

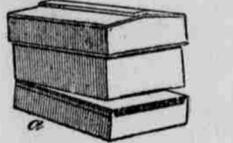
FARM MATTERS.

Spraying to Kill Weeds.
The English papers report that there has been success in destroying charlock, or wild mustard (Sinapis Arvensis), by spraying with fifty gallons per acre of a three per cent. solution of sulphate of copper, and that this spray does no injury to the wheat among which the charlock is growing. This would be fifty pounds of pure sulphate per acre. A rather expensive weed killing we would suppose. The spraying is done when the weed is very young and tender, and is avoided when rain threatens. Sometimes a second spraying will be needed to clear the field. The growth of the wheat is said to be greatly helped, mainly by the destruction of the weeds.—The Practical Farmer.

Sickly Chickens.
The sickly little chick that drags its way wearily behind its fellows, incessantly uttering the plaintive note which will instantly pierce the ear of the experienced poultryman out of the din of a hundred clamorous voices, had better be permitted to die. Possibly it can be saved, but at best it will only amount to the saving of a dwarfed and ill-shaped specimen. You cannot build up or preserve fine flocks with that kind of material. The time spent in doctoring a drooping, bedraggled chick would be better employed in putting in operation plans which will prevent them from becoming sick. Sickly chicks do not grow into fowls of the first class, they never do.

Kill the weakly, dumpling chicks and devote all your thoughts and energies to keeping the broods steadily growing "from start to finish." Your best birds are those which never had a moment's sickness during the growing period.—Poultry Messenger.

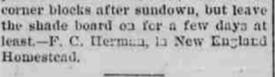
To Make Swarms Stay Hived.
Many swarms abscond after being hived for a few hours. This is because their new home is not comfortable, and it is probably too hot. A swarm of bees needs plenty of air. After a few days when there are eggs and brood in the new hive they will rarely desert



HIVE AND FIXTURES FOR A SWARM.

When living a swarm we raise the front end of the hive with corner blocks, d, made of inch stiff wood and one-half inches wide and five inches long, sawed diagonally from one corner to another. These blocks are also used for contracting the entrance when needed. We then slip the small end of the extension board, b, under the bottom board of the hive, and the two little pieces of iron hold it firmly in place. This makes a platform on which to dump the cluster of bees, when they will quickly run into the hive instead of running all over the ground. Next put the shade board, c, on top of the hive, and the bees are about as comfortable as they can be made, and are almost always sure to stay, and make it their new home. If the evening proves to be a little cool, remove the corner blocks after sundown, but leave the shade board on for a few days at least.—F. C. Herman, in New England Homestead.

Raising Chicks Without a Hen.
The beginner will be surprised to find how easy it is to make a brooder. Buy one of these little oil stoves at the store, and the whole job is done in a few hours. It is easy to operate, not nearly so much bother as so many hens. The chicks are by themselves in a roomy building. A sketch of the brooder is given herewith. The brooder platform occupies one side of the building. The brooder is about three feet square. The board top, which is supported by the wooden pins passing tightly through holes bored in the corners, is represented as transparent in order to show the four three-inch pieces of iron pipe beneath. These pipes pass just through the floor of the platform to the under side, but project two inches above as shown.



Brooder lamp is best.

The chicks will not do so well indoors after the first three weeks. No matter if the weather is damp and chilly. While it is cold or stormy keep them indoors nights, but make a good long outside run of fine netting or laths with a board at the bottom. Old buildings become infested with bits of lice and the brooder heat brings them out in swarms along the cracks and corners in and near the brooder. Kerosene will soak them out. Clean the house and keep the brooder clean. Lice cannot live long in a clean, dry place.

Varieties of Garden Plants.
In the year book for 1901, issued by the Department of Agriculture, it is stated that there were catalogued in 1900 no less than 685 nominal varieties of cabbage, 530 of lettuce, 500 of bush beans, 340 of sweet corn, 320 each of cucumbers and table beets, 250 of pole beans, and almost as many others of other vegetables. Of course this includes many varieties which differ from others only by having the addition of a grower's name or some designation intended to be descriptive, as "improved," "early," "late," "large," or other addition which is intended to show a difference from the others under the old name. The department lately issued as a bulletin "A List of American Peppers," which enumerates 124 varieties. Among so many how may one learn to choose the best? Undoubtedly many of them differ in name only, and perhaps some growers use more care in selecting the seed stock or in keeping varieties pure than do others, and by the use of their name they may desire to gain a reputation, but the above list might well be divided by tea, and still show all the different types, and probably all really desirable varieties.

Use and Value of Farm Horses.
The use and value of farm horses are often seriously impaired by lack of proper stabling. The eyes and lungs and general health are injured and disease of some kind is sure to follow. A side light strains the eye unequally. The light should come in the stable from the front and the windows should be lime-washed to mellow the light. A stable should never be dark. The stable should be well ventilated, but so carefully that no draft can possibly touch a warm horse. A draft on a horse warm from work or driving will be sure to ruin him. Do not feed from a rack overhead, as the dust from the hay is apt to be breathed and is not good for the lungs. A deep manger is best. A wide manger for the grain is best

so the grain can be scattered to prevent bolting. The stalls should be five feet wide. A horse cannot rest in a narrower one and in a wider one he might roll and get fast. Look out that the slight settling of the barn does not cause the stall floors to slope towards the mangers.—Tim, in Farm Journal.

Succession of Fruits.

The timely succession of fruits for market is the surest way to make a good profit, and the question of selecting the right kinds of trees, vines and bushes is something that cannot be easily answered. The commercial varieties of fruits are those which will prove prolific bearers, good shippers and handsome exhibitors. Also the question of their susceptibility to attacks from insects and blights must be considered, although we are gradually getting so there is less risk from this source. A good many farmers put all their faith in one particular variety of fruit, and cultivate large orchards with the same trees or vines. When a bad season comes everything is lost, and in good seasons the profits may be large enough to equalize the losses of the bad years. However, I believe that by a judicious selection of early, medium and late varieties, which can be marketed all through the season, there is more prospect of realizing good profits than by the former system. We have to-day a wide list of varieties of all our native fruits to select from, and we have made the season longer for peaches, plums, grapes, strawberries and pears by cultivating the early and late fruits. There are further possibilities in this direction, and in the future we may hope to find fruits that will extend the season of ripening weeks longer.

A succession of fruits always distributes the labor of harvesting and shipping over a longer period, so that part of the crop need not be lost through the inability of the owner to pick them in time. Where it is difficult to secure labor in the harvesting season this loss is even much greater. One should never undertake to raise more fruit than he is sure of being able to harvest and market in season, but to follow this rule would limit one's possibilities greatly unless the ripening season is extended by having a great variety of early and late fruits. The succession of any kinds of fruits must be obtained only through a careful study of the best varieties which produce early and late, and when one has his orchard or field planted with these he can confidently look forward to regularly good seasons.—S. W. Chambers, in American Cultivator.

Dress For Campaign.
For a month's trip, two smart suits are desirable, so that in case of rain or accident a change can be made, writes Katherine A. Chandler, in Good Housekeeping. A denim or corduroy of a shade that will not show soil is the best for service. Both should be of the same color, and then one jacket is sufficient. We have the dressmaker make two pairs of leggings of the same material as the skirts, and they prove very satisfactory. The three or four shirt waists should be of cotton crepe or seersucker, as these look quite well after the primitive laundering at a mountain brook, without a flatiron. A soft canvas hat is the best head protection, although a sunbonnet is often preferred by those who can bear them over their ears. A sweater is a great comfort, but whether it be taken or not, a large shawl or golf cape is necessary for the hours of resting in the twilight. Comfortable shoes are the greatest essential to a pleasant trip, and these should be tried for some days before leaving home. There are fine boots now made just for traveling, but we like the lighter one that our feet have grown used to. Just before starting we have a heavy sole put on and Hungarian nails fixed on both soles and heels. Unless they are nearly new, two pairs of tramping shoes should be taken, as the stitches in old shoes are soon loosened by moisture. A lighter pair for resting in camp is necessary to keep the feet in good condition. In long tramping the feet can be saved by wearing two pairs of stockings, a cotton pair next the feet, and a woolen pair on the outside. These rub on each other and the foot escapes blisters. Two sets of underwear are all that are needed, and they should be of a material that will stand laundering in the passing stream or lake. A large quantity of hairpins and safety pins and a mending tray will be found indispensable to a city appearance throughout the trip.

Baby's First Summer.
Never give the child warm water to drink, as it is as flat and distasteful to the adult; when properly cooled it is palatable and quenches thirst. Never cool it by putting ice in the water, as ice water is not good for the infant, and ice contains many impurities. A young infant should have two or three teaspoonfuls between meals, as this assists in keeping the mouth clean. An older child should be given more in proportion to its age, and a child between one and two years of age should drink from a half-pint to a pint of water each day. It is often wise after a child has reached his first year to lessen the number of feedings during the heated term. If, for instance, a child is being once in three hours, and there is a tendency to vomiting, or loss of appetite, it will be found very beneficial to make the intervals of feeding four



PLAN OF HOME-MADE BROODER.

Soft effects are best style in neckwear.
An emerald green lace hangs over the fashion world. Fibre cloth outing hats are novelties and delightfully light and cool. Oriental embroidery embellishes many of the finer shirt waists of pongee or Japanese silk. Pretty black and white shepherdess checks in silk are very much favored by smartly-gowned women. Artificial flowers made of silk are very swaggar for trimming the pouppour gowns so modish this summer. All the new summer gowns show a distinct feminine touch. The stiff, mannish styles are decidedly in abeyance. A line of fleur-de-lis in some bright color, set in a deep, unattached edge, is an attractive border on imported white linen handkerchiefs. A Swiss gown, heavily trimmed with tiny black dots, is stylish and acceptable for summer wear. Most charming effects are shown in the new open-throat collars, intended for wear with a gown, just the very latest bit turned in at the neck. Fichus are made of flit lace. Fichus of muslin and batiste are edged with double frills of the same material and these frills finished by hemstitching. The prevalence of the shawl collar as a garniture for summer gowns is taken as an indication of a leaning toward cape-trimmed jackets for fall. A pretty "shoulder ruffle" is made of accordion pleated flounces of black net with white spots, edged with white lace beading and having long ribbon ends. The lower flounce is ten inches deep and the upper is eight inches. Both are mounted on an inch wide black ribbon. The all-white petticoat is no longer a much belittled affair. Flat embroidery is used instead of lace insertions and ruffles on the best skirts. The deep flounce is finished with an embroidered scalloped edge, and either embroidery or flat applications of lace fill in the space given over to decoration.

WOMAN'S REALM.
FEATHERED MILLINERY DOOMED.
Success of Movement Against Slaughtering Birds For Hat Trimmings.
Even the most pessimistic observers of millinery in its relation to bird life have been forced to admit that the beneficial influence of the awakened interest in nature has been marked. It is rare, in Massachusetts, at any rate, to see a hat trimmed with the body or feathers of any native song bird. The threatened attack on gulls resulted in the protection movement conducted by William Dutcher, with the help of the Thayer fund. As a result of the generosity of the contributors to this fund and of the activity of Messrs. Dutcher and Palmer, not only is our coast protected as never before, and the gulls and terns protected in innumerable quantities on numerous breeding spots, but an almost unbroken rampart of protective legislation has been enacted in the seaboard States. There is, however, in spite of these encouraging features of the contest between vanity and ignorance on the one hand, and broader sympathies and enlightenment, one stronghold in which the powers of darkness threaten to make a desperate stand. It is announced that the egret, which has never ceased to be more or less fashionable, will come into greater demand than ever during the coming winter. It is proved extremely difficult to influence the wearers of these heron's plumes, and the consequent slaughter of the beautiful birds has gone on at an appalling rate. The egret, once an abundant bird in Florida, is now one of the rarest inhabitants. The trade is now supplied for the most part from South America. The number of egrets killed in Venezuela in 1898, according to the official reports of the British Consul, was 1,500,000. These figures will not represent the entire slaughter, however, since the feathers are taken from the bodies of the parents when the young are helpless in the nests, so that the wiping out of a brood means the death by starvation of hundreds of young birds. The delicate plumes, beautiful as they seem to any one ignorant of the method by which they must have been obtained, rightly stamp the wearer as a strangely ill-informed in these times of many books and many lectures, or else utterly lacking in sympathy for man's most charming and most defensible fellow creatures. We must hope that if the fashion is setting in in the tarantined direction, Massachusetts, at any rate, will be found strong enough to resist the demand to return to more heartless and ignorant conditions. These statements made by Ralph Hoffman, of Belmont, with regard to the expected increased demand for egret feathers, are confirmed by newspaper items which state that next winter will see more of them worn than ever before. It does not seem possible that after the peculiar cruelty that attaches to the getting of these beautiful plumes is known, even the most careless-minded woman could ever bring herself to wear them again.—Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

The total length of African railways finished and building is 12,500 miles.

Household Matters

Practical Built-in Seats.
A favorite form for the built-in fire place seat is to have the two ends of the fireplace treated differently, one seat projecting in straight line into the room, and the other following the line of the wall at right angles to the first. The seat is provided with an overhanging shelf, which holds a convenient book or magazine. This idea may be elaborated by adding to the wall seat a further projecting balustrade which shall have the effect of closing in an angle-room sufficiently large to hold a small tea table, a stand for smoker's outfit, or for holding the daily paper or favorite magazine. The book-shelf over any corner or wall seat is ornamented, but when built immediately over a long davenport it becomes a most useful as well as comfortable-sitting feature of a general sitting-room in which must be kept a supply of reading matter. Such a shelf should be placed immediately over the back of the davenport, which, when upholstered properly, will extend some five or seven inches from the wall. Where the means will allow it, a second shelf may be built above, which may be divided into cabinet spaces sufficiently open at the ends to make a pleasing resting place for favorite brass or pottery specimens, for candlesticks or for small fancy lamps. A shelf or set of shelves over a removable davenport that must be set against a long plain wall will add greatly to the furnishing of the room.—Harper's Bazar.

Waists For Country Wear.
There is a decided liking for country hats to match the blouses, and a very pretty fashion it is, for the more harmoniously displayed in costume the greater its success. It is always a mistake to adorn oneself with a variety of colors. All the great stylists in dress love the mixing of colors, but they blend them to form a harmonious whole. It is foolish to attempt to mix cheap fabrics, flowers or what you will for the simple reason that everything of cheap manufacture takes crude, hard dyes, and the glorious tones found in such fabrics as crepe de chine can never be matched in inferior materials. The only thing that proves the exception to the rule is the liberty velvet, which is extremely inexpensive and is produced in every possible art shade. Velvet corded blouses in brown and gray are perfectly charming for cool days in the country with a cloth skirt of the same color. This fabric also makes admirable little sack coats to wear over flannel or delaine blouses. Delaine, by the way, is one of the most useful and charming fabrics for warm shirts. It washes without shrinking and is made in a variety of dainty colors and pretty patterns. It is also surprisingly cheap, and makes an excellent substitute for flannel.

The Season's Ostrich Plume.
Never were ostrich feathers more fashionable, but they must be of the finest quality and quite immense as to size; picked specimens of these feathers measure twenty to twenty-five inches in length, and are so treated that they seem to fluff out in the prettiest way at the tips. It is fashionable to mix black and white feathers together, and a new way of arranging them is to bring them round from the back of the hat, with the tips meeting in front. The ribs are laid back against the crown, causing the feathers to stand out like a ruche all around, but this method does away with the natural drooping grace which is the great charm of an ostrich plume. One of the prettiest hats seen this season consists of the marquis shape in white tulle, entirely covered with rows of slightly full Valenciennes lace, all over the crown and brim, with no trimming but a knotted bow of black velvet catching up the back, held by a buckle of old gold filigree work. These tricorne hats in soft white tulle, or covered with pompon roses, seem to possess ever fresh allurements, not one of the least being that they do not become common.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

The Tall-Tale Eyebrows.
The latest fad in character reading is the interpretation of the eyebrows. Here are the chief points, given by an experienced observer: Eyebrows that are arched show the possessor to be haughty and high-spirited, with a large idea of his own abilities and merits. If the eyebrows are thick and well defined, without any bushiness, the man has many virtues and good intelligence, but not great originality or ambition. Short and thick eyebrows denote a pleasant disposition, and excellent memory. Short, light brows show the person to be timid and easily impressed upon.

Frills of Fashion.
Soft effects are best style in neckwear. An emerald green lace hangs over the fashion world. Fibre cloth outing hats are novelties and delightfully light and cool. Oriental embroidery embellishes many of the finer shirt waists of pongee or Japanese silk. Pretty black and white shepherdess checks in silk are very much favored by smartly-gowned women. Artificial flowers made of silk are very swaggar for trimming the pouppour gowns so modish this summer. All the new summer gowns show a distinct feminine touch. The stiff, mannish styles are decidedly in abeyance. A line of fleur-de-lis in some bright color, set in a deep, unattached edge, is an attractive border on imported white linen handkerchiefs. A Swiss gown, heavily trimmed with tiny black dots, is stylish and acceptable for summer wear. Most charming effects are shown in the new open-throat collars, intended for wear with a gown, just the very latest bit turned in at the neck. Fichus are made of flit lace. Fichus of muslin and batiste are edged with double frills of the same material and these frills finished by hemstitching. The prevalence of the shawl collar as a garniture for summer gowns is taken as an indication of a leaning toward cape-trimmed jackets for fall. A pretty "shoulder ruffle" is made of accordion pleated flounces of black net with white spots, edged with white lace beading and having long ribbon ends. The lower flounce is ten inches deep and the upper is eight inches. Both are mounted on an inch wide black ribbon. The all-white petticoat is no longer a much belittled affair. Flat embroidery is used instead of lace insertions and ruffles on the best skirts. The deep flounce is finished with an embroidered scalloped edge, and either embroidery or flat applications of lace fill in the space given over to decoration.

China Notes.
Pressed glass has this season taken on a more attractive form and better quality than it has grown very popular. Some of the latest patterns of pressed glass, modeled after those of Colonial days, are very much liked and come in beautifully clear glass of extremely desirable shape, and so inexpensive, too.

Again the tinted colored and iridescent finishes in the lower priced glass pieces are very much improved, and especially in flower vases are brilliant and effective to a most satisfactory degree.

Among the latest offerings of fancy pieces, even the atomizer takes on a fancy shape. A group of dainty bisque figures helps to disguise some of the most recent of them.

For a blue room for a summer cottage pretty bedroom sets of powder box, pin tray, hair receiver and atomizer in imitation Wedgewood are quite desirable, while for a pink room similar sets, with Dresden and pink decorative motifs, are just the thing.

The fish and game sets in Wedgewood shown this season are particularly striking and appropriate, too, as they seem especially consistent for summer home fittings. One special design has a head of St. Christopher Wren, architect of St. Paul's Cathedral, and motifs adapted from carvings in that famous edifice as a decorative scheme.

While decorations of American foyers are much seen on new china, yet there is a considerable utilization of Chinese and heraldic designs also.

RECIPES.
Cherry Tapioca—soak one cup of pearl tapioca and two cups of cold water until all the water is absorbed. Turn the Jules from a pint of canned or freshly cooked cherries and pour it over the tapioca; cook half an hour; then add the cherries and a little grated nutmeg. Turn into a mold and let it stand on ice until it stiffens, then turn out and serve with whipped cream.

Almond Jumbles—Beat half a pound of butter to a cream, add half a pound of leaf sugar pounded fine (granulated sugar may be used); mix in half a pound of flour and a quarter of a pound of almonds blanched and chopped very fine or beaten to a paste in a mortar with the juice of a lemon. Work into a smooth dough, roll out thin and cut into small rings and bake in a moderately quick oven.

Sugar Cakes—Take a pound and a half of sifted flour, a pound of chilled butter and half a pound of sugar and work all together into a smooth paste; then roll out into a long roll with the hands and cut with a thin, sharp knife into thin cakes; put a sheet of paper in the bake tin; sprinkle a little flour over it and lay the cakes on it; prick them with a fork and bake in a quick oven about ten minutes.

Fruit Bread Pudding—Pour one quart of cold milk upon one pint of bread crumbs; add the yolks of two eggs well beaten, the grated rind of one lemon, using only the surface of the lemon—if any of the white part is used the pudding will be bitter—one cupful of sugar and one tablespoonful of butter; place in a moderate oven and spread over it strawberry, raspberry or currant jelly, or preserves; beat the white of the egg to a stiff froth; add half a cupful of powdered sugar, juice of one lemon, spread this over the jelly and brown in the oven.

Rice and Milk Pudding—Blanch a half cup of rice by heating to boiling point in plenty of cold water and draining and rinsing in cold water. Add one-half cup sugar, one-half teaspoon salt, grating of nutmeg, one-half cup stoned raisins and three cups milk. Bake in moderate oven about three hours, stirring two or three times during the first hour to keep raisins from settling to the bottom. If the pudding looks at all dry add another cup of milk ten or fifteen minutes before taking from oven. The rice should be whole, each grain imbedded in a creamy mass. This pudding is at its best when half cold.

The authorities of Baltimore County, Md., furnish anti-toxins to the poor without cost.

Household Matters

Encouragement.
"I wonder," said the young author, "why the critics aren't saying anything about my book?"
"Perhaps they are."
"I haven't read a word from any of them concerning it."
"Their opinions may be unfit to print, you know."

The Larger the Better.
Mrs. Locutte—This is my new evening gown. What do you think of it?
Mr. Locutte—Whew! Don't you—er—wear anything else with it?
Mrs. Locutte—Oh, yes; a few flowers, of course.
Mr. Locutte—Well—er—you'd better get about two dozen sunflowers.

Neville's Foot Powder.
An absolute cure for all foot troubles, guaranteed to stop all odor and excessive perspiration. Embroidered, burning, smarting, tired and tender feet to a perfectly normal condition. A superior toilet article for ladies. This powder does away with the use of dress shields. Druggists, or sent direct in handsome sprinkle-topia package for 25c. EDWIN F. NEVILLE, Maker, Woodstock, Vt.

Ladies Can Wear Shoes.
One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It makes tight or new shoes easy. Cures swollen, hot, sweating, itching feet, ingrowing nails, corns and bunions. At all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Trial package FREE by mail. Address Allen S. Gilmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Perfume makers buy in the Sicily Islands, each season, about 700 tons of flowers.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Editorial bottle and treatise free. Dr. R.H. KLINE, Ltd., 681 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The man who sticks to the truth must content himself with catching small fish.

E. B. Walthall & Co., Druggists, Horse Cave, Ky., say: "Hall's Catarrh Cure cures every eye that takes it." Sold by Druggists, 75c.

It's one thing to invent an airship, and another to raise the wind.

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

The London National Gallery was visited last year by 478,340 persons.

Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'BRIEN, 322 Third Avenue, N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1903.

If talk is cheap any man can afford to make extravagant assertions.

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES \$3 & \$3.50. W. L. Douglas shoes are worn by more men in all stations of life than any other make, because they are the only shoes that in every way equal those costing \$5.00 and \$6.00.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$4 SHOES CANNOT BE EXCEEDED. 1000 sales, \$1,103,820. 1902 sales, \$2,340,000. Best imported and American. *Went's Patent Gait, Enamel, Box Gait, Vici Kid, Corona Gait, Mat, Kanonon, Fast Color, Etc.* Beware of cheap imitations. *Caution!* Name and price stamped on bottom. *Shoes by the 25c. size.* *W. L. DOUGLAS, BOSTON, MASS.*

Headache? Appetite poor? Bowels constipated? It's your liver! Ayer's Pills are liver pills.

Buckingham's Dye restores the hair, and restores color to gray hair. \$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

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Where Doctors Fail

To Cure Woman's Ills, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Succeeds. Mrs. Pauline Judson Writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Soon after my marriage two years ago I found myself in constant pain. The doctor said my womb was turned, and this caused the pain with considerable inflammation. He prescribed for me for four months, when my husband became impatient because I grew worse instead of better, and in speaking to the druggist he advised him to get Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Sanative Wash. How I wish I had taken that at first; it would have saved me weeks of suffering. It took three long months to restore me, but it is a happy relief, and we are both most grateful to you. Your Compound has brought joy to our home and health to me."—MRS. PAULINE JUDSON, 47 Hoyt Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. \$5000 forfeit if above statement is not genuine.

It would seem by this statement that women would save time and much sickness if they would get Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once, and also write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., for special advice. It is free and always helps.

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES \$3 & \$3.50. W. L. Douglas shoes are worn by more men in all stations of life than any other make, because they are the only shoes that in every way equal those costing \$5.00 and \$6.00.



W. L. DOUGLAS \$4 SHOES CANNOT BE EXCEEDED. 1000 sales, \$1,103,820. 1902 sales, \$2,340,000. Best imported and American. *Went's Patent Gait, Enamel, Box Gait, Vici Kid, Corona Gait, Mat, Kanonon, Fast Color, Etc.* Beware of cheap imitations. *Caution!* Name and price stamped on bottom. *Shoes by the 25c. size.* *W. L. DOUGLAS, BOSTON, MASS.*

Headache? Appetite poor? Bowels constipated? It's your liver! Ayer's Pills are liver pills.

Buckingham's Dye restores the hair, and restores color to gray hair. \$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

GOOD THINGS TO EAT From Libby's famous hygienic kitchen. We employ a chef who is an expert in making

LIBBY'S Natural Flavor Food Products We don't practice economy here. We use the very choicest materials. A supply on your pantry shelves enables you to have always at hand the essentials for the very best meals.

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