

FIVE MONTHS IN HOSPITAL

Discharged Because Doctors Could Not Cure.

Levi P. Brockway, S. Second Ave., Anoka, Minn., says: "After lying

for five months in a hospital I was discharged as incurable, and given only six months to live. My heart was affected, I had smothering spells and sometimes fell unconscious. I got so I couldn't use my arms, my eyesight was impaired and the kidney secretions were badly disordered. I was completely worn out and discouraged when I began using Doan's Kidney Pills, but they went right to the cause of the trouble and did their work well. I have been feeling well ever since."

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

Cradles of the Quirinal.

There is no prospect that the daughter born to the King and Queen of Italy a few days ago will be with-out a resting place, for the royal palace is stocked with cradles, most of them presents when the crown prince was born. Seventeen of them came from different parts of the world, one from Italians resident in New York and another from the Argentine, embroidered in Indian style with colored grasses. In addition there is a sumptuous cradle presented to the queen when little Princess Yolande was born. The base is of bronze, delicately chiseled, and under the arch Romulus and Remus play with the traditional wolf. Above stands an angel holding a laurel wreath. The cradle is of solid silver, surrounded by shields of all the districts of Rome.

Power of Gasoline.

In place of fourteen strong arms pulling seven cars, with another pair at the steering bar, now a four-cylinder, four-cycle gasoline engine pushes the craft along at ten miles an hour. A solid eighteen-inch propeller with a reversing clutch propels the thirty-four-foot boat. Two gasoline tanks, one with a capacity of twenty-five and the other with seventy-five gallons of the colorless fluid in which is locked up so much effort, admit, according to Popular Mechanics, a radius of 200 miles.

SUFFERED TWENTY-FIVE YEARS

With Eczema—Her Limb Peeled and Foot Was Raw—Thought Amputation Necessary—Believes Her Life Saved by Cuticura.

"I have been treated by doctors for twenty-five years for a bad case of eczema on my leg. They did their best, but failed to cure it. My doctor had advised me to have my leg cut off. At this time my leg was peeled from the knee, my foot was like a piece of raw flesh, and I had to walk on crutches. I bought a set of Cuticura Remedies. After the first two treatments the swelling went down, and in two months my leg was cured and the new skin came on. The doctor was surprised and said that he would use Cuticura for his own patients. I have now been cured over seven years, and but for the Cuticura Remedies I might have lost my life. Mrs. J. B. Renaud, 277 Mentana St., Montreal, Que., Feb. 20, 1907."

Wigs on the Bench.

The use of wigs by judges and barristers is not very ancient. It was introduced toward the end of the seventeenth or at the beginning of the eighteenth century; when it had become the fashion at court. Bishops continued to use wigs longer than their clergy, but they have discarded them for many years now.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, Lucas County.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & CO., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE. FRANK J. CHENEY. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886. A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Peculiar Ant Nests.

In Australia are found some of the most remarkable ant nests in the world. They are known as "magnetic" nests, for the reason that they are built in a due north and south direction. Consequently, a traveler may readily direct his course by their aid.

Only One "Bromo Quinine"

That is Laxative Bromo Quinine. Look for the signature of E. W. Grove. Used the World over to Cure a Cold in One Day. 25c.

Statistics show that, though fair-haired people are, as a rule, less strong than those who have dark hair, yet the former live longer than the latter.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

Oldest Scottish Peer.

The oldest of the Scottish peers is the Earl of Wemyss, who is now in his eighty-ninth year and who has lived in the reign of five sovereigns. He is still a very active man and very fond of shooting, fishing and motoring. He makes frequent speeches in the House of Lords.

Asphalt Deposits Found.

Asphaltic layers have been found in Syria, near Kerle, a village about 25 miles northeast of the port of Latakia, along the road leading toward Aleppo, which have been declared by competent mining engineers to be not only rich in asphalt but also practically inexhaustible.



Strong Trees Best.

It never pays to set out spindling and weak trees or shrubs. Set strong, healthy ones, and then do a good job. If a tree gets a set-back when it is transplanted it will take it two or three years to recover if it ever does.—Indiana Farmer.

When Nurse Crop is Cut.

The critical time in the growth of the clover plant, if a nurse crop is used, is the time at which that nurse crop is removed. Many farmers have a good catch at that time. But when they remove the nurse crop the clover dies. That being true, if we can grow the clover so as to avoid the hazards of removing the nurse crop, or if we can have the clover in a condition, at the time the nurse crop is removed, so that it will not die, we have saved a great portion of it that otherwise would have died.—Indiana Farmer.

The Ram.

A shepherd who has been most successful gives some advice which is well worth repeating:

"In starting a flock of sheep, I think in the ram we should look for conformation rather than size. A ram should be close to the ground, square as a block and strong in bone. He should have a well-shaped head and a clean-cut all round make-up. I also think a ram bought at \$25 that is worth \$25, is cheaper than one bought for \$50. None but a pure bred should be used. I do not believe in using lambs for breeding if it can be avoided; would prefer one-year-olds to four. There should be at least one ram to every forty ewes."—Farmers' Home Journal.

Horse Technicalities.

These are horse technicalities that ought to be better known:

A white spot on the forehead is a "star." A white face from eye to eye is a "bald face." A white eye is a "glass eye." A horse has pasterns, not ankles. There is no such point as a hind knee or fore shoulder. White around the top of the hoof is a "white coronet." White above the pasterns is a "white leg."

"Amble" is a gait like pacing, but slower, in which the two legs on the same side are moved together. The "croup" is that part of the horse back of the saddle; the "forearm" is that part of the leg between the elbow and the knee; and the "elbow" is the joint of the foreleg next the knee. When a horse "forgets" it strikes the toe of the fore foot with the toe of the hind one; and this last is often the result of bad shoeing.

Everyone should know that a "hand" a term commonly used in describing the height of a horse, is one-third of a foot, or four inches.—Farm Journal.

Salting Butter.

The amount of salt to be incorporated in the butter depends directly on the amount of moisture the butter contains. Butter fat is not a salt dissolving substance. This can be done only by the moisture in the butter. The first thing, then, to get a uniform amount of dissolved salt in butter is to get a uniform amount of moisture. The water should be evenly distributed through the mass of butter. If it is present in pockets or crevices in the butter when the salt is added, much salt will be lost in the form of brine, besides those particles of butter near the pockets will contain more salt than those farther away.

Best results are obtained by allowing the butter to drain well after washing and then apply the salt. In no case should salt be added till the butter has assumed a gathered condition.

When the butter is medium soft after being worked, it has been found that from three-fourths to an ounce of salt for each pound of butter is not far from the correct amount.—Iowa Experiment Station.

Feeding for Bacon.

The demand for bacon has increased so much in the past few years that it has been found necessary in some sections to feed so as to produce the stream-of-lean bacon quality hogs which command an extra price. To produce this extra quality of bacon hogs are fed one of the following daily rations per head:

Two parts of shorts, two parts of ground barley, one part of corn meal and skim milk; or two parts of ground barley, one part shorts, one part of ground rye and skim milk; two parts of ground barley, one part of ground rye; one part of wheat bran, one part of ground rye and skim milk; or two parts of ground barley, one part oats, one part corn meal and skim milk.

Corn meal is fed with care, especially during warm weather; when fed in small quantities with barley, shorts, oats and bran, combined with a liberal allowance of skim milk, there are no bad results. Some good feeders use corn meal to the extent of one-half or one-third of the grain ration during the first three or four months, and then omit it and finish with oats or similar feed.

Feeders are sometimes compelled to use corn on account of the low price of bacon. Ground rye to the extent of about one-third of the ration gives

Concrete on Wood.

Have any of your contributors had experience in laying cement on a plank floor? If so, advice on the same would be greatly appreciated. H. C. S. Cement or concrete may be laid on a plank floor as well as on the ground if the floor has sufficient rigidity so that sufficient springing to crack the concrete does not take place. The thickness of the concrete should not be less than two and a half to three inches, the latter thickness being the safer to adopt. If such a thickness would raise the floor more than is desired, it is customary to take off the floor proper and make a false floor carried by supports nailed to the joists at a sufficient level below the top of the joists to permit of the proper thickness of cement being laid. To avoid cracking over the joists, the upper edges of the joists have their corners cut away to a narrow edge along the center of the joist. Then the finished surface of the cement floor should be at least an inch and a half above the level of the sharpened edge of the joist. If it is important that the floor be water-tight, or reasonably so, the clean, sharp sand and cement to be used with the crushed rock or gravel should be at least as rich as one cement to two or three parts of sand. There will then be no leaking if water does not stand continuously on the floor, unless cracks form in the concrete. It is practically very difficult to lay a monolithic floor of any considerable dimensions without expansion and contraction-cracks forming in it; such cracks however, are not usually wide, but plainly visible, and, if much water occurs on the floor and absolute dryness is necessary below, a water-proofing surface should be provided before the cement is laid. Not knowing the use to which our correspondent's floor is to be put, it is not practicable in a short note to answer him specifically.—Country Gentleman.

Farm Notes.

The dairy bull should be fed like a working horse and should receive plenty of exercise. Work him in a tread power.

Barrenness, sterility, or failure to breed in cows and heifers, is due either to imperfect, unnatural, or diseased genital organs.

Keep a record of the breeding of each cow, so you will know when she is due to calve, and then allow her to go dry six weeks before calving.

However anxious to increase the size of the flock, too many eggs should not be placed under the hens when setting. From twelve to fifteen is a good number.

A good time to do your dehorning is when the calves are a few days old. Mark them with an aluminum ear mark so you can keep a record of them.

All poultry net to be carried over should be sold as soon as possible. It saves feed and work. Not only so, but the best prices are secured for the early birds.

Before introducing any new cows into the stable, have them tuberculin tested to avoid bringing any cows affected with this disease into your healthy herd.

There is no better way to give fowls charcoal than to burn corn on the cob, and shell it to them. They eat it greedily and soon show red combs and other indications of improved condition.

The hens should have wheat, corn, and barley in their litter. The essentials are comfortable quarters and a variety of foods. If these are supplied and the roosting places kept clean, there is not much danger of disease.

Signs of Long Life.

"In the medical world," said a well known veteran doctor of Tlona yesterday, "it is a generally accepted fact that every person bears physical indications of his prospects of a long or short life. A long-lived person may be distinguished from a short-lived person at sight. In many instances a physician may look at the hand of a patient and tell whether he or she will live or not. The primary conditions of longevity are that the heart, lungs and digestive organs as well as the brain should be large. If these organs are large the trunk will be long and the limbs comparatively short. The person will appear tall in sitting and short in standing. The hand will have a long and somewhat heavy palm and short fingers. The brain will be deeply seated, as shown by the orifice of the ear being low. The blue or brown hazel eye, as showing an intermission of temperament, is a favorable indication. The nostrils, if large, open and free, indicate large lungs. A pinched and half-closed nostril indicates small or weak lungs. These are generous points of distinction but, of course, subject to the usual individual exceptions."—Philadelphia Record.

THE WISE MAN.

You must have met the man who seems to always know it all; Who knows just why his friends succeed And knows just why they fail; Who knows why Brown divorced his wife And just what caused the blow; He always seems to know so much That really isn't so.

He knows who slugged Bill Patterson, He knows the age of Ann; He knows how much his neighbor earns, And tells it where he can; He knows what caused the Frisco quake, Why airships will not go; It's wonderful how much he knows That really isn't so.

He's always busy night and day Distributing the news; No matter what you're talking of, This man you cannot lose. He knows it all without a doubt, And this he'll plainly show; It is remarkable the things He knows that are not so. —From the Detroit Free Press.

WIT HUMOR AND SARCASM

"Did you have a fine auto trip?" "Very much so—all fines."—Baltimore American.

"Can she keep a secret?" "No, but she can keep a cook, and that's something to brag about."—Detroit Free Press.

Aunt—And have you been all that long way alone? Niece—Yes, auntie. Aunt—Then how is it you went out with an umbrella and come back with a walking stick?—Punch.

Mistress—More than anything else, I want a servant who has some refinement. Applicant—Yes, mum; but O'll after chargin' yez more if Oi boy to instruct yez in th' ways av sassiety. —Judge.

Friend—How'd you come to write that "best seller"? The Modern Lit'ry Gent—First, I was struck by a thought, sketched the epigram, played the sketch, novelized the play, and advertised the novel.—Puck.

Explorer—Yes, I have decided to make my dash in an automobile. Reporter—And you think your chances of locating the pole are good? Explorer—Sure! If I get within a thousand miles of it, this machine of mine will run into it.—Puck.

"I understand that he has long been a student of political economy," said the visitor. "He has," said Senator Glucose, "and his economy in politics has kept him out of office. He thinks he can be elected without spending a cent."—Town and Country.

"The idea of his calling me extravagant!" exclaimed Mrs. Schoppen. "Well," replied her friend, "perhaps you're not as economical in your shopping as you might be." "Nonsense! Why, I never buy a blessed thing but bargains."—Philadelphia Press.

She—After we are married, dear, you'll tell me everything that happens, won't you? Cousin Fanny's husband does." He—Well, deploring, I'll tell you a lot of things that don't happen at all.—Chicago Daily News.

"Is it difficult to become a philosopher?" asked the very young man. "Easiest thing in the world," answered the home-grown specimen. "All you have to do is to utter truths you don't believe and can't make other people believe."—Chicago Daily News.

"What were the best six sellers when you were in New York?" inquired the Indiana literary expert of his prosaic neighbor. "I'm blamed if I know," was the latter's reply. "As far as I can remember we only visited five of 'em, and I didn't pay much attention to their locations."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Elder (discussing the new minister's probation discourse)—In my opinion, he was justified in dividing folk into the sheep and the goats. I wadna just say, Jamie, that I was among the unco' guid, an' I wadna say that you were among the unco' bad. So, whar do we come in? He'll no do for us, Jamie. We'll no vote for him. —Punch.

Stars and Stripes on Gloves.

A new glove design has been brought out for use on men's fabric gloves only, the features a "star and stripes" in colors of red, white and blue. The glove with the design on will be used for parades during national, state and city election campaigns, or upon any occasion when a display of patriotic sentiment in wearing apparel is desired. The design is very simple and easily made, and is used mostly on cheap cotton goods.

The glove now sells at retail stores for 15 cents, and with the design on will cost 25 cents. The patriotic sentiment is always in evidence during election periods in this country, and the glove with this design is introduced to be used during the Presidential campaign of 1908.—Men's Wear.

Due and Legal Form.

"Since it is all over between us, Miss Berkenhead," said the young man, pale but calm, "I am compelled to ask for the return of the numerous and costly presents I have given you from time to time during the last six months, under the mistaken idea that I was your accepted lover and you were my affianced wife."

"No, Henry," she answered; "you can't claim them now. All you can do is to give me the necessary sixty days' notice. By that time—or perhaps confidence will be restored."—Chicago Tribune.

Easy for Them.

"I always seem to attract the married men," said the sweet young thing. "Perhaps it's because they can talk to you without having to think."—Chicago Record-Herald.

HORSE LIVES IN BAKERY.

Sheep and Dogs Complete Happy Chicago Family, and Children Sleep in Ice Box.

An Italian bakery where a sheep, a horse and three dogs led a happy life, and an Italian meat market where two children sleep in the ice box were among the novelties discovered in a tour of inspection by Dr. J. D. Kelso of the Chicago Department of Health.

Kelso gave orders for the removal of the animals from the bakery and told the mother of the children that an ice box was hardly a healthful sleeping place for children.

This was in a quarter where it is hard to make people understand why inspectors bother them.

Frock Coats in Congress.

Congress is eliminating the frock coat habit. More than half the members of the new Congress have shown their disapproval of the time honored costume by appearing on the floor of the House in the regulation business suit of tweed. Red and lavender neckties can poll a larger vote than the somber black string tie, and old members loyal to the frock coat and its accessories, are discussing with despair the future of congressional tan shoes.

These sartorial belligerents declare that he revolt against the unwritten law concerning the frock coat habit is chiefly in the interests of comfort. Whether the regulation statesman's garb would be a matter of pride with them in questioning whether they would appear to better personal advantage in solemn black or most becoming blue, they insist, is a matter of secondary consideration.

Fear expressed by members of the House for the doom of the frock coat has already disturbed the equanimity of the Senate by the appearance of a couple of belligerents in the ranks of this black coated body.—Washington Star.

A Neighbor of Bad Repute.

The skunk is probably as numerous in most localities as ever it was, since its food resources are increased rather than diminished by rural civilization, while its natural enemies are reduced. Of mankind it seems perfectly fearless, and when one is met on the road (usually toward evening, when it begins its nightly wanderings) it keeps steadily on its course, and the man, if he is wise, does not dispute as to right of way. It habitually digs a deep burrow for a home, but may take possession of a woodchuck's hole, a cave, hollow stump or stone wall, and often seeks a lodging beneath a house or barn, making its presence known sooner or later during the winter by a stench that compels the landlord to evict the intruder straightway.—Ernest Ingersoll.

Explosions in Sewers.

City people who are occasionally startled by seeing a manhole cover blown from the pavement generally ascribe the blame to loaking gas mains. But there are probably many other sources from which dangerous gasses find their way into sewers, and one of these is indicated by an investigation recently reported to the American Chemical Society by Prof. A. A. Breneman. He showed that the entrance of a mixture of gasoline and soap into drains and sewers from garages, factories, and other places where such materials are employed for washing, is sufficient to account for the liberation of much combustible vapor, which may play a part in sewer explosions.—Philadelphia Record.

Wild Goat of Europe.

The common wild goat is almost extinct in Europe—even from the Alps, where he used to be commonly found. The Piedmont mountains appear to be his last refuge and even there he has to be protected in the royal park of Pressoney, where about 300 head are preserved.

One or two of the cantons are urging the federal government to find resources for reacclimating the wild goat. One or two private efforts have been made, but the animal does not take kindly to them.—London Globe.

Height of Waves at Sea.

When writers speak of waves "mountain high" they are merely indulging in poetic extravagance. A wave exceeding 30 feet in height is seldom encountered. Some have been seen on the Atlantic that reached a height of 44 to 48 feet, but that was entirely exceptional.

Paper Making in Japan.

Paper making in Japan has been very active for the last year or so. New companies have been formed, and old ones enlarged. Most Japanese mills use steam for motive power, and nearly all the machinery used is of American make.

The General Demand

of the Well-Informed of the World has always been for a simple, pleasant and efficient liquid laxative remedy of known value; a laxative which physicians could sanction for family use because its component parts are known to them to be wholesome and truly beneficial in effect, acceptable to the system and gentle, yet prompt, in action.

In supplying that demand with its excellent combination of Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna, the California Fig Syrup Co. proceeds along ethical lines and relies on the merits of the laxative for its remarkable success.

That is one of many reasons why Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna is given the preference by the Well-Informed. To get its beneficial effects always buy the genuine—manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., only, and for sale by all leading druggists. Price fifty cents per bottle.

CHICKENS EARN MONEY!

If You Know How to Handle Them Properly.

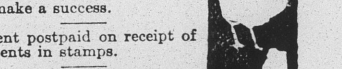
Whether you raise Chickens for fun or profit, you want to do it intelligently and get the best results. The way to do this is to profit by the experience of others. We offer a book telling you what you need to know on the subject—a book written by a man who made his living for 25 years in raising Poultry, and in that time necessarily had to learn the best way to conduct the business—for the small sum of 25 cents in postage stamps.

It tells you how to Detect and Cure Disease, how to Feed for Eggs, and also for Market, which Fowls to Save for Breeding Purposes, and indeed about everything you must know on the subject to make a success.

Sent postpaid on receipt of 25 cents in stamps.

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P. N. U. 1, 1908.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY!

gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 60 Days' treatment free. Dr. H. R. KLINE'S 50th, Box 5, Atlanta, Ga.

Bank Vandervoort, Ark., sells 10 per cent 1st migs.

Farmers and Autos.

Life on the old farm is no longer complete without an automobile, according to State Master G. W. F. Gaunt of Mullica Hill, who in his annual address before the New Jersey State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, declared that adoption of the sport by agriculturists is rapidly doing away with prejudice against automobiles. Thousands of prosperous New Jersey farmers already own touring cars, and many more will buy them next year.

FITS, St. Vitus' Dance, Nervous Diseases permanently cured by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. \$2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. H. R. Kline, Ltd., 661 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Secretary Shields of the Water Board in New Orleans has a spaniel that delights to catch bugs and take them to the yard for the chickens to eat.

Piles Cured in 6 to 14 Days.

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

One million blossoms are drained to make one pound of honey.

Itch cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. Never fails. At druggists.

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"OUCH" OH, MY BACK
IT IS WONDERFUL HOW QUICKLY THE PAIN AND STIFFNESS GO WHEN YOU USE
ST. JACOBS OIL
THIS WELL-TRIED, OLD-TIME REMEDY FILLS THE BILL.
25c.—ALL DRUGGISTS.—50c.
CONQUERS PAIN

AN IMITATION TAKES FOR ITS PATTERN THE REAL ARTICLE
There was never an imitation made of an imitation. Imitators always counterfeit the genuine article. The genuine is what you ask for, because genuine articles are the advertised ones. Imitations are not advertised, but depend for their business on the ability of the dealer to sell you something claimed to be "just as good" when you ask for the genuine, because he makes more profit on the imitation. Why accept imitations when you can get the genuine by insisting?
REFUSE IMITATIONS—GET WHAT YOU ASK FOR!