

THE CAUSE OF BALDNESS

A NEW THEORY THAT BAD BREATHING IS RESPONSIBLE.

Poison in Stagnant Air—Decomposed in Unaired Part of the Lungs, It Produces Substance Which Kills Hair—Proved on Dogs and Birds.

That baldness is merely a matter of breathing is a theory which has been promulgated by Dr. Delos L. Parker, of Detroit, Mich. Dr. Parker, who is lecturer on materia medica in the Detroit College of Medicine, has made a series of interesting experiments in support of his hypothesis, the results of which he gives at length in the Medical Record.

Dr. Parker believes that air which is drawn into the lungs and allowed to remain in the air cells there is decomposed by the moist warmth of the body, throwing off a poison, "trichotoxin," into the blood, which causes the hair to fall out. The reason why baldness is so much more common among men than among women, he says, is that the habit of wearing corsets forces women to use the upper part of the lungs in breathing, and it is there that the hair poison is chiefly generated.

In order to prove his theory, Dr. Parker had bald-headed men exhale their breath into a vessel free from air, and it was transferred into bottles partly filled with water. After permitting it to remain in the bottle long enough to impregnate the water with the hair poison the water was injected under the skin of dogs, hens and pigeons. The result was that the hair of the dogs and the feathers of the hens and pigeons fell out while the injections were continued and grew again when they ceased.

Millions of tiny hollow spaces known as "air cells" occur in the lungs. They vary in size from one two-hundredth to one-seventieth of an inch in diameter. If they could all be opened and spread out they would cover an area from 100 to 150 times greater than the area of the skin. These air cells are gathered into groups less than an inch in diameter, and each group is connected with the bronchial tubes. Owing to this arrangement air may be taken into and expelled from some of the groups of air cells while it remains motionless or stagnant in others.

When the ribs which enclose the upper portion of the chest are raised and levered in breathing air is taken into and expelled from every part of the lungs, because all the ribs are connected, and the upper ones cannot be raised without raising the lower ones, thus expanding the entire cavity. Women usually employ this method of breathing, but when the lower ribs are raised it does not follow that the extreme upper ribs must move, too.

Dr. Parker also points out that in ordinary breathing only one-sixth of the air in the lungs is driven out with each breath. The air expelled from the lungs contains very small quantities of organic matter, as well as hydrogen, and marsh gas has been established by research. From birth to death the lungs are never entirely empty of stagnant air containing these substances.

Persons who lead sedentary lives are especially likely to become bald, because lack of exercise reduces the amount of oxygen obtained by the blood and tends to prevent full breathing. The habit of bending over desks, which contracts the upper parts of the lungs and keeps them contracted, has the same effect. In old age baldness becomes quite common because the ribs grow more rigid and are less easily moved.

When Dr. Parker began his experiments he obtained from a middle-aged man who had long been bald, a large bag full of expired air. This was transferred to a bottle partly filled with water, and placed in an incubator, where it was kept for ten days at a temperature of ninety-eight degrees. Injections of the impregnated water were made daily in a fox terrier and a hen. After fourteen injections the dog commenced to lose its hair and the hen its feathers. After fifty-two injections large bare patches were visible on both subjects.

Neither subject showed any signs of disturbed health during the progress of the experiments. The dog played as usual, and seemed to be in good spirits, while the hen continued to lay eggs. Their weight remained unchanged. After the injections ceased a new coat of hair covered the bare patches in the dog and the hen got her feathers back.

Convinced that his theory was correct, Dr. Parker determined to make a new set of experiments, in October of last year. First he obtained the breath of a man who was not bald, then he filled a flask with the breath of a man who was bald, and finally one containing ordinary atmospheric air. All these were placed in the incubator to allow decomposition to take place. In this experiment he used one fox terrier, five hens and five pigeons, all fully grown.

Injections into the dog from the two flasks of expired air, one from a bald man and the other from a man not bald, had the same effect as in the first experiment. Similar treatment of the hens and pigeons was followed by the same results. Only those which were treated with the liquid from the first two flasks were affected.

Dr. Parker concludes from these experiments that when human breath is kept long enough to allow decomposition of the organic matter which it contains to take place it creates a poison which in the blood of certain animals acts upon the hair and similar tissues and has no other effect. Summing up the results of his investigations, Dr. Parker says: "It seems not unreasonable to conclude that baldness, of the type under

consideration, is caused by an auto-infection in which trichotoxin is taken up by the blood from the air-cells of the lungs, where it has been elaborated during decomposition of organic matter normally present in respired air."

Though Dr. Parker does not suggest it, it is possible for any person threatened with baldness to test the theory by habitually breathing with the entire lungs. If Dr. Parker is correct, this expedient ought to stop the falling of the hair.

To Chloroform a Person.
The only way to render a person unconscious by the use of chloroform is in the way practiced by surgeons in the operating room. And this is by no means an easy task. There are several ways of doing it. The chloroform may be dropped on a handkerchief, which is then held over the face at some little distance, or it may be dropped on a sponge, or it may be used in one of the innumerable machines invented for the purpose. But the vapor must be mixed with air before it is breathed. That is the reason the handkerchief or the sponge is held some inches from the face. As a rule, it takes from five to eight minutes to make the person unconscious, and during this time he generally struggles very violently.

It is probable that many of the charges of chloroforming which have been made are false. Sometimes the pretended victim asserts that he has become unconscious immediately. But it has been shown in evidence that the time necessary to bring about this result is at least four or five minutes. Sometimes he says he could not cry out; yet he describes all the circumstances of the administration minutely. Now, the first effect of the chloroform is to produce confusion of the mind, while, on the other hand, the patient can cry out almost up to the last. He becomes mentally confused before he loses the power of speech. These few facts are sufficient perhaps to demonstrate that some charges of possible chloroforming are necessarily untrue.—London Mail.

The Meaning of a Trade-Mark.
In a case recently decided by the United States Supreme Court, covering the trade-mark laws of the country, Chief Justice Miller delivered the opinion, in the course of which he called attention to several salient points. Attention was first called to the early use of the term "trade-mark" and its meaning as a distinctive mark of authenticity, through which the products of particular manufacturers or the vendible commodities of certain merchants may be distinguished from those of others.

A trade-mark may consist of any symbol or any form of words, but as its office is to point out distinctively the origin or ownership of the articles to which it is affixed, it follows that no sign or form of words can be appropriated as a valid trade-mark which, from the nature of the fact conveyed by its primary meaning, others may employ with equal truth, and with equal right for the same purpose. A general rule has been established to the effect that words that do not in and of themselves indicate anything in the nature of origin, manufacture or ownership, but are merely descriptive of the place where an article is manufactured or produced, cannot be monopolized as a trade-mark.

Fitted to His Position.
Sir Henry Poland, a British magistrate noted for his brilliancy, is careless in his dress. Once his family persuaded him to go to Poole and order a fashionable suit. To the chagrin of the household Sir Henry looked more outlandish in the new clothes than in his old ones. His brother-in-law went to see Poole about it. "It is not my fault, sir," the tailor assured him. "Every care was taken, but how could we fit a gentleman who would insist upon being measured sitting down?" And the only satisfaction that could be obtained from Sir Harry Poland himself later on was the dry comment: "Well, it's my business, and not yours. I like to be comfortable. I spend three parts of my life sitting down, and I prefer to be measured so."—New York Tribune.

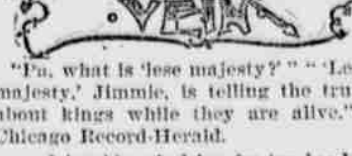
Remarkable Memory Shown by Canaries.
"St. Andreasberg people know nothing of the canary of the encyclopedia, which can imitate perfectly the nightingale, or even imitate some words in imitation of the human voice," declares Ida Shaper Hoxie, in telling about St. Andreasberg, "The Singing Village of Germany," in The Ladies' Home Journal. "The birds of one breed, subjected to the same influences, have songs that vary with the throat muscles and vocal chords of each individual. But so remarkable is the canary memory that a bird bred to a certain song, if removed from the cage in which he has heard it from his parent, when six weeks old, will later, when he himself begins to sing, give the same song though never having heard it in the intervening period."

For Country Holidays.
A few days in the country—away from the clangor of the city and the broiling heat of the pavements—out in the open fields, with nothing in sight above nearer than the sky and everywhere birds and flowers and shady trees and running brooks and growing crops! Who does not long for that now and then, whatever his condition in life, and however great the comfort in which he spends his days? And then think what it means to puny children who have had no playground but the street or the alley, whose home is a few narrow rooms in a stifly block or a cottage on which the summer sun beats blisteringly.—Indianapolis News.

THE OLD SWIMMING POOL.

BY RANDOLPH C. LEWIS.
Oak-shaded and tranquil the old swimming pool.
A haven of limpid delight after school, Where knots in the trees were as stubborn as those
We sometimes found meshing malignantly our clothes.
While goats and mosquitoes played hide-and-go-seek—
With more of the hide than is proper to speak.

In manhood to be "in the swim" is the game;
We yearn to be burned by the sunshine of fame.
As in boyhood, when, all a-dripping we'd run,
And play a wild season at "tag" in the sun,
While freckles were printed on cheeks and nose,
And other locations now hidden by clothes,
—New York World.



"Fa, what is these majesty?" "Lose majesty, Jimmie, is telling the truth about kings while they are alive."—Chicago Record-Herald.

I humbly asked her for her hand,
In accents bold yet calm,
And nearly died when she replied:
"You carry off the palm!"—Philadelphia Record.

"You look nice enough to eat," he said admiringly. "Ah! now that you mention it," she replied, "I wouldn't mind eating a little ice cream."—Philadelphia Record.

"Say," snarled the conductor, "this quarter has a plug in it." "Well," snapped the fiery passenger, "did you expect to find an automobile in it?"—Philadelphia Record.

"I wonder how they ever became engaged." "Their accents differ. She says he threw himself at her feet, and he says she threw herself at his head."—Brooklyn Life.

Little Elmer—"Papa, what is the hand of Providence?" Professor Broadhead—"The hand of Providence, my son, is what we usually see in the misfortunes of others."—Puck.

"You don't mean to say she has accepted him? He isn't at all her ideal!" "Well, it didn't take her long to choose between a fiancee in the hand and an ideal in the bush."—Puck.

My happiness would be complete
With what I have if I
Could know that no one else below
The sky had more than I, and no
One else stood quite as high.
—Chicago Record-Herald.

Mrs. Horse—"A lot of us girls have started an Audubon club." Mr. Horse—"What's that?" Mrs. Horse—"Why, we are not going to wear birds or wings on our hats."—Detroit Free Press.

"No," said Mr. Hollite, "I don't object to the time a man takes for a reasonable vacation." "To what is it that you object, then?" "The long rest he invariably needs after he gets back."—Boston Traveller.

Summer Belle—"There go two of the most disagreeable men I've met this season." Friend—"Are they? Why?" Summer Belle—"One of them stares me out of countenance, and the other won't look at me at all."—New York Weekly.

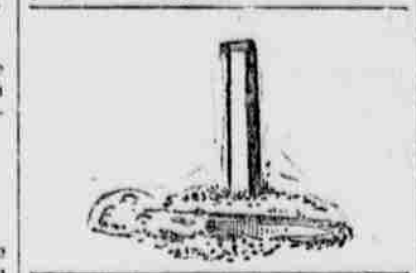
Floorwalker—"Good morning. You wish to do some shopping. I presume?" Bride (with hubby)—"Yes." Floorwalker—"Step into the smoking-room and the boy there will give you a check for your husband."—New York Weekly.

"Boys will be boys," quoted the apologist for the youngsters. "Boys will be nuisances, you mean," retorted the man whose garden had been wrecked. "Same thing," was the reply. "Working slightly changed, but the underlying idea is the same."—Chicago Post.

THE OLD SWIMMING POOL.

HORTICULTURE
Methods of French Florists.
French rose growers have a characteristic method of growing some of the climbing kinds. The plants are planted in the beds and a framework of bamboo canes set behind them, so that the shoots are spread outward, almost fan-shaped. When the work is carefully done very little of the frame is visible. To those who have space this system of growing some of the lovely climbing kinds, especially the yellow and copper-colored sorts, may be recommended.

Handsome Posts From Rough Sticks.
Good looking fence posts about the farm buildings and along highways go a long way toward giving a thrifty, progressive appearance to a place.



Where one's fence posts are rough and knotty and too small, perhaps, to square out properly, the plan shown in the cut may be used to advantage. The part of the post to be above ground is squared a little on each side as shown and then covered with inch boards. A cap is then put on to keep water out and a very handsome post is the result.—American Agriculturist.

Clover Chaff as a Fertilizer.
I had a lot of clover chaff and damp moulded clover which could not be hulled. I hauled this out onto some poor sandy soil on a hill side and put it on as heavily as possible for the wheat to grow up through. Near it I sowed or drilled some commercial fertilizer for experiment at the rate of eighty to 120 pounds per acre. I sowed this across the land over several kinds of soil. I watched this through the winter and noticed that the clovered wheat was a great deal thrifter and greener than the surrounding wheat. At cutting time the difference was still there, but we could not tell where we had sown the fertilizer. The points I gathered are, first, fertilizing; second, mulching, retaining the moisture in the soil; third, protecting ground from washing; fourth, seeding ground to clover. Had a good set of clover; good because it was protected; clover sown on rest of field was a failure. Wishing a set of bluegrass and timothy I sowed them first and spread the chaff over. I also put loads of weeds, leaves, coarse manure, corstall and straw, etc., on this kind of ground, turning all under with good results.—E. W. Jones, in The Epitomist.

Home Fertilizers and Fertility.
The main thing in farming is keeping up the fertility of the soil while annually gathering crops from it. If the soil degenerates just a little each year it must be only a short time before bankruptcy must stare the farmer in the face unless he makes sufficient profits from his crops to lay aside something. But even this is a poor policy. That effort should be made to maintain the fertility of the soil up to a high standard. This is just as important as it is for a business man to keep a good stock of goods on hand, and not let his business run down through lack of a good plant.

Soil fertility is a question intimately connected with the question of home fertilizers. The farmer cannot depend upon commercial fertilizers to supply his plants with food. They may help at certain times, and add to the land particular ingredients that are lacking, but they can never take the place of home fertilizers. Barnyard manure and green fertilizers must always be the chief dependence of the farmer for enriching his soil. Contained in these are all the elements needed to make plants thrive. They vary in different foods, and their proportions are sometimes not all that we need. One soil may become deficient in nitrogen, phosphoric acid or potash, and sufficient of the proper element cannot be supplied with the natural manures. It is then that an application of artificial fertilizers will ever keep a soil up to the proper standard. We may stimulate the plants for a few seasons, and think that we are performing wonders, but we are doing it at the cost of soil fertility. Sooner or later we will discover that the soil has become thin and worthless, with hardly sufficient strength to grow a blade of grass, and then we may realize that we have been raising crops on stimulants. We may as well attempt to fatten and strengthen a man on alcoholic drinks, which do for a time stimulate the body and muscles to unusual performances.

The backbone of our farming is barnyard manure and green fertilizers. Plow these under every year in sufficient quantities, and the heaviest crops can be raised without injuring the land. Then, when needed, dress the land with artificial fertilizers to add nitrogen, potash or phosphoric acid, as the case may need. Some crops absorb more of one of these elements than others, and it is essential to know which is being used in excess of others.—C. L. Mason, New Jersey.

When Englishmen Used Forks.
Forks were first brought to the notice of Englishmen by Thomas Coryate, a traveler, who tells us, "The Italians cannot by any means endure to have their flesh touched with fingers, seeing all men's fingers are not alike clean."

Hope is a star that buoys many a man to happiness.
There is a great dearth of farm laborers in England.

Mother

"My mother was troubled with consumption for many years. At last she was given up to die. Then she tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and was speedily cured."
D. P. Jolly, Avoca, N. Y.

No matter how hard your cough or how long you have had it, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is the best thing you can take. It's too risky to wait until you have consumption. If you are coughing today, get a bottle of Cherry Pectoral at once.
Three sizes: 25c, 50c, \$1. All druggists.

Sick Headache?
Food doesn't digest well? Appetite poor? Bowels constipated? Tongue coated? It's your liver! Ayer's Pills are liver pills; they cure dyspepsia, biliousness.
25c. All druggists.

Triumphs of Modern Astronomy.
Professor Newcomb, the astronomer, discussing the advances made in that science during the last century, says that mankind is only beginning to learn something of the truth and that the greatest victory of the astronomer in the nineteenth century was the determination of the exact motion of the solar system, which is moving in space at the rate of 40,000 miles an hour, but no one can tell whence it came or whither it goeth. Another important improvement is the application of mechanical methods for recording astronomical phenomena. An astronomer of a few years ago was compelled to keep his eyes upon the stars and sketch inaccurately and imperfectly the objects that passed before his vision. The introduction of automatic photography gives him an exact record of every event among the heavenly bodies, although he may see nothing of it himself.

Conversation and Comfort.
Who is it that does not wish to be out in the open air or alone in some field or spot, whether it be with the hat, rod and gun; whether we go casting over the hills and vales on the wind or sailing over rough waves or into serene coves, it is all sport, and the springing muscles seem to need it. It is bound to happen that some mishap will occur. Thus it is that we have sprains in abundance. Light sprains, sprains that crisp, sprains that give great pain, sprains that rob us of sleep, but sprains of all kinds have come to the old reliable St. Jacobs Oil. Have it with you; you may rely on its cure of the worst sprain and restoration to the comfort of life.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured.
By local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed, you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

Professional and Business People!
If you take clear the head of pain and heaviness take Gardol Headache Powders, a remedy that acts quickly and effectually and that does not damage the system.

Alaska in Touch With the World.
War Department reports indicate that there will be a great extension of the telegraph service in Alaska this season. Captain William R. Abercrombie, with a large force of men, is constructing the military road from Valdez, on the southern coast to Circle City, on the upper Yukon, near the boundary of the British Northwest Territory. At the same time the military telegraph line is being extended along that route and it is expected that even before the completion of the wagon road the telegraph facilities over the entire distance from the Gulf of Alaska to the Yukon will be in operation.

Putnam's Fadeless Dye produces the fastest and brightest colors of any known dye stuff. Sold by all druggists.

Best For the Bowels.
No matter what ails you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. Cascarella's help you, cure you without a gripe or pain, produce easy natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. Cascarella's Candy Cathartic, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C. G. G. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

FIT's permanently cured. No fee or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Kidney Restorer, 61 Iriz street and resides free Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 281 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Mexico boasts 139 libraries and 711 newspapers in various languages.
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, soothe the gums, reduce inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, who's a bottle.

English newspapers report a revival of cock-fighting in England.

Teachers Must Teach.

The teacher must teach more, and know more; he must be a living fountain, not a stagnant pool. He should not be a dealer in desiccated, second-hand knowledge, a mere giver-out and hearer of lessons. That is the chief and humiliating difference between our secondary teachers and those abroad, who are mostly doctors of philosophy, as they should be. If we could move many university professors to the high school, many high-school teachers to the grammar school and some grammar school teachers, with at least a sprinkling of college graduates, in to the kindergarten, it would do much. In the German and French school the teacher is the one who knows a great deal about his subject and is nearer to original sources, who tells the great truths of the sciences almost like stories, and who does affect the airs and methods of the university professor. Very many secondary teachers are masters and authorities. Here, most of our university pedagogy is a mere device for so influencing high-school principals and teachers as to correlate curricula, in order to corral in students, and little interest is taken in the grammar grades, and none in the kindergarten.

Rhodie of Egypt is Musical.
The present Rhodie of Egypt is an amateur of music, like Ismail, though his tastes are, fortunately, not so costly. Ismail, as everybody knows, spent large sums on opera, and commissioned Verdi to write "Aida." The present Rhodie is satisfied with concerts, and at a recent State performance at Ras-el-Din Palace the band played a value which was announced as the composition of His Highness, Percy Betts comments: "Doubtless the guests were complimentary." It was Brahms who said: "Speak not disrespectfully of the music of Princes, for thou knowest not who wrote it."

Envy Come, Envy Go.
The man who creeps along bent over, with his spinal column feeling in a condition to snap like a piston at any minute, would readily give a great deal to get out of his dilemma, and yet this is only the commonest form by which lumbago seizes on and twists out of shape the muscles of the back. This is commonly known as backache, a trick in the back, but by whatever name it may be known, and however bad it may be, 10 minutes' vigorous rubbing with St. Jacobs Oil on the afflicted part will drive out the trouble and completely restore. It is a thing so easily caught, it may be wondered at why there is not more of it, but because it is so easily cured by St. Jacobs Oil may be the very reason that we hear so little of it.

Supreme Court Justices in New York City receive \$200 a year more than justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

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

American apples are in great favor in Europe.
Pisa's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'Hara, 323 Third Avenue, N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1903.

Great Britain supplies many "Brussels" carpets and small foot rugs to Turkey.

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The Canadian Exhibit

OF GRAINS AND GRASSES, SHOWING THE PRODUCTION OF THE FREE GRANT LANDS IN CANADA IS WELL WORTH A VISIT BY THOSE WHO ATTEND THE PAN-AMERICAN, BUFFALO

There is a notable boom in St. Petersburg for women pharmacists. A number of them are fulfilling so well the duties of their calling in the Russian capital that the "boom" is likely not only to spread throughout the empire, but overrun the borders of the Czar's empire.

The yield of wheat in Western Canada will this year be about 35 bushels per acre. Oats and barley abundant. The best growing lands on this continent are in the wheat fields of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. 20,000 extra farm hands will be required this year to harvest the grain crop. The highest wages paid for wheat raising in Canada, 1902, were 10c per bushel, plus 10c for carting to the mill. For more particulars apply to V. F. Frazier, Agent Immigration, Ottawa, Canada; M. St. John, Canadian Exhibit, Buffalo, New York, or the nearest Agent of the Canadian Government. Do not fail to see the Canadian Exhibit when you visit Buffalo.

Worms
IN CHILDREN ARE veritable demons and must be removed according to expert advice and follow the medicine which for 60 years has held the record for successfully ridding children of these pests is Erey's Vermifuge—made entirely from vegetable products, containing no calomel. IT ACTS AS A TONIC. 25c. at druggists, or by mail, E. & S. Fazy, Baltimore, Md.

ASTHMA-HAY FEVER
CURED BY DR. TAFT'S ASTHMALENE. SEND FOR FREE TRIAL BOTTLE. Address DR. TAFT, 79 E. 130th ST., N.Y. CITY.

STARK TREES best by Test—77 YEARS LARGEST NURSERY. LARGEST NURSERY. WEST COAST PALMS & PAY. WEEKLY STARK BROS., Lehigh, Pa.; Harrisburg, Pa.; Erie, Pa.

McILHENNY'S TABASCO.
DROPSY. QUICK RELIEF AND CURE. Send for circular and 10 days' treatment free. DR. R. H. GREEN'S HOME, Box 2, Atlanta, Ga.

Thompson's Eye Water
P. N. U. ST. 1901.

CONSUMPTION
CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

Own This Book!
IT SHOULD BE IN EVERY HOUSEHOLD AS IT MAY BE NEEDED ANY MINUTE. A Slight Illness Treated at Once Will Frequently Prevent a Long Sickness, With Its Heavy Expenses and Anxieties.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN DOCTOR
By J. HAMILTON AYERS, M. D., M. D.

This is a most valuable book for the household, teaching as it does the easily distinguished symptoms of different diseases, the causes and means of preventing such diseases, and the simplest remedies which will alleviate or cure. 608 Pages, Profusely Illustrated.

This book is written in plain every-day English, and is free from the technical terms which render most doctor books so valueless to the generality of readers. This book is intended to be of service in the family, and is so worded as to be readily understood by all. Only 60 Cts. Post-Paid.

The low price only being made possible by the immense edition printed. Not only does this book contain much information relative to diseases, but very properly gives a complete analysis of everything pertaining to Courtship, Marriage and the Production and Rearing of Healthy Families; together with Valuable Recipes and Prescriptions, New Edition, Revised and Enlarged with Complete Index. With this book in the house there is no excuse for not knowing what to do in an emergency.

Don't wait until you have illness in your family before you order, but send at once for this valuable volume. ONLY 60 CENTS POST-PAID. Send postal notes or postage stamps of any denomination not larger than 50 cents.

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