

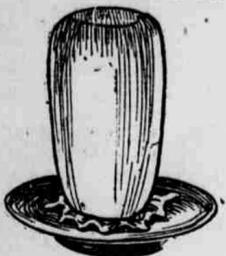
# FARM MATTERS.

## Sheltering Cattle.

I feed cattle of all ages, the bulk, however, being from one to three years old. One of the best feeds I can get is two parts corn and one part oats for the first thirty days. Thereafter I begin to decrease the proportion of oats until the fourth month, when I feed my cattle on a full feed of corn. My belief is that it is the best to leave out the oats as soon as the cattle are in condition to stand a full feed of corn. Corn alone fattens cattle most rapidly, and puts them in a marketable condition quicker than any other food or combination of foods. I usually feed my cattle about four months. For roughage I use oats and flax straw. I have never tried cottonseed meal or any of the gluten feeds. As to shelter, I have large, roomy, well-ventilated houses. The cattle have free access to these, and go in and out at their pleasure.—F. E. Phelps, in Orange Judd Farmer.

## An Inexpensive Feeder.

After the syrup has been made, pour it into an ordinary fruit jar, cover with a single thickness of cheese cloth and tie with a string around the neck of



the jar. Now invert on top of it a breakfast plate, and turn the whole upside down on the top of the brood frames in the position shown in the illustration. The syrup will ooze out as fast as the bees sip it up, and no faster. There is no danger of any bees drowning in the liquid or even getting their feet wet.—F. G. Herman, in the Cultivator.

## Green Manuring.

There are plenty of farmers who do not believe in or practice green manuring. They think it a better and more profitable plan to harvest a crop, whatever it is, and feed it to animals. They also hold that the process of soil amelioration by this means is too slow, and takes altogether too long. These and other objections to green manuring are plausible and rather hard to refute. Still the fact remains that favorable results are often obtained by plowing under green crops. Sometimes a farmer has land that is deteriorating under annual cropping, and he cannot well put it in a condition to return a profitable cultivated and harvested crop. He may have used all available home-made manure, and it may not be convenient to purchase concentrated fertilizers.

In such a case, rather than let the land go fallow, he may find it to his interest to cover it with some crop on purpose to plow it under. One advantage of this course is its extreme cheapness. It costs the farmer practically nothing but the seed, the labor of plowing the ground at the time of sowing, and again when the crop has made a suitable growth. Something is gained by the improvement of the mechanical condition of the soil, by preventing the growth of undesirable weeds which would otherwise have taken possession of the land, and by increasing soil fertility to some extent. The addition of humus by the decay of the crop is in some soils of great importance. The argument that no fertility is added to the soil by simply returning the crop that grew upon it does not apply to a leguminous crop, that is able to draw a large part of its support from the air. If the plan of green manuring is not followed under any other circumstances, it is certainly advisable to sow some hardy crop on the removal of a harvested crop, to remain through the winter as a cover and be plowed down in the spring.—S. B. Keach, in New York Tribune Farmer.

## Care of the Poultry.

At this season of the year great care is needed to keep birds comfortable, especially on cold nights. If buildings are not extra warm, the best way is to place the roosts in a partition around them, leaving a door in front, or hang up an old carpet to let draft after they go on the roost. Their bodies will warm the space they occupy and prevent frosted combs, which most often happen at night, while the birds are quiet. Be sure none are left outside the roosting place. During severe weather keep doors and windows closed tight and ventilators shut. Birds do not need any outside air in zero weather. Study how to keep the air out, and not how to let it in. On warm days give them plenty of air on the opposite side of the building from that on which the wind blows. When a bird has taken cold and makes a noise resembling a crow, give a little keystone oil from a small oil can, so as not to cause strangling. One dose usually is sufficient, as in a few hours the noise will cease. If the case is severe give two or three grains quinine pills, and, if needed, give two grains at night and in the morning until better. Epsom salts in water is also good, a teaspoonful at a dose, once. This is also good for roup.

When birds have lice, you will usually find them in the feet more than under the wings. Rub with insect powder down to the skin and it will kill the lice. Put plenty of kerosene oil on the perches, both upper and under sides, especially the latter, as that will kill the red mites that go on the birds at night, but do not live on them during the day. For scaly leg put kerosene oil on the legs. If a very bad case, mix with a little fresh grease; otherwise use clear. Two or three applications a week in warm weather in a short time. In case a bird be combed, use a soft cloth and replace the parts, washing the parts in strong alum water, giving also a

few drops of kerosene or something of that quieting nature. Place the bird in a low coop to prevent flying or exertion. Wash the parts affected several times, if necessary, and keep the bird quiet, and if the rupture has not been caused very long the bird will be all right in a short time, unless a bad case.—Mr. and Mrs. S. Rider, in New York Tribune Farmer.

## A Homemade Brooder.

This brooder has given excellent satisfaction. The cut shows the lamp below a sheet of iron that securely shuts off the lamp chamber from the

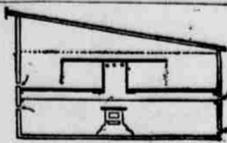
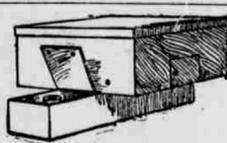


DIAGRAM OF BROODER.

space above. Bed the sheet iron in white lead to make it air tight. Above the sheet iron is a floor of matched stuff, and in the center is a five-inch drum opening into the space between the floor and the sheet iron. Around the top of the drum are openings that let the hot air out into the brooder. The top of the drum extends for ten inches all around the drum and from the other edge a flannel curtain is hung, inclosing a circular space with the drum in the center. The curtain can be placed for an inside border. If it is to be used out of doors it must have a sloping cover. Put two lights of glass either in the cover or in opposite sides.

Not more than fifty chicks should be placed together when hatched, and two weeks later not more than half this number should be brooded in one lot. For fifty chicks just hatched, the brooder should be three feet square and the sheet-iron top of the cover should have a diameter of twenty inches. The ventilating holes are one inch in diameter. Cut rectangular openings in the sides and fit glass to the inner and outer edges of the opening. This will give tight double windowing. This will give tight double windowing. This will give tight double windowing.

Chicks persist in running under the incline. To obviate this, a plan is shown in the second illustration, where the lamp box is narrow and extends in front of the brooder. A narrow trench



BROODER SET LEVEL.

can be dug in the ground for the lamp box, bringing the brooder proper down level with the ground, so that the chicks can run in and out at will. Put the lamp in at the front and push it along under the middle of the brooder. Then close the cover in front. The lamp chamber must be ventilated in front and at the rear by two holes at each point.—American Agriculturist.

## Scientific Cheese Making.

The cheesemaker should be more acquainted with the scientific reasons of curing than many profess to-day, and there is room for improvement in this line which is pretty well recognized by the dairy schools and experiment stations. The growth and development of the bacteria which cure the cheese are something that can be understood so well that it is possible to control the whole process. The man who makes cheese for the market should know how long to hold the cheese to give it a certain flavor, and when the curing should cease. It is impossible for any farmer or factory to produce uniform grades of cheese otherwise. On some farms the cheese produced varies so much that it would be impossible to say that the different grades were made by the same man. This is not due so much to the difference in the cows and milk as in the process of making and curing. Some cheese should be cured much faster than others, and again the reverse is the case. Unless one understands the reasons for this it is impossible to produce like results. Every cheesemaker has found that in spite of his best efforts the cheese of one day's work is stiff and dry, and that of the next day too moist. In such a case different treatment is demanded. The moist cheese will cure much faster than the stiff and dry cheese, and if the two are handled alike uniform quality cannot be expected.

In the curing there are four factors or conditions that must be considered and brought under control. These are temperature, air, moisture and light. Unless we know how to control these we cannot expect to produce the highest results with the cheese. Temperature probably is the most important and intractable of these factors, and it is something that requires persistent study. A proper temperature in the curing-room will often produce good cheese, even when other conditions are against the work. The temperature should at first be kept between thirty-five and seventy degrees, and lowered then gradually to sixty degrees. In the spring of the year the temperature should be kept higher, as the cheese should be cured faster. In the winter sometimes the temperature toward the end can even descend as low as fifty degrees, but the cheesemaker must be very careful at such times. Good ventilation is essential and also a certain amount of light. The regulation of the light bears an important part in the making of cheese, and we do not yet know all that it will do for us. The moisture, of course, must be controlled, but that is a matter for each one to solve for himself.—James Ridgway, in American Cultivator.

For the first time in over thirty years a steamer has been launched from a Dublin shipyard. She is owned in Liverpool and will be engaged at Glasgow.

At a Japanese banquet it is considered a compliment to exchange cups with a friend.

# COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

## General Trade Conditions.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s "Weekly Review of Trade" says: "Despite the interruption of taking inventories and other disturbing elements incidental to the closing of the old year, the past week has been far from dull. Consumers were not perceptibly lessening purchases, while the approach of higher freight rates accelerated shipment of goods. Transporting facilities continue utterly inadequate. New wage scales have become effective, largely enhancing the purchasing power of the people.

The new year opens with every prospect of exceptional activity in all branches of business. Railway earnings thus far available for December show a gain of 7.7 per cent. over 1901, notwithstanding the heavy loss of coal traffic.

"The question of higher freight rates complicated the situation regarding iron and steel, but new orders are constantly coming forward. Quotations of all products in this industry are fully maintained, with a tendency toward still higher prices because of freights and fuel. The first advance is expected to occur in wire nails.

"No new leases have developed in the footwear situation, prices remaining firm and order books full. Aside from a slight reaction in union backs, the leather market is strong, hemlock sole receiving the additional support of exceptionally heavy exports to Europe. Domestic hides are dull, prices again declining. Textile mills are busy, with only a hand to mouth home demand for cotton goods, but export buying for China continues large.

"Farm products weakened as visible supplies increased, and reports from the West indicate that much more grain is offered for shipment than the railroads will accept. Exports of corn are steadily gaining. For the week at Atlantic ports 2,315,403 bushels were sent out, compared with only 347,193 bushels in the corresponding week a year ago. Atlantic exports of wheat, including flour, amounted to only 1,492,000 bushels, against 2,705,044 a year ago, and arrivals at interior cities were 3,775,265 bushels compared with 3,736,359 bushels last year.

"Wool trends upward, shipments to the mills continuing heavy and inquiries numerous.

## LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Flour—Spring clear, \$3 25; 45; best Patent, \$4.65; choice Family, \$3.90. Wheat—New York No. 2, 78c; Philadelphia No. 2, 76c; Baltimore No. 2, 77c.

Corn—New York No. 2, 58c; Philadelphia No. 2, 57c; Baltimore No. 2, 57c.

Oats—New York No. 2, 38c; Philadelphia No. 2, 41c; Baltimore No. 2, 40c.

Hay—No. 1 timothy, \$17.50; No. 2, \$16.50; No. 3, \$15.50; No. 4, \$14.50.

Green Fruits and Vegetables—Apples per bushel, fancy \$2 75; fair to good per bushel, 1.50; Cabbages, Domestic, per ton, \$7.00; Celery, per lot, 15c; Eggplants, native, 12c; Lettuce, native, per bushel, \$1.00; Onions, Maryland and Pennsylvania yellow, per bushel, 65c; Potatoes, White, per bushel, 60c; Maryland and Pennsylvania, per bushel, 55c; New York, per bushel, 55c; sweet, per bushel, 55c.

Butter, Separator, 30c; Gathered cream, 28c; Prints, 1 lb 31c; Rola, 1 lb 30c; Dairy, 1 lb 31c, Pa., Va., 32c.

Eggs, Fresh-laid eggs, per dozen, 30c; Cheese, Large, 60-lb, 13c; medium, 50-lb, 13c; picnic, 23-lb, 13c.

Live Poultry, Hens, 11c; old roosters, each 25c; Turkeys, 13c; Ducks, 11c; Hides, Heavy steers, association and salers, late kill, 60-lb and up, close section, 12c; cows and light steers 12c.

Provisions and Hog Products.—Bulk clear rib sides, 10c; bulk shoulders, 10c; bulk bellies, 11c; bulk ham butts, 10c; bacon clear rib sides, 10c; bacon henders, 11c; sugar-cured, breasts, 13c; sugar-cured, shoulders, 11c; sugar-cured California hams, 10c; jans canvased or uncanvased, 12 lb and under, 14c; refined lard tierces, 18c and 50 lb cans, 9c; refined lard, half-barrels and new tubs, 11c.

## LABOR AND INDUSTRY.

Cigar-makers at Dodge county, Wis., still organize a union.

Boot and shoe workers at Omaha, Neb., have formed a union.

Female house servants command from \$15 to \$20 a month in South Africa.

Steamfitters at Buffalo, N. Y., will receive an increase of 25 cents a day on April 1.

Trades unions at Everett, Wash., have built a home for themselves at a cost of \$4,000.

It is estimated that non-union men do not represent more than 20 per cent of the various trades.

Employees of the Memphis (Tenn.) street railway company have secured an advance of one cent an hour.

No child, young girl or woman can be employed more than 60 hours a week in Canada, and the law is strictly enforced.

Newspaper writers in many of the large cities are organizing under charters from the International Typographical Union.

An hourly wage of 45 cents will be demanded by the Milwaukee (Wis.) bridge and structural ironworkers after May 1, 1903.

An energetic attempt is being made to unionize the bakers at Columbus, Ohio, by the Journeymen Bakers' Union at that place.

Oregon labor unions are preparing child labor, eight-hour and other labor measures for consideration by the Legislature this session.

## THE RAILROADS OF AUSTRALIA.

There Seems to Be Something Wrong With the System.

Not long ago the state railway authorities in Melbourne, Australia, had to investigate a case of a guard's leaving his van, walking along the footplate, clambering up the engine, and making a furious assault upon the driver, the train going at full speed all the while. They are now inquiring into another curious incident. In this case somebody forgot to fix the couplings between the engine and the train. When the signal was given the engine steamed out of the station by itself, leaving carriages and passengers in the lurch. Guard, stationmaster, porters and spectators yelled, but without effect. The engine ran for six miles before it was discovered that it had nothing behind it. The most disquieting feature of the incident was that it passed several signal boxes without receiving any warning to stop.

## Garfield's Nomination.

At the Republican national convention in 1880 the Blaine Half-Breeds (to use the nomenclature of the day) and the Grant Stalwarts, 309 in number, hugged each other in death grapple. They crushed each other and Garfield scamped off with the nomination for president. When leaving Washington to attend the convention at leader of the Sherman delegates, Garfield was asked by John Randolph Tucker of Virginia: "Whom are you going to nominate?" Garfield is said to have loved Ran. Tucker. They were far asunder in politics, but there were love and affection and intellectual kinship between the Virginian and the Ohioan. Garfield put his arm around Tucker's shoulders and whispered: "Keep your eyes on me." And so it was. Garfield became President and Blaine took the secretaryship of state, "to keep his hand on the helm," his friends said. "To watch the Peruvian guano beds," his enemies replied.—Washington Letter to Richmond (Va.) Times.

The average lake trout lays 6,000 eggs each season, and the whitefish a greater number.

There are more things done without motive in this world than are dreamed of by the police department.

## Mother

"My mother was troubled with consumption for many years. At last she was given up to die. Then she tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and was speedily cured." D. P. Jolly, Avoca, N. Y.

No matter how hard your cough or how long you have had it, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is the best thing you can take. It's too risky to wait until you have consumption. If you are coughing today, get a bottle of Cherry Pectoral at once.

Three sizes: 25c, 50c, \$1. All druggists.

## A Golden Rule of Agriculture:

Be good to your land and your crop will be good. Plenty of Potash

in the fertilizer spells quality and quantity in the harvest. Write us and we will send you, free, by next mail, our money winning book.

GREEN HALL WORKS, 55 Nassau Street, New York.

USE TAYLOR'S Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullein for Coughs, Colds, LaGrippe

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# Why Syrup of Figs is the best family laxative

- It is pure.
- It is gentle.
- It is pleasant.
- It is efficacious.
- It is not expensive.
- It is good for children.
- It is excellent for ladies.
- It is convenient for business men.
- It is perfectly safe under all circumstances.
- It is used by millions of families the world over.
- It stands highest, as a laxative, with physicians.

If you use it you have the best laxative the world produces.

# Because

Its component parts are all wholesome. It acts gently without unpleasant after-effects. It is wholly free from objectionable substances.

It contains the laxative principles of plants. It contains the carminative principles of plants. It contains wholesome aromatic liquids which are agreeable and refreshing to the taste.

All are pure. All are delicately blended. All are skillfully and scientifically compounded.

Its value is due to our method of manufacture and to the originality and simplicity of the combination. To get its beneficial effects—buy the genuine.

Manufactured by

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP

San Francisco, Cal. Louisville, Ky. New York, N. Y. FOR SALE BY ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS.

## SERMONS TO THE PURITANS.

Thought Themselves Wronged if the Preaching Was Not Long.

At Lorimer hall, Tremont temple, Monday evening, at the monthly meeting of the Congregational club, Leon H. Vincent spoke on "Kings of the Colonial Puritans," giving a history of the Mather family and their habits. He said the Puritans were always craving for learning and wisdom, and that they had no sooner landed in America than they began making books. The continual studiousness of the Puritans, said Mr. Vincent, is what makes New England to-day the great hive of books and authors. Besides studying the Puritans spent their spare time in persecuting heretics and drinking strong drinks, but the only habit of the three that has clung to their descendants is that of reading.

The sermons were long-winded, and in an hour the minister usually only got started. An old record says: "Mr. Hooker preached two hours and seventeen minutes while not feeling well. How long he would have talked if he was in good health! A Harvard student wrote of a minister that preached to the students: 'He preached two hours, and much to our regret, he had to stop.' The people paid to hear sermons on the tacit condition that the preacher would speak a certain length of time. The audience would look at the sandglass to see that they got their money's worth.

Mr. Vincent said Cotton Mather was probably the smartest boy in the family, and at the age of eighteen he had received his degree from his own father, Richard, President of Harvard. The subject of his thesis was "Hobbes, Vowel Points are Divine in Origin."

Work of Private Detectives.

Doubtless not one person in a thousand has a correct idea of the character or significance of this most singular outgrowth of ultra-civilized conditions. The detective connected with the police department is complimented by the press whenever he captures a gang of thieves or discovers an incendiary, but with the private detective the case is different. Long before he embarks in the business he must have all things, learn he derisively himself the sweets of praise and the joys of fame. He must possess personal vanity, for his success lies not in forcing himself to the front, but remaining as much as possible in the background. He need have no fear that customers will forget him, for, like a six-shooter, a private detective is one of the things that, when needed, is required instantly—if not sooner. A modest sign, which the average well-behaved and well-conditioned person might pass every day for years without noticing, but which looms up as big as a barn to the jealous wife who wants her husband shadowed in all the advertising he needs. He need not be alarmed for fear his clients will not find his room, and take a suite of large and conspicuous apartments in the front of the building he occupies, for when the man who is being shadowed and blackmailed starts out to hunt up a private detective he will find him if he has to get out a search warrant.

Book of Comfort for Mourners.

Quite a successful business by preparing obituary albums has been built up by a New York man. He has 1,500 daily newspapers from different cities of the country, and clips from them obituary notices. Then he approaches surviving relatives to see if they will not buy an album prepared from these notices, and the letters of condolence they may have received. He has fixed prices for everything. Each obituary clipping is 5 cents. Telegrams and cards are 10 cents. Mrs. John W. Mackay has two or three albums prepared from the notices about her husband. There were over 6,000 clippings about him. Samuel D. Babcock and Bert Reis were also subscribers for voluminous albums.

The Idea of Cold.

Maurice Grau tells a story about a sheriff from Dawson City, who crossed with him from Europe recently. A smoking cabin group was discussing the eccentricities of the American climate. This was resented by the Sheriff.

"I don't understand," he remarked, "why Americans persist in talking against their own country. It gives persons on the other side a very wrong impression. Why, everywhere I went I was asked about the intense cold in the Klondike. I contradicted

## Hazarding a Guess.

"This is the laundry," said the agent who was showing them through the house. "Here, you see, are stationary washbasins."

"Ah! why do you call them stationary?" inquired the bride-to-be; "is it because colored goods won't run in them?"

Steamfitters at Buffalo, N. Y., will receive an increase of 25 cents a day on April 1.

The English Government is expected to issue the Transvaal loan in March.

Many School Children Are Sickly. Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children, made by Mother Gray, nurse in Children's Home, New York, break up colds in 24 hours. Cure Feverishness, Constipation, Stomach Troubles, Teething Disorders, and Destroy Worms. At all Druggists, 25c. Sample mailed. Free. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Museums are much in favor in Russia. Even in Siberia nearly every town of 10,000 inhabitants has one.

How's This? We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CUREY & Co., Prop., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Curey for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligation made by him.

WALKER & TRACY, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio. WALTERS, KINNAMAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

In order to deepen the River Thames, in England, the conservators have determined to expend a sum of \$70,000 on dredging the river.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. \$2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 301 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Hope should always be supplied with a parachute to act a man down easy.

Mrs. Wiglow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, cures colic, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c. at all druggists.

When tears do not avail a woman she wishes she were a man and could swear.

Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cure for all blood diseases, such as Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Backache, Footache, All Bodily Aches, AND CONQUERS PAIN.

Old Stfas. Backs of Chairs, etc., can be dyed with PUTNAM FADELESS DYES.

When a man pays as he goes he always gets a welcome back.

## Rheumacide

Cures Rheumatism and Sciatica by neutralizing the acids in the blood and driving them out of the system. It is the best and the best blood purifier. All blood diseases yield promptly to this great remedy.

In the fall-winter of 1901 I was afflicted with Sciatic Rheumatism, so much so that I had to quit my work, and was unable to walk. Upon sitting down, there was no ease to my thigh, and the only position in which I could bear my leg was straight out in front of me, while in a reclining position. Resisting the nature of the disease, I began treatment at once, but received no relief until I had used Mr. J. T. Doster's Rheumacide, the drug of the drug firm of Bruce & Doster, to take Doster that if 3 bottles did not cure me the money would be refunded. My little rheumatism, and I have had no touch of rheumatism since that time.

W. A. Palmer, who lived here at the time, and who has since been cured of rheumatism, and for six weeks had to be turned in bed on his back, was cured by the use of several bottles of RHEUMACIDE, he was pronounced well by the attending physician, who is a great believer in the efficacy of your medicine. Yours truly, J. L. O. THOMPSON, Editor Pheasant Station, Pheasant, S. C.

All Druggists, or expressage prepaid, Price \$1.00. Bobbitt Chemical Co., Baltimore, Md.

True valor knows when to run.

## Cascarets

Get the Cascarets Candy Cathartic. Genuine stamped C. C. C. Never sold in bulk. Beware of the dealer who tries to sell "something just as good."

NEW PENNSYLVANIA LAW. Act of June 21, 1902. Persons certain convictions and their wives or the persons who are their next of kin, shall be liable for every good business transaction. Act of the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania, passed at Harrisburg, on the 21st day of June, 1902. For a copy of this act, send a stamp to the Pennsylvania State Printing Office, Harrisburg, Pa.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY. Give quick relief and cure worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment free. Dr. E. S. HALL'S DISPENSARY, 205 N. 2nd St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Prepared with Thompson's Eye Water. Weak eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water.

## Home Assimilation.

"We," says the explorer, as he endeavors to make the cannibal chief understand why his country is to be annexed, "have no desire except to benevolently assimilate you."

"Huh," replies the cannibal chief. "So far as we, personally, are concerned, our assimilating processes are in good repair. We have assimilated two missionaries and four sailors within the past year. I guess we will go about all the assimilating that needs to be done on this island."

And the explorer was led around the back way to the pantry.—Baltimore American.

## A Scientific Note.

The professor's boy had been obstreperous all the evening, and finally forbearance ceased to be a virtue.

"Here," said the professor, as he took the boy under his arm and started up the stairs, "is where you see the eclipse of the sun."

Shortly thereafter the guests remarked among themselves that they never knew an eclipse was such a noisy affair.

Most marriages would indicate that women are natural-born hypnotists.

## ST. JACOBS OIL

POSITIVELY CURES

Rheumatism Neuralgia Headache Backache Footache All Bodily Aches AND

## CONQUERS PAIN.