representative of the department in the upper Yangtze, where he went for the purpose of gathering specimens for introduction here. Nothing has been heard of him for some time, and not a little anxiety is felt in his behalf.

"Besides the wheat and other cereals, China is said to have considerable advantage over us in orange culture. The Yangtze valley produces a delicious orange, according to reports we have received, in districts where the trees are subjected to a temperature 20 degrees below the freezing point. That part of China on the borderland of the great Turkestan plateau is also the home of the peach, and it was from southwestern Asia that the modern world secured this valuable fruit. They have varieties there now quite different from any that grow in this country—not necessarily better, for the development has been along different lines in the two hemispheres. Only a little while ago a peach was introduced from China into Florida, known as the Peento, which is shaped like a tomato—very short from stem to pit. It has a short, stout stone, and its flavor is delicious. It does not seem to be a good shipping peach, and for that reason seldom gets to the northern market. Neither is it especially adapted for canning, where the chief requirement is a certain firmness. The sugar used in canning takes the place of many natural defects in flavor and sweetness which the fruit may have. So the canning factories do not need a peach of the type of the Peento, and thus far its use has been confined to the local markets. There are other varieties from China, however, which may be better adapted to the commercial needs of this country, and upon that subject our agent in the Yangtze was probably working when the recent disturbances broke out.

"It was from this plateau of Asia, extending through Turkestan, by which China is bounded on the west, that we obtained the Turkestan alfalfa, one of the best of our forage plants. We found it growing there in condition of great dryness and great cold, and when the plant was subjected to the same conditions in our far western states it proved most acceptable. Its introduction has meant an enormous extent northward and upward among the mountain slopes of the alfalfa culture, and alfalfa is the great forage crop of the west.

"From this region, too, has come the winter muskmelon, which is now growing successfully in the west, and only awaits for its general introduction in the east some improvement in the method of shipping. This we have decided to leave to the ingenuity of the west. This melon grows as large as a watermelon, is edible in the months of December, January, and February, and is as sweet and delicate in flavor as any muskmelon that can be bought in the Washington markets today. I gave one last winter to a member of Congress who was getting up a dinner for some of his associates, and, as he afterwards told me, it produced a sensation. He declared that if those melons could be brought into the New York market in good condition in midwinter people would pay any price for them. Just at present the transportation problem is a little difficult. They grow in the deep, hot valleys of Utah to the best advantage, and when subjected to the long journey seem to lose their firmness. I have no doubt, however, but that this will be corrected, and that the muskmelon will be one of the regular winter fruits of the future."

## Convenient for the Ant.

Ants can stand extremes of heat and cold. Forty-eight hours' exposure to frost will not kill them, and one sort has been observed to build its nest in ebunks in a blacksmith's forge.

# VICTIM OF SIMIAN JEALOUSY.

Talented Monkey Died Because Shunned by His Envious Fellows.

All that Borax, the little pink-eyed monkey, wanted of his fellows in the Lincoln park zoo was kind treatment, and when they turned their backs on him and ignored the inoffensive creature altogether he got sick and sulked in the darkest corner of the cage. The keepers had never witnessed such a strange manifestation of feeling akin to human among the animals and did not worry about Borax. The ostracism imposed on him by his erstwhile companions made Borax sick, and he refused nourishment. Sunday morning the little animal died, and his long-tailed playmates of two weeks ago, unforgiving even in the face of death, refused to show the slightest sign of sorrow when he was carried away and buried.

The circumstances of Borax's death were not known to the thousands who visited the animal reservation. They found the monkeys in new cages, and when something was said about a demise in the colony they attributed it to an accident upon moving. There was one less simian to be bribed into a clever acrobatic feat with a handful of peanuts, but the demand was not lessened through the absence of the dead animal.

Borax was the cleverest performer of all the monkeys, and his skill led to his fate. He handicapped his fellows by his previous training, for he came from a circus where he got a bun if he rode a spirited greynound around the track without losing his seat and a whipping if his performance did not suit the trainer. Borax's life at the Lincoln park zoo had promise of happy days. The first Sunday he performed he got as many peanuts as all the rest of the monkeys combined, but Borax was not selfish and attempted to divide his spoils. The simian's generosity was regarded as an attempt to lord it over the rest and he was not thanked.

After a month's stay at Lincoln park Borax apparently wished he had never left the circus, though the bun was frequently stale and the beating a severe one. There he was on good terms with the greynound and the savage bull terrier that wouldn't treat any other member of the outfit with the least show of civility. Borax did his best to furnish amusement to the crowd, but would not accept the rewards. After dark his cage companions would appropriate their despised comrade's emoluments though they made unkind remarks about him.

"You can't tell me that the pink-eyed fellow didn't die of grief," said one of the keepers yesterday. "It was a plain case of getting shut out in the cold. He wanted to be the 'good fellow' with the crowd, but they wouldn't stand for it. It is just like men, anyhow. If they see a chap succeeding they begin talking bad about him. Borax wasn't accustomed to that sort of thing, and it broke him all up. I could see he could not live through it. He didn't see any chance of getting back to the circus or another job, so he went back in the cage and starved himself to death. That monkey was more sentimental than many a human being."—Chicago Chronicle.

## Strange Farming.

Not all the farming in the world is carried on in the country. Some branches of the farmer's work are pursued in cities, and even in their crowded parts. A writer in Cassell's Saturday Journal is responsible for the statement that the fattening of pigs is not incompatible with life in a densely populated quarter, and cites a case in point.

A man who kept a small grocer's shop in the heart of a city was for years very successful as a fatterer of pigs. Under his shop was a cellar, the front door and window of which were boarded up. Access to it could be obtained only at the back.

This cellar was always occupied by two pigs, although not always by the same ones. The owner would smuggle his young charges into the cellar by night, bed them down with the straw from his egg cases, and feed them on the bread and potatoes and vegetables that the youngsters of the neighborhood bought him in exchange for a handful or two of candy.

So little did it cost him to feed his charges that he is said to have grown rich on his profits. The same butcher bought one pair after another of these city-fattened pigs.

A still more unlikely place in which to look for pigs is a back bedroom, but even this shelter is not unheard-of to the writer. These particular pigs were well trained. They not only lived up-stairs, but they walked down. Their owner knew that washing them helped to put on weight, so he used to take them into the small back yard for a tubbing, and taught them to walk up-stairs and down. He would never have been found out if some of his neighbors had not complained of him.

## Too Many Bees.

The honey-producing industry of Evansville, Ind., has reached such magnitude that the city council is considering an ordinance declaring the bees a nuisance and requiring the owners of hives to move them outside the city limits. It is said that 75 persons have colonies of bees in the city and the bees produce \$10,000 worth of honey a year.

A woman is never so mad as she is when she sees a hat that is terribly cheap, right after some smooth man has talked her around to buy an encyclopedia.



# TALKS ABOUT WOMANKIND

The Tassel on the Sleeve.

A further development of the Bishop sleeve or the belled sleeve is to append a silken tassel to its lowest tip, near the outside seam. One could have rather too much of such a mode if carried to extreme, but it will probably be some time yet before the fashion of wearing a tassel on your blouse becomes generally common. In truth it is a style better adapted to a negligee garment than for anything to be worn outside of one's own gown.

## The Pale Sapphire.

For many years fashion has highly esteemed the beautiful "star" sapphire of ultramarine hue among the precious stones. But now it seems there is a craze for paler sapphires, those which have a steely glint being preferred to the glorious depth of color seen in the darker stones. The pale sapphire is mounted in scarf pins, it is cut with intaglio coat of arms, as a signet ring for the man of the family. Pale sapphires, three in a row, are mounted on a slender gold bar for a lace pin.

## White Tips.

A modish toque of mauve panne is made up to be worn with a foulard gown in tender mauve varied by curling scrolls of white. The toque is entirely covered with mauve panne velvet. The feature of the garniture being the ostrich feathers arranged in a panache in front, slightly to the left. These beauties are of like tint, but they have creamy white tips curling over. The effort is excellent with a mauve and white toilet. Evidently the lye's art has been developed to a pitch unthought of in former years.

## The Boating Cape.

For cool evenings on the water use a boating cape of blue cloth, the shade of which is neither dark nor light. It is patterned after a golf cap, excepting in the detail that it is not voluminous, and is smartly trimmed with three bands of glace silk of the same color. These go down the fronts and around the bottom. They are slightly graduated in width, narrower over the chest, and broadening as they make the horizontal turn. Three straps of glace silk over cloth button the cape to the chin. The collar is high in the back.

## A Showy Gown.

A showy gown is of fawn-colored India silk, made up with the front panel entirely different. The front breadth, which is narrowly gored at the hips, is covered with a long panel of rich openwork embroidery on fawn silk ground. The cartwheel pattern predominates. Around the incisions embroidery is made with a darker shade of silk. Through the interstices you see a glimpse of sky-blue chiffon. The bodice of fawn-colored silk opens over a waistcoat of accordion-pleated blue chiffon. The hat is of white crin, trimmed with chiffon.

## A Woman's Charm.

Flowers have a magic in their softening influence, and few people can resist the soothing effect of a dainty exquisitely served. These little preparations are merely the daughter's background. She must come to the front with a question to her father about some public event in which he is interested, or a story which will start a train of conversation. A girl's first thought in this must not be to shine, but to please; not to put herself forward, but to bring the others out, to be genuinely interested in them, so that she may be an interesting person. Interest is the salt which seasons life.

Some of us regard almost with envy women of whom we hear, women who are spoken of by their acquaintances as fascinating and charming, and we wonder what their secret is. Well, it is usually an open secret, and nobody can monopolize it; part of it is for you and for everyone who wishes to be influential and pleasing—forget yourself; think of others.

## New Occupations for Women.

Some women in England have made a beginning at learning pharmacy. There is a school in this science in London which begins lectures in October of each year. A preliminary examination in Latin, English and arithmetic has to be passed. After the lectures the would-be chemist goes to a dispensary or druggist for three years' practice. At the end of that time, if found proficient, a dispenser's certificate may be obtained. A London newspaper suggests to women that any one with \$2500 cannot do better than to start a chemist's shop in that city. Another suggested occupation for women is photographing babies. This is said to be the most difficult as well as remunerative part of a photographer's business. Mothers have their children photographed in a descending ratio, after the first few years, and to be a successful photographer of infants means a rapid multiplication of business. The number of duplicates of baby's pictures is one of the paying features of making pictures of little folks. Three dozen copies is a frequent order for children's pictures, while a dozen usually satisfies the person of larger growth.

Growing Lavender in England. At the village of Wallington, near Cropton, England, lavender-growing, as a commercial undertaking, is prospering in a greater degree than ever before, while peppermint, pennyroyal, rosemary and camomile are also grown.

Dyeing is as simple as washing when you use PUTNAM FADELESS DYES. Sold by all druggists.

Most counterfeit documents are detected through some individual peculiarity of the counterfeiter of which he himself is not aware.

## Florida and the South.

The Southern Railway, with its perfect service, is now handling a very large business for parties destined South and Southwest. The system operates through Sleeping Car service from New York to Atlanta, Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, Chattanooga, Birmingham, Meridian, Memphis, Nashville, Columbia, Augusta, Savannah, Jacksonville and Tampa; also Pullman Tourist Sleeping Cars Washington to Florida. Dining car service on all through trains. For information call on or address Alex. S. Thwaites, Eastern Pass'g Agt., 1182 Broadway, New York.

Electric power is being increasingly used on some large western farms for pumping.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists. **Hall's Family Pills are the best.**

Nearly sixty per cent. of all Russians are unable to read or write.

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

It costs Chicago's automobilists \$10 for each repair of a punctured tire.

If you want "good digestion to wait upon your appetite" you should always chew a bar of Adams' Peppin Tutti Frutti.

Valparaiso, Chile, imports yearly about 50,000 barrels of Portland cement.

FITS permanently cured. No fitter nervousness after first use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. \$2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 601 Arch St., Phila., Pa. Sold by Druggists.

The world's wheat crop in 1898 was 1,879,000,000 bushels.

Pine's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of throat and lungs.—Wm. O. ENDSLEY, Van Buren, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

To become a soldier is a humiliation in China.

# SUFFERING AND RELIEF

Three Letters from Mrs. Johnson, Showing that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Cures the Ills of Women

## Wrote for Mrs. Pinkham's Advice November, 1897

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I am a great sufferer, have much trouble through the lower part of my bowels, and I am writing to you for advice. My face is irregular and scanty, am troubled with leucorrhoea, and I ache so through my back and down through my loins. I have spells of bloating very badly, sometimes will be very large and other times very much reduced."—Mrs. CHAS. E. JOHNSON, Box 33, Rumford Center, Maine, Nov. 20, 1897.

## Improvement Reported December, 1897

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I wish to tell you that I am improving in health. I am ever so much better than when I wrote before. The trouble through the lower part of bowels is better and I am not bloated so badly. I was very much swollen through the abdomen before I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I still have a feeling of fullness across my chest. I have used three bottles of it and am on the fourth."—Mrs. CHAS. E. JOHNSON, Box 33, Rumford Center, Maine, Dec. 13, 1897.

## Enjoying Good Health June, 1897

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Since a year ago I have been taking your medicine, and am now strong and enjoying good health. I have not been so well for three years, and feel very thankful to you for what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me. I would advise all who suffer with female troubles to try your medicine."—Mrs. CHAS. E. JOHNSON, Box 33, Rumford Center, Maine, June 1, 1899.

# DISCOMFORT AFTER MEALS

Feeling oppressed with a sensation of stiffness and finding the food both indigestible and painfully heavy like a heavy weight at the pit of the stomach, are symptoms of indigestion. With these the sufferers will often have Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Headache, Disgust of Food, Gaseous Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering of the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dizziness on rising suddenly, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Duleness of the Head, Dropsy of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs and Sudden Flushes of Heat. A few doses of

# RADWAY'S PILLS

will free the system of all the above named disorders. Purely vegetable, act without pain or gripping, and are easy to take. Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by all druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price. **RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm St., N. Y.** Be sure to get "Radway's."

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**Worms** IN CHILDREN ARE veritable demons and must be quickly removed. A serious results may follow. The medicine which for the past 60 years has held the record for successfully ridding children of these pests is **Frey's Vermifuge**—made entirely from vegetable products, containing no calomel. 25 cts. at druggists, country stores or by mail, postpaid. E. & S. FAY, Baltimore, Md.