

MAYOR OF SUNBURY Says Pe-ru-na Is a Good Medicine.

Hon. C. C. Brooks, Mayor of Sunbury, Ohio, also Attorney for Farmers' Bank and Sunbury Building and Loan Co., writes:

"I have the utmost confidence in the virtue of Peruna. It is a great medicine. I have used it and I have known many of my friends who have obtained beneficial results from its use. I cannot praise Peruna too highly."



HON. C. C. BROOKS.

THERE are a host of petty ailments which are the direct result of the weather.

This is more true of the excessive heat of summer and the intense cold of winter, but is partly true of all seasons of the year.

Whether it be a cold or a cough, catarrh of the head or bowel complaint, whether the liver be affected or the kidneys, the cause is very liable to be the same.

The weather slightly deranges the mucous membranes of the organs and the result is some functional disease.

Peruna has become a standby in thousands of homes for minor ailments of this sort.

Ask Your Druggist for Free Peruna Almanac For 1907.

Sun's Heat Increasing.

An official of the Naval Observatory at Washington ventures the somewhat startling suggestion that the sun is still getting hotter. The process, however, is too slow to have any but a scientific interest for the present inhabitants of the earth.

FITS, St. Vitus Dance, Nervous Diseases permanently cured by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. 23 trial bottles and treatise free. Dr. H. R. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

It is estimated that the silver coin in circulation would weigh 100,000 tons.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 50c a bottle.

Show cases are now made on the sectional book case plan.

Piles Cured in 6 to 14 Days.

Pazo Ointment is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c.

A Missionary in the Hudson Bay territory travels in a box which is strapped to the back of a hardy native.

Invigorate the Digestion.

To invigorate the digestion and stimulate the torpid liver and bowels there's nothing so good as that old family remedy, Brandreth's Pills, which has been in use for over a century. They cleanse the blood and impart new vigor to the body. One or two every night for a week will usually be all that is required. For Constipation or Dyspepsia, one or two taken every night will in a short time afford great relief.

Brandreth's Pills are the same fine laxative tonic pill your grandparents used and being purely vegetable are adapted to every system.

Sold in every drug and medicine store, either plain or sugar-coated.

More Guessing, Not Science.

From the seismic records it appears that in the thirteen years from 1892 to 1904, inclusive, there were 750 "world shaking" earthquakes, an average of 58 a year, or a little more than one a week. When a "meteorologist" therefore sets a date for one and gets credit for hitting it when he is three days off, he would seem to be drawing large dividends of fame on an exceedingly small investment of merit.—Chicago Tribune.

RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA



ST. JACOBS OIL

The Proved Remedy For Over 50 Years.

Price 25c and 50c

P. N. U. 5, 1907.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY! Best of legible and 50¢ trial bottles. Free. Dr. H. E. CLEGG'S, 503, Box 2, Atlanta, Ga.

GARDEN, FARM and CROPS

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE UP-TO-DATE AGRICULTURIST

Take Care of Your Grindstone.

Before sharpening tools on a grindstone, clean off all rust and grease, as grease chokes up the grit. Keep the stone perfectly round by razing it off when necessary. Do not leave the stone standing in the sun, as this hardens it, nor leave the bottom in water, as this tends to soften it.

Two Kinds of Farmers.

There are two kinds of farmers in every neighborhood. One kind really farms the soil in such a manner that it will not wear out, and the other farms as a beggar begs. The latter wants to get all he can from the soil without putting anything back. Such men are miners, for they seem to think the supply of fertility was placed there just like the supply of coal.—Wisconsin Farmer.

Crop Rotation.

The South Dakota agricultural college has issued a report on crop rotation, based upon experiments extending over a period of nine years, some of the more important conclusions derived from the results of the work being done being the fact that the greatest average wheat yields were gotten when that crop followed either corn or potatoes. After these crops, in order of their relative worth in preparation for wheat crops, are summer fallow, millet, vetch, peas, wheat and oats. At the end of an eight year period land on which wheat and corn have alternated, is found to produce a better wheat crop, including both grain and straw, than where wheat has been grown alternately with vetch and summer fallow. It is of a decided advantage to manure land for corn. The benefit of this fertilizer extends to other crops in rotation for at least four years. Rotations give best returns which include some perennial grass in which the land had been given over to sod for several years. Brome grass is well adapted to the requirement of short rotation.

Soy Beans for Hogs.

The soy bean contains a great deal of protein, and it can be grown cheaply. A test of its feeding value was recently made at the Wisconsin Experiment Station, and it was found that soy bean meal was really more valuable than wheat middlings for feeding hogs. A bulletin giving the results of the experiment says that soy beans make an excellent supplement to cornmeal for growing and fattening pigs. They are a little over 10 percent more valuable than wheat middlings for economical pork production.

When mixed with cornmeal in the proportion of one to two, soy beans produced greater and more economical gains than wheat middlings and cornmeal, when fed in the same proportion.

In feeding equal amounts of the two rations, the soy beans and corn meal supply a slightly higher percent of dry matter and digestible matter than the wheat middlings and cornmeal, which is on-tem of economy.

For firmness, fine grain and texture of flesh, and even distribution of fat and lean a ration of wheat middlings and cornmeal seems to be superior to that of soy beans and cornmeal.

Great Demand for Ewes.

Never in the history of the sheep business at Chicago has the demand for breeding ewes been as strong as this year and never before were so many shipped out. Buyers who are not able to get as many as they wanted here have gone to the range country and bought them direct from the ranchmen. Under the pressure of such a keen demand values have advanced very noticeably and stand at a remarkably high level. That fact is not a discouraging feature, however, for a good ewe at present prices produces a lamb equal to her own value and will yield enough wool to pay for her keep. On this basis ewes are a good investment and many people are beginning to recognize it. The fact that more ewes are being bought by the farmer in the corral belt does not signify that there will be a surplus of sheep raised for the more they buy the more the crop on the range is cut down. It is just a matter of transferring ownership. With the range crop being marketed closer than usual and the demand for mutton increasing, the probabilities are that prices will be as high next year as they are now.—Chicago Live Stock World.

Leghorns vs Mongrels.

A recent report of the West Virginia Experiment station on tests between Leghorns and a mongrel flock gave these results:

Fifty white Leghorns were compared with fifty mongrels for one year as to cost of food and egg production, ordinary care and attention being given them such as they would receive on the average farm. In addition to skim milk, used to moisten the mash the Leghorns consumed 61 pounds of food, costing 85.3 cents; and the mongrels consumed 66.8 pounds of the same materials, costing 92.1 cents. During the year the Leghorns laid 116.5 eggs worth \$2.24 per hen; and the mongrels 96.1 eggs, worth \$1.78 per hen. The Leghorns gave a profit over the cost of food of \$1.39 and the mongrels a profit

of 86 cents. The mongrels gained in weight one pound per head more than the Leghorns. If this increase in weight is taken into consideration, then the Leghorns gave a profit of 40 cents per hen more than the mongrels.

The highest prices for fresh eggs usually prevail during the months of November, December, January and February. During these four months the mongrels laid only 364 eggs and the Leghorns 1029, nearly three times as many.—The Circle.

Dehorning Cattle.

Editors Indiana Farmer:

The easiest way to dehorn cattle is to get a stick of caustic and rub the incipient horns when the calf is a few days old. This if properly applied will effectually stop the growth. In spite of the first rubbing the young horn seems to make its appearance rub thoroughly, very close at its base, but be careful not to get the caustic on the flesh or skin of calves, as it is very corrosive. Do not apply too freely at first. I have seen calves nearly bleed to death from its application. This was because too much was used and it ate in deeply and the horn was tender and did not need so much. We stopped the bleeding by sprinkling flour on it steadily, as fast as the blood gushed through. It took some time but proved effectual in the end. It is better not to use too much and there is no danger if carefully applied by a man of judgment instead of a boy with little discretion. We have dehorned hundreds I suppose.

The dehorning of cattle whose horns have grown is another matter, and they must be sawed off close to the head. This seems brutal. It can be done by tying the animal securely and having a hand steady and true to do the sawing. We have dehorned a good number this way and never lost one from bleeding or any other cause. But the best way is never to let the horns grow.

I have never noticed that the dehorned cattle grow larger or better, but there is no going each other and in this shipping is quite an item, then again if there are no horns, they cannot get in the way in filling a car. The horns make inadvertent crowding and pushing dangerous.

As for the matter of a cow defending her young from attacks of wolves or other animals, she can make a pretty good defense with her hornsless head. Some even think a cow without horns more formidable than one with them.

In this section all cattle are dehorned, and if the herd boy observes the advent of new calves it is but a few moments work to get the bottle with its stick of caustic, rub the place where horns would grow therewith, and the work is done with a minimum of pain and almost no outlay of time or expense. R. S. M. South Dakota.

Farm Brevities.

Sheep have come to be about the best property in the live stock line.

The experience crop will be large, but not all of it will be well cured.

Can't you get a lot of fertility somewhere and put it in the farm savings bank?

If the teeth are bad, feed finely ground meal and the best clover aftermath, or early cut clover.

Lamb or mutton is one of the most wholesome of meats and is most economical for the farmer's use.

A moderate ration of beets, four to five pounds per head, daily, is conducive to the healthfulness of the flock and improves the quality of the mutton.

The most prolific flock is one where no ewes are kept that are over eight years old, unless there may be some wonderfully prolific ewes and some that are extra good.

Don't be afraid the world will not appreciate you if you stay on the farm. Your difficulty will be not a chance to use your ability, but rather to find ability to use your chances.

To watch the growth of a good, flourishing crop or thrifty animal is the true farmer's most solid pleasure, while the man who grows poor products gets neither pleasure nor profit.

You cannot tell how a new idea may work until you see it tried in circumstances like your own. Don't swallow it too quickly; but don't howl it down just because it seems queer at first thought.

It used to be held that cottonseed meal was poisonous to hogs. Experiments have lately been made in several states which show that this is not true. While as yet declining to give it a hearty endorsement, the experts recommend its use under certain conditions.

How few young men plan out their farm as if they expected to live on it a lifetime. No far-reaching improvements no steady increase of fertility, no new orchards, no solid repairs of buildings, no permanent fences, no scheme for grading up the stocks, no lawn shade trees, shrubbery and fruit to make the farm attractive. Nothing at all, in fact, but that a tenant would do who hired the farm by the year. Look ahead, young man.—Boston Cultivator.

A WIFE'S COMPROMISE.

He Was Faithful, But He Bored Her—Gave Him One Chance.

Callington married his wife purely from motives of prudential consideration.

She was rich and he was poor. "It is not," said Callington, reasoning with himself, "that I wish necessarily to spend her money. But merely that I desire to relieve myself from the stress and strain of modern competition. I am by nature a gentleman. I have good manners, good breeding, tact and gentleness of disposition. But to succeed I must be unduly aggressive, unpleasantly dishonest and disgustingly selfish. It grates upon me to feel that so many disagreeable traits, of which at present I possess only the quiescent rudiments, would have to be developed within me. Is it not better, therefore, that I should obey highest instincts and ally myself with one who must always respect my qualities of mind and heart rather than to waste my talents upon mere vulgar acquisition?"

At the end of six months Mrs. Callington suggested that he go into some business. "Thank you, darling, for the suggestion," said Callington, "but we are at present amply able to live within my income. We see a great deal more of each other now than if I were regularly employed, and we shall never pass this way together again. Besides, should I go into business, I might be drawn into using some of your money—and lose it. Even the remotest chance of such a possibility would better be avoided."

At the end of another six months Mrs. Callington suggested that he take charge of her affairs, his admirable wisdom being strongly in evidence with her.

"On the contrary, pet," said Callington, "it is better that you should do it all. I would be only fooling with something with which I am not familiar, and should disaster result I would naturally be blamed for it. You are splendidly fitted for it, and, besides, it gives you something to do."

At the end of another six months Mrs. Callington suggested that he join two or three clubs, learn to smoke and drink, play bridge and billiards and sit up nights.

"You are a dear girl to grant me all this freedom," said Callington. "But I am a home body. I ask nothing better than your charming society."

At the end of six months Mrs. Callington was suing him for divorce on the grounds of non-support.

When Callington was informed, he almost broke down.

"My dear," he asked, pathetically, "what have I done? What is the matter? Can't we compromise. I know I've been too good a husband, but ought that to count against me?"

And his wife, in an excess of pity: "Yes, that's the trouble. I'm sick and tired of seeing you around. But I tell you what I'll do. If you'll go off somewhere and give me a year's rest, I'll give you one more trial.—Life.

An Unkingly King.

The "king of beasts" declares a writer upon the lions of Africa in the Metropolitan Magazine, is an unmitigated nuisance. The stock owner loathes him for the havoc he causes among the herds. There is no security against him. He is always traveling. A pair of lions may find a spot where game is easily obtainable, and make a considerable stay there, but their real home is the whole world.

If the lion slew only as much as he could eat, he would be less hateful; but he will kill four or five oxen, and content himself with devouring only the entrails of one.

He is a low, crafty brute, one that takes no risks, for, unlike the leopard, he will never leap a wall unless he can see what is on the other side. A paper fence would keep him away from a herd of cattle, provided they did not break out through terror of his growling and his snarl.

The lion's roar is the subject of another fiction; not that he is incapable of making the most terrible, awe-inspiring sound emitted by any living thing, but because when he is roaring he is harmless. It is the lion which keeps quiet that is to be feared, for as a rule the male and female work in couples, and the one that makes the noise is merely driving the game down the wind to the silent partner.

In a single respect only—on the score of strength—does the lion deserve his name of "king of beasts." He can drag a large bullock over rough ground with the greatest ease; he can carry a mule on his back, after hoisting it there by some strange sideways jerk of his head; he can leap a five-foot fence with a full-sized donkey gripped in his mouth. Otherwise speaking from a seven years' experience in the lion country, I have no hesitation in describing the king of beasts as a fraud, at least so far as his alleged nobility is concerned.

His regal attributes lose some of their glamour when one learns that the so-called monarch frequently lives for days at a time on such plebeian food as field-rats; and the vision of the kingly creature sitting patiently on a flat rock waiting for the rats to come out from underneath is a rather unheroic one.

Not Worrying.

"Do you believe it will be a fair election?"

"Well," answered Senator Sorghum, "it may not be exactly a fair election, but both sides are so evenly matched in crookedness that the result ought to be about the same as if it were."—Washington Star.

NATURE PROVIDES FOR SICK WOMEN

a more potent remedy in the roots and herbs of the field than was ever produced from drugs.

In the good old-fashioned days of our grandmothers few drugs were used in medicines and Lydia E. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., in her study of roots and herbs and their power over disease discovered and gave to the women of the world a remedy for their peculiar ills more potent and efficacious than any combination of drugs.



LYDIA E. PINKHAM

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

is an honest, tried and true remedy of unquestionable therapeutic value. During its record of more than thirty years, its long list of actual cures of those serious ills peculiar to women, entitles Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to the respect and confidence of every fair minded person and every thinking woman.

When women are troubled with irregular or painful functions, weakness, displacements, ulceration, inflammation, backache, flatulency, general debility, indigestion or nervous prostration, they should remember there is one tried and true remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

No other remedy in the country has such a record of cures of female ills, and thousands of women residing in every part of the United States bear willing testimony to the wonderful virtue of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable compound and what it has done for them.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health. For twenty-five years she has been advising sick women free of charge. She is the daughter-in-law of Lydia E. Pinkham and as her assistant for years before her decease advised under her immediate direction. Address, Lynn, Mass.

Chess a Very Old Game.

By whom the game of chess was invented or when it was first played is not known. Its earliest history can be traced back as far as the beginning of the "history of India, one of the oldest countries in the world.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

Meaning of Tea Names.

We talk glibly about Pekos, Bohas, etc., but few people have any idea of what these names signify.

"Pekoe," in the dialect of Canton, means "white hair," for the tea which bears this name is made from the youngest leaves, so young that the white down is still on them.

"Sooching," in the same dialect, is a quite unpoetic name; it merely signifies "small kind."

"Flourishing Spring" is the meaning of "Hyson."

"Kongo" signifies "labor," much trouble and toil are expended in its preparation at Amoy, and these are commemorated in its name.

"Bohea" is called after a range of hills.—Portland Journal.

AWFUL ATTACKS OF PAIN.

A Most Dreadful Case of Kidney Trouble and How It Was Cured.

Thomas N. McCullough, 321 South Weber St., Colorado Springs, Colo., says: "For twelve or fifteen years I was suffering frequent attacks of pain in the back and kidneys that lasted for three weeks at a time.

I would be unable to turn in bed.

The urine was in a terrible condition, at times a complete stoppage occurring. I began with Doan's Kidney Pills, and soon felt better. Keeping on, I found complete freedom from kidney trouble. The cure has been permanent. I owe my good health to Doan's Kidney Pills."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Improving Suez Canal.

The improvements to the Suez canal now under way, include an increase of depth throughout to 31 feet and the bottom width to 128 feet, which will permit an increase of speed for vessels passing through it from six to nine miles an hour. This will enable ships to make the passage through the canal in 12 hours, about six hours less than at present.

PHILIPPINE "DOBIE ITCH."

Itching Pimples Covered Body—Discharged For Disability—Found Cure in Cuticura Remedies.

"I enlisted in the Corps of Engineers as a telegraph operator, and, while stationed in the Philippines, I became subject to the 'Dobie Itch,' as the natives call it. In this disease small, white, itching pimples form under the skin, generally between the toes, on the limbs, between the fingers and under the arms. I never knew of a case originating outside the Philippine Islands, but have known of many cases where it has returned in this country and invariably at the same time of the year as the original attack. The cause, so far as I could learn, was some tropical parasite or germ peculiar to that region.

"I got so bad that I was confined to my quarters a week at a time. The Army Surgeons applied some carbolic solution, and it would disappear for a time, when it would break out again. I was discharged from the Engineers by reason of disability contracted in line of duty, and when I had the trouble again, my druggist, Mr. Z., of Brooklyn, recommended Cuticura Remedies. The immediate relief was manifest with my first purchase, and the malady quickly yielded to the Cuticura Remedies. It has never recurred or bothered me since I began to use and continued to use the Cuticura Remedies. You may use me as a believer in Cuticura Remedies from personal experience. John S. Woods, 221 Sands St., Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 21 and 23, 1903."

Airships, a few of which have been comparatively successful, are called a new invention; but in 1679 a pamphlet was written by Francesco Lana expounding the theory of ships which would navigate the air as well as the sea.

Paris Cabby's Ruse.

Paris cab drivers are in the habit of causing their taximeter to register the waiting tariff every time their progress is blocked by traffic or any other obstacle. In this way the traffic obstruction which makes Paris insupportable is to them a nice little source of profit. All is grist that comes, sou by sou, to their mill by causing their horses to move the wheels back and forth in a confined space.—Le Figaro.

An Afghan Episode.

An episode characteristic of the vicissitudes of life in Afghanistan concerns an interruption which occurred at one of these assemblies which Abdur Rahman was holding. A man, in a state of irremediable excitement, suddenly declared that the Russians were advancing to invade Afghanistan. Undisturbed by the announcement, the late Ameer, turning aside from the summit of a certain watch tower, "Look you out well for the Russians," commanded Abdur Rahman, "for you do not eat until you see them arrive."—Pall Mall Gazette.

Better Pay for Soldiers.

General Funston makes an earnest plea for the increase of the pay of the officers and privates of the regular army. He declares that the officers of lowest rank receive less pay than many laborers, and even less than some hod carriers, and that this should not be the case. He asserts also that if the pay of the privates were increased it would be easier to get and retain recruits for the army.

Dr. H. J. Green's Sons of Atlanta, Ga., are the only successful Dropsy Specialists in the world. See their liberal offer in advertisement in another column of this paper.

At a depth of 66 feet the water of the Dead sea is twice as salt as it is on the surface, and at 1,000 feet three times as salt.

DOCTORS MISTAKES

Are said often to be buried six feet under ground. But many times women call on their family physicians, suffering, as they imagine, one from dyspepsia, another from heart disease, another from liver or kidney disease, another from nervous prostration, another with pain here and there, and in this way they present alike to themselves and their easy-going or over-busy doctor, separate diseases, for which he, assuming them to be such, prescribes his pills and potions. In reality, they are all only symptoms caused by some uterine disease. The physician, ignorant of the cause of suffering, begins his treatment until large bills are made. The suffering patient gets no better. The cause would have entirely removed the disease, thereby dispelling all those distressing symptoms, and instituting comfort instead of prolonged misery. It has been well said, that "a disease known is half cured."

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a scientific medicine, carefully devised by an experienced and skillful physician, and adapted to woman's delicate system. It is made of native American medicinal roots and is perfectly harmless in its effects in the treatment of the female system.

As a powerful invigorating tonic "Favorite Prescription" imparts strength to the whole system and to the organs distinctly feminine in particular. For overworked, "worn-out," run-down, debilitated teachers, milliners, dressmakers, seamstresses, "shop-girls," house-keepers, nursing mothers, and feeble women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the greatest earthly boon, being unequalled as an appetizing cordial and restorative tonic.

As a soothing and strengthening nerve "Favorite Prescription" is unequalled and is invaluable in allaying and subduing nervous excitability, irritability, nervous exhaustion, nervous prostration, neuralgia, hysteria, spasms, St. Vitus's dance, and other distressing nervous symptoms commonly attendant upon functional and organic disease of the uterus. It induces refreshing sleep and relieves mental anxiety and despondency.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets invigorates the stomach, liver and bowels. On to three a dose. Easy to take as candy.