

Black Hair

"I have used your Hair Vigor for five years and am greatly pleased with it. It certainly restores the original color to gray hair. It keeps my hair soft."—Mrs. Helen Kilkenny, New Portland, Me.

Ayer's Hair Vigor has been restoring color to gray hair for fifty years, and it never fails to do this work, either.

You can rely upon it for stopping your hair from falling, for keeping your scalp clean, and for making your hair grow.

\$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express you a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your nearest town or address. Address: J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Headache?

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

Buckingham's Dye

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Use Buckingham's Dye.

Sole distributors: R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, N. H.

YOU'LL BE SORRY WHEN IT RAINS IF YOU DON'T HAVE THE GENUINE TOWER'S FISH BRAND OILED CLOTHING

KEEP YOUR DRY MADE FOR WET WORK

SOLD BY ALL RELIABLE DEALERS AND BACKED BY OUR GUARANTEE. A. J. TOWER CO., BOSTON, MASS.

LIBBY Luncheons

We send the product in key-opening cans. Turn the key and the product is ready to eat. We put them up in this way:

- Potted Ham, Beef and Tongue.
- Ox Tongue (whole), Veal Loaf.
- Deviled Ham, Brisket Beef.
- Sliced Smoked Beef.
- All Natural Flavor Foods. Palatable and wholesome. Your grocer should have them.

Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago

"How to Make Good Luncheons to Eat" will be sent free if you ask us.

RIPANS

I have been using Ripans Tablets for nearly a year and have derived a great benefit from them. I had suffered with stomach trouble and dizziness when going to bed at night. Seeing that the Ripans Tablets relieved me, I continued the use of them to the present time, and my stomach is now in good condition and the dizziness has left me.

At druggists.

The Five-Cent packet is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle, 50 cents, contains a supply for a year.

DON'T Juggle Your Health.

Echols' Piedmont Concentrated Iron and Alum Water will restore you to health, if you suffer with any form of Chronic Disease. One hundred and fifty Virginia physicians both endorse and prescribe it.

Put up in 50 cents and \$1 bottles. It costs only three cents a day to use it, as a teaspoonful is a dose.

Get your dealer to order it for you.

J. M. ECHOLS CO., LYNCHBURG, VA.

Situations Secured

By graduates or tuition refunded. Write at once for catalogue and special offers.

Massey Business Colleges

Louisville, Ky. Montgomery, Ala. Houston, Tex. Columbus, Ga. Richmond, Va. Birmingham, Ala. Jacksonville, Fla.

NEW PENNSYLVANIA LAW, Act of June 27, 1908 provides certain survivors and their widows of the Indiana Wars from 1817 to 1840. We will pay \$2,500 for every year of service, also who may be claimed with description. No pension no fee. Advice free. For blanks and instructions, see the W. H. Wild Pension Agency, 1115 Building, 215 Indiana Ave., Washington, D. C. Twenty years practice in Washington. Copies of the law sent for a cent.

FARM MATTERS.

Good Cream.

Good cream should contain twenty-five per cent of butter fat. If it falls below that standard much of the butter fat has not been removed from the milk.

Cultivating Cabbages.

Keep the cabbages well worked. The more one cultivates the crop the more thrifty the plants. An occasional application of a teaspoonful of nitrate of soda, scattered around each plant and worked into the soil, shows excellent effect after a rain.

When Hens Stop Laying.

When the hens cease to lay deprive them of grain and feed on meat and grass. A small quantity of oil cake once a day will be of assistance. If a ration of ground grain is given let it be composed of two parts ground oats, one part bran and one part ground dried blood. Such a mess is rich in the egg-producing elements, while corn and wheat contain too much of the heat-producing substances to be serviceable during the severe warm weather of summer.

Sheep Taste in Mutton.

Where sheep is killed and not properly cooled, the "sheep taste" is liable to remain in the flesh. All sheep possess this "mutton flavor," but in varying degrees. It may be stated confidently that scrub sheep used for the work of clearing away brush and weeds, and not fed any time of their life on grain foods, will be most likely to have the most objectionable flavor.

This is also supposed to apply to sheep of the wool breeds, such as the Merinos of the different families. Such sheep are considered more "greasy" than others, from the presence of a great supply of "yolk" in their fleeces. Possibly this wool oil makes the flesh of such sheep peculiarly liable to the taste that many find objectionable.

There are, however, many Merino men who specially feed certain of their lambs for killing, and who say that their flesh is of good taste and quality, and we have no reason to doubt their word, although we have had no chance to eat mutton from such sheep.

It is a matter of fact, however, that the flesh of the best mutton breeds and of their well fed crosses has no objectionable flavor, unless the carcass is too suddenly cooled. The flavor, in fact, is very palatable to most folk, and in our opinion is due to both feed and breed. It is certain that foods do influence the flavor of mutton and more especially of mutton breeds.—Shepherd's Bulletin.

How to Get Rid of Sorrel.

There is no direct method of exterminating sorrel; it is too tenacious of life to be easily vanquished. First efforts must be given to cultural methods. A succession of hoed crops, if extra care is taken to let no plants escape destruction, will greatly reduce the numbers, but plants at the edges of the field and seeds in the soil will be likely to re-stock the ground. It is generally in pastures and clover lands that the weed is the greatest pest, where it is not always expedient to use the plow.

But whether the ground is under the cultivator or in sod, chief reliance must be had upon the means for increasing the fertility. The land must be made to grow good crops by using manure or chemical fertilizers. In this way the weed is choked by the other plants, and although it will not be exterminated, yet it is so much reduced as no longer to give trouble.

In this connection the use of air slaked lime is especially to be recommended in addition to the fertilizers. Lime has had a reputation in this connection for a long time, and recent experiments confirm the opinion. Its application will do no harm to other crops, and is usually decidedly beneficial to them. It is a corrective for acid soil, improves the mechanical condition of stiff soils, and makes the natural fertility of the ground more quickly available. It should be applied on sorrel infested fields at the rate of one to five tons an acre.—Professor J. C. Arthur, in Nebraska Farmer.

The Warfare Against Weeds.

The majority of weeds have followed in the footsteps of man and have been imported to America from other countries. Nature provides that the ground shall be covered with vegetation of some kind, and where a man has taken the best from the soil and left it depleted, have pastured his fields until weeds have grown and made rubbish heaps, weeds which are peculiarly adapted to grow under these conditions, take the place of grasses and plants, whence they spread over the better fields of that and adjoining farms.

Where soapy water is thrown it will be found the grass will die and plantain spring up and spread rapidly. A farmer who keeps his fields well fed with manure, who treats his pastures in the right way, who burns his rubbish and who has proper drains will find his warfare against the weeds greatly lessened. Yet with everything that can be done, weeds will always exist to a greater or less extent, and it is well to see if some of them have not a few redeeming traits. It will be found that dock is a good remedy for the sting of nettles. Pigweed will keep the soil from washing in the fall in any garden where it is common. Chickweed it is said can be used as a weather prophet, as it expands if it is to be fine and closes before rain occurs. Dandelions shedding down when there is little or no wind is also a sign of rain. Thistles and some other weeds have flowers that contain very sweet nectar and are good food for bees and butterflies.

"Every cloud has a silver lining," so it can be seen weeds are not altogether an unmitigated evil.—H. E. Haydock, in The Epitome.

Practical Duck Raising.

To raise ducks as anything else and enjoy it, one must be in earnest, not just an enthusiast. Early spring is the time to raise ducks, rather than later, as the hot days of summer seem to have a bad effect on the eggs.

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Duties of a Superintendent of Nature Study in the Vacation Schools.

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Three days a week she is off in the country from early morning until sundown, hard at work. Three days she spends distributing among the schools.

Her excursions take her far beyond the railroad and trolley lines. Clad in a comfortable working dress, she does all the miles of walking over dusty lanes, her eyes wide open for plants that have sprung up by the wayside beyond the fences, so they may be legitimately appropriated. Sometimes she must mount fences to gather twigs and leaves from convenient branches. Occasionally there is a tree to climb where coveted specimens are far beyond the reach of the crooked handle of her umbrella.

On certain days the superintendent's trip is to the woods and fields in search of wild flowers. On others, armed with a large basket, she visits friendly farmers to solicit garden and orchard products, or again, she follows the course of some stream to hunt for necessary water plants.

The burden she brings back to town at night may be forty pounds of leaves pulled from all kinds of trees, or hundreds of twigs bearing pears and other fruit, or a basketful of potatoes, beets and carrots, dug up with their leaves and all.

Distribution the following day is not an easy task. The schools to be supplied lie in widely separated parts of town. The residents along her various routes have grown accustomed to seeing her pass by with her odd bundles, and everywhere she is known and greeted as "the teacher."

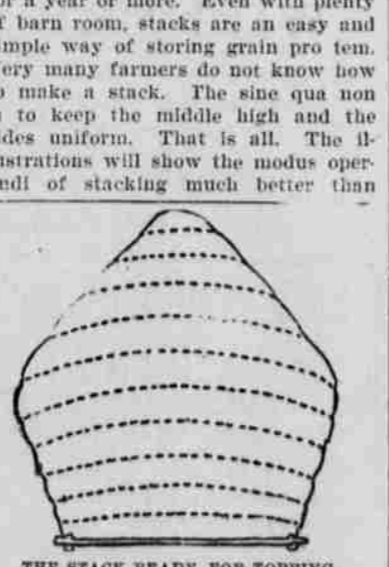
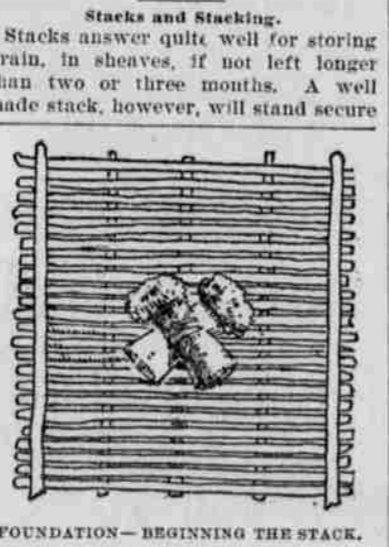
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Stacks and Stacking.

Stacks answer quite well for storing grain, in sheaves, if not left longer than two or three months. A well made stack, however, will stand secure for a year or more. Even with plenty of barn room, stacks are an easy and simple way of storing grain pro tem. Very many farmers do not know how to make a stack. The sine qua non is to keep the middle high and the sides uniform. That is all. The illustrations will show the modus operandi of stacking much better than could be explained by pages of written description. Figure 1 shows the stand and foundation. Four or five good sized fence rails are laid upon the ground. These are floored with slabs and old boards, as shown. In beginning the stack it is necessary to begin in the centre of the stand, and from the centre work in a circle until the edge of the stand is reached. About twelve feet square is a good size for a stand. This gives a base diameter enough for a stack of from 1200 to 1800 bundles or sheaves of oats, wheat or barley.

Figure 2 shows mode of construction, the middle always being kept highest and getting wider to the eaves, when it is narrowed in suddenly and gradually brought to an apex. At this stage some old straw or swamp grass must be preserved for topping. Figure 3 shows the stack topped and secured with poles, four in number, tied at the top with a piece of rope, and allowed to hang equidistant, down the sides of the stack. This keeps the stack secure from wind and rain storms.—J. A. Macdonald, in New York Tribune Farmer.



English Embroidery.

Among the latest fashions in fashion's realm are gowns of all over English embroidery mounted over colored silk. One over pale pink has the skirt built in three deep ruffles, and a jacket bodice showing front and undersleeves of embroidered ecru batiste. The choker is encircled by a pleated scarf of pink mousseline de soie which ties with a simple knot in the front, says the Chicago Record-Herald. This particular style of gown and appears on a number of elaborate costumes. A lovely chemise is of fine white batiste, with yoke behind ending on the shoulders and the front piece pulled to this. Butterflies of embroidery and

WOMAN AS A WAGE-EARNER.

As a wage earner the American woman adds largely to the country's output of energy; as a consumer she creates two-thirds of the demand, with its inevitable result of supply; as an inventor, designer and manufacturer she enlarges the variety and activity of the world's market; and as a creator she enriches the imaginative product of the world. In all these, it is impossible to divorce her interests from those of man, or make her more or less than an individual with an individual's place and power in the community. To ask whether her elimination from the commerce of the world would create a greater vacuum than the elimination of man, would bring us back to the elusiveness of abstract and general discussion to which the American woman can no longer be relegated. It is not as woman in the abstract, but as woman the individual that she is to be reckoned with, for it is as the individual that she has won and that she will maintain her place as a commercial factor.—New York Post.

How to Be Charming.

A woman can make or mar her attractiveness. She can, by an utter disregard of hygienic laws and a neglect of toilet accessories, in the opinion of Home Chat, lose entirely that charm of face and form that nature obviously intended should be hers. A few drops of soothing lotion will transform a pair of rough hands into soft ones; systematic care of the complexion will keep it smooth and ward off wrinkles, and an eagerness to read clever books and to know things, and a lively interest in the current events of the day will brighten the eyes as nothing else can, except it be the sympathy of the man one loves. The woman possessing this knowledge is far more charming and attractive than she in whose path no beautifying whims have ever come. And the woman who applies this knowledge is the one who will develop into the entertaining, interesting grandmother of the next generation, as dainty and as youthful as was the mother of the past generation.

The Gown Sash.

Some of the gowns seen of late showed bewitching sashes of silk tulle or finest Malines net, and these were tied in plain knots the whole of their length at intervals of eight and ten inches. In every knot a soft cluster of ribbon, or chiffon flowers was caught, and these trifles vie in the affections of the debutantes with sashes made wholly of flowers based on a tulle foundation or assuming the shape of flowering trails of greenery. A few women let their sashes flow Watteau or Empire-wise from between their shoulders, and not one of those instructed in the rule of the mode that prevails hangs her sash in front or at the side.

A Woman "Cabby."

In the New Zealand town of Nelson woman has been asserting her rights in quite a new direction.

A local lady recently secured a cab and horse and entered into competition with the jeaus of the town, who at once took alarm and protested that she had no license.

This difficulty was quickly overcome and the lady "cabby" entered the lists on equal terms in that respect. Now with her smart turn-out she is securing all the fares she can find time to drive, while the old-timers can only look on and growl about the latest in fashion of the new woman.

How Wrinkles Come.

Enough is said of the treatment of wrinkles to make us all wise to avoid them, if wisdom were enough.

But wrinkles, like love, will find out a way, and in spite of massage and oils and balms, wrinkles will set their delicate seal of thought and perplexity upon the forehead and under the eyes and about the lips.

The reason of wrinkles, any one will tell you easily, is years. But why is it that years make wrinkles? What connection is there between the flight of time over our heads and the fine tracery upon our features?

Here is the explanation as well as a layman can give it:

Underneath the skin, in the flesh, are imbedded multitudes of little muscles that hold the flesh and keep it as we say "solid and firm." The skin also has a certain muscular power of contracting and stretching as necessity demands, and which depends upon what is called the tonicity of the skin.

As years creep along the muscles weaken and grow lax, no longer holding the flesh up firm and hard as before. All the lines in the face, droop therefore with age, and the flesh has a tendency to fall down in little ridges.

Just the same thing happens to the skin. It loses its contracting power and relaxes. Then come the little wrinkles. It will be seen then, that wrinkles are due to changes in the constitution of the skin itself.

Anything that acts as a stimulant upon the skin, keeping it active and so keeping up the tone of the muscles, will tend to prevent wrinkles.

But even if they do come, why should one be unhappy? They are as honorable as gray hairs. They indicate thought as well as years; they give character and dignity to the expression.

Freckles and sunburn have had their day of being fashionable. Why not wrinkles? They are beautiful, if we only think so.—New York News.

CHANGE OF LIFE.

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- Rheumatism
- Neuralgia
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W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

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Warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of tincture and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, gentle ointments with CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, are all that can be desired for the alleviation of the suffering of skin-tortured infants and children and the comfort of worn-out, worried mothers. A single set is often sufficient to cure when the best physicians fail.

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President German Relief Association,
Los Angeles, Cal.

a day at a time how I would feel the next day. Five bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound changed all that, my days became days of health, and I have enjoyed every day since—now six years.

"We have used considerable of your Vegetable Compound in our charitable work, as we find that to restore a poor mother to health so she can support herself and those dependent upon her, if such there be, is truer charity than to give other aid. You have my hearty endorsement, for you have proven yourself a true friend to suffering women."—Mrs. E. Sailer, 760 1/2 Hill St., Los Angeles, Cal.—\$5000 forfeit if above testimonial is not genuine.

No other person can give such helpful advice to women who are sick as can Mrs. Pinkham, for no other has had such great experience—her address is Lynn, Mass., and her advice free—if you are sick write her—you are foolish if you don't.

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