

AL ENJOYMENT.

A woman who reads this will understand the full worth of Mrs. Tipton's medicine. "I am enjoying good health," she says. "I am enjoying good health."



There are very few women who have made such a recovery from weakness as did Mrs. Tipton, who, when she was in the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, established a regularity, the drains were weakened, the inflammation and ulceration, and cured the weakness. It makes weak women strong, sick women well.

With pleasure I recommend Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription to all women who are afflicted with any of the weaknesses mentioned above.

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ROPINESS OF MILK.

It Is Caused by a Specific Bacillus Which Can Be Destroyed Only by Sterilization.

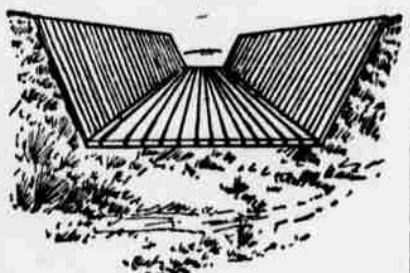
Although milk can turn rosy under a temperature falling close to frost line, yet warm weather favors its frequency. It is useless to blame it upon the cow so many do. The ropiness of milk is caused by a specific bacillus in the milk or cream, which bacillus is brought out of streams and reaches the milk first by either washing the milk vessels in the water, or the mud adhering to the cow, and the milkman letting it get into the milk. The bacillus once started strongly, will cling to the milk vessels, the cream pitcher or bottle indefinitely, unless they are thoroughly cleansed each time after using. And the only right way to do this when the milk gets rosy is to submerge them all each time for not less than five minutes, in boiling water. Look especially to the strainer; half the time it is responsible for the rosy condition of the milk. Do not blame the milkman and ruin his trade with your complaints until first you are sure the lack of cleanliness, in this respect, does not lie with your own neglect in not scalding out as it should be, the receptacle you keep the milk in after he brings it to you. Milk never ropes until it has stood for several hours, long enough to give the bacilli time to get in their work.

Unless we know exactly what and where the milk comes from, as to the health of the cows, and cleanliness of the dairymen, it is just as well to pasteurize the milk ourselves. This is done by putting the vessel containing it into one containing water brought to and kept at a temperature of 155 degrees, for from 10 to 20 minutes, stirring the milk often to distribute the heat evenly through it. This temperature kills practically about all the dangerous substances in it, and when cooled still leaves it with the fresh milk flavor. Running the heat higher, will give it the cooked flavor, and injures its digestibility. To keep milk fresh for days, put it into bottles, the bottles into a saucepan of cold water, gradually bring to a boil, instantly cork, put back into the water and bring to a boil again, allowing it to boil for a minute or two, let gradually cool in the same water, fasten the corks in so that no air possibly can touch the milk.—Agricultural Epitomist.

SHALLOW FEED PITS.

Valuable Suggestions for Feeders Who Happen to Live Near Beet Sugar Factories.

Cattle feeders near beet sugar factories find a valuable food in the refuse pulp, which contains a large per cent. of sugar, stimulates the appetite and increases the milk flow. A large proportion at present is used for fattening cattle, being much relished when fed with grain and coarse fodder. It is easily kept in silos, as the top to a depth of six to eight inches quickly seals over, protecting all below. The material is cheap and the decay of the top layer is not considered a serious matter. Pulp silos of very low cost are made by lining a shallow pit made



SHALLOW FEED PIT.

on the top of a knoll as shown in the illustration. One used by J. E. Koster, near the Alvarado (Cal.) factories, is 600 feet long, 50 feet deep, 20 feet wide at bottom and 80 feet wide at top. The bottom is planked and has gutter under the floor for draining the pulp, which is about 90 per cent. water. This silo is filled by dump carriers from the factory, but smaller silos are filled from wagons by shoveling. In some of the pulp silos the sides are not boarded, but as such there is more waste of pulp. The bottom planks must be set far enough apart to allow some drainage, even after swelling, when the silo has been filled.—Farm and Home.

Queer Case of Poisoning.

We recently heard of a case where a farmer had several cows made sick by eating beet pulp. On killing the animals their stomachs were found in very bad shape and nearly punctured. He could give no reason for it, but charged it to the eating of sugar beet pulp. We doubt if this was the cause. Not long ago one of the stations in the west investigated a similar trouble and found it due to the presence of lead dust. The lead dust had become mixed with the beet pulp by the pulp being transported in cars in which lead ore had been hauled. This is a factor that must be looked out for, as the railroad men probably do not know that they are endangering the lives of cattle when they use a dirty ore car for hauling food for farm animals.—Farmers' Review.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson in the International Series for November 30, 1902.—Samson.—Temperance Lesson.

THE LESSON TEXT.

(Judges 16:21-31.)

21. But the Philistines took him, and put out his eyes, and brought him down to Gaza, and bound him with fetters of brass; and he did his work in the prison house.

22. Howbeit the hair of his head began to grow again after he was shaven.

23. Then the lords of the Philistines gathered them together for to offer a great sacrifice unto Dagon, their god, and to rejoice; for they said, Our god hath delivered Samson our enemy into our hand.

24. And when the people saw him, they praised their god; for they said, Our god hath delivered into our hands our enemy, and the destroyer of our country, which slew many of us.

25. And it came to pass, when their hearts were merry, that they said, Call for Samson, that he may make us sport. And they called for Samson out of the prison house; and he made them sport; and they set him between the pillars.

26. And Samson said unto the lad that held him by the hand, Suffer me that I may feel the pillars whereupon the house standeth; that I may lean upon them.

27. Now the house was full of men and women; and all the lords of the Philistines were there; and they were upon the roof about three thousand men and women, that beheld while Samson made sport.

28. And Samson called unto the Lord, and said, O Lord God, remember me, I pray thee, and strengthen me, I pray thee, only this once, O God, that I may be at once avenged of the Philistines for my two eyes.

29. And Samson took hold of the two middle pillars upon which the house stood, and on which it was borne up, of the one with his right hand, and of the other with his left.

30. And Samson said, Let me die with the Philistines. And he bowed himself with all his might; and the house fell upon the lords, and upon all the people that were therein. So the dead which he slew at his death were more than they which he slew in his life.

31. Then his brethren and all the house of his father came down, and took him, and brought him up, and buried him between Zorah and Eshtai in the burying place of his father. And he judged Israel twenty years.

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He Knows the Pills.

Farmer Hoefast—There's as many miracles now as there ever was. There's whole columns about miracles every week in the Bungtown Bugle.

Mrs. Hoefast—If you'd read the paper, 'stead of just 'skimmin' over it, you'd see them articles is all about people gittin' cured by Dr. Dosem's Billious Pills—the same you tried.

Farmer Hoefast—Eh! Did those pills ever do anybody any good? Well, that's a miracle.—N. Y. Weekly.

Boston Pic. Waiter—Have a piece of pie, sir? Pincher—No, thank you; I never eat pie; it doesn't agree with me.

Waiter—To every person who has eaten one order we give pie without extra charge.

Pincher—Come to think it over, you may bring me three pieces of pie, two of berry and one of custard.—Boston Transcript.

Cured It, But— "Clear, cool atmosphere is the best thing for hay fever," said Knowlton.

"So I thought," remarked Sneezewit, "so I went up to Alaska for my vacation."

"And got rid of your hay fever?" asked Knowlton.

"Sure; traded it for the heaviest cold I ever had."—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Restraining Circumstances. Ethel used to play a good deal in her Sabbath school class. One day she had been very quiet. She sat up primly and behaved so well that after the recitation was over the teacher remarked:

"Ethel, my dear, you were a very good little girl to-day."

"Yes'm, I couldn't help being good. I've got a stiff neck."—Philadelphia Record.

The Only Sure Thing. He—Do you believe a woman is as old as she looks or as old as she feels?

She—Oh, I don't know. But there's one thing I do know about it.

He—What's that?

She—She's never as old as other women say she is.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Easy Proposal. "If I only had an ambassador at the court of love!" sighed the bashful swain.

"A minister would be good enough for me," replied the demure maiden.

"Arabella!"

"Herbert!"

And so they were married.—N. O. Times-Democrat.

Samson's beginning was good. He was the child of godly parents, and devoted from birth to the service of God and His oppressed country. He was carefully brought up, with the idea that a great mission was to be his.

13:24 reads, "and the child grew, and Jehovah blessed him."

Samson's possibilities were very great. So far as natural endowment and early training were concerned, he was wonderfully fitted to be Israel's deliverer, but, so far as we know, he never seriously undertook the task.

Samson's weakness spoiled his strength. That was the trouble. His was, as it were, the power of a giant in the hands of a passionate boy.

It matters not what his particular temptation was. He yielded to it, and his life-story is a warning of the uselessness of physical strength without moral strength to back it up. It was a positive snare, for it led him to think he was strong—strong enough to trifle with the Philistines as he trifled with sin. He would have laughed at the idea that the Philistines would ever bore out his eyes—that they would ever see him sitting on the floor in the dark corner of a dungeon cell, grinding at a hand mill like a poor, weak woman. Was he not Samson, the strongest man in the country? And so he trifled with temptation. He tried to see how near he could come to the edge of the precipice without falling over. Read 16:4-20 and see if that does not describe it. "I will go out as at other times, and shake myself free," he said, after he had finally given up every vestige of allegiance to principle and religion, in breaking his Nazirite vow; but it was too late. He woke to find himself deserted by the strength in which he had trusted, betrayed by the woman who had tempted him, and without God, whom he had willfully forsaken. Our lesson to-day tells the tragic end, and at the same time suggests one of the grandest of the gospel truths; when Samson, humiliated and fallen, returned to God, God returned to him, as he does to every repentant sinner.

Is it safe to trifle with temptation? Is it safe to say, for instance, "I will drink just a little, for I can 'shake myself free' any time I will?" Are we sure we are so strong, after all? "Whatever a man soweth, that shall he also reap."

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS.

Moral strength is to be coveted far above physical or mental strength.

One may be physically or mentally strong, and yet be morally and spiritually very weak.

No matter how strong one may be, a life of indulgence will sap his strength and make him weak.

You cannot be crooked with men and square with God.

He who was often weary can always give us rest.

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