

# Time, or Money?

Which do you need most?  
My work will take most of your time, and I will pay you \$3.00 per day, in cash, if you do well. Details for a postal.  
ATKINSON, 1024 Race St., Philadelphia.

**FREE** To convince any woman that PAXTINE Antiseptic will improve her health and do all she claims for it. We will send her absolutely free a large trial box of Paxtine with book of instructions and genuine testimonials. Send your name and address on a postal card.

**PAXTINE** cleanses and heals mucous membrane affections, such as nasal catarrh, pelvic catarrh and inflammation caused by feminine ills: sore eyes, sore throat and mouth, by direct local treatment. Its curative power over these troubles is extraordinary and gives immediate relief. Thousands of women are using and recommending it every day. 50 cents at druggists or by mail. Remember, however, IT COSTS YOU NOTHING TO TRY IT.  
**THE E. PAXTON CO., Boston, Mass.**

The Queen of Holland discourages gunning as far as she is able. She is an ardent lover of animals.

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.

Of recent years only six deaths occur to each 100 amputations. This is owing to the improvements in antiseptic surgery.

Nathan Straus, an Eastern philanthropist, has established in New York City a series of milk booths where pure sterilized milk is sold to the poor for one cent a bottle. Absolute antiseptic cleanliness is required by him in all branches of the enterprise. In cleansing the milk bottles he uses two things—hot water and Borax. The glistening bottles testify to the effectiveness of this method.

**Paper From Bamboo Grass.** The agricultural college at Tokyo has been experimenting for some time past with "sasa" or bamboo grass, and the possibilities of making paper pulp from it. It is now reported that unexpected success has been met with, which is very important for Japan, considering the great abundance all over the empire of this bamboo grass.

**TIED TO A CHAIR.** Unable to Move About On Account of Kidney Troubles.

Mrs. Anna Beebe, River and Monroe streets, Anoka, Minn., says: "I had to sit in a chair day after day unable to move about on account of rheumatic pains in my back, hips and legs. I was short of breath and my heart would flutter after the least exertion. I had dizzy spells and bearing down pains and the kidney secretions were much disordered. I thought I would not live long, but since using Doan's Kidney Pills I am a different woman, can do my own work and have no more fear of those troubles." Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

### CAN'T MAKE GEMS.

The Few Made by Man Are but Imitations and Too Costly. There has been a great stir of late in scientific and commercial circles, first with regard to the artificial production of diamonds by M. Charret of Nantes, and next by the experiments of Prof. Bordas, communicated to the Academy of Sciences in Paris and showing that by means of radium ordinary spar may be transformed into rubies, topazes, sapphires and other gems.

It was thought that the effect of these discoveries will be to make all the jewels so cheap that the great fortunes in jewels to-day might at any time be reduced to almost nothing, but this alarm was short lived.

Charret has been pronounced by chemists to be naphthalene. He disputes the arguments on which this conclusion is based and says that with the larger apparatus he is now constructing he will prove clearly in a month or two that he has produced real diamonds.

As to the Bordas gems, jewelers say they only resemble precious stones. Bordas himself regards his transformation of spar into precious stones simply in the light of laboratory experiments and not a matter of having commercial value, as the process is too costly. In order to transform a piece of spar into a topaz he subjects it to contact with a tube containing a milligramme of radium for six weeks.

The whole amount of radium in the world is said to be two centigrammes. Mme. Curie has one centigramme.

### PLEASANT SUMMER Right Food the Cause.

A Wis. woman says: "I was run down and weak, troubled with nervousness and headache for the last six years. The least excitement would make me nervous and cause severe headache. "This summer I have been eating Grape-Nuts regularly and feel better than for the six years past. "I am not troubled with headache and nervousness, and weigh more than I ever have before in my life. I gained 5 lbs. in one week." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."



**Corn as Silage.**  
The object of putting up corn as silage is to preserve the stalk and blades in as near their green stage as possible. If corn is allowed to become too ripe and the stalks too dry, the value of the silage is much reduced. The best feed is obtained if the corn is allowed to become just well-dented, and then cut and put up as quickly as possible.—Indiana Farmer.

**Soda For Hay.**  
The use of nitrate of soda on mowing lands to promote the second crop is becoming fairly common among hay farmers. Results this year have promised very poorly because of the continuous dry weather since the first crop was cut. The grass even when it is not mowed has made very little growth. The later rains will help matters somewhat, but the hay producer will be obliged to wait until the next crop for the better part of his returns. Recent years' experiments at the Massachusetts station indicate that under average conditions most of the nitrate, although a very soluble material, will stay in the soil until the following season and show good results in the following crop.

**Orchard Suggestions.**  
Dr. Lambert, who has acquired a wide reputation as a successful fruit grower, read a very instructive paper on "The Orchard" at one of the Illinois institutes. He urged the importance of giving the best of care and attention to fruit trees. Many farmers seemed to be holding fast to the idea that the growing of apples was unprofitable, and as they withheld the proper care from the trees they naturally withered and died, and then the blame was placed upon nurserymen, charging them with furnishing poor stock. One of the most destructive pests to fruit trees is the round-headed borer, which will encircle a tree, making a depth of from one to three inches, destroying the cambium layer of the tree and thus cut off all the supplies of life from the roots.

**Testing Corn.**  
At the Pennsylvania Institute Prof. Christie, in his talk upon corn, said among other things that "one of the main things to consider is the adaptability of the corn to the locality. County poor farms should be used to make tests under the direction of the experiment station, so farmers could select and use such corn as is adapted to their own locality. There has been found a variation of twenty-five to 100 per cent. in yield of two kinds grown in the same township. The seed should be selected from the middle of the ears in order to get uniform results in planting. The planter will drop three grains in a hill ninety-five times out of 100 when his selection is made." A testing box was shown, and the importance of testing seed corn demonstrated. Prof. Christie does not believe that high protein corn can be secured without loss in yield.

**Speaks Well For Cowpeas.**  
White and kidney beans have long been regarded as nutritious foods, but experiments recently made at the University of Tennessee under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture have shown that whatever may be claimed for beans may be claimed equally for cowpeas. The cowpea, says the report, has a distinctive and pleasing flavor and can be prepared for the table in a great many appetizing ways and compares favorably with other legumes in respect to both nutritive value and digestibility. The cowpea deserves to be more generally known and used as a staple food throughout the United States for both its high food value and for the additional variety in the diet which it would help to secure. It is reasonable in price and could undoubtedly be grown in quantities sufficient to meet any demand. It is not too late to plant it this season.—Weekly Witness.

**An Early Molt Desirable.**  
One of the advantages of an early molt is that the birds are enabled to get the ordeal over in good weather and start laying again before the winter sets in. A warm summer is more conducive to an early molt than a cold one, so that in the latter case if we assist nature in any way so much the better. It must always be remembered that the molt is a very trying process for the fowls, and that it is essentially a time when they need especial attention, more particularly in regard to diet.

If, therefore, we desire to push on matters we must give generous treatment, for any neglect at this period will result in loss of stamina, which can never be recovered. It is a short sighted policy to think, as some are apt to do, that because the fowls are unproductive while molting, it is not worth while to bother much about them. There is no period when carelessness is more to be deprecated. If the birds are confined in warm, darkened quarters, at the first symptom of

shedding their feathers, and fed on soft food only, to which is added a little boiled linseed, a quick molt is frequently induced in birds, which would otherwise complete moulting much later. A judicious use of hemp seed is often beneficial at this time, and meat given freely while the molt is on will not only supply the much needed stimulus to the newly growing feathers, but hasten the resumption of laying.—W. R. Gilbert, in the American Cultivator.

**Tree Doctoring.**  
Several white pine trees, valuable for shade and associations, were seriously damaged in a recent storm, the entire top being blown away. Another tree, similarly injured in a previous storm, is beginning to die, and we are told that these will also, presumably from the effect of the weather on the exposed wood. Is there any preparation which can be sprayed over the broken surfaces to prevent decay? Also, will a tree of such age (nearly fifty years) ever produce a new terminal bud? We think not; are we right?—E. M. C. Liberty, Ind. [There is no mixture which can be sprayed on the pine trees in question, or upon the broken stems, which will do the least good. But it will be worth while to saw off the broken stems square, cutting down to live, sound wood, and paint the wounds heavily with several coats of thick white lead. Probably nothing else can be done, unless it be to supply the trees with a little extra water in case they are situated in a dry place. This extra supply of water, however, would be much more valuable if given during the first half of the summer while the trees are growing. Whether the trees will make new leaders or not depends less on their age than on their physical condition. If they are otherwise strong and healthy, situated in a good soil, with a reasonable supply of water available, they stand a good chance to recover, to make new tops and to live through many long years of usefulness and beauty.]—Country Gentleman.

**Nail Wounds in Horses' Feet.**  
It has long been known that nail pricks and other similar injuries to the horse's hoof may lead to an infection, followed by the formation of pus under the horn of the hoof and a serious general disease of the horse or at least the loss of the hoof. In a bulletin of the South Dakota station Moore has recently reported results obtained in a number of cases from applying a strict antiseptic treatment to injuries of this sort. The method consists of paring away the horn of hoof from the affected part until the blood oozes out. The hoof is then thoroughly washed in a solution of bichloride of mercury at the rate of one part to 500 of water, after which absorbent cotton saturated in a solution of the same strength is applied to the wound and the whole hoof is packed in cotton surrounded by a bandage and well coated with tar. This prevents any further filth from coming in contact with the wound. Subsequent treatment, however, can be applied by the average farmer, since all that is necessary is to pour a little of this solution of bichloride of mercury upon the cotton which projects from the upper part of the bandage. The cotton will absorb enough of the solution to keep the wound moistened and hasten the healing process. If a remedy of this sort is not adopted in the case of foot wounds in the horse, the owner runs considerable risk of serious infection either of blood-poisoning or lockjaw.

**Farm Notes.**  
If not milked in a reasonable time the cow refuses to give down her milk.  
The habit of holding up the milk can easily be formed by harsh treatment.  
Next to the careful selection comes the proper cultivation of trees, vines and shrubs.  
Overcrowding and overflowing green corn usually makes trouble with young pigs.  
Duck feathers sell at forty cents per pound. Goose feathers bring double the amount.  
When turning balls out into the pasture it is well to see that the fences are made secure.  
If the cow is made to feel comfortable and happy, she will pour the milk out to the last drop.  
When going into the horse's stall always speak to him, and then if you should touch him he will not be frightened.  
Growing pigs want the bore and muscle-making material that is so largely found in the middlings or feed of a like nature.  
It is hardly an advantage to cultivate some light crop in the orchard the first year, as by its cultivation the trees are cultivated, too.  
Don't think because corn is a little cheaper pound for pound than oil-meal or wheat middlings, that your pigs can get along on all corn.

# Farm Alcohol Production.

Carefully Made Estimates of Its Profit-ability if Made From Ordinary Farm Products—Its Various Uses.

**H. M. BAINER,**  
Professor of Farm Mechanics, Colorado Agricultural College.

Denatured alcohol is simply the commercial grade of pure alcohol made unfit for use as a beverage by having added to it wood alcohol, which is poisonous. This denaturing process must be under the direct inspection and control of the United States government.

It is not likely that the individual farmer will operate and own his still. This would interfere too much with the regular farm work. The expense of inspecting these stills and denaturing this alcohol in small quantities would be enormous. There is no reason, however, why co-operative or county distilleries should not be set up in which the farmers would own stock, furnish the raw material and use the finished product on their farms or sell the surplus. In this manner tax free alcohol must necessarily be a benefit to the farmer.

The cost of denaturing alcohol will be that of labor and the cost of the denaturing agents, and should not exceed five cents a gallon.

The chief alcohol yielding materials produced in farm crops are starch and sugar. Used for this purpose they yield about forty-five per cent of their weight in alcohol. This gives us a basis for estimating the amount of alcohol which different crops may yield. Thus the percentage of alcohol making material in different farm products, of which about forty-five per cent. can be converted into alcohol, is as follows:

Rice, 80 per cent; rye, 72 per cent; wheat, 71 per cent; barley, 70 per cent; corn, 70 per cent; kafir corn, 70 per cent; buckwheat, 64 per cent; oats, 60 per cent; cowpeas, 55 per cent; peas, 50 per cent; potatoes, 17 per cent; apples, 16 per cent; sugar beets, 15 per cent; and corn stalks, (green) 12 per cent.

For example, suppose a farmer raises only 100 bushels of potatoes on an acre; these will weigh 6000 pounds. According to the above estimate 17 per cent. of this, or 1200 pounds, is starch. This starch will yield about 45 per cent. of its weight in alcohol, or 450 pounds, which equals sixty-seven gallons. Thus the alcohol produced from one acre of potatoes of 100 bushels' yield, selling for 25 cents a gallon, would amount to the sum of \$16.75.

Calculations made from any of the other farm crops, as to the amount of alcohol which may be produced, will look rather small from the farmer's standpoint.

Under these conditions it would hardly be a paying proposition to raise the average crop for the production of alcohol. However, there are always in connection with the farm some products which could be easily converted into alcohol which would otherwise be totally lost. This alcohol would, in the majority of cases, furnish the heat, light and power necessary for that farm, and would at the same time tend to keep down the price of gasoline and kerosene.

For lighting purposes alcohol has been found to possess almost twice the efficiency of kerosene. It furnishes a brighter, cleaner and whiter light, without the disagreeable odor, and is safer than kerosene.

For power purposes, according to Lucke, "an engine designed for gasoline or kerosene can, without any material alterations to adapt it to alcohol, give slightly more power (about 10 per cent.) than when operated with gasoline or kerosene, but the increase is at the expense of greater consumption of fuel. By alterations designed to adapt the engine to this new fuel this excess of power may be increased to about 20 per cent. The different designs of gasoline engines are not equally well adapted to the burning of alcohol, though all may burn it with a fair degree of success."

In most localities it is unlikely that alcohol power will be cheaper or as cheap as gasoline power for some time to come.

Too much must not be expected of the alcohol industry at once; its progress is bound to be slow. There are many problems to solve which will take considerable time.

**Animal History.**  
There are many points of likeness between a world view of animal history and of human history. During the long ages preceding our own, the continents for certain periods were like vast islands entirely isolated from neighboring continents by the seas. This was the condition of Africa in the period unearched by recent explorations. These longer or shorter isolations explain the marvelous diversity of mammalian life, because each grant land mass became a separate breeding place under different conditions, and whenever the land rose from the sea long enough to form connecting bridges, such as those across the Mediterranean, or along the Arctic seas, or across the Isthmus of Panama, the animals gradually extended their ranges from continent to continent exactly after the manner of the prehistoric and historic races of men. Thus were initiated vast interchanges, struggles and competitions, which have worked quite as profound influence upon the past and present history of animal life as the interchanges of human races have worked upon the history of man.—From Henry Fairfield Osborn's "Hunting the Ancestral Elephant in the Fayum Desert," in The Century.

# STOP WOMAN AND CONSIDER



First, that almost every operation in our hospitals, performed upon women, becomes necessary because of neglect of such symptoms as Backache, Irregularities, Displacements, Pain in the Side, Dragging Sensations, Dizziness and Sleeplessness.

Second, that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs, has cured more cases of female ills than any other one medicine known. It regulates, strengthens and restores women's health and is invaluable in preparing women for child-birth and during the period of Change of Life.

Third, the great volume of unsolicited and grateful testimonials on file at the Pinkham Laboratory at Lynn, Mass., many of which are from time to time being published by special permission, give absolute evidence of the value of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Mrs. Pinkham's advice.

## Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

For more than 30 years has been curing Female Complaints, such as Dragging Sensations, Weak Back, Falling and Displacements, Inflammation and Ulceration, and Organic Diseases, and it dissolves and expels Tumors at an early stage.

## Mrs. Pinkham's Standing Invitation to Women

Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to write Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass. for advice. She is the Mrs. Pinkham who has been advising sick women free of charge for more than twenty years, and before that she assisted her mother-in-law, Lydia E. Pinkham in advising. Thus she is especially well qualified to guide sick women back to health. Write today, don't wait until too late.

**Real Jade.**  
A jade mine in Siskiyon County, Cal., is said to be the only one of its kind in this country. Jade was discovered there in 1900, and tests showed that the mineral was up to the standard in every particular.

**\$100 Reward, \$100.**  
The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh of the Bladder. It is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

**New Road Material.**  
A Saxon firm has introduced a new road-binding composition for preventing dust. It is called Apokolin, and is a mixture of the heavier residual oils obtained in the distillation of coal tar with high boiling hydrocarbons.

## BABY'S ECZEMA GREW WORSE.

Hospitals and Doctors Could Not Relieve Disease—Cuticura Remedies a Speedy, Permanent Cure.  
"Eczema appeared when our baby was three months old. We applied to several doctors and hospitals, each of which gave us something different every time, but nothing brought relief. At last, one of our friends recommended to us Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment. A few days afterwards improvement could be noted. Since then we have used nothing but Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment, and now the baby is six months old and is quite cured. All that we used was one cake of Cuticura Soap and two boxes Cuticura Ointment, costing in all \$1.25. C. F. Kara, 343 East 65th Street, New York, March 30, 1906."

Eight-car trains are to be run on the Boston elevated line in the endeavor to cope with the traffic offered.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.  
It is said that London produces over 200 new designs in penny toys every week.

# NO MORE MUSTARD PLASTERS TO BLISTER

THE SCIENTIFIC AND MODERN EXTERNAL COUNTER-IRRITANT.

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EXTRACT OF THE CAYENNE PEPPER PLANT TAKEN DIRECTLY IN VASELINE

**DON'T WAIT TILL THE PAIN COMES—KEEP A TUBE HANDY**  
A QUICK, SURE, SAFE AND ALWAYS READY CURE FOR PAIN—PRICE 15c.—IN COLLAPSIBLE TUBES MADE OF PURE TIN.—AT ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS, OR BY MAIL ON RECEIPT OF 15c. IN POSTAGE STAMPS.

A substitute for and superior to mustard or any other plaster and will not blister the most delicate skin. The pain-allaying and curative qualities of the article are wonderful. It will stop the toothache at once, and relieve Headache and Sciatica. We recommend it as the best and safest external counter-irritant known also as an external remedy for pains in the chest and stomach and all Rheumatic, Neuralgic and Cutty complaints. A trial will prove what we claim for it, and it will be found to be invaluable in the household and for children. Once used no family will be without it. Many people say "it is the best of all your preparations." Accept no preparation of vaseline unless the same carries our label, as otherwise it is not genuine.

Send your address and we will mail our Vaseline Booklet describing our preparations which will interest you.

17 State St. CHESEBROUGH MFG. CO. New York City

**W. L. DOUGLAS**  
\$3.00 & \$3.50 SHOES BEST IN THE WORLD  
BEST SHOES FOR EVERY MEMBER OF THE FAMILY, AT ALL PRICES.

**\$25,000 Reward** To anyone who can prove W.L. Douglas shoes do not make a soft sole more than \$3 & \$3.50 shoes than any other manufacturer.

THE REASON W. L. Douglas shoes are worn by more people in all walks of life than any other make is because of their excellent style, easy-fitting, and superior wearing qualities. The selection of the leathers and other materials for each part of the shoe and every detail of the making is looked after by the most complete organization of superintendents, foremen and skilled shoemakers, who receive the highest wages paid in the shoe industry, and whose workmanship cannot be excelled.

If I could take you into my large factories at Brockton, Mass., and show you how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why the world likes their shape, fit, better, wear longer and are of greater value than any other make.

**My \$4.00 and \$5.00 GILT EDGE Shoes cannot be equalled at any price.**  
CAUTION The genuine have W. L. Douglas name and price stamped on bottom. Take No Substitute. Ask your dealer for W. L. Douglas shoes. If he cannot supply you, send direct to factory. Shoes sent everywhere by mail. Catalog free. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

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