

BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATIONS

Of America Use Pe-ru-na For All Catarrhal Diseases.



MRS. HENRIETTA A. S. MARSH.

Woman's Benevolent Association of Chicago.

Mrs. Henrietta A. S. Marsh, President Woman's Benevolent Association, of 227 Jackson Park Terrace, Woodlawn, Chicago, Ill., says:

I suffered from a gripe for seven weeks, and nothing helped me until I tried Peruna. I felt at once that I had at last secured the right medicine and kept steadily improving. Within three weeks I was fully restored.

Independent Order of Good Templars, of Washington.

Mrs. T. W. Collins, Treasurer I. O. G. T., of Everett, Wash., has used the great cathartic tonic, Peruna, for an aggravated case of dyspepsia. She writes:

After having a severe attack of la grippe, I also suffered with dyspepsia. After taking Peruna I could eat my regular meals with relief, my system was built up, my health returned, and I have remained in excellent strength and vigor now for over a year.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

"Like Cures Like".

Drunkennes is punished by imprisonment in Norway. As soon as he is incarcerated the delinquent has no other food than a log of wine morning and evening. The bread is served in a wooden bowl full of wine, in which it has been soaked for an hour previous.

The first day the drunkard swallows his allowance willingly enough. The second day it seems less pleasing. At the end of eight days of this regimen prisoners have been known to abstain altogether from the food thus pitilessly presented.

This course of treatment finished, the drunkard, except in rare instances, is radically cured. Many recant altogether the use of wine, the very smell of which creates a feeling of extreme disgust.

When the Lacedaemonians did for morality by showing to the young of the aristocracy their drunken slaves, the Norwegians do directly for the drunkards themselves. It is the treatment by satiety and disgust. If "like cures like" then there is sound philosophy in this homeopathic treatment of inebriety.

It Puzzled Him.

Grimes—My wife paid me quite a compliment last night. She told me I would make a good husband.

Henderson—How did she come to tell you that?

Grimes—That's what I don't know. I was explaining to her how I happened to be so late getting home, and all of a sudden and quite irrelevantly, she said, "Do you know, John, you would make a splendid novelist?"

Naturally I felt flattered, but it seemed odd at the time, and it still puzzles me, that she should have thought of it just at that moment.

An Ancient Strike.

Probably the oldest strike on record is that of the bakers engaged in baking the shewbread for the Temple, which took place two years before the destruction of the building by Titus.

The Temple authorities engaged a number of journeymen from Alexandria to take the place of the strikers, but the newcomers were being initiated into the secrets of the trade, the demands of the Jerusalem bakers had to be conceded.

Long Hair

"About a year ago my hair was coming out very fast, so I bought a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor. It stopped the falling and made my hair grow very rapidly, until now it is 45 inches in length."

Mrs. A. Boydston, Atchison, Kans.

There's another hunger than that of the stomach. Hunger, for instance. Hungry hair needs food, needs hair vigor—Ayer's.

This is why we say that Ayer's Hair Vigor always restores color, and makes the hair grow long and heavy. \$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 express office. Address: J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Ascarids

NEW PENNSYLVANIA. Act of June 27, 1902. Penalties were imposed on the owners of the factory who were not to employ any child under the age of 14 years.

GENUINE STAMPEL C. C. C. Never sold in bulk. Beware of the dealer who tries to sell "something just as good."

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY! Give new dose of medicine. 10 days' treatment. Price, Dr. R. S. MANN'S HOME, Box 8, Atlanta, Ga.

THE NEW FARMER

Nearly Everything Now Being Done by Machinery.

THE tired city man who turns longingly to thoughts of "the old farm" of his boyish memories and is impelled to go there or to some place as nearly resembling it as may be that, like Anteus, of the classic fable, he may recuperate his wasted energies by once more touching Mother Earth, would do well to forget all traditions of pastoral life or prepare himself for the shock of a great disappointment.

The man with the hoe, the sturdy artist of the scythe and cradle, the sower who went forth to sow with a bag of seed around his neck, the muscular plowman, whose strong hands keep the implement from turning flaps when its point struck a root, the tripping milk maid carolling a song—all these and many other familiar objects which the city man inseparably associates with the old farm bear about the same relation to the modern farm that the traditional salterman of the days of wind-propelling craft bears to the coal passer or the crier in the shaft alley of the modern steamship.

The best education for the up-to-date farmer is a course in mechanical engineering. His barn is no longer the arm of the poets, with great windswept floor spaces under fragrant noods. It more resembles a store house or miscellaneous machinery. Its pervading odor is the smell of machine oil, and one makes his way about with trepidation unless indifferent to torn clothing and abraded cuticle.

EXIT THE OLD FLOW.

In breaking the soil for planting the familiar plow, which gave even a strong man plenty to do in managing it and his team, has largely given place to the reversible sulky plow, on which the farmer rides as comfortably as on a wagon seat, and which he controls by levers actuated by his foot, leaving his hands free to manage his horses, his cob pipe, or his cigarette, if he prefers.

His plowing finished, the farmer proceeds to pulverize and smooth the land. Time was when he dragged it with a harrow of scrap iron.

The farmer now mounts the seat of the sulky harrow, flicks a fly off the flank of his off horse and away he goes. The machine pulverizes and smooths the soil much better than it was formerly done. Here, too, the horse is menaced with displacement as a prime motor. As a mechanical proposition oats and hay are even less economical as fuel than anthracite in strike time.

In fertilizing his land the modern farmer has the advantage of the work of the chemist who provides just what it needs in the form most convenient for application by machinery. The un-speakable operations connected with the hand distribution of barn yard compost are no longer necessary.

THE NEW MANURE.

If this material is used the labor of spreading it is performed automatically by a machine which effects a desiccation and distribution unattainable by hand implements. The quarter acre of reeking manure, once known as the barn yard, through which one must wade ankle deep in crossing it, has disappeared from the modern farm, for which every one having occasion to visit it, and who brings with him some respect for his shoes, may devoutly give thanks. Composting and ensilage conserve the nitrogenous components of barn yard ooze much better than was done when they were left to "weather."

For planting there is a machine for every kind of seed, cunningly designed, well built and perfectly adapted to the work for which it is intended. It makes no mistakes, never skips an inch, sows no more thickly in one place than in another, and does its "stunt" with an intelligence which even the impossible Jonas of the Holo book could not have displayed.

For grain and grass the "broadcast seeder" is used. This is attached to an ordinary wagon, and the only human co-operation it requires is keeping its hopper full. It will distribute all kinds of dry commercial fertilizers and will put them just where they will do most good.

A mechanical grain drill is provided for such grains as need to be planted systematically in rows or hills. It is infallible in its operation and would plant corn, for example, in the middle of a meadow road, if this was required of it. Among other attachments it has a land measure, something like a cyclometer, which records the acreage planted and would calculate the yield were it not for the element of uncertainty introduced by weather vicissitudes, and the variable industry of crop destroying birds and insects. To cover the seed it has planted it is provided with a system of hoes which are adjusted to work straight or zigzag.

THE NEW WEEDER.

A variant of this apparatus weeds as well as sows. Still another is the bean planter, which is quite remarkable in its intelligence, so to speak. It drills the hole in the ground, plants the beans, covers them, and marks the position of the next row at one operation. It will even alternate corn and beans, turn and turn about or plant corn or beans, distribute fertilizer and cover everything impartially. In fact, it will do anything for which the farmer has the intelligence to adjust it.

The potato planter would make the farmer of a generation ago sit up and rub his eyes. It requires that the potatoes be supplied, but will do all the rest of its own initiative. It picks the potato up and looks it over—or seems to—and into halves, quarters, or any desired number of parts, separates the eyes and removes the seed ends. It plants whole potatoes or parts thereof, as desired, as near together or as far apart as the judgment of the farmer on the driving seat suggests.

Having dropped the seed it covers it, fertilizes it, tucks it in like a child put to bed, and paces off the next row with mathematical accuracy. With a phonograph attachment it might even repeat the familiar invocation, "Now I lay me," etc., if any advantage was discoverable therefrom in the case of a tuber.

Certain vegetables, notably tomatoes, cabbages, cauliflower, celery, lettuce and some others, need to be started in

PHILANTHROPIC EDITORS.

The Local Newspaper Considered as a Benevolent Institution.

It seems singular that many persons entertain the idea that newspapers are printed entirely for philanthropic motives, says the Cambridge (Mass.) Times, and that their columns should be devoted to their especial benefit.

There is a class who think that advertising is inserted more to fill up space, and they consider that the publisher of a local paper should be grateful for the church notices they contribute.

In nine cases out of ten the notices which these benign brothers and sisters send are really nothing more nor less than advertisements, for which they ask publication without cost, while they at the same time derive a revenue by this method of reaching the people.

They enter a newspaper office and place their notices of church fairs, festivals and other entertainments on the editor's table with as much grace as though they were tendering a twenty-dollar bill.

The up-to-date local paper employs a staff of men to collect news which will be of interest to all classes. These men are hustlers, know their business thoroughly, and present the news in the most concise and condensed form possible.

Instead of the publisher being dependent on personal or communicated matter to fill his columns, he is frequently at his wits' ends as to how he shall contrive to find space for legitimate local news. He is obliged to entreat material furnished by his newsgatherers and present to the public what will be for the greatest interest of all.

But it is not the news which supports the newspaper, and the actual returns from sales are but poor remuneration for the time and patience devoted to it. Therefore the revenue received which sustains the plant is derived through its advertising patronage.

The publisher sells the space in his paper just as a merchant would dispose of his wares, and reading notices are received at a higher rate than display advertising, there being no bargain days in a newspaper office.

We know of no profession where there is so much liberality shown as in the newspaper business, and so little appreciated by those who receive gratuitous favors through its columns.—Fourth Estate.

Professional Tips for Reporters.

There are certain forms of expression all reporters should carefully adhere to. In rescuing drowning men, it must always be when they were going down for the third time. No case is on record of a rescue when the sufferer was going down for the first time.

When a gentleman gives a bank note, it must be "crisp." Thuds are of two descriptions, the "dull" and the "sticking." Of course, every writer knows that fire is always mentioned as the "devouring flame." What "wildfire" is now perfectly correct, but when anything spreads rapidly, remember, it "spreads like wildfire." Flags must always be "flung to the breeze," no matter whether there is any breeze or not.

If you can manage to get an assault, a forgery and a burglary all into one column, do it, for it will secure that beautiful and well-known heading, A Carnival of Crime. Always remember that a man is "launched into eternity," not hanged a certain time. When a person after an accident is found "dead," it is best not to say so, but that the "vital spark had fled." Speeches on the political side which your paper advocates should always be "ringing" speeches.

Lilies in Autumn.

To produce lilac blossoms in autumn is a wonderful achievement, considering how peculiarly they are associated with the spring time, and the way in which it is accomplished is most curious and interesting. In a state of nature the lilac plant requires a period of rest before producing its flowers. That period is the winter, when the cold enforces repose. But it is found that the plant can be cheated into blossoming in autumn by exposing it to the fumes of ether, which put it to sleep for a little while, after which it proceeds to blossom luxuriantly.

Flourists grow the plants in pots, and in the fall place them, pots and all, in a large box which contains an unworked bottle of ether. In this manner they are exposed to the ether vapor for forty-eight hours, the box being air-tight; and sometimes the operation is repeated a few days later. When they come out they are ready to start right in at blossoming and the glass gardener obtains a fine crop of lilacs for the early winter trade. The process sometimes weakens the colors of the flowers, but this does not matter in the case of lilacs, because the kind preferred by florists is the white.

The Codfish.

There is scarcely a fish in the whole funny kingdom that is more useful to man than the cod. As an article of diet, whether fresh or salted and dried, it is a most important addition to our food supplies, and is made use of in various ways for the support of man and beast over a widely extended area.

The tongue is regarded as a delicacy, the swimming bladder furnishes isinglass almost equal to that of the sturgeon, and the liver gives us the oil which is so much recommended as a tonic and a food in all wasting complaints.

The Norwegians give cod's head mixed with marine plants to the cows to increase the yield of milk, the Icelanders give the bones to their cattle, in Kamchatka the dogs are fed on them, and in icy wastes they are frequently dried and used as fuel.

The cod is prolific enough to admit of this extensive use, for one fish will produce nine million eggs.

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THE CHILDREN ENJOY

Life out of doors and out of the games which they play and the enjoyment which they receive and the efforts which they make, comes the greater part of that healthful development which is so essential to their happiness when grown.

When a laxative is needed the remedy which is given to them to cleanse and strengthen the internal organs on which it acts, should be such as physicians would sanction, because its component parts are known to be wholesome and the remedy itself free from every objectionable quality.

The one remedy which physicians and parents, well-informed, approve and recommend and which the little ones enjoy, because of its pleasant flavor, its gentle action and its beneficial effects, is—Syrup of Figs—and for the same reason it is the only laxative which should be used by fathers and mothers.