

Had Family Examples.
Brown—I don't like to read tales which show how geniuses were once unruly children.
Jones—Why not?
Brown—They merely encourage lazy parents to believe that their unruly children will all turn out geniuses.

In These Days of Inquiry.
"To the victors belong the spoils," asked the teacher, who was discussing familiar quotations.
"Anything that's spoiled," answered the small boy in the rear seat.

CURES RHEUMATISM AND CATARRH.

To Prove It—Medicine Free!
Botanic Blood Dalm (B. B. B.) kills the poison in the blood which causes rheumatism (bone pains, swollen joints, sore muscles, aches and pains) and catarrh (bad breath, deafness, hawking, spitting, ringing in the ears), thus making a permanent cure after all else fails. Thousands cured. Mary suffered from 80 to 40 years, yet B. B. B. cured them. Druggists \$1 per large bottle. To prove it cure a sample of B. B. B. sent free by writing Blood Dalm Co., 12 Mitchell St., Atlanta, Ga. Describe trouble and find medical advice given. B. B. B. sent at once prepaid.

No woman thinks another woman's baby quite up to the mark.

5100 Howard, \$100.
The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietor has so much faith in its curative powers that he offers One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address: F. J. CHERRY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The theorist always sneers at the practical man. That's why he is a theorist.

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children Successfully used by Mother Gray, nurse in the Children's Home, in New York. Cure Feverishness, Bad Stomach, Teething Disorders, colic and regulate the bowels and destroy Worms. Over 30,000 testimonials. Address Allen S. Olmstead, LeRoy, N. Y.

The average girl is prepared to accept the inevitable, if it wears trousers.

Best For the Bowels.
No matter what ails you, headache or cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. Cascara helps nature, cure you without a gripe or pain, produce easy natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. CASCARA Candy Cathartic, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C. C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

Consistency is the only jewel that women don't seem to care much about.

Earliest Russian Millet.
Will you be short of hay? If so, plant a plenty of this prodigiously prolific millet, 5 to 8 tons of rich hay per acre. Price, 50 lbs., \$1.00; 100 lbs., \$3.00, low freight. John A. Hilder Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis.

Some people play the piano as though they were doing it for exercise.

PURMAN TABLETS DYES do not stain the hands or spot the kettle. Sold by all druggists.

More people have died from colds than ever killed in battle.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after second trial of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. \$2.00 per bottle and trial free. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 361 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The trouble with a friend in need is that he is always that way.

I do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds—John F. Boyan, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

A little change in the pocket is better than a decided change in the weather.

AT SHAKESPEARE'S HOME.
"Stratford-on-Avon."

"I am finishing a tour of Europe; the best thing I've had over here is a box of Tetterine I brought from home."—C. H. McConnell, Mgr. Economical Drug Co., of Chicago, Ill. Tetterine cures itching skin troubles, 50c. a box by mail from J. T. Shuptrine, Savannah, Ga. If your druggist don't keep it.

If you can't back up your assertions, the best thing is to back down.

Asthma

"One of my daughters had a terrible case of asthma. We tried almost everything, but without relief. We then tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and three and one-half bottles cured her."—Emma Jane Entsminger, Langsville, O.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral certainly cures many cases of asthma.

And it cures bronchitis, hoarseness, weak lungs, whooping-cough, croup, winter coughs, night coughs, and hard colds.

Three sizes: 75c., 50c., 25c. All druggists.

Consult your doctor. If he says take it, then do as he says. If he tells you not to take it, then don't. We are willing.

J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Fruit.

Its quality influences the selling price.

Profitable fruit growing insured only when enough actual

Potash

is in the fertilizer.

Neither quantity nor good quality possible without Potash.

Write for our free book giving details.

GERMAN KALI WORKS, 115 Nassau St., New York City.

It is distilled with weak eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

FARM AND GARDEN.

The Cow in the Pasture.

The distance traveled by a cow in a pasture that does not provide a sufficiency of food is sometimes many miles in a day. This extra work done by the cow is at the expense of the farmer, for the food consumed is partly utilized in the work. No pasture should be used until it is in good condition, and if deficient in grass then the cows must also be fed. One difficulty is that, as cows will seek green food, they will travel over the pasture even when fed, but not so much so as when given extra food. A poor pasture is consequently of no value, and it is better to keep the cows in the barnyard than to turn them out to work all day.

Buttermilk For Hogs.

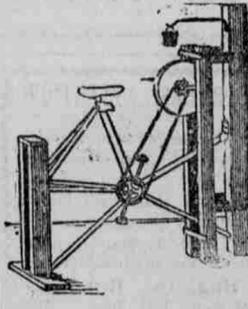
At the Wisconsin Experiment Station the writer some years ago conducted nineteen different feed trials with cornmeal and skim milk in various proportions to determine the relative feeding value of the two substances. It was found that five pounds of skim milk were worth one pound of cornmeal for feeding, growing and fattening hogs. For fattening swine good wheat middlings are worth about ten per cent. more than corn. The Massachusetts Experiment Station has shown that buttermilk is worth as much as skim milk for feeding pigs. From these data it will not take your readers long to ascertain that twenty-five per cent. is too high a price to pay for buttermilk so long as they can get good heavy middlings for \$12 a ton.—W. A. Henry, in Indiana Farmer.

A Good Location Necessary.

The first thing required in starting in the poultry business is a location. This ought to be near a good market, but cannot always be—that is, without paying too high for it. All extra expenses should be curtailed in this business, as the income comes in small amounts. After a location is settled upon a free range is a necessity. That gives the needed exercise, and prevents an accumulation of lice. The next thing is an adaptability to the business. If one cannot be content with small earnings, and cannot save them as they come in, he should not undertake the business. The poultry should be breeds that lay in winter, when eggs are high, if one breeds fowls for the eggs. This branch of the business is like best. I prefer it to raising poultry for the meat, though the latter may be more profitable in some localities.—Mrs. L. W. Osborne, in Poultry Farmer.

A Grindstone.

Some one writes to the American Blacksmith to tell how he used a discarded bicycle to drive a grindstone. He removed the top brace of the frame and stapled the front to a stout post. The rear support was constructed from two by four inch timber, and the frame braced below. The sprocket of



the rear wheel was removed by cutting its spokes, and then mounted on the same shaft as the grindstone. To do this he filed the hole in the stone with a piece of wood, and bored a hole in the latter of the same size as that in the sprocket. Of course his axle would then fit both. It appears that the chain he used was made up of two. One was not long enough. The axles were mounted with ball bearings, and the stone can be driven at lightning speed with little trouble.

The Age of Tools.

The tools and machinery of America are capturing the world. The machine, with its unerring accuracy, has taken the place of human hands in every department of industry, and has immensely increased the productive capacity of the artisan. On the farm, too, the same rule controls. The modern binders have superseded the old, slow methods of the harvest, and made the great grain fields a possibility. To the effective use of machinery on the farm is due the great exporting capacity of the country, and in every avocation in life it is the man behind the machine that is moving civilization forward.

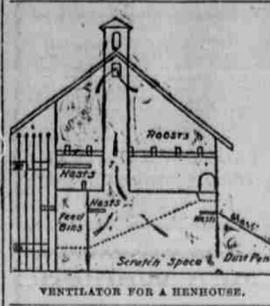
Brain power is taking the place of human muscle, and the result is an elevation of the farmer to a higher plane, requiring the application of business methods to agriculture. The inevitable tendency of the increased use of machinery on the farm is the increase in acreage in the hands of one man, since the machines make extensive culture possible over larger areas. The more effective the machines are made the wider scope they will need, and great farms, conducted on wise business methods, will become more and more common as men realize the possibilities of such culture. The great accumulations of capital will not always be kept out of the farm, for the capitalists will come to see what money will do in businesslike farming. It is the age of tools and machinery, and the farm must keep up with the procession.—Practical Farmer.

A House With No Drafts.

I have always had success in poultry keeping, with the exception of being troubled more or less with roup, which has done much damage to my flocks from time to time. I believe this was due to improper ventilation, which I think I have now overcome. The house here illustrated is perfect in ventilation, at least I have had no trouble with roup since the hens were housed in it. The upper part in which the fowls roost is made as airtight as possible, the walls being covered with

tarred paper, so that no air can come in from below or at the sides.

The ventilator draws out air from below the hens, while at the top or peak of the room I have made an opening in the ventilator to draw out all the foul air from the compartment in which the hens roost. There is no draft around hens, and in the morning their roosting place smells as clean as at night. They are very healthy, lay well and have had no sick fowls in the



VENTILATOR FOR A HENHOUSE.

stock since I used this system. The house is ten by twelve feet, with a dust pan two by seven feet, covered with glass. I keep forty hens in this house, and they have a run of about one-quarter acre.—I. B. Koons, in American Agriculturist.

A Fungous Disease of Currant Bushes.

During the last season the currant crop in the Hudson Valley has been seriously injured by a disease causing the appearance of numerous small dark brown spots on the leaves, which turn yellow and fall prematurely. Currant canes were quite generally defoliated early in the season, and the consequent exposure of the ripening fruit to the sun brought about sun scald, resulting in heavy loss.

This trouble with currants has been made the subject of a recently issued bulletin (No. 199) of the New York Agricultural Experiment Station, at Geneva. It is a fungous disease which attacks the leaves, leaf stalks, fruit, fruit stems and canes, and is called anthracnose. In New York State it is present among currants almost every season, but there is no record of its destructive occurrence since 1880. Although it sometimes attacks also gooseberries and black currants, it has not injured them in the same locality where red currants have been seriously damaged by it. Anthracnose may be readily distinguished from the ordinary leaf spot by the smaller size of the spots.

The weather conditions last spring seem to have been particularly favorable to it, but judging from the past history of the disease it is not likely to become a constant pest. Probably it will become epidemic only occasionally.

In order to prevent these occasional destructive outbreaks of anthracnose, and also the common leaf spot, check the ravages of cane blight and keep currant worms under control. It is recommended that currant growers in the Hudson Valley spray with Bordeaux mixture every season, making the first application before growth starts, the second as the leaves are unfolding and thereafter at intervals of ten or fourteen days until the fruit is two-thirds grown. In wet seasons make one or two applications after the fruit is gathered. Whenever worms appear add paris green or green arsenoid to the Bordeaux.

Pruning and Training Fruit Trees.

In giving young orchard trees a start early and systematic pruning and training are necessary for the best development. The future thrift and production of the trees depend a good deal upon how they are shaped when young. The trees will naturally shoot upward in one straight large trunk, becoming ungrainly in appearance and unadapted to producing large crops. The heads must consequently be cut off early. Nurserymen often make the mistake of permitting their trees to grow this way, and when transplanted their growth must be checked by severe cutting back. Select rather the shorter growth, with branches equally developed. Such trees will require no severe pruning, and the growth will not be thus suddenly checked.

The young trees need training from the start. The shaping can begin by pinching back the buds, so that the trunk will get stocky and thrifty. All fruit trees do better if this early pinching back, and if it is systematically followed there will be little actual pruning required later. Severe pruning is intended chiefly for untrained trees, and as a result they never quite get the growth that they should. When first ordered from the nursery fruit trees used to be trimmed back by cutting off their heads and longest branches. This tends to start root growth more than if unpruned. The main thing is to get the roots well established after transplanting, and everything else must be sacrificed to this if necessary. However, trees that are properly planted, and with the roots uninjured, should quickly establish root growth, and become thrifty in their development. After that they need careful pruning twice a year. This should take place in the fall and spring. The work performed twice a year will consequently be so small that no great harm will be done to the trees. Severe pruning at one time certainly injures the growth of any tree. Let it be done by degrees. Shape the tree so that it will have a good form and a full head, with the inside not too full of branches that will prevent the sunlight and air reaching every part of it. In apple trees the tendency is to let the spreading branches to be too low. This is not wise, for the reason that the trunks then never get the air which they need. Let the lowest branches be a respectable distance above the ground, fully as high as the top of the head, and then let them spread and fill out. Keep the top a little above the sides, but not too high, and guard against a tall, spindling tree which makes hard picking and poor producing.—S. W. Chambers, in American Cultivator.

A Danish Military Commission Has Been Studying the Organization Work of British Military Bands.

We seemingly have everything here except good roads. And yet it is almost impossible to get proper appropriations for work that would benefit everybody a-wheel.—New York Herald.

GOOD ROADS.



Good Roads Pay Their Way.

NE paragraph in that part of the Governor's message which relates to good roads is of especial consideration because of its very general interest and application.

It is estimated, he says, that in forty counties in Indiana—a good broad basis for computation, as that is nearly the whole number of counties in South Carolina—the average increase in the "selling price" of land, due to existing improved roads, is almost \$6.50 an acre (\$6.48, to be exact). The estimated average cost of converting common public roads into improved roads is \$1146 a mile. The estimated average annual loss to a hundred acres from poor roads—due to added expense of hauling only half loads over them, breakage and wear and tear of vehicles, loss of time, etc.—is \$76, or seventy-six cents an acre. "It is seen that the loss from poor roads would soon pay for the building of good roads, and after replacing the amount paid for their construction the good roads will continue to pay."

The calculation may be varied a little. A good road will steadily and effectively save a tract of country for a mile on each side of it, and as there are 640 acres to the square mile, it follows that one mile of good road will serve 1280 acres on each side within the mile limit. It follows again that an expenditure of \$1 an acre for each acre so to be benefited will more than pay the cost (\$1146) of improving a bad road into so expensive a good one as the kind constructed in Indiana. It is also to be noted that seventy-five cents of the dollar so expended is offset by the saving of land road conditions, leaving the net cost of the improvement to the land owners only twenty-five cents an acre in fact. This expenditure is practically made but once, the annual cost of maintenance being relatively very small. Wherefore, the improved road will nearly pay the whole cost of its construction in one year, and thereafter will continue to return seventy-five cents an acre annually in the single item of saving the loss resulting from bad roads. To which gain is to be added all the conveniences of good road service, and the increase of \$6.50 in the value of every acre tributary to the road, as determined by its increased selling price. Four per cent. interest for one year on the increased value alone of the two square miles or one per cent. a year for the four years, would pay the whole cost of the improvement.

The calculation is subject to some modifications to adapt it to this State, and to different parts of the State. It will apply closely in districts where roads are improved on the system and at the high rate of cost observed in Indiana; but may be greatly changed in the case of other districts, especially, for example, those lying south and east of Columbia. Good roads equal to turnpikes have been constructed in Darlington, Richland and Orangeburg Counties by overlaying sand with clay at a cost ranging down to \$50 a mile, and perhaps averaging less than \$300 a mile. Darlington alone has constructed over 700 miles of such roads in the last five years, and Richland several hundred more at a cost, we believe, higher than that average. Placing the average at \$300 a mile, however, for such construction, it follows that every mile of bad road in more than half the State can be improved into a permanent thoroughly good road at a cost of \$300 for the 1280 acres within a mile on either side of it, or of twenty-three cents an acre—against which single expenditure would be charged nearly the whole annual saving of loss on account of bad road conditions and whatever increase in land values would result from such improvement. And even the who's twenty-three cents an acre would represent a tax of only two and one-half cents per acre for ten years—not a very heavy burden. Extending the area to be taxed would, of course, reduce the tax rate proportionately.

It really appears that land owners, farmers and the public generally could well afford to submit to such a tax for the sake of the great and valuable public benefits to be derived from it at once and for all time to come.—Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier.

Gravel Roads.

Gravel roads can be built in many ways. The best is made from gravel that has been screened and placed in a prepared roadbed, similar to that used for macadam roads, with the larger stones at the bottom, and the smaller size used on top for a binder. Exclude stones that are too large. Where the gravel is not good enough to pay for screening, a good road can be built by placing the gravel on the road in two layers. These layers must be thoroughly harrowed and rolled with a two-ton sectional roller until thoroughly consolidated and firm. With some varieties of gravel a good road can be built without the use of the roller, allowing the travel to consolidate the gravel. The wheel tracks must be continually filled in by a road machine, or by hand with a hoe. In all cases prepare the foundation in a similar manner as the foundation for a macadam road.

A constant and continuous system of repairs should be adopted on this class of roads as well as on macadam roads.

Selish Speed Craze.

Most people who use the roads have no need nor desire to go so fast as the automobilists, and the safety and comfort of the great majority should not be sacrificed to the selfish speed craze of a few.

A Plain Frow Goshaw.

We seemingly have everything here except good roads. And yet it is almost impossible to get proper appropriations for work that would benefit everybody a-wheel.—New York Herald.

TOO SUPERIOR.

There is a girl who lives near by, A wondrous cultured lass, In every art she loves to try Her neighbors to surpass. On the piano more and night Her plays selections quaint, And I am told 'tis her delight To brooder and to paint.

Her name is often seen upon Some literary page; And she can tell of what was done Back in a classic age. Such admiration does she claim It makes her sisters wroth, And yet about this wondrous fame Their ling'ers ne'er a moth.

For young men are a timid sort, And fear that they by chance If they should go to pay their court Would show their ignorance And set those lovely lips a-curl, And plunge them deep in woe; So, 'tis the plain old-fashioned girl That mostly gets a beau.

—Washington Star

FLASHERS OF FVW.

"Do you ever have any quarrels in your woman's club?" "Oh, no; we call them 'debates.'"—Philadelphia Bulletin.

"That wasp-like Miss Lacer is a very economical girl." "Economic!" "Yap; see how little she lets go to waist!"—Town and Country.

"Age may tell on a woman." "Remarkable a thoughtful sage." "Yet she is not so spiteful as To say aught of her age."—Philadelphia Record.

"A little quarrel now and then helps a love affair." "Yes, the lover leaves off buying roses and gets a chance to catch up with the tailor's bill."—Tit-Bits.

May—"Who is your favorite artist?" Jack—"Fate!" May—"You don't call Fate an artist?" Jack—"Certainly! Didn't she draw us together?"—Chicago News.

Mr. Con Seat—"How the girls did flock around me at Miss White's reception." Miss Sharpe—"The ideal! Then you were the only young man there, eh?"—Philadelphia Press.

Of amethyst singers We know two kinds—just two, They're those who can't and do not, And those who can't and do.

"Does your husband worry about the grocery bills?" asked the nagged-looking lady. "Law, no," said the lady with the new silk skirt and the patent leather shoes. "We let the grocer do all that."

"What do you think, James?" remarked Mrs. Meekton; "mother says she wants to be cremated." "All right," replied Meekton, "tell her to get her things on, and I'll take her down now."—Town Topics.

Mrs. Mulligan—"And so you have no mother now?" "Motherless Boy—"No, mam." Mrs. M.—"Well, my boy, when ever you feel the want of a good thrashing, come to me and I'll be a mother to you."—Tit-Bits.

"Have you got what they call tabley hot dinners at this eatin'-house?" asked the man in the bearskin coat. "No, sir." Stepping to the door, he beckoned to somebody on the outside: "Come in, Mandy," he said; "they eat in English here."—Chicago Tribune.

Freddy (slightly near-sighted)—"Who—ah—is that very stylish and fine-looking man at the other end of the room, Mrs. Greecable?" Hostess—"You are looking at your own reflection in the mirror, Mr. Lightly." Freddy—"Ah—your flattish me, Mrs. Greecable." Hostess—"No; the mirror does that."—Minneapolis Tribune.

Dogs as Scouts.

Captain Steele, of the Sixth Infantry, after an experience of the conditions of warfare in the Philippines, strongly urges that dogs should be attached to the army. In the Army and Navy Journal he expresses the opinion that dogs are the only scouts that can secure a small detachment against ambush on the trails through these tropical jungles.

The bush is so dense that flankers are out of the question; and the trails are so crooked and over such rough territory that the point, at one or two hundred yards, is out of sight of the main body. The insurgents lying in ambush usually, or often, let the point pass and open with a volley upon the wagons and main body of the escort. They open from apparently impenetrable jungle, and at a range from thirty to two hundred yards. They fire one or two volleys, then usually run away. Sometimes never a man of them can be seen.

The dogs, pointers or hounds, would need little training. Their instinct for hunting and sniffing in every hole and corner would be sufficient to justify their use.

Horse Sense Not Enough.

By a decision of the Paris courts a horse has no right to become frightened at the sight or noise of an automobile. Mme. Aekerman claimed \$20,000 from M. Hachette, a well known publisher, whose automobile, she said, had caused the death of her son, a cuirassier stationed at Versailles. The young man's horse took fright at M. Hachette's automobile and threw him, crushing his skull.

The court declared the responsibility of the chauffeur could not be assumed, because all horses, regimental or otherwise, ought to be accustomed to the noise of motors and the sight of automobiles.—New York Herald.

Black Mirrors.

Crystal-gazing is still popular, but the very latest thing in use is a black mirror, in which the sibyls say they can see many things. These little black mirrors come from India, where a black spot of ink has always been a favorite vehicle for divination. The native boy who has "the second sight," is told to look fixly at a spot of ink, which is poured into his palm. The black mirror is said to be every bit as good as the ink, and is certainly more cleanly. It is made of a piece of black glass, set in a wooden frame, and is small enough to be held inside the hand.—London Chronicle.

Where Dignity is Helpless.

No man in the world has a dignity that is superior to having his hat blown off.—New York Press.

TO MOTHERS.

Mrs. J. H. Haskins, of Chicago, Ill., President Chicago Arcade Club, Addresses Comforting Words to Women Regarding Childbirth.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Mothers need not dread childbearing after they know the value of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. While I loved children I dreaded the ordeal, for it left me weak and sick

for months after, and at the time I thought death was a welcome relief; but before my last child was born a good neighbor advised Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I used that, together with your Pills and Sanative Wash for four months before the child's birth—it brought me wonderful relief. I hardly had an ache or pain, and when the child was ten days old I left my bed strong in health. Every spring and fall I now take a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and find it keeps me in continual excellent health."—Mrs. J. H. HASKINS, 3248 Indiana Ave., Chicago, Ill.—\$5000 forfeit if above testimonial is not genuine.

Care and careful counsel is what the expectant and would-be mother needs, and this counsel she can secure without cost by writing to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass.

Increasing the Capacity. "We have called," said the head of the deputation of citizens, "to protest against the street car service you are giving us. Why, some of us cannot even get a strap to hang on by."

"Very well, gentlemen, I shall at once increase the service," said the affable magistrate, while the hearts of the deputation leaped with joy, "by putting in more straps."

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St. Jacobs Oil

The greatest remedy in the world because it never fails to cure

- RHEUMATISM
- NEURALGIA
- SCIATICA
- LUMBAGO
- PLEURISY
- HEADACHE
- TOOTHACHE
- FACIACHE
- EARACHE
- BASILACHE
- STIFFNESS
- SORENESS
- SPRAINS

And all Bodily Aches and Pains. It penetrates and removes the cause of pain.

Conquers Pain

At druggists. For an ordinary headache, the family bottle, 60 cents, contains a supply for a year.

RIPANS

One day an old friend said: "Are you troubled with dyspepsia?" I said: "Yes, and I don't ever expect to be cured." He told me to go across the street and get a box of Ripans Tablets. After using Ripans Tablets for three weeks I was satisfied I had at last found the right medicine, the only one for me.

At druggists. For an ordinary headache, the family bottle, 60 cents, contains a supply for a year.

IN WET WEATHER A WISE MAN WEARS TOWER'S FISH BRAND OILED WATERPROOF CLOTHING

WILL KEEP YOU DRY NOTHING ELSE WILL. TAKE NO SUBSTITUTES. CATALOGUES FREE. SHOWING FULL LINE OF GARMENTS AND HATS. A. J. TOWER CO., BOSTON, MASS. 46

Send your name and P. O. Address to The R. B. Wills Medicine Co., Hagerstown, Md.

Wills Pills

Load the World, Are You Sick? Send your name and P. O. Address to The R. B. Wills Medicine Co., Hagerstown, Md.

SALZER'S Superior FODDER PLANTS

VICTORIA RAPE
About 100,000,000 of these plants are raised in England, and are used for feeding cattle and sheep. They are the best for growing and are the most profitable. They are the best for growing and are the most profitable. They are the best for growing and are the most profitable.

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W.L. DOUGLAS SHOES

Notice: Inverness, in table below:
1898—\$14.95 Pair.
1899—\$18.12 Pair.
1900—\$25.75 Pair.
1901—\$1,566,720 Pairs.

THE REASONS:
W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's \$3.00 and \$5.00 shoes than any other two manufacturers in the world.
W. L. Douglas \$3.00 and \$5.00 shoes placed side by side with \$7.00 and \$8.00 shoes of other makes, are found to be just as good. They will outwear two pairs of ordinary \$3.00 and \$5.00 shoes.

Made of the best leathers, including Patent Calfskin, Calfskin, and Goat. Each shoe has a full leather lining, and is made of the best material. W. L. Douglas \$3.00 and \$5.00 shoes are made of the best material. W. L. Douglas \$3.00 and \$5.0