

**Women as Well as Men
Are Made Miserable by
Kidney Trouble.**

Kidney trouble preys upon the mind, disorganizes and lessens ambition; beauty, vigor and cheerfulness soon disappear when the kidneys are out of order or diseased.

Kidney trouble has become so prevalent that it is not uncommon for a child to be afflicted with weak kidneys. If a child urinates, if the child when the child reaches an age should be able to control the passage, it is yet afflicted with kidney trouble, and the first step should be towards the treatment of these important organs. This unpleasant trouble is due to a diseased condition of the kidneys and bladder and not to a habit as most people suppose.

Women as well as men are made miserable with kidney and bladder trouble, and both need the same great remedy. The mild and the immediate effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It is sold by druggists, in fifty-cent and one dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet telling all about it, including many of the thousands of testimonial letters received from sufferers cured. In writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure and mention this paper.

Hard to Please.
"Mandy," said Farmer Cornstossel, "I don't like to complain, but the dinners you're givin' our summer boarders ain't up to your best."
"Well, Hiram, it's kind o' hard to tell jes' what to do. When I was gettin' up all them delicacies some of the folks come to me and threatened to leave because they wasn't gettin' plain country fare, as advertised."—Washington Star.

Safe Enough.
Jeweler—What did you say to that man when he bought that cheap watch?
Clerk—I told him it would work like a charm.
Jeweler—Why did you do that? Don't you know we can't guarantee those watches to keep time?
Clerk—Well, charms don't keep time.—Philadelphia Press.

Method in Her Madness.
"What on earth do you mean," her mother asked, "by urgin' your husband to get one of those outrageously high-priced Panama hats? Are you crazy to encourage such extravagance?"
"I shall want some more hats from time to time myself, mamma dear," the sweet young woman replied, "and he has always kicked so at the prices I pay."
"My darling! You always was such a hand for lookin' ahead. Let me kiss you."—Chicago Record-Herald.

A Strained Position.
The fellow who wants to hold office in quite a dilemma is found—He can't keep his nose to the grindstone and also his ear to the ground.—N. Y. Times.

NOT GUILTY.



"Didn't I see my husband kissing you?"
"Goodness, no, mum. I wouldn't be caught dead kissing such a looking thing as him."—Chicago American.

The Summer Girl.
Though Paris furnishes her gowns' And all her hats may plan, Our Yankee coasts and mountains now Provide her coat of tan.—Puck.

Making Herself Agreeable.
Susie—And so you are an old maid, auntie—a real old maid?
Aunt Ethel—Yes, Susie, dear—I'm a real old maid.

Susie (wishing to be nice and comforting)—Well, never mind, poor, dear auntie; I'm sure it isn't your fault—
His Specialty.
"I heard you tell a man the other day," observed the caller, "that a confirmed bunion was practically incurable. Yet you are working away at mine as if you expected to cure it."
"I'm trying to make a corn of it," explained the chiropodist. "I can knock out any corn that ever happened."—Chicago Tribune.

The Age of Realism.
Mabel—in old-fashioned novels the hero and heroine married in the last chapter and lived happily ever afterward.

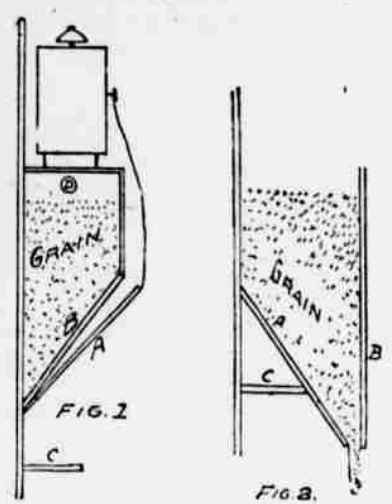
Marion—They write more naturally nowadays. The hero and heroine marry in the first chapter and live unhappily afterward.—Town Topics.

Don't Accept a Substitute!
When you ask for Cascarets be sure you get the genuine Cascarets Candy Cathartic! Don't accept fraudulent substitutes, imitations or counterfeits! Genuine tablets stamped C. C. C. Never sold in bulk. All druggists, 10c.

POULTRY & BEES

AUTOMATIC FEEDER.

For Use in the Poultry House When the Farmer Wants to Take an Occasional Day Off.



Having a few hens and not finding it convenient to get some one to feed them during an occasional day off, I devised an automatic feeder which has proven to be not only very handy but trustworthy as well.

As will be seen by the sketch a small alarm clock is placed in the top of a box six inches wide and four inches deep and two feet long. A cord from board (A), which is attached to back of feeder by a hinge at Fig. 2, is looped at the end, and the loop is placed over the winding key of the alarm which is left pointed up.

The alarm is set at the time desired to feed the fowls, and when it goes off the key turns, releasing string, which allows board (A) to drop and the slide (B), which is attached to the front by a hinge at Fig. 1 opens and the grain falls on board (C), which is held in slanting position by striking against post (D). The grain is placed in the bin through opening (D).—L. E. Hudson, in N. Y. Tribune.

THE CARE OF GOSLINGS.

They Should Receive Food Regularly if Rapid and Profitable Growth is Expected.

The following information upon the care of goslings is given in the Farming World: When the eggs hatch do not allow the mother of the young to leave the nest for the first 12 to 24 hours. The goslings thus become thoroughly dry and strong and may then be safely removed, with the mother, to a large, roomy coop. A goose's appetite for green things asserts itself from the start, and the gosling's first food may be a feed of grass fed on sod; with it should be given a small amount of moistened cornmeal or oatmeal. Or the first meal may consist of chopped egg and bread crumbs, with chopped weeds or greens of some sort added.

A bit of sand and charcoal also improves the ration. Food of this sort should be given regularly three times a day for a few days. They should then be strong enough to take some grain. A ration made up of equal parts, by measure, of bran, middlings, steamed cut clover and cooked vegetables is recommended for this period, although ground corn, oats or barley may be substituted for the bran and middlings. There should be no lack of green food. Nearly any kind of vegetable, weed or grass chopped up fine will supply their wants in this direction.

Goslings are often able to take care of themselves after the first five or six days or a week. They are frequently separated from the mother at this age and allowed to roam. However, they need protection at night for a much longer time, and they should receive food regularly if you wish to keep them growing rapidly. They soon learn to forage, but they will not be able to get sufficient food in this way until after harvest. At the age of ten or twelve weeks, they should be well enough developed to go to the fattening pen.

Farm Wages in Michigan.
A report of the secretary of agriculture of Michigan says: The average monthly wages, with board, in the southern counties, is \$20.35, in the central counties \$19.82, in the northern counties \$20.27, and in the state \$20.20. The average wages by the day, without board, in the southern counties is \$1.21, in the central counties \$1.20, in the northern counties \$1.29, and in the state \$1.22. The average wages by the month last year, with board, was, in the state \$18.34, and the average wages by the day, without board, was, in the state \$1.16. Many correspondents report that farm laborers are very scarce, which is indicated by the continued rise in wages.

Fruits on Poultry Farms.
The owner of a poultry farm should raise all the summer fruits needed for the table, all the vegetables that can be eaten at home, with enough for the poultry, all the grass he will need for the chickens and hay for wintering a few cows, and all the milk and butter for home use. Here we have one crop helping another. We plant a few acres of clover, which gives the chickens fresh green food in the season and good hay for winter. The fruits supply the table with what we need and then add to the diet of the chickens. Likewise the vegetables lessen the cost of our living, and give to the egg layers the very food they require.—Farmers' Voice.

THE GROWTH OF PIGS.

A Subject Which Should Be Studied Patiently and Thoroughly by Every Farmer.

It is now pretty generally understood that sheep and cattle make gains at the least cost near the birth period, and also that most rapidly, says the Farmer, of St. Paul, Minn. This is owing to the greater activity of the secretions when animals are young. But this explanation does not so well apply to the case of swine. After several years of experimenting at the Minnesota experiment station, it has been ascertained that pigs do not gain nearly so rapidly when they are young as when of more mature age. When they are on the sow it was difficult to make them gain a pound a day. After weaning for two or three months they seldom made more than one and one-half pounds per day, but after, say, five or six months they gained well on two pounds per day. Thus it has been shown in several instances that between the ages of two and eight months pigs have made the most rapid increase in weight. The experiments referred to were not made with a view to test this question but these results came out incidentally in a large number of tests. As a result of the casual manner in which these conclusions were reached, the relative cost of the gains cannot be given, but it is probable those made near the birth period were the least costly, owing to the small amount relatively of the food consumed. This is a great question. It ought to be further investigated. The experience referred to calls up the thought that if it may be possible to market pork too young to bring the grower the greater profit, even when swine are sold as young as six or seven months, the popular age at which to sell. These results in swine growing, so different from those obtained in growing cattle and sheep, are well worth the closest study.

TRAINING THE COLT.

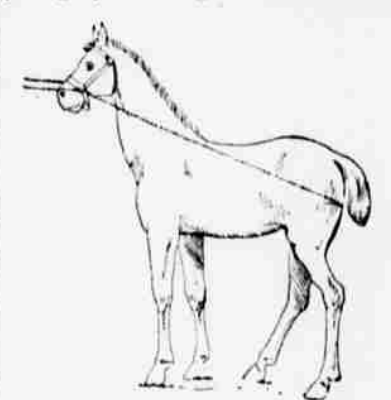
In These Days of Progress Youngsters Are No Longer "Broken" with a Whip.

The young foal should be left entirely to its mother's care the first few hours. Do not molest the dam or foal by helping the colt to its feet at once, "trying to have it nurse," etc. By so doing you irritate the mare and exhaust the strength of the foal. The foal is as well and perhaps better off not to nurse for a couple of hours.

After a few hours the colt should be approached carefully, caressed, and given to understand you are a companion and friend, not an enemy. Give him a little sugar or salt from your hand and you will soon have him leave his mother and come to you across the yard or field.

If you have to work the mare, do not let the foal follow as he gets tired and leg weary. Young colts spend a great deal of time lying down. Shut him in a box stall, or what is better, in company with another foal. He will soon become contented. As soon as he becomes accustomed to eating, give a little ground oats and wheat bran in his feed box, and if in the stable with his dam, it is well to have a box separate from the dam where she cannot eat his feed.

The colt should be taken from the dam at from four to five months old and put in a pasture by himself or with other colts and have a regular feed of ground oats and bran once or twice per day. From the first year's good feed and care, the beauty of the coming horse is developed. You cannot begin to educate him too young by handling his head and feet.



SIMPLE TRAINING LINE

When three or four months old, put on a halter. Take about 40 feet of cord, double it, tie a knot in the doubled cord so that the loop will slip over the colt's rump or quarters but not up under the tail. Have the knot in the loop come about in front of saddle. Run ends of cord through each side of the ring of halter, stand in front of the colt and give a gentle pull. If he does not come readily, step a little to one side and pull quick. You will throw him off his guard and balance, and in 15 minutes you will have your colt educated to lead.

When older, coming two years old, hitch your colt on the off side of a gentle horse, for a few times, so he will learn to drive, and in meeting teams, electric cars, etc., he will have what he will consider the protection of the older horse. Then put him on near side, changing back and forth from one side to the other. Then some day, after a good drive, if your colt is spirited, put on the single harness and you will find a very near perfectly broken colt, safe to drive past electric cars, etc. We used to break colts with a whip; now we educate them without this cruel instrument.—A. B. Donelson, in Farm and Home.

A lack of bone and muscle forming food causes a hog to break down in traveling, rather than excessive fat.

THE CATALPA SPECIOSA.

Farmers Can Plant No Tree Which is More Ornamental or Useful Than This One.

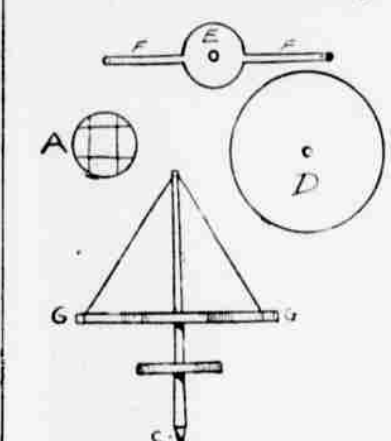
Catalpa speciosa is a soft wood, and all soft woods that I am acquainted with, with the exception of this one, are of little value except for inside work. What gives catalpa wood its remarkable durability is not yet well understood, but experience has proven it to be far more durable than oak, both in the ground and above it. It grows very rapidly from seed. I planted some seed in a piece of rich soil, and many of the plants reached a height of five feet that season. The seedlings have an immense tap root that goes deep into the ground and makes the digging of the seedlings, if well grown, no easy task. The wood of these young trees has much the appearance of cottonwood, and one would judge it to be of little value, but as the trees increase in size the wood becomes more dense, though never hard like oak. No matter how dry it becomes it is never hard to cut or drive nails into, and for this reason it would make a much better post than oak, even if it did not last three or four times as long as oak.

This is the wood for farmers to grow. If they would plant a billion trees this year it would mean that the country would soon be a billion dollars richer. If you can buy the seedlings by them. They can be had for about three dollars a thousand. If you cannot afford seedlings buy an ounce of seed, sow it in drills in rich soil, keep all weeds out, and next spring set the trees where they are to stand. Whether you buy the seedlings or seed be sure that they are Speciosa. Be doubly sure of it. If you have a rough spot or a side hill cover it with this valuable tree. Set them about six by eight feet apart, and when they reach post size cut out each alternate tree, leaving them eight by 12 feet apart. The catalpa must have room. It will not bear crowding after it gets up 30 feet or so. The seed is winged like maple seed and should be covered about an inch deep. Drop them about six inches apart. If the seed does not all appear sound drop two in a hill. If planted where they are to stand permanently drop three in a place, and pull out all but one plant when a foot high. Both seed and seedlings can be had at the leading nurseries.—Fred Grundy, in Farm and Fireside.

A DRILLING DEVICE.

Tool That Will Often Save a Trip to the Blacksmith Shop When Time is Valuable.

Take a broom handle, or any sound round stick three feet long. Bore a one-quarter inch hole at one end and one and one-half inches deep, and rip for the same distance as shown at A; taper off the ends, B, and slip on an iron ring to draw ends together as in a chuck. From a strong heavy board cut a circle, D, 12 inches in diameter, and in its center bore a hole to fit tight upon X for a fly wheel. Take a tough inch board 12 or 14 inches long and shape as E, rounded off at F F for hands, cut hole to slide loosely, X.



DEVICE FOR DRILLING

Fasten a strong string or a leather strap to E at G G and let it run over X at top; keep it in place by driving a staple over it or drill a hole through the top. Insert a drill or three-cornered file, sharpened to make any sized holes desired, and the tool is ready for use. Hold it upright, and after starting the wheel take hold of the handle and move it rapidly up and down. Don't let it go too high. Start hole with a center punch. This is a cheap, practical tool, and a great time saver; it will often save a trip to the blacksmith shop when time is an object.—Epitomist.

Grading Hogs for Shipment.

Too much care cannot be exercised in grading hogs for shipment. Uniformity of size and quality is necessary to secure the best prices; a few flabby, half-finished animals will sometimes result in the entire load selling for several cents per hundred pounds less than it would if every animal were uniform. This in the aggregate amounts to a sum considerably in excess of the value of the poorly finished hogs in the load. It is better to ship a load three or four short and have an even lot than to send in the full number and have the uniformity broken by three or four culls, which nearly always take a position on the outside of the bunch for the inspection of the buyer.—Midland Farmer.

Wrinkles Tell Horse's Age.

"The popular idea that the age of a horse can always be told by looking at his teeth," said a veterinary surgeon, "is not entirely correct. After the eighth year the horse has no more new teeth, so that the tooth method is useless for telling the age of a horse which is more than eight years old. As soon as the set of teeth is complete, however, a wrinkle begins to appear on the upper edge of the lower eyelid, and a new wrinkle is added each year, so that to get at the age of a horse more than eight years old you must figure the teeth plus the wrinkles."

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that goes straight to the root of the trouble and not merely alleviates but eradicates the cause and cures any disease even remotely caused by Uric Acid, including Kidney and Liver Complaints, Stomach Disorders, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Indigestion, Nervousness, Loss of Sleep and Appetite. Dr. Hall's Nervo is a purely vegetable preparation and a most effective tonic that builds up debilitated systems, and is an incomparable blood maker, blood builder and blood purifier.

Price 50 Cents a Bottle and Worth a Dollar a Drop

Accept no substitute for there is none other just as good. Insist that your druggist gets Dr. Hall's Nervo for you. If he refuses, send us his name and 50 cents and we will forward a bottle by express, prepaid.

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New-York Tribune Farmer

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